Disappearing Languages Vs. Many languages

11/3/14
Define and draw an image for each of the following terms:

1. Revived Language
2. Monolingual Country
3. Multilingual Country
4. Extinct language
5. Lingua Franca
4 Level map analysis

Spanish Speakers, 2000

Percent of population 5 years and over speaking Spanish at home by county.

- 48.8 – 91.3
- 22.7 – 48.7
- 7.5 – 22.6
- 0.1 – 7.4
- None Reported

Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3 and 2000 County and County Equivalent Areas cartographic boundary file.
Video

Write down the main idea of the video

http://www.natgeotv.com/me/worlds-deadliest-animals/videos/worlds-deadliest-animals
Multilingual Countries

How do they function?

4 Examples:
- Canada
- Nigeria
- Belgium
- Switzerland
Canada

Two official languages: English and French

Most French Speaking Canadians are in Quebec

Most toponyms have French names

Used to be very segregated

Many children are bilingual

Many immigrants from Europe who do not speak French
Belgium, Switzerland, Nigeria

• 1. Describe the different language and ethnic groups in your country

• 2. Show the language and ethnic distribution on your chart paper

• 3. What are some of the cultural and political effects on the language distribution and diversity?
Two thousand years ago Celtic languages were spoken across much of Europe.
Various languages from this branch were the dominant languages of the British Isles, Great Britain and Ireland.
But that was before the arrival of . . .

...the Romans...

...the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes...

...the Vikings...

...and the Normans.
These invasions pushed Celtic languages to the very edges of Europe. . .
and reduced the number of speakers from millions, spread across a continent to thousands clinging to edges of Europe.
The Celtic branch of Indo-European today forms just a tiny fraction of the languages from this family.
Celtic Branch

Indo-European Family
Celtic Branch

2 Groups
Brittanic  Gaulish

6 Languages
Welsh (Wales)  Cornish (Cornwall)  Breton (Bretagne)
Scottish Gaelic (Scotland)  Irish Gaelic (Ireland)  Manx (Isle of Man)
Irish Gaelic enjoys status as an official language (with English) in Ireland. But only 75,000 people speak it exclusively. Unsurprisingly, they live on the far edge of the island.
In the UK, the Welsh language has not been as lucky as Irish...

Various historical and cultural societies have protected it, taught it, preserved it and yet...
The gradual disappearance of Welsh ability to speak mirrors that of other Celtic languages.
Welsh monolinguality

And as a first language, Welsh is even rarer still.
But Welsh has been fortunate because, although it is rare today...

... the last native speaker of Cornish died in 1777.

Her name? Dolly Pentreath
Her village? Mousehole in Cornwall, England
She said: “I don’t want to speak English.”
Celtic speakers are a proud and determined people. They have an ancient heritage and a strong sense of place.
Their places remain.

Protected, in a way, by distance and isolation.
Far edges. Shaded corners of northwest Europe.
Brittany (Bretagne), France
Cornwall, United Kingdom
Isle of Man, United Kingdom
Republic of Ireland

Irish Gaelic
Wales, United Kingdom
Scotch Gaelic

Scotland, United Kingdom
Six Places
Ireland
Scotland
Wales
Cornwall
Isle of Man
Bretagne

Six Languages
Irish Gaelic
Scotch Gaelic
Welsh
Cornish
Manx
Breton
One Problem

Death is just around the corner.