



Modern Europe's population and cultural diversity.

- [Modern Europe's population and cultural diversity.](#)
- [Lesson plan \(Polish\)](#)
- [Lesson plan \(English\)](#)



[Link to the lesson](#)

Before you start you should know

- that Europe is divided into four physico-geographical regions with diverse features of the natural environment;
- that in Europe there are areas inhabited by linguistically and culturally diverse populations;
- that the traditions and elements of European culture and languages have been transferred to other continents.

You will learn

- discuss the cultural diversity of the European population;
- indicate single- and multi-national countries on the map;
- list the main language groups in Europe and indicate their coverage on the map;
- analyse statistical data presented on population diagrams;
- discuss what religions dominate on the European continent.

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Nagranie dźwiękowe abstraktu

Exercise 1

Do you know Europe well? Play a crossword to check it out!

1. The second largest island in the Mediterranean Sea and an autonomous region of Italy.
2. An Indo-European group of languages that Polish language belongs to.
3. The capital of Bosnia and Herzegovia.
4. A country and an island in the North Atlantic.
5. The Hungarians, the Finnish and the Estonian belong to a group called... people.
6. The largest religion in Europe.
7. Second largest religion in Europe.
8. The sea that is enclosed by Scandinavia, Finland and the Baltic countries.
9. An alphabet used, among others, in Russia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro.

1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7																				
8																				
9																				

European civilization is a kind of historical „whole” connecting us Europeans with the continent we live on. The elements of the culture of ancient Greece and the Roman Empire as well as Christianity are considered the basis of our civilization. In spite of these common deep-rooted traditions, today's Europe is diverse, and also the importance of its place in the modern world is changing.



A Scottish orchestra in national costumes

Source: Pipeband77, licencja: CC BY-SA 3.0, [online], dostępny w internecie: commons.wikimedia.org.

Europe's population per capita on the background of the world's population

There are currently **742 million** people in Europe, which is 10.4% of the total world population (data from 2013). The population living in 46 independent countries of this continent is ethnically, linguistically, and religiously diverse, and different in terms of the structure of gender and age. This is due to the various, sometimes dramatic, social and economic processes that shaped our continent in the past.

The overwhelming majority of Europe's population belongs to the **white race**. Small groups of the yellow race have lived near the Volga River – the Kalmyks, on the Crimea – the Tatars, and in Lapland in the North of the Scandinavian Peninsula – the Laplanders.

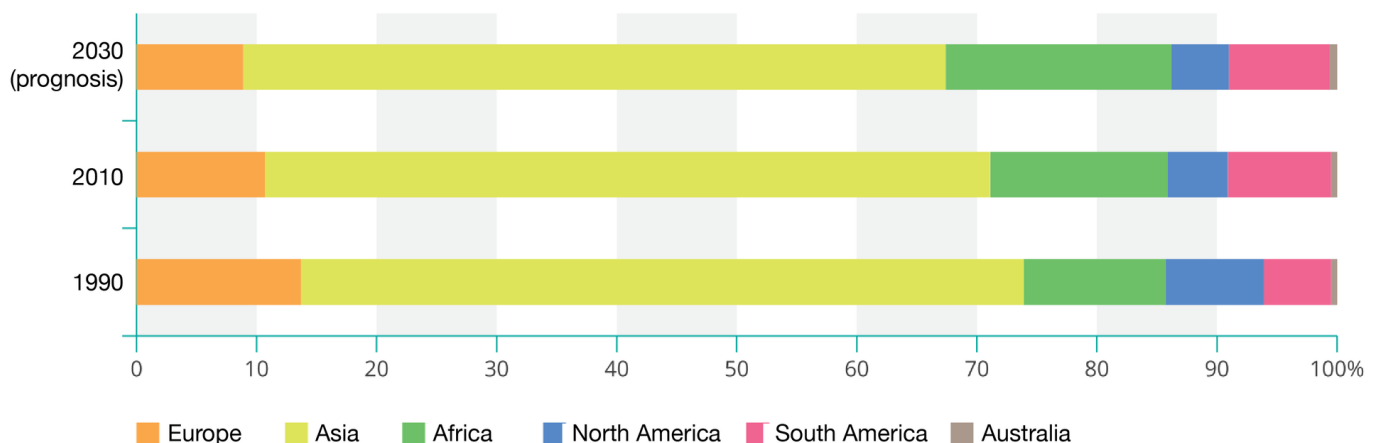
Task 1

Analyse the statistical data presented in the table and in the diagram below. Discuss how the share of the European population in the total population of the world is changing. Explain the reasons for these changes by looking at the data for other continents.

