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History of celtic peoples

Ethnolinguistic group This article is about the ancient and medieval peoples of Europe. For Celts of the present day, see Celts (modern). For other uses, see Celt (disambiguation). Distribution of Celtic peoples over time, in the traditional view: Core Hallstatt territory, by the sixth century BC Greatest Celtic expansion by 275 BC Lusitanian area of Iberia where Celtic presence is uncertain Areas where Celtic languages remain widely spoken today The Dying Gaul, an Ancient Roman statue The Celts (/kɛlts, sɛlts/, see pronunciation of Celt for different usages) are[1] a collection of Indo-European peoples[2] in parts of Europe and Anatolia identified by their use of the Celtic languages and other cultural similarities.[3][4][5][6] Historic Celtic groups included the Gauls, Celtiberians, Galatians, Britons, Gaels, and their offshoots. The relationship between ethnicity, language and culture in the Celtic world is unclear and controversial.[7] In particular, there is dispute over the ways in which the Iron Age inhabitants of Britain and Ireland should be regarded as Celts.[6][7][8][9] The Battersea Shield, a ceremonial bronze shield dated 3rd–1st century BC, is an example of La Tène Celtic art from Britain The history of pre-Celtic Europe and Celtic origins are debated. According to one theory, the proto-Celtic language arose in the late Bronze Age Urnfield culture of central Europe, which flourished from around 1200 BC.[10] This theory links the Celts with the Iron Age Hallstatt culture which followed it (c. 400–450 BC), named for the rich grave finds in Hallstatt, Austria.[10][11] Therefore, this area of central Europe is sometimes called the "Celtic homeland". It proposes that by the following La Tène cultural period (c. 450 BC onward), named after the La Tène site in Switzerland, Celtic culture had spread westward by diffusion or migration to France and the Low Countries (Gauls), the British Isles (Insular Celts), the Iberian Peninsula (Celtiberians, Gallaecians, Celtici) and northern Italy (Lepontii and Cisalpine Gauls).[12] Another theory suggests that proto-Celtic arose earlier in the Atlantic Bronze Age coastal area and spread eastward.

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