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## Spanish speakers in the world

How many spanish speakers in the world. Percentage of spanish speakers in the world. Spanish speakers in the world map. Spanish speakers in the world 2020. Spanish speakers in the world 2019. Spanish speakers in the world 2021. How many native spanish speakers in the world. Number of spanish speakers in the world.

Related to culture, people, speaks of Spain. Geographical distribution of Spanish Longua Hispanophone and Hispanic relates to anything related to Spain's speech (Hispanofer). [1] In a cultural sense, not only lingual, the noção of "Hispanophone" goes beyond the definition above. Hispanic culture is the legacy of the vast and prolonged Spanish river, and so the term can refer to people whose cultural formation is mainly associated with Spain, regardless of the differences is technicians or geographic. All his Hispanic population identity sensation and hispanophones is sometimes referred to by the term Hispanidad (Hispanicity). They also are used - á é à è ø to refer to speakers of the Spanish tongue and the world of Spanish tongue. The terms are derived from the Latin word Hispanicus ("Spanish") that refers to anything belonging to the Roman province of Hispania ("Spain"). In addition to the general definition of Hispanophone, some groups in the Hespistic world make distinction between Castilian tongue [1] and Spanish tongue, with the first term denoting the speakers of the Spanish tongue - also Known as Castilian - and this last speakers of the Spanish or Hispanic languages (ie the languages of Hispanic nations). Hispanosphere Hispanophones are estimated between 480 [2] and 577 million (including second tongue speakers) [3] [4] [5] [6] Overall, making the Spanish the second most spoken tongue in terms of Native speakers. About 360 á è - Million live in Hispanic american and 45 million in Spain (70 million in Europe). There are more than 52 million Spaniard speakers in the United States. [7] There are also a smaller Hispanophone groups in Canada, Northern Morocco, Guinea, Western Sahara, [8] Philippines and Brazil, as well as in many other places around the world, particularly other union Europa, where it is one of the 24 languages and Australia. The countries also see: Hispanicity and Spanish Impactive during the Spanish period between 1492 and 1898, many people from Spain migrated to the new lands they have conquered. The Spaniards took with them their tongue and culture, and integrated into the society they had settled, creating a great imposition that extended all over the world and producing various multiracial populations. Its influences are found in the following continents and countries that were originally colonized by the Spaniards. List of countries Main article: List of countries where the Spanish is an official country of the País / Territory SpacePopulation Secondary Source also (Clarification required) Rea (SQ MD) 1 Á è ~ \*12.222.815 [9] 110.651 761.606 2 United States 52.600.000 The Guardian [10] 3 Colombia 48.258.494 2018 Preliminary Census [11] 1. 141. 748 440.831 4 Spain 47.003.901 Official Estimate of the Estimation 1/1/2011 46.585.009 504.030 195.364 5 Argentina 44.259.883 Official Indec Estimation 40.655.0694 6 á, 29, 797.694 Official Estimation of INEI 25.804.803 1.285.216 496.225 210.000 Venezuelan popular clock 28.210.000 916.445 353.488 8 Á videos. From 14.248.450 756.248.450 756.248.411 756.248.411 756.25.17.18 á, ~ - Ecuador 14.170.000 Ecuador Population 13.851.415 28.261 109.415 10 á, 11.268.000 UN 2009 Guatemala 11.204.000 2009 Estimation 12 Bolivia 10.426.154 INE Official Projection (2010) 1 3 á, Dominican Republic 10.090.000 UN 2009 Estivision 14 á, Á Official Projection (2010) 15 á, á è ~ El Salvador 6.857. 000 UN Estimation 16.676.018 UN 17 Estimate 17 Paraguay 6.127.000 UN Estimation 18 Nicará 5.603.000 UN Estimation of 19,468,000 20 Puerto Rico 3.991,000 UN Estimation 21 Panama 3,343,000 UN 22 Uruguay. 000 of the UN Estimation 23 Philippines 494,000 [12] [13] 24 á, Equatorial Guinea 487,000 UN Sahara West 430,000 Estimate 26 á, Belize 180,000 [14] Belize Census (2000) [15] Article Europa Spain Main: Languages of Spain The Languages of Spain The modern-day people living in the region of former Hispania are Portuguese, Spanish, Andorra and Gibraltar people. Historically, the modern country of Spain was formed by the acronym of various independent ibythic kingdoms through dynamic heritage, conquest and the will of local elites. These kingdoms had their nationalist own [necessary clarification] political loyalties and boundaries. Today, there is no CastilianÁ è Spanish [clarifications needed] single identity for the whole country. Spain is a plurinational state. [Does it lack of sources?] Many Spaniard citizens feel no conflict in recognizing their multiple identities is techniques at the same time. Spain is a culturally heterogether paes, which houses a wide variety of cultures, each with its own customs and traditions. Some cultures have their own tongue. Since the beginning of the transition to democracy in Spain and in the creation of the Spanish autonomous communities, after Spain Franquist, there were many movements in the sense of more autonomy (delegation of powers) in certain