Year	Population of Europe (mln)	Population of Europe in general, the number of the world's population (%)	Average population density in Europe (people for 1 km ²)
1960	601	19,9	57
1980	696	15,7	66
2000	727	12,0	69
2010	738	10,7	70

Year	Population of Europe (mln)	Population of Europe in general, the number of the world's population (%)	Average population density in Europe (people for 1 km ²)
2013	742	10,4	70

The population of Europe and the world's population



The population of Europe and the world's population

Source: Dariusz Adryan, <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/pl/legalcode>, licencja: CC BY 3.0, [online], dostępny w internecie: commons.wikimedia.org.

National and multinational states in Europe

On a relatively small continent like Europe, there are around 100 nations today. The term **nation** defines a community of people having a common historical and cultural past, speaking the same language and living in the same territory. If other separate national groups are distinguished in the country inhabited by one nation, they are defined as **a national minority** or **an ethnic minority**.

Historically **multinational nations** in Europe are:

- Belgium, where the Flemish people live in the northern part of the country, using the Flemish language (Dutch – the official language in the Netherlands), and in the southern part there are people of Wallonia using the French (Walloon) language;
- Great Britain in which the English, the Scots, the Irish and the Welsh live; the official language is English, but minority languages have been preserved: Welsh, Scottish (Gaelic).

In some countries, apart from the local population, there is a large group of immigrant populations, and then these countries should also be considered multinational. These include: Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland.

A particular example of a multinational state is the Russian Federation: the dominant group is

the Russians, but apart from them there are several separate national groups, as well as dozens of ethnic groups.

The countries in which there is only **one nation** are countries of high ethnic cohesion. In Europe, these include: Portugal, Greece, Poland, Norway, Albania. Ethnic groups with separate languages and cultures live in many European, one-nation countries, but they are not very numerous.

One of the processes that took place in Europe in the last few decades is **migration movement**, i.e. the movement of people between countries to change their place of residence. Most countries in Europe have a positive balance of migration, which means that immigration (arrivals of population) is higher than emigration (departures of population). In 2013, the highest positive balance of migration was recorded in Germany (433,000), Great Britain (209,000), and Italy (182,000). People from Central and Eastern Europe, as well as from Africa, Asia and South America migrate to those countries.

Language groups in Europe

The population of Europe uses languages belonging to three language families: Indo-European, Ural and Altai. The **Indo-European** language family gave origin to three language groups: **Romance**, **Germanic** and **Slavic** having the largest range in Europe. Languages from the other two families have a smaller range. An isolated language, which is not related to others, is Basque used by a population group living in the western part of the Pyrenees. The Basques are considered to be the only indigenous non-Indo-European population in Europe.

Language families in Europe

Romance languages

Were created from a combination of Latin used in the Roman Empire with local languages occurring in areas affected by the influence of this country. Areas lying in the Mediterranean basin and at the Danube were subject to Romanization. This group of languages includes: Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Romanian, as well as Catalan and Galician on the Iberian Peninsula.

Germanic languages

The Germanic language group includes: English, German, Danish, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian and Icelandic. Inhabitants of the Frisian Islands located off the coasts of the Netherlands and Germany speak Frisian, and the Faroese people speak the Faroese language. Both of these languages also belong to the Germanic languages group.

Slavic languages

Slavic languages cover almost the entire region of Eastern Europe, areas lying on the border with Western Europe, and the greater part of the Balkan Peninsula. This group includes

Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Serbian, Croatian, Bulgarian, Slovenian, Macedonian. In the area of Lusatia, located in the south-east of Germany near the Polish border, there is a small group of people using the Upper Lusatian and the Lower Lusatian languages, also belonging to the Slavic languages.

Baltic, Finno-Ugric and other languages

In the north-east part of Europe, at the Baltic Sea, there are groups of people using Baltic languages (Lithuanian and Latvian) and Finno-Ugric languages (Finnish and Estonian). This group also includes the Hungarian language, which is in use in Hungary located at the Danube. In the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula there are three separate languages: Greek, Albanian and Turkish.

European languages in the written form use three alphabets: Greek, Latin and Cyrillic.

The following infographic provides information on the most frequently taught foreign languages in Europe.

