Rechercher

**Notice "Ireland Ulster and Scotland in the earlier Iron Age"

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**Résumé**
Two main phases of Irish settlement and influence have been identified: during the last two centuries BC into the northern and western isles and into the extreme south of Scotland, and during the first two centuries AD into lowland Scotland. From these intrusions a number of indigenous artistic developments can be traced, with later movement into the northern and western isles and into Southern Britain, and the participation of craftsmen in Proto-Pictish and Pictish art and metalwork. Certain features in fortification are traced in Ireland from a reflux from or via the Scottish islands. See 21-1539 for reference to entire book. -- AATA

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The earliest written form of the language is found in Ogham (the name of the Celtic alphabet) inscriptions from the fifth and sixth centuries AD. After Ireland's conversion to Christianity (Catholicism) in the 5th century AD, Old Irish (Gaelic), with its slight Latin influence, began to replace Primitive Irish. Ulster Scots Approximately 2% of Northern Ireland's population of 1.8 million people speaks Ulster Scots. Most speakers of English can understand the gist of Ulster Scots when it is spoken to them. The linguistic relationship between Ulster Scots and the Lowland Scots spoken in Scotland (see page on Scotland) is less clear. Most agree, however, that Ulster Scots and Lowland Scots are dialects of the Scots language. How did the Ulster Scots language develop in Ireland?