The Languages of Europe

The map shows that the Indo-European language family prevails with pockets of _______ in ________ & ________, and a major ______ language, ________ ________ people brought Indo-European tongues to Europe.

• Romance Languages = ____________ area of the Roman Empire.

• Germanic Languages = ________________ across northern Europe.

• Slavic Languages = ____________ migrated from Ukraine area.

Uralic and Altaic Languages = ____________ & ________.

• the Basque language has survived without blending with another tongue or diffusing from its region.

Sub-Saharan African Languages.

• ________ = the dominant language family.

• ________ = the oldest language of Subsaharan Africa (has “click” sound).

• Similarities in the ________ language suggest it is more recent because there are fewer ________ and ________.

• ________ people speak more than ________ different languages with three major languages:
  ○ ________ in the North by about 35 million
  ○ ________ in the Southwest by about 25 million
  ○ ________ in the Southeast by about 25 million
The rest are associated with regional cultures and most are spoken by fewer than a million people.

Nigeria exists due to ______________________ which established arbitrary borders, ignoring cultural divides.

At independence Nigeria adopted __________ as the "official" language, to avoid conflict among the other languages. Students are taught __________ in schools, but it has little relevance outside of the classroom.

**How Do Languages Diffuse?**

Trade brings speakers of different languages together and requires a need for mutual intelligibility.

- ________________ = a common language used for trade that is spoken by people of different native tongues. It can be a separate language (Esperanto – an artificial tongue developed in the 1900s based on Latin in an attempt to bring cultures together and serve as a language of trade, but failed because it lacked practicality) or a mixture of two or more languages (Swahili developed from Bantu mixed with Arabic and Persian).

- ________________ = a language where two or more languages are combined in a simplified structure and vocabulary to communicate (eg. English + African languages in the Caribbean = pidgin English)

- ________________ = a pidgin language that develops a more complex structure and vocabulary to become the native language of a group of people. Pidgin and Creole help to unify linguistically divided regions making language simple and accessible.

- Only a few ________________, countries in which only one language is spoken, exist. (e.g. Japan, Uruguay & Venezuela, Iceland, Denmark, Portugal, Poland & Lesotho)

- Countries with linguistic ______________________ = states with more than one language (e.g. Canada, Belgium, India, Peru)

- The trend throughout the world is to use ________________ as the standard language of business and commerce (the ________________) but will probably not become a ________________ that is used around the world in the day to day activities of all people.

**What Role Does Language Play in Making Places?**

Each place is a unique location. By naming places people impart a certain character to a place

- ________________ = place names which can reveal much about the history of a place. Stewart classified 10 basic types of place names (1) ________________ (Rocky Mts), (2) ________________ (Mill Valley), (3) ________________ (San Francisco), (4) ________________ (Paradise Valley) (5) ________________ (Natural Bridge) (6) ________________ (Johnson City)(7) ________________ (Plains, GA), (8) ________________ (Truth or Consequences, NM) (9) ________________ (Lasker, NC) (10) ________________ (Rome, GA)

- Roots of ________________ often in migration, movement, and interaction of people

  - Brazil has the expected ________________ toponyms, but also ________________ in Santa Catarina, from German migrants, and ________________ toponyms in Bahia from the forced migration of the slave trade.

- Newly ________________ states and those with changes in political power by coups or revolution often change the names of cities and towns to reflect their independence.

  - The Belgian Congo became ________________ then following another change of power in 1997 became ________________

  - St. Petersburg, Russia was renamed after the Communist Revolution to be called ________________, but in the “new” Russia in it is again St. Petersburg.

Toponyms are also used to memorialize people and events, like the plethora of streets named for ______________________ in the South.

**Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogoch**

- “longest place name in the world”

The practice of ________________ (buying, selling, and trading) toponyms is growing. It is used to draw people to a place based on what they know or have experienced (eg. ________________Disneyland, and Disneyland ________________).

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