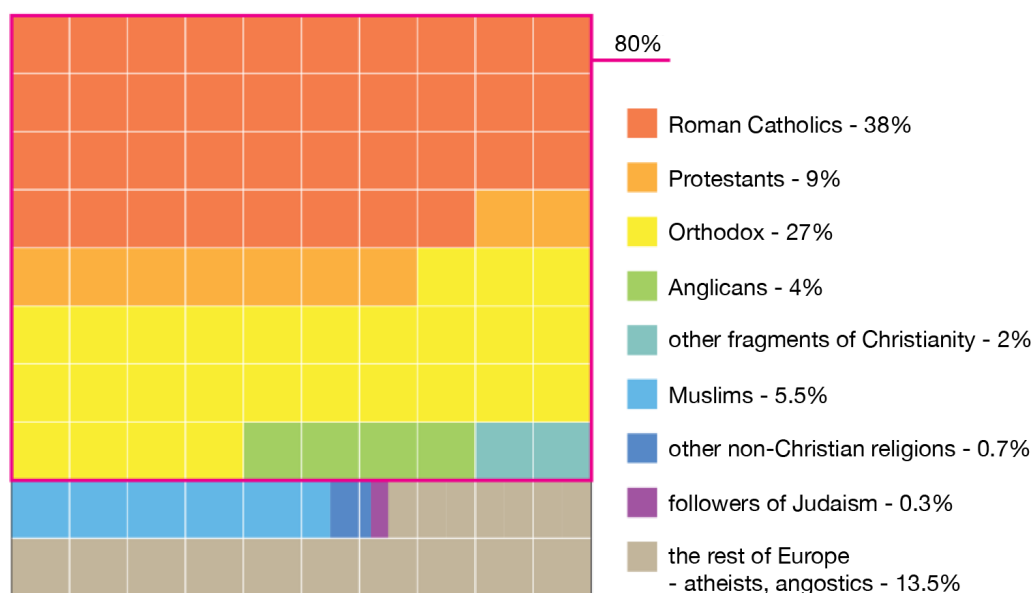
The most frequently taught foreign languages in Europe.

Source: GroMar Sp. z o.o., tylko do użytku edukacyjnego na epodreczniki.pl.

Religious diversity of Europe's population

An important social element that influences the lives of people to a greater or lesser extent is the status of belonging to a given **religious group**. In Europe, the most numerous group is **Christians**. Historical divisions led to the creation of large sections of this religion. Today, in certain regions or states, there are larger or smaller groups of followers of one of the sections of Christianity.

Structure of believers in Europe according to religion in 2009 (%)



Percentage share of the faithful of particular religions in the whole population of Europe. Source: International Statistics Year 2012, Central Statistical Office, Warsaw 2012.

Source: domena publiczna.

Exercise 2

Select the correct column in the table. The Slavic language group includes:

Lithuanian Polish Czech Slovak Croatian <input type="checkbox"/>	Polish Czech Slovak Croatian Ukrainian <input type="checkbox"/>	Bulgarian Czech Slovak Croatian Latvian <input type="checkbox"/>
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Lithuanian Polish Czech Slovak Serbian <input type="checkbox"/>

Exercise 3

Complete the text.

Belgium, Portugal, 743, Britain, Welsh, white, Great, Caspian Sea

.....million people live in Europe. The overwhelming majority of Europe's population belongs to the race. Small groups of the yellow race have been inhabiting the areas at the for centuries. - they are the Kalmyks, in the Crimea there are the Tatars, and in the north of the Scandinavian Peninsula there are the Saami people. If other separate national groups are distinguished in the country inhabited by one nation, they are defined as a national minority or an ethnic minority.

Historically multi-national countries in Europe are:..... whose northern part is inhabited by the Flemish and in which the English, the Scots, the Irish and the live. Among European countries in which there is one nation only there are, among others: Poland, Albania, In Europe, the most numerous group of the faithful is the Christians.

Exercise 4







To which language group belong the following languages?



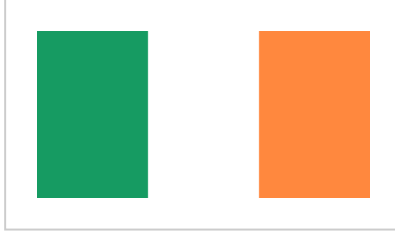

Spanish, German, Belarussian, Icelandic, Italian, English, Swedish, Serbian, Finnish, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Romanian, Bulgarian, Estonian, French, Portuguese, Dutch, Hungarian, Polish

Slavic group	
Germanic group	
Romance group	
Finno-Ugric group	

Exercise 5

How well do you know the flags and capitals of the states? Check yourself and indicate the correct statements.

