

Nomenclature and National Identity

Britain (*Britannia*): First attested after Julius Caesar's invasion in 54 BCE. Collective noun for the place inhabited by the group of people called *Britanni* or *Brittones* (in the north); assemblage of 27 different tribes: Trinovantes, Cantiaci, Regni, Atrebates, Belgae, Durotriges, Dumnonii, Dubunni, Silures, Catuvellauni, Demetae, Icenii, Corieltauvi, Ordovices, Deceangli, Cornovii, Parisi, Brigantes, Votadini, Selgovae, Novantae, Damnonii, Epidii, Venicones, Carvetii, Taexali, and Caledones.

Albion: Earlier name for Britain attested by Greeks. The word "*albanach*" attested in Irish meaning "foreigner, outsider, stranger"; the Scots Gaelic word for Scotland.

England (*Anglia*): New name given to the parts of Britain settled by the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes in the fifth century.

Wales (*Cymry, Cambria*): From the Anglo-Saxon word "*walsch*" meaning "foreigner, outsider, stranger."

Ireland (*Eire, Hibernia, Iberio, Iouepvīn*): Earliest attestation among ancient Roman and Greek cartographers; not colonized by the Romans.

Scotland (*Scotia*): From the Irish word "Scotus" meaning "raider"; applied generally as a name for the Irish themselves.

Brittany (*Britannia minor, Armorica*): Section of Northern Gaul resettled in the fifth century by colonists from Britain (*Britannia major*).