Vocabulary Acquisition—English Place-Names; Britain, England and UK (2)

TAMOTO Kenichi

要　旨

『言語と文化』37号では "Vocabulary Acquisition—English Place-Names: Britain, England and UK (1)" と題して、Britain と England という国の成立、国名の由来・変遷について論述した。本稿は、それに続く後半部分であり、ウェールズ、スコットランド、アイルランドがイングランドとどのような経過を経て The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1922-現在)，略してUKに統合してきたかを考究するものである。その際、特に配慮したのは、これまでの研究が必ずしも十分とは言えない初期（中世時代）の状況についてであり、紙面が許す限り、当時の歴史書、年代記等から引用して証左を示した。ウェールズとの統合については、the First Prince of Wales の承認（13世紀）、1536年及び1707年のイングランドとの統合法に至るまでの状況を述べた。スコットランドとの統合については、中世・近世におけるスコットランドへの統合及びスコットランド王国の成立（c. 843-1703）、1703年のウェールズ、スコットランド、イングランドの統合法及びその後の状況について述べた。アイルランドについても、中世、近世の状況、アイルランド王国（1542），1800年のウェールズ、スッコットランド、イングランドとの統合法とそれ以降の状況について述べた。最後に前号に掲載した前半部と、後半部にあたる本稿の全体に関する結論を述べ、見本教材を提示した。

2. The Kingdom of England (England and Wales; 1536-1707)

The next stage of the transition of the Kingdom of England, or union of England and Wales, should begin by discussing the once independent situation of the Principality of Wales, which is to be followed by description of the status of the title "Princeps Wallensium" (prince of the Welsh). The discussion on unification will be continued centring on the the Act in 1535, by which Wales was annexed to England, and finally, in the next section, on the Act of Union in 1707, which resulted in the formation of the Kingdom of Great Britain, or the union of England, Wales and Scotland.

2.1. From the Celtic Movement to the First Prince of Wales (600 B.C.—the 13th Century)

As in the other districts of Britain, Wales was inhabited by the Celtic people who had moved from the Continent from 600 B.C. through 100 B.C. In about 150 years since then they were to be conquered by the Romans and live under the rule of the Roman Empire. Near the end of the Roman rule of Wales, Magnus Maximus (c. 335-388), who had served with Theodosius I, was assigned to Britain and defeated the Picts and the Scots in 381. Traditionally the Welsh were "to assert that Maximus had done something wonderful for the Welsh people".[1] However, Gildas (c. 516-570), a West Briton, monk, historian and Saint, harshly criticises activities of Maximus in his *De Excidio et Conquestu Britanniae* (a. 547): [2]

> At length the tyrant thickets increased and were all but bursting into a savage forest. **The island was still Roman in name, but not by law and custom.** Rather, it cast forth a sprig of its own bitter planting, and sent Maximus to Gaul with a great retinue

of hangers-on and even the imperial insignia, **which he was never fit to bear: he had no legal claim to the title**, but was raised to it like a tyrant by rebellious soldiery. **Applying cunning rather than virtue, Maximus turned the neighbouring lands and provinces against Rome**, and attached them to his kingdom of wickedness with the nets of his perjury and lying. One of his wings he stretched to Spain, one to Italy; the throne of his wicked empire he placed at Trier, where he raged so madly against his masters that of the two legitimate emperors he drove one from Rome, the other from his life—which was a very holy one. Soon, though entrenched in these appalling acts of daring, **he had his evil head cut off at Aquileia**—he who had, in a sense, cast down the crowned heads that ruled the whole world.

<div align="right">(Chapter 13, Sections 1 and 2)</div>

Maximus was executed in A.D. 388. About twenty years later his death was to lead to the withdrawal of the whole of the Roman legends from Britain. It occurred in the year A.D. 409. Williams (1985: 21) states that "Britain broke free from the Roman Empire", adding that "the Welsh come into history as its survivors and inheritors". However, the Britons suffered from attacks of the Scots and the Picts, and later they were driven by the Germanic tribes, the first two chieftains of whom, Hengist and Horsa, were invited for aid of the Britons by Gwrtheyrn, or Vortigern (fl. A.D. 5th Century). Gildas called Gwrtheyrn, or Vortigern, "proud tyrant" (superbus tyrannus) of all the members of the British council, who were struck blind (caecantur).[3] Referring to Saxon sources, Williams introduces identification of Gwrtheyrn, or Vortigern, as a person looming "large in the demonology of the Welsh", and he further states that the name Vortigern "may have been a personal one, but it carries overtones of 'overlord' or 'high king'".[4] Concerning British kingdoms of the time of Gildas and his purpose of writing their history, Williams comments as follow:[5]

At the time Gildas wrote, the Britons were governed by kings. Gildas's work is one long denunciation of them for abandoning Latin, *romanitas* and Christianity and lapsing into what he saw as barbarity. Almost in passing he names a few of them; at least two ruled in what was becoming Wales. There was Vortipor, 'tyrant' of the Demetae in the south-west, who was Gwrthefyr, king of Dyfed, placed precisely in the mid-sixth century on a memorial stone raised in what is today Carmarthenshire

and inscribed in both Latin and the ogham script of the Irish. And there was Maelgwn Gwynedd, ruling Gwynedd in lavish, magnificent and Celtic style from a court at Degannwy on the north Wales coast, but who had been trained in the decidedly Romano-British monastery at Llanilltud Fawr (Llantwit Major) in the Vale of Glamorgan in the south-east; according to both Britons and Saxons, he was the most powerful of the kings of the Britons.

In the course of time the Welsh repeated internal struggles and dynastic marriage for alliances, which they used in order to heal discord and to preserve noble blood on both sides of the family.[6] Owain Gwynedd (1100-1170), who became the first Welsh ruler and used the title "princeps Wallensium" (1137-1170), defeated all the rivals, Norman and Welsh, rebuilding Gwynedd into a power, thrusting south into Ceredigion, re-creating old kingdom of Powy out of its ruins.[7] Owain Gwynedd is a well-known example of consanguineous marriage. He married his first cousin Christina. John of Salisbury (c. 1120-1180) wrote to the Pope furiously criticizing their incest, which finally made Becket excommunicate Owain Gwynedd and he died unreconciled.[8]

2.2. From the 13th Century to the Acts of 1536 and 1707

The next stage Wales traced was transition to the Kingdom of Great Britain, which was enacted by the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284. The achievement of a Principality mentioned above can be regarded as a diplomatic and military execution. By the thirteenth century four centres of power had been established in Wales. They were Welsh lords, Marcher lords (lords of the inhabitants of border districts), the prince of Gwynedd and the king of England.[9] Owain Gwynedd's grandson, named Llywelyn ap Iorwerth (1173-1240), or Llywelyn the Great, called himself "prince of North Wales". In 1215, Llywelyn struggled for concessions out of the Magna Carta, and in 1216 other Welsh lords pledged allegiance to him. He became the first Prince of Wales. His grandson, Llywelyn ap Gruffudd (c. 1223-1282), was also recognized as the Prince of Wales by Henry III under the treaty of Montgomey in 1267.[10] Llywelyn ap Gruffudd was not completely satisfied with the treaty of Montgomey in 1267, and he was in opposition to King Edward (1239-1307), the first son of Henry III. He repeