

CELTIC CIVILIZATION



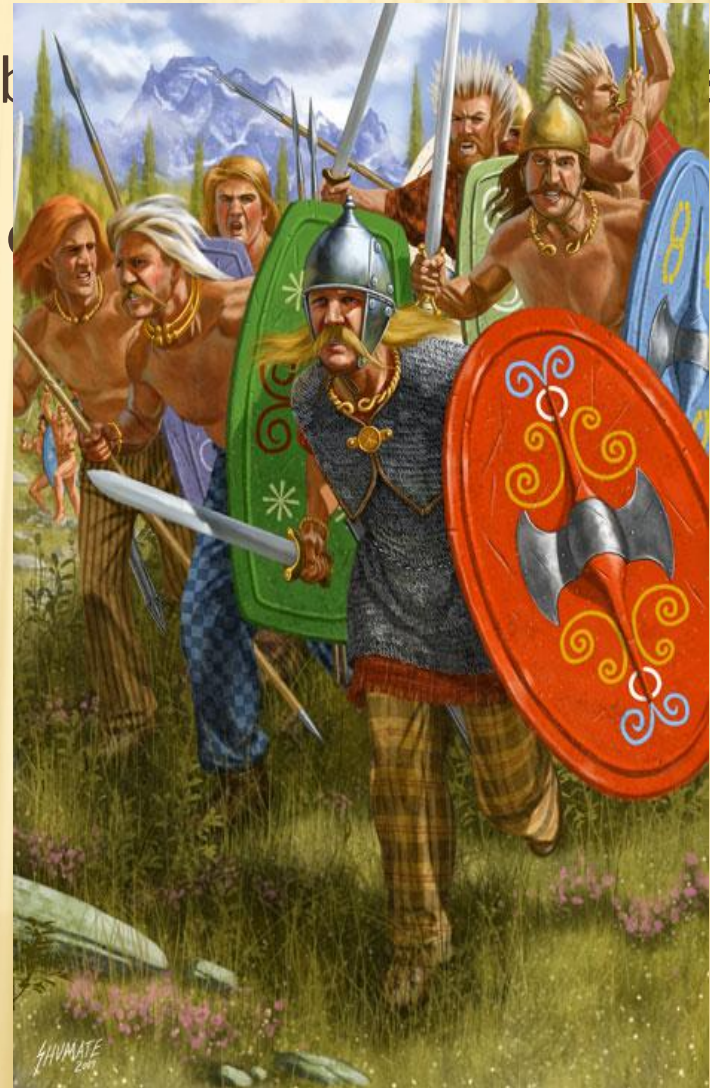
- ❑ Celtic civilization was one of the vertices of the prehistory of Europe, this is the first known species of European culture. Their name "Celts" they received from the
- ❑ Greeks and the Romans called them Gauls.



- ❑ Celts - the direct descendants of the IndoEuropeans, as well as Russian and other Slavs.
- ❑ Some researchers believe their homeland is Hyperborea



- ❑ In fact, the Celts marked the beginning of the Iron Age in Europe and the Celts of Europe are two versions of the Celts of Europe and here



- 1) from the territory of today's Iran, Afghanistan, northern India



- 2) from the North, with one of the islands – the cradle of Celtic civilization. Since the migration of Indo-Europeans had lasted for centuries, perhaps, both hypotheses are true



- The earliest archaeological evidence associated with the Celts, date from the beginning of the third millennium BC. From about 500 BC Celts began to settle in Europe.



- Based on the results of excavations on the territory of Russia, they started this great way from the southern Urals



- The Celts saw the world differently than others. For them it was a fantastically beautiful, inhabited by countless fascinating creatures. Perhaps such a poetic vision of the world, they were required to druids - keepers of antiquity.



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- ❑ Despite the minimum of written sources, largely abandoned by the Celts and other peoples, the Celts have left an imprint on world culture.



- ❑ Celts did not want to create a centralized state, for which they paid the price - they were defeated by the Romans.