Territories of the Paísés, some with the aim of achieving full independence and others in order to improve the system of return of the state of autonomies (or self-government entities). The existence of multiple different cultures in Spain allows an analogy to be attracted to the UK. [Does it lack fonts?] Using the Spanish term for someone of Spanish ascendant would be, then, should be equivalent to using the British to describe someone descendant from some part of the UK. Cultures within the UK, such as English, Irish, Scotch and Galás, would enter into this analogy with cultures in Spain as Castilian, Catalan, Galician and Basque among others. In contrast to Spain, because of gradual and reciprocated consolidation and reciprocal consolidation, such distinctions tend to be blurred. It is a subtle, but important, distinction. In Spain, as in the United Kingdom, the territories and economically dominant Castile and England é spread its language to the Múscing Communication. However, the political domain in the United Kingdom tends to be more accentuated in comparison with Spain, where most medieval realms do not correspond with the real limits of the autonomous communities, and the crown was unified in a single monarch . AMEMER AMERICAN AMERÁ © Rica Head: AMÁ © Rica Hispania More information: Spanish colonization of the Spanish Americas is the spoken tongue Most of the Americas as well as the tongue Official in a large part of the Americas. United States Part of a Series Onlatino American History Category Nation National National Groups Argentina Americans Bolivian American Brazilian American Chilean American Chilean Americans Costa Rica Americans American Dominican Americans American Guatemalan Americans Honduran American Mexican Americans Nicará Panamanian American Paraguayan American Peruvian Americans USA Puerto Rican Americans American Venezuelan Americans HistoryAmersyn by Latin Cuban Ascendency Latin Mexican Mexican Puerto Mexican Motion Chicano Motion Latin American Association of Hispanic Arts Congressional Hispanic Caucus Conference Hespistic Congress Lulaac Maldel' Mecha Naleo National Council Nalfo De La Raza Institute National Hispanic National Groups Rna Shpe (FJV) H USHCC Culture Literature Música Related Studies Belize Americans Equatoguinean American Filipino Americans Guiana AMA Language Ricans Haitians American Portuguese Americans Romani Americans Hispano-Americans Surinames American Industry English Languages Portuguese The Mexican New Mexican Puerto Rican Spanish Spanish Spanglish is Tnico California Chicano Hispano Isleans Nuevomexican Puerto Richenhos Nyoricran Tejano Lists Communities with Most Latin Latin American Puerto Rico á, United States Portalvte Main articles: Hispanic in the United States and history of Hispanic people in the United States origins and Hispanic demographics in the USA are citizens of the United States, whose national ascendance or origin is none of the nations who compose Hispanosphere. The status of a Hespistic person is independent or not he or she speaks Spanish tongue, for not all Hispano-Americans speak Spanish. A Hespistic person can be of any race (white, indigenous, mixed, black, asian or pacific islands). As of 2013 [Update] Hispanics represented 17.1% of the population, about 53.2 million people. [16] This was an increase of 29% since 2004, when Hispanics were 14.1% of the population (about 41.3 million people). The Latin American growth rate on July 1, 2003 to 1 July 2004, the period was 3.6% higher than any other ancestral group in the United States and more than three times the population fee Total country (by 1.0%). The projected Hispanic population of the United States for July 1, 2050, is 105.6 million people. According to this projection, Hispanic are 25% of the total population of the country to the year 2050. [17] [18] Historically, the Hispanic presence contains in the territory Of the United States exists from the 20th century, earlier than any other group after the Amerandans. Spaniards pioneered in the current United States. European landing confirmed for the continent first on the continent was Juan Ponce de Leán, who landed in 1513 on the coast he baptized La Florida. Within three days of Ponce de LeÁn, the Spaniard became the first European to reach the Apalachean Mountains, the Mississippi River, the Grand Canyon, and the Great Plains. Spanish vessels sailed along the east coast, penetrating the current Bangor, Maine, and to the Pacific Coast, as far as Oregon. In 1540, Hernando de Soto undertook an extensive exploration of this United States. In the same year, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado took 2,000 Spaniards and Mexicanians through today's Arizona border of today and arrived at the Central Kansas, near the exact geographic center of what today continental United States. Other United States Spanish Explorers Become a long list that includes, among others, Ayllfáñ ~ vasquez, Narváo Panfilo, Sebastián VizcaÁfnono, Juan Rodruzez Cabrillo, Gaspar de Portola, Pedro Mena Á è Avila's Ndez Á © S, Áf Lvar NÁfÁ ~ ± EZ Cow Head, Luna Y Arellano Tristan, and Juan de Oa Á ± Eat. In all, Spaniards probed half of the 48 lower states of today before the first attempt of English colonization in Roanoke island in 1585. Spanish