Republic of Beralus	Dublin	
Republic of Austria	Athens	
Portuguese Republic	Vienna	
Bosnia and Hercegovina	Ljubljana	
Republic of Slovenia	Sarajevo	
The Netherlands	The Hague	

Republic of Ireland	Minsk	
Hellenic Republic	Lisboa	
Kingdom of Sweden	Stockholm	
Hungary	Budapest	

Keywords

population, Europe, diversity

Glossary

multinational nation

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Nagranie dźwiękowe słówka

państwo wielonarodowe - państwo, w którym żadna z grup etnicznych nie ma znaczącej przewagi liczebnej nad pozostałymi

ethnic minorities

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Nagranie dźwiękowe słówka

mniejszości etniczne - grupy etniczne, które są osiedlone na terytorium innej zbiorowości i wyróżniają się odrębnym pochodzeniem i kulturą, a często także językiem i religią

Lesson plan (Polish)

Temat: Zróżnicowanie ludnościowe i kulturowe współczesnej Europy

Autor: Magdalena Jankun

Adresat

Uczeń klasy VIII szkoły podstawowej.

Podstawa programowa (zakres podstawowy)

VII. Geografia Europy: zróżnicowanie ludności oraz starzenie się społeczeństw.

Uczeń:

7) wyjaśnia przyczyny i konsekwencje zróżnicowania demograficznego ludności Europy.

Cel lekcji

Omówisz zróżnicowanie ludności Europy.

Kryteria sukcesu

- omówisz zróżnicowanie kulturowe ludności Europy;
- wskażesz na mapie państwa jednonarodowe i wielonarodowe;
- wymienisz główne grupy językowe w Europie i wskażesz ich zasięg na mapie;
- przeanalizujesz dane statystyczne przedstawione na diagramach ludnościowych;
- omówisz, jakie wyznania dominują na kontynencie europejskim.

Kompetencje kluczowe

- porozumiewanie się w języku ojczystym;
- porozumiewanie się w języku obcym;
- umiejętność uczenia się;
- kompetencje informatyczne.

Metody/formy pracy

- z wykorzystaniem narzędzi TIK;
- praca z materiałem edukacyjnym oraz multimedialnymi na platformie e-podręcznika;
- z wykorzystaniem programu Google Earth;
- praca indywidualna, w parach, w grupach i całego zespołu klasowego.

Środki dydaktyczne

- e-podręcznik do nauczania geografii;

- tablica interaktywna;
- rzutnik multimedialny;
- tablety/komputery;
- mapa fizyczna Europy;
- atlasy geograficzne.

Przebieg lekcji

Faza wstępna

1. Nauczyciel przedstawia uczniom cele lekcji i kryteria sukcesu.
2. Rozpoczyna zajęcia od ćwiczenia interaktywnego dla uczniów: rozwiąż krzyżówkę. Po kolei uczniowie podchodzą do tablicy interaktywnej i wypełniają odpowiednie pola. Hasłem krzyżówki jest „różnorodność”. Nauczyciel wyjaśnia uczniom znaczenie hasła w kontekście ludności Europy.

Faza realizacyjna

1. Praca w parach. Polecenie dla uczniów: korzystając z tabeli „Zmiany liczby ludności Europy w latach 1960-2013” oraz schematu „Ludność Europy na tle ludności świata” oraz z innych materiałów źródłowych wykonaj zadania:

- przeanalizuj tempo zmiany liczby ludności na przestrzeni lat od 1960 do 2013 r.;
- odzyskaj informację, ile wynosi obecna liczba ludności Europy;
- podaj przyczyny zmian liczby ludności w Europie;
- wyciągają wnioski dotyczące prognozy liczby ludności w Europie na rok 2030.

Wskazane pary przedstawiają na forum klasy swoje opracowanie.

2. Praca w grupach. Uczniowie na podstawie treści z e-podręcznika, innych materiałów źródłowych oraz informacji w atlasach geograficznych dokonują charakterystyki grup językowych i religii dominujących w Europie. Wskazują przykłady na mapie.

Grupa I: języki romańskie

Grupa II: języki germańskie

Grupa III: języki słowiańskie

Grupa IV: języki bałtyckie

Grupa V: języki ugro-fińskie

Grupa VI: struktura wiernych w Europie i przykłady państw

Każda grupa omawia zadanie na forum klasy. Wskazuje przykłady na mapie ściennej Europy.

