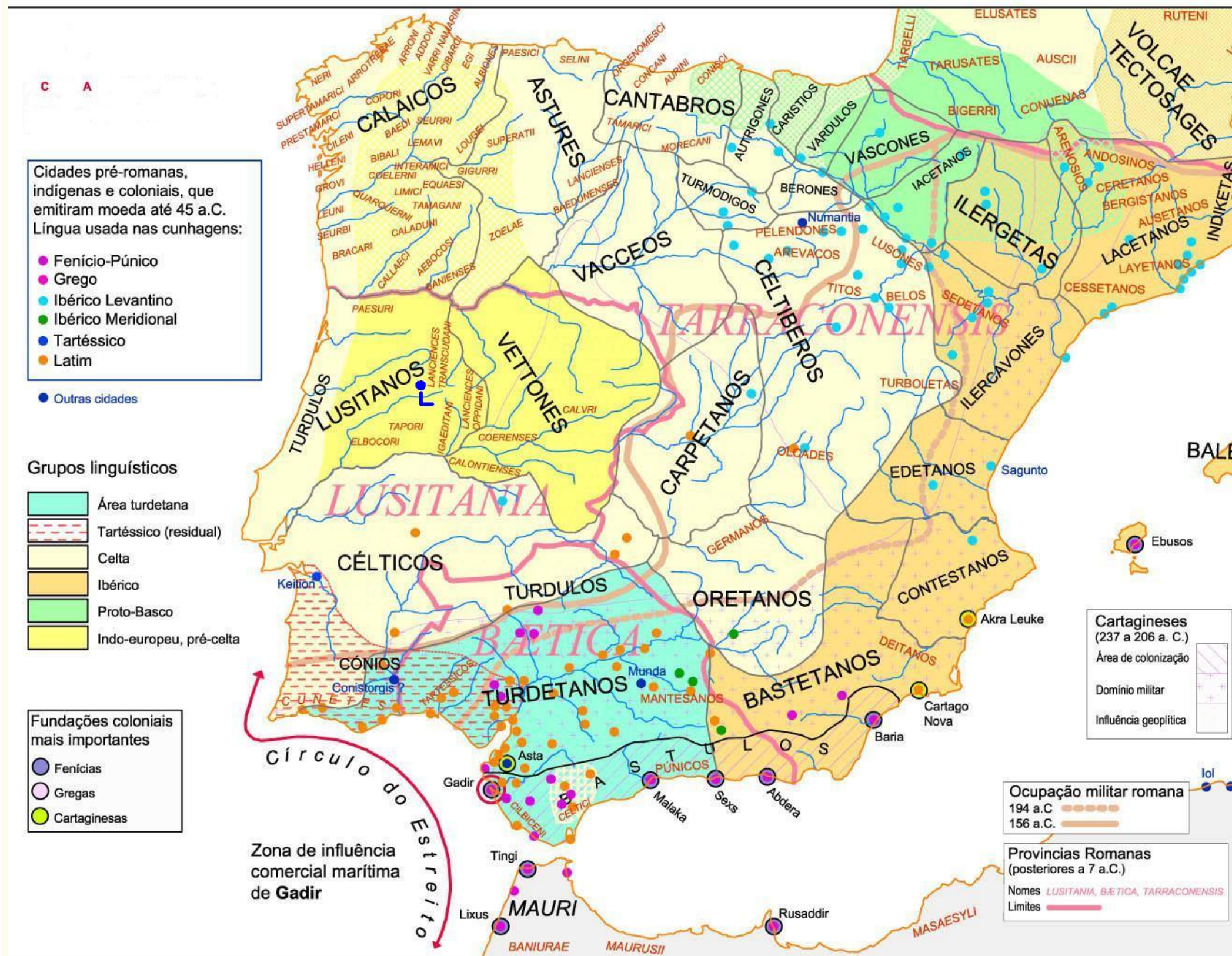


# Povos Pré-Romanos da Península Ibérica

Esboço de carta etnológica nos finais da 2ª Guerra Púnica (circa 200 a.C.)



Ethnologic Map of Pre-Roman Iberia (circa 200 B.C.).

Full-scalable vector map with control of visual layers, manageable with Adobe Acrobat Reader 6 and later.

Author

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Loriga, land of Viriathus, [●L in the map], Portugal

Language

Portuguese and Latin.

Abstract

Represented geographic information:

1. Basic geography
  - Coastal boundaries
  - Main hidrography
2. Major ethno-geographic groups, represented by delimited territories and name identity
  - Primary geographic-delimited ethnic groups (e.g. VASCONES).

- Greater social formations of mixed ethnic origin and shared socio-political and cultural environment (e.g. TURDETANOS)
- Territories of majority of specific ethnic-linguistic groups (e.g. CELTICOS).
- 3. Secondary ethnic and gentilician communities with toponymic, territorial and political identity, excluding smaller later *oppida*-centered *civitates*. (e.g. TITOS).
- 4. Pre-Roman urban centers:
  - Native towns with recognized urban status in the beginning of Roman domination through specific coin emissions, identified by location and language of emission.
  - Phoenician, Greek and Punic (Carthaginian) colonial foundations, still surviving in the end of the 2d Punic War. Only major places are identified. Towns of doubtful status and "factories" are not represented.
  - Other selected urban centers, referred by historical sources, identified by name.
- 5. Colonial territories
  - Coastal area of the "Circle of the Straight", economic and cultural commonwealth centred in *Gadir/Gades*.
  - Geopolitical areas of colonization, territorial domination and political-military influence of Carthage, before the end of the 2d Punic War.
- 6. Greater surviving dominant linguistic groups and linguistic complexes.
  - Native Iberian languages, non-indo-european and of doubtful origin: Proto-Basque, Eastern Iberian, Southern Iberian and Tartessic (Southwestern Iberian). This last one was residual by 200 B.C., replaced by celtian in most of its original territory.
  - Pre-celt indo-european (Lusitanian group). Other primitive indo-european languages were, by then, probably only toponymic.
  - Colonial languages: Libio-phoenician. African-punic dialects brought by colonialist populations settled by Carthage.
  - Celtian and Celtiberian evolutions. The whole "celt" spectrum is present in Iberia, from early "urn-field" to late "La Tène". Gaulish migrations continued until mid I B.C. Central iberia (Celtiberia) was a diffusion center of later celt movements to the North West and, specially, to the Tartessic-Turdetan South.
- 7. Romanization
  - Military frontier in 194 B.C. (after the Carthaginian defeat in Iberia) and 156 B.C. (before the Lusitanian/Celtiberian Wars)
  - Roman Provinces after the 2nd territorial reorganization of August (before 7 B.C.).

#### Bibliography

The map has separated pages with the principal bibliography used in its conception and production.

#### Access

The map file is in the Adobe Acrobat PDF format. It must be opened and processed with Adobe Acrobat, Acrobat Reader or any third-party software compatible with version 6 or later.

#### Restriction of use

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