Latin American populations

Indigenous Populations

- 665 Indigenous language communities in Latin America.
- Guatemala, Peru, Paraguay, and Bolivia present the highest percentage of speakers of Indigenous languages.
- Brazil (241 languages), Colombia (83 languages), Mexico (67 languages), are the countries with the greatest number of indigenous languages and linguistic diversity.
- The most spoken Indigenous languages in Latin America are in descending order: Quechua, Guarani, Maya, Aymara, Nahuatl, and Mapundungun.
- Quechua is spoken in seven countries: Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, SE Colombia, N Argentina, NE Chile, E Amazon region.
- Quechua is taught at the University of Illinois, one of few places in the U.S.
- In Champaign county, there are communities that speak Q’anqob’al and K’iche’, two Maya languages.

Afro-Hispanic/Luso Populations

- Are found mainly in Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico (Veracruz), Colombia, Ecuador (Esmeraldas), Peru (Chincha), Bolivia (Yungas), Argentina, Venezuela, and Uruguay.
- These populations also speak Afro-Hispanic linguistic varieties and some speak a Creole language.
- Palenquero is a creole language spoken in Colombia.

Caribbean Populations

Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies
(Since 1964)

Summer 2016 Latin American Studies Educators’ Workshop
clacs.illinois.edu/Outreach

Latin American Populations and Culture
June 6 – June 10

Professional Development Workshop
Organized by the
Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, University of Illinois
Co-Sponsor: Center for Latin American Studies, University of Chicago
Sponsored by the
U.S. Department of Education Title VI Grant
DESCRIPTION OF COURSE

- One-week Professional Development workshop directed to Middle School, High School, and Community College Educators and Librarians interested in Latin American Studies
- 5-hours of daily contact (25 hours total)
- Introduction to populations and cultures in Latin America
- Particular focus on Indigenous and Afro-Hispanic populations and their linguistic varieties
- Visiting Scholars focused on the Caribbean
- Materials created by our instructors
- Activities supported with authentic aural/visual materials (music, films, YouTube videos, etc.)
- Daily extracurricular cultural activities that will highlight a specific population and region
- Opportunity for participants to share, make revisions to their own materials, and/or create new materials to be shared by all
- Some knowledge of Latin America is desirable but not required
- Enrollment limited to 30 participants.
- Day-Workshop: 9:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITY

- Guided visit to the Spurlock and/or Krannert Art Museums (important Andean and Amazonean collections)

COURSE OUTCOMES

- Learn about the linguistic and cultural diversity in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Acquire basic understanding of the Indigenous and Afro-Hispanic populations and cultures
- Produce course materials to be made available in the CLACS- website. All participants will receive a copy of these materials.

APPLICATION MATERIALS

Information: clacs.illinois.edu/outreach

- Electronic Registration Form
- Registration Fee: $ 75.00 (includes snacks and materials)

OUR INSTRUCTORS

Prof. Luz Murillo

Associate Professor of Bilingual, Literacy, and Reading Education. She studies the literacies of linguistically and culturally diverse children, families, and communities.

Prof. Anna María Escobar

Associate Professor of (Historical) sociolinguistics, bilingualism, and language contact. Her publications and teaching include the study of the diversity of oral varieties of Spanish spoken in Latin America, including varieties used by bilinguals and native bilinguals; the social development of Andean Spanish; the Spanish-Quechua contact in the Andean region; linguistic influence of Indigenous languages in Spanish varieties; the study of Spanish of the U.S.; and Hispanic Linguistics.

Her research includes studying indigenous bilingual schooling and community in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia; the social construction of literacy in households and primary schools in central Mexico; bilingual family literacies in Mexican-American households on the U.S.-Mexico border; and the role of language ideologies among bilingual and literacy pre-service teachers in South Texas.