3. Praca z tekstem. Wyjaśnienie pojęć oraz podanie przykładów: naród jednonarodowy, wielonarodowy, mniejszości etniczne.
4. Wykonanie ćwiczeń interaktywnych zawartych w abstrakcie.
5. Uczniowie wykonują polecenie: korzystając z różnych źródeł, podaj przykłady państw świata, w których językami urzędowymi są języki pochodzące z Europy: angielski, hiszpański, portugalski, francuski, holenderski.

Faza podsumowująca

1. Jako podsumowanie wiadomości z lekcji nauczyciel prosi o uzupełnienie tekstu (ćwiczenie interaktywne).
2. Podsumowanie zajęć i ocena pracy uczniów.

W tej lekcji zostaną użyte m.in. następujące pojęcia oraz nagrania

Pojęcia

multinational nation

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Nagranie dźwiękowe słówka

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Teksty i nagrania

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In some countries, apart from the local population, there is a large group of immigrant populations, and then these countries should also be considered multinational. These include: Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland. A particular example of a multinational state is the Russian Federation: the dominant group is the Russians, but apart from them there are several separate national groups, as well as dozens of ethnic groups.

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not very numerous.

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An important social element that influences the lives of people to a greater or lesser extent is the status of belonging to a given **religious group**. In Europe, the most numerous group is **Christians**. Historical divisions led to the creation of large sections of this religion. Today, in certain regions or states, there are larger or smaller groups of followers of one of the sections of Christianity.

Lesson plan (English)

Topic: Modern Europe's population and cultural diversity

Author: Magdalena Jankun

Target group

8th-grade students of elementary school.

Core curriculum (basic range)

VII. Geography of Europe: population diversity and ageing of societies.

Student:

7) explains the causes and consequences of the demographic diversity of the European population.

The general aim of education

You will discuss the diversity of the European population.

Criteria of success

- You will discuss the cultural diversity of the European population;
- indicate single- and multi-national countries on the map;
- list the main language groups in Europe and indicate their coverage on the map;
- analyse statistical data presented on population diagrams;
- discuss what religions dominate on the European continent.

Key competences

- communication in the mother tongue;
- communication in a foreign language;
- learning to learn;
- digital competence.

Methods / techniques

- using ICT tools;
- activity with educational material and multimedia on the e-textbook platform;
- using the Google Earth programme;
- individual activity, activity in pairs, and collective activity.

Teaching aids

- e-textbook for teaching geography;
- interactive whiteboard;
- multimedia projector;
- tablets/computers;
- physical map of Europe;
- geographical atlases.

Lesson plan overview

Before classes

1. The teacher presents lesson goals and criteria of success.
2. The teacher begins the classes with an interactive exercise for the students: solve the crossword. The students approach the interactive whiteboard one by one and fill in the appropriate boxes. The password of the crossword is „diversity”. The teacher explains the meaning of the password in the context of the European population.

Realization

1. Work in pairs. Task for the students: using the table entitled „Changes in the population of Europe in the years 1960-2013” and the scheme entitled „Population of Europe in comparison with the population of the world”, as well as other source materials, complete the tasks:
 - analyse the rate of population change over the years from 1960 to 2013;
 - find the information on the current European population;
 - give the reasons for changes in the population of Europe;
 - draw conclusions on the forecast of the population of Europe for the year 2030.

The selected pairs present their conclusions on the class forum.

2. Work in groups. Based on the contents of the e-textbook, other source materials and information in geographical atlases, the students characterize language groups and religions that dominate in Europe. They indicate examples on the map.

1st group: Romance languages

2nd group: Germanic languages

3rd group: Slavic languages

4th group: Baltic languages

5th group: Finno-Ugric languages

6th group: the structure of the faithful in Europe and examples of countries

Each group discusses the task on the class forum. It indicates examples on the wall map of Europe.

3. Work with text. Explanation of terms and giving examples: single-nation country, multi-national country, ethnic minorities.

4. Doing interactive exercises included in the abstract.

5. The students perform the task: Using different sources, give examples of countries of the world where the official languages are languages from Europe: English, Spanish, Portuguese, French and Dutch.

Summary

1. As a summary of the lesson, the teacher asks the students to complete the text (interactive exercise).
2. Summary of classes and assessment of the students' work.

The following terms and recordings will be used during this lesson

Terms

multinational nation

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Nagranie dźwiękowe słówka

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Texts and recordings

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