**Ch. 5 Languages**

**Key Issue 4 Why Do Local Languages Survive?**

**Rubenstein, p.172-179**

**I. ENDANGERED LANGUAGES**

1. 2,447of the world’s 7,102 living languages are considered to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and 912 of

the 2,447 are classified as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Even if there are many speakers of a language, the language is considered to be dying when…
2. a. Which areas of the world have high numbers of dying languages?

b. Why do these areas have high numbers of dying languages?

c. Asia has 60 percent of the world’s population but only 20 percent of the world’s dying languages.

Why might Asia have relatively few dying languages?

1. Take detailed notes on each of the following endangered language regions:

*South Pacific:*

 Australia –

\*\*Aborigines =

 New Zealand –

*North America:*

**II. PRESERVING LANGUAGES**

1. a. Celtic languages were once spoken:

b. Now, Celtic languages are only spoken:

c. Take notes on each of the Celtic languages below:

*Brythonic Celtic Group*:

 Welsh –

 Cornish –

 Breton –

*Goidelic Celtic Group:*

 Irish –

 Sottish Gaelic –

**III. ISOLATED AND EXTINCT LANGUAGES**

1. Define **isolated language**:
2. A language is considered to be sustainable if/when:
3. Take notes on each of the following:

Basque –

Icelandic –

1. Define **extinct language**:
2. A language is classified as reawakening when…
3. Give some examples (name & location/people) of recently extinct languages.
4. How has globalization resulted in the extinction of many languages?

**IV. NEW AND GROWING LANGUAGES**

1. The effort to preserve and/or revive dying languages reflects an emphasis on preserving…
2. Give two examples of new modern languages.
3. Take notes/outline the history of the Hebrew language: