

Where Is The Iberian Peninsula

Iberian language who lived in the eastern and southeastern regions of the Iberian Peninsula in the pre-Migration Era (before about AD 375). An ancient Iberian culture can The Iberian language is the language or family of languages of an indigenous western European people (the Iberians), identified by Greek and Roman sources, who lived in the eastern and southeastern regions of the Iberian Peninsula in the pre-Migration Era (before about AD 375). An ancient Iberian culture can be identified as existing between the 7th and 1st centuries BC, at least a7df4be223

Iberian Peninsula The Iberian Peninsula (IPA: /aɪˈbɪəriən/ eye-BEER-ee-ən), also known as Iberia, is a peninsula in southwestern Europe. Mostly separated from the rest of The Iberian Peninsula (IPA: eye-BEER-ee-ən), also known as Iberia, is a peninsula in southwestern Europe a7df4be223

== Background == a7df4be223

Geology of the Iberian Peninsula The geology of the Iberian Peninsula consists of the study of the rock formations on the Iberian Peninsula, connected to the rest of the European landmass The geology of the Iberian Peninsula consists of the study of the rock formations on the Iberian Peninsula, connected to the rest of the European landmass by the Pyrenees. World-class mineral deposits are also found there. The peninsula contains rocks from every geological period from the Ediacaran to the Quaternary, and many types of rock are represented a7df4be223

The term Iberian, as used by the ancient authors, had two distinct meanings. One, more general, referred to all the populations of the Iberian peninsula without regard to ethnic differences (Pre-Indo-European, Celts and non-Celtic Indo-Europeans). The other, more restricted ethnic sense and the one dealt with in this article, refers to the people living in the eastern and southern coasts of the Iberian Peninsula, which by the 6th century BC had absorbed cultural influences from the Phoenicians, Carthaginians and the Greeks. This pre-Indo-European cultural group spoke the Iberian language from the 7th to at least the 1st century BC. The rest of the peninsula, in the northern, central, and northwestern areas, was inhabited by Vascones, Celts or Celtiberians groups and the possibly Pre-Celtic or Proto-Celtic Indo-European Lusitanians, Vettones, and Turdetani... a7df4be223 They are repeatedly described by authors like Strabo and Thucydides as being among the best fighting forces in the Mediterranean Sea area, as well as, according to Livy, the most elite unit in Hannibal's army (id roboris in omni exercitu). Polybius cites them as the reason for the Carthaginian victory in several battles during the Second Punic War. After Carthage's defeat, and with the Roman conquest of Hispania, Hispanic mercenaries were progressively integrated into the Roman army. a7df4be223 There is controversy over whether the members of the modern Galician-Portuguese and Astur-Leonese sub-groups are languages or dialects. A common, though disputed, classification is to state that Portuguese and Galician are separate languages, as are Asturian, Leonese, and Mirandese... a7df4be223 Modern Iberians' genetic inheritance largely derives from the pre-Roman inhabitants of the Iberian Peninsula who were deeply Romanized after the conquest of the region by the ancient Romans: a7df4be223 == Iberian Massif == a7df4be223 == Etymology == a7df4be223

Forests of the Iberian Peninsula The woodlands of the Iberian Peninsula are distinct ecosystems on the Iberian Peninsula (which includes Spain, Portugal, Andorra, Gibraltar and Southern The woodlands of the Iberian Peninsula are distinct ecosystems on the Iberian Peninsula (which includes Spain, Portugal, Andorra, Gibraltar and Southern France). Although the various regions are each characterized by distinct vegetation, the borders between these regions are not clearly defined, and there are some similarities across the peninsula a7df4be223

== 5th century == a7df4be223 Iberian, like all the other Paleohispanic languages except Basque, was extinct by the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. It had been replaced gradually by Latin, following the Roman conquest of the Iberian Peninsula. a7df4be223 == Overview == a7df4be223

Warfare in the ancient Iberian Peninsula The bellicose character of the Pre-Roman peoples who inhabited Hispania was repeatedly shown in their conflicts against Rome, Carthage and each other. ancient Iberian Peninsula played an important role in historical chronicles, first during the Carthaginian invasion of Hispania, including the Punic Wars Warfare in ancient Iberian Peninsula played an important role in historical chronicles, first during the Carthaginian invasion of Hispania, including the Punic Wars, and later during the Roman conquest of the peninsula a7df4be223

Until a few centuries ago, they formed a dialect continuum covering the western, central and southern parts of the Iberian Peninsula—excepting the Basque and Catalan-speaking territories. This is still the situation in a few regions, particularly in the northern part of the peninsula, but due to the differing sociopolitical histories of these languages (independence of Portugal since the early 12th century, unification of Spain in the late 15th century under the Catholic Monarchs, who privileged Castilian Spanish over the other Iberian languages), Spanish and Portuguese have tended to overtake and to a large extent absorb their sister languages while they kept diverging from each other. a7df4be223

Mercenaries of the ancient Iberian Peninsula Starting from 5th century BC, mercenary life would become a true social phenomenon in Hispania, with high numbers of fighters from distant lands coming to join the armies of

Carthage, Rome, Sicily and even Greece, as well as other Hispanic peoples. Mercenary life is recorded as a custom of Iron Age Spain, particularly in the central area of the Iberian Peninsula. Departing from the native tribe and Mercenary life is recorded as a custom of Iron Age Spain, particularly in the central area of the Iberian Peninsula. Departing from the native tribe and serving militarily in others was a way for economically disadvantaged youth to escape poverty and find chances to use their fighting skills a7df4be223

As is the case for most of the rest of Southern Europe, the principal ancestral origin of modern Iberians are Early European Farmers who arrived during the Neolithic. The large predominance of Y-Chromosome Haplogroup R1b, common throughout Western Europe, is also testimony to a sizeable input from various waves of (predominantly male) Western Steppe Herders that originated in the Pontic-Caspian Steppe during the Bronze Age. a7df4be223 The Iberian Peninsula is in the south west of Europe and is located near North Africa and, as a result, saw the arrival of many types of plant species from both regions, including wetland thermophilic plant species (those that require a great deal of heat), xerophilic plants (those that require a dry climate), orophiles (sub-alpine plants) and boreo-alpine plants, many of which managed to remain thanks to the diversity of environments that exist in the peninsula's mountain ranges, which allowed plant species to rise in elevation if the climate became too warm, or descend if it became too cold... a7df4be223 == Origin and characteristics == a7df4be223

Timeline of Germanic kingdoms in the Iberian Peninsula This is a historical timeline of the Iberian Peninsula during the period of the post-Imperial kingdoms (5th to 8th centuries). 409 Invasion of the NW of This is a historical timeline of the Iberian Peninsula during the period of the post-Imperial kingdoms (5th to 8th centuries) a7df4be223

It has been established that the Mediterranean Sea has gone through great changes in sea level and the relative positions of the continental plates of Europe and Africa. These brought changes in climate and vegetation. a7df4be223

Genetic history of the Iberian Peninsula The ancestry of modern Iberians, comprising the Spanish and Portuguese, reflects the Iberian Peninsula's position in the southwestern corner of Europe The ancestry of modern Iberians, comprising the Spanish and Portuguese, reflects the Iberian Peninsula's position in the southwestern corner of Europe and broadly aligns with patterns typical of Southern and Western European populations a7df4be223

Iberians They are described in Greek and Roman sources (among others, by Hecataeus of Miletus, Herodotus, Strabo and Avienius). Roman sources also use the term Hispani to refer to the Iberians. sense and the one dealt with in this article, refers to the people living in the eastern and southern coasts of the Iberian Peninsula, which by the 6th century The Iberians (Latin: Hibēri, from Greek: Ἰβηρες, Iberes) were an ancient people indigenous to the eastern and southern coasts of the Iberian Peninsula a7df4be223

The Iberian language is unclassified: while the scripts used to write it have been deciphered to various extents, the language itself remains largely unknown. Links with other languages have been suggested, especially the Basque language, based largely on the observed similarities between the numerical systems of the two. In contrast, the Punic language of Carthaginian settlers was Semitic, while Indo-European languages of the peninsula during the Iron Age include the now extinct Hispano-Celtic and Lusitanian languages, Ionic Greek, and Latin, which formed the basis for modern Iberian Romance languages... a7df4be223 Mostly separated from the rest of continental Europe by the Pyrenees, the Iberian Peninsula includes Peninsular Spain and Continental Portugal, which together make up almost all of the region, as well as Andorra, Gibraltar, and a small part of Metropolitan France. With an area of approximately 583,254 square kilometres (225,196 sq mi), and a population of roughly 53 million, it is the second-largest European peninsula by area, after the Scandinavian Peninsula. a7df4be223

West Iberian languages covering the western, central and southern parts of the Iberian Peninsula—excepting the Basque and Catalan-speaking territories. This is still the situation West Iberian is a branch of the Ibero-Romance languages that includes the Castilian languages (Spanish, Judaeo-Spanish), Astur-Leonese (Asturian, Leonese, Mirandese, Extremaduran (sometimes), Cantabrian), and Galician-Portuguese a7df4be223

The core of the Iberian Peninsula consists of a Hercynian cratonic block known as the Iberian Massif. On the northeast, this is bounded by the Pyrenean fold belt, and on the southeast, it is bounded by the Betic fold mountain chain. These two mountain chains are part of the Alpine belt. To the west, the peninsula is delimited by the continental boundary formed by the opening of the Atlantic Ocean. The Hercynian fold belt is mostly buried by Mesozoic and Cenozoic cover rocks to the east but nevertheless outcrops through the Iberian Chain and the Catalan Coastal Ranges. a7df4be223 == History == a7df4be223

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