created the first European standing settlement in the United States continental territory in St. Augustine, Flolid, in 1565. Santa Fe, New Mexico Before Ancede Jamestown, Virgaine (founded in 1607) and Plymouth Colony (from Mayflower and pilgrims fame, founded in 1620). Later came Spanish settlements in San Antonio, Tucson, San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco, to quote only a few. The Spaniard was still established a Jesuit Mission at Chesapeake Bay Virginia 37 years before the Foundation of Jamestown. Two iconic American histories have a Spanish antecedents as well. Almost 80 years before alleged rescue of John Smith by Pocahontas, a man with the name of Juan Ortiz spoke of his remarkably similar rescue of performing by an Indian girl. The Spaniards also held a Thanksgiving é 56 years before the famous festival pilgrims é when they celebrated near St. Augustine with Florida Sounds, probably in the pork and bean bake cooked. As late as 1783, at the end of the American Revolutionary War, Spain conducted claim about half of the today's continental United States (see New Spain): In 1775, the Spaniard vessels did not even arrive Alaska. From 1819 to 1848, the United States increased the country area by Á third of the former Spanish and Mexican territory, including three more populous states today: California, Texas and Flourish. Hispanics have become the first American citizens in the reception southwestern territory and claimed most ancestral in several states until the XX season, an great gain in the XXI season. Hispanic Americans fought in all the wars of the United States and gained some of the highest distinctions granted to U.S. Soldiers. (Honor Medal Medal List of Honor Destatarias). [19] [20] [21] Historic figures in the United States were Hispanic of the early days. Some recent famous people include actress Rita Hayworth and LEFTY GOMEZ Baseball Legends and Ted Williams. National Hespistic Heritais Monica Hispanic Heritage National Mother is celebrated in the United States of September 15 to October 15. [22] Racial Diversity Main article: Hispanic Hispanic term is cultural and non-racial. The racial diversity found among Hispanic derives from the fact that Hispanic hostel has always been, from 1492, an immigration area until later in the XX, when the Region It becomes increasingly an emigration area. Even outside the broad definition of U.S. Hispanic, the term encompasses a very racial and ethnically diversified population. While in the United States, Hispanic is often treated as a whole group of whites, blacks or other rides, they really include people who can identify with any or all of these racial groups. In the media of American mass, as well as popular culture, Hispanic is often used incorrectly to describe the faniscal race or appearance of the subject. [Citation needed] In general, Hispans are assumed for having traces such as dark hair and eyes, and brown or olive skin. Many others are seen as physically intermediates between whites, blacks and / or amandic and / or asiaticos. [Necessary quotation] Hispanic with mainly Caucasoid or Negrian characteristics may not be recognized as such in the United States, despite the technical and racial diversity of most Hespistic American populations . Hispanics that do not look like the stereotyped Hespistic can have their ancestral status questioned or even challenged by others. [Question required] Actors Martin Sheen, Alexis Bledel and Cameron Diaz, for example, are Hispanic, although they can be presumed so as not so because, being white, they do not o fit into the stereotype. If Hispanic with mainly Caucasoid features should be considered Hespistic, they have stereotyped Mediterranean / Appearance of Southern Europe - Olive Skin, Dark Hair and Dark Eyes. [23] [24] A large proportion of Hispanics are identified as a mestizo (mixed European and alerandic), irrespsective of national origin. [Citation needed] This is largely because most Hispanics have their origins in most mixed Hispanic American countries. El Salvador, Paraguay and Mexico are examples of mainly mixed populations, with 90% of savers, 95% of Paraguayans and 70% [25] of the Mexicans identify as Mestizo, with the total population mope in more than 66 million. [26] Many individuals identified as Hispanic (based on the US definition) are ancestry alerandous not mixed. For example, many of those of Bolivia, Guatemala and Peru constitute a majority or plurality of the population, as a considerable proportion in the motion. [Citation Carey] Many Hispanic born or with a descendant of the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Puerto Rico, Colito, Cuba, Uruguay, and other countries can be of African ascendency, to be mulatto (African mixed African Black), Zambo (Mixed Amerandy and African Black), Tri racial (Specifically European, African and Amerandan Black), or African Black. Recently, the Blood Hispanic Negro not mixed are perceived and defined by the American mass media and popular culture as hispanic, because of existing Hispanic of the mulatto of negrantic phenotypes and the dark skin stereotype of Hispanic. Most people in Argentina, Uruguay and Chile Chile Most of the European decline; Not only of Spanish, but Italian, Portuguese, German, PolonÁs, Irish, British, etc. In