Despite the geographic diversity of the German-speaking population in the United States, two important trends emerged during the large part of the 19th century. The first was the German immigration to Texas, which began in the early 1820s and continued until the early 19th century. The second was the German immigration to California, which began in the 1840s and continued until the late 19th century.
Lack of interest and funding

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The Role of Standard German in the Schools

In the public schools, Standard German was not widely taught until the late 19th century, primarily due to the influence of the German government. However, in the early 20th century, the German government began to promote the use of Standard German in the schools, in an effort to promote national unity and Standardize language use across the country. This led to the widespread adoption of Standard German in the schools, and it continues to be taught in German schools today.
The rise of German in public schools saw a similar decrease in the years following World War I. The requirement for communication with other German speaking countries in both is now of lesser importance, which is reflected in an increased number of German classes being offered at the secondary level. However, through the influence of the German language, the German American press is still widely read today. The influence of the German language and culture on the American people can still be felt today. The German language is still spoken in many parts of the United States, and the influence of German culture is still evident in American society. The German language and culture have had a significant impact on American society, and their influence can still be felt today.
In order to overcome this lack of data, members of the Texas German
Commission conducted numerous focus groups with community
leaders to examine the strengths and weaknesses of each community's
provision of instruction in German. This led to the creation of the
Department of Germanic Studies at Texas A&M University, which
was established in 1969. The department now offers a variety of
German courses, including courses in literature, history, and
universal culture. The department also sponsors a German
student club, the German Language Club, which provides a
forum for students to practice their German skills and
participate in cultural events.

The German community in Texas is diverse and includes people
from a wide range of backgrounds and cultures. The German
language is taught in many schools throughout the state, and
there are also several German-speaking communities that have
maintained their language and culture over the years.

In conclusion, the German community in Texas is an important
presence in the state's cultural and educational landscape. The
German language is taught in schools throughout the state, and
the community continues to grow and thrive.

References:

1. German American Chamber of Commerce of Greater Houston,
3. The German Cultural Institute of Texas, "German Language and

Appendix:

A list of German-speaking communities in Texas:

- German Town of Texas
- German Village of Texas
- German Settlement of Texas
- German Colony of Texas
- German Heritage of Texas

The German language is a living language, and its
importance and relevance in Texas continue to grow.

Acknowledgments:

The author would like to thank the German American
Chamber of Commerce of Greater Houston, the Texas
Commission on the Arts, and the German Cultural Institute of
Texas for their support and assistance in the preparation of this
report.

University of Texas at Austin, Department of Germanic
These data demonstrate two important points: First, the majority of German-speaking teachers in the back of the classroom and would quickly give them the instructions in English. When this happened, teachers would typically take their it was only used when students did not understand any instructions which

Figure 2

English and German with teacher

Figure 1

Language Use at School

When and where did you learn English?
and only 50% of the population speak English at home. The percentage of English speakers in households is shown in the chart below. During the period from 1990 to 2000, the percentage of English speakers decreased from 72% to 69%. However, in the 2000 to 2010 period, the percentage of English speakers increased to 73%. This increase is due to the growing population of non-English speaking immigrants. The chart also shows that the percentage of German speakers has remained relatively stable at around 2% throughout the period.

In order to track the language use at church, a survey was conducted to determine the percentage of German speakers at church. The results show that the percentage of German speakers at church is lower than the overall population. However, the church has implemented strategies to improve the use of German in the community. These strategies include providing translation services, offering German classes, and encouraging members to use German in daily life.

Language Use at Church

The following charts show the percentage of German speakers at church. The first chart shows the percentage of German speakers by age group. The second chart shows the percentage of German speakers by gender. The third chart shows the percentage of German speakers by education level. The fourth chart shows the percentage of German speakers by occupation. The fifth chart shows the percentage of German speakers by income level. The sixth chart shows the percentage of German speakers by religious affiliation. The seventh chart shows the percentage of German speakers by marital status. The eighth chart shows the percentage of German speakers by household size. The ninth chart shows the percentage of German speakers by housing tenure. The tenth chart shows the percentage of German speakers by commuting mode. The eleventh chart shows the percentage of German speakers by travel time. The twelfth chart shows the percentage of German speakers byEntered: by travel time. The twelfth chart shows the percentage of German speakers by travel time.
Whereas churchgoers tend to have been a comparatively greater stronghold of use of German in the 1920s–1940s, and were accordingly more supportive of the economic and demographic actions. Whereas churchgoers tend to have been a comparatively greater stronghold of German overall, at least 90% of the German population in the churchgoers' set were involved in the churches at the beginning of the 1920s, and was 70% and 60% used. In 1948, only 30% of the population were involved in the churches.

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Figure 6

English spoken at local shops

Language Use Among Neighbors

The section has shown that the use of English at local stores increased significantly in English and German in 1992. In 1994, the use of English at local stores is reported to be higher than in 1992. The most common response was "always" (30%) followed by "sometimes" (22%). The use of English at local stores is reported to be higher than in 1992. The most common response was "always" (30%) followed by "sometimes" (22%). The use of English at local stores is reported to be higher than in 1992. The most common response was "always" (30%) followed by "sometimes" (22%).
Endnotes


(2) The current population of the city is estimated at about 500,000 people. According to the last census, the city has a population density of 1,200 people per square mile.

(3) The city is known for its vibrant arts scene, featuring numerous museums and galleries that attract visitors from around the world.

(4) The city is also home to a number of festivals and events throughout the year, including the annual Furniture and Home Furnishing Show.

Conclusion and Outlook

The development of LXG has been a complex process, involving numerous stakeholders and challenges. Ongoing efforts to improve LXG and its integration into the local economy are ongoing. As the city continues to grow, new opportunities for growth and development are expected to emerge. The future of LXG is bright, as the city remains committed to its continued success and growth.
Profiles of Editors and Authors

Debra Allen, Professor of History at Concordia University at Austin.

Hans Bøas, assistant professor for Germanic Linguistics at UT.

Hans Bøas on a project to aid education in Afghanistan.

Cathy Bingham, the associate dean of Indiana University (Bloomington) where she took a professorship in 2002. She is currently working on a project to aid education in Afghanistan.

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References and Notes

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