countries like Mexico, there was a process of miscegenation, which resulted in many people who have indigenous and European origins. Many white Mexicans, although Hispanic labeled by the US definition because of their assimilated culture and birthmen, tracing their ancestries to the European countries who are not Spain, and some to European countries (See the next paragraph). However, in most cases, they have some Spanish ancestors, as the waves of European immigrants to these countries tended to assimilate quickly, intermingling with the local population of the country. (From 1850 to 1920, the form of the US census not distinguishes between whites and Mexican Americans. [27] In 1930, the US census form asked for "color or race", and the census enumerators They were instructed to write W to White and Mex for Mexican. [28] In 1940 and 1950, the census reverted his decision and made Mexicans be classified again and therefore the instructions were "White Report (W) for Mexicans, unless they are definitely of indiane or other non-white, racing as black or asiatic). [27] Initially, Colonial Argentina, Uruguay and Chile had predominantly population of mestizo, but because of a huge European migration (mainly Spaniards and Italians, with German, British, Polonis, etc.) in the XIX, and the repeated intermediary wedding With the white Europeans and the mother's heads, like white Mexicans, they also have some Spanish blood, in which the mestica population became the Call population of castivo; With more European settlers arriving at the beginning of the 20th, the population of Argentina, Uruguay and Chile become overwhelmingly white and European (some orient) in race, culture and tradition E. [Citation needed] As mentioned above, Caucasian Caucasian Hispanic race, including white Mexicans, white Argentinos, white Uruguayans, and white chiléans, and Spaniards, are perceived by US mass media as well as the US ular culture, as Hespisticans generally have stereotyped Mediterranean appearance (Hispanic of another offspring of Southern Europe, mainly descendants of Italian and Portuguese settlers and a large number of descendants of Greek settlers. To be realized by the US definition as Hispanic) in the same way, a percentage of Hispanic as defined by the US government tracing their ancestors to the Mentioning East, for example, Colombianas , Ecuatorians and Mexican of Lebanese or Palestinian ascendency; The Hespiciens of the East Ascendence are generally considered Hispanic by the US government because they have an appearance in the stereotyped South Europe. Many Hespisticans are an aspiring East Ascendant, as in the case of Cubans, Mexicans, Panamanians and Peruvians of Chinese and / or Japanese ascendance. If they were migrated to the United States, the most frequently defended definition would consider them Hespistic (see also: American Hispanic and Latin American Asiática). A percentage of Hispanic is the descent of the Pacific Islander, mainly Rapa Nui from the Chilean territorial possession of the Pávo Island; Pacific islands descent Hispanic are also considered as Hespisticans based on the US government definition because they are skin-brown and black hair. The presence of these groups mentioned are not specific to the country, since they can be found in all Hispanic American countries, be larger than their respective populations than their respective populations. Even in Spain, the European release of Hispanicity, there are recent Demand saw a growing population of mestizes and mulattoes and of alerandic and African descendance not mixed due to reversion of the ancient historical world migration pattern. Be: Latin American Immigration for Spain. Of more than 35 million Hispanic counted in the federal census of 2000, 47.9% identified as white (called Hispanic white by the Office), 42.2% of some other race, 6.3% two or more rides, 2% black or african american, 1.2% American and native Indian Alaska, 0.3% asiatic; and 0.1% Native Hawaiian and other pacific islands. [29] Note that, even among Hispanics, who reported only a race, mostly would have at least some ancestral lineage of one or more other rides, although only 6.3% reported as Such (this is also applicable to the non-Hispesticans cited the US census, although perhaps in less proportion). According to a study (Stephens et al., 2001), from the genetic perspective, hispanicans generally represent a differential mixture of European, native American and African ascendant, with the proportional mixture typically, depending on the country's . [30] The populations of IBERI (both Spain and Portugal), as all European populations, received other influences, although they are still largely descendants from European populations. more than any other important group. [31] The ancestry of the iphaws received many, (limited and often located) influences of the many people who settled in their territory throughout history, including phenomena, Greeks, Romans, Punteic, Celts, Václea, Suebi, Buri, Visigoths, Alans, Byzantine, Slavs (Saqaliba), Berbers, Arabes, Magyars, Jews, and - Particularly in Andalusia - Rome. [32] Africa Angola The ancient Portuguese colony has a community of Afro-Cubans known as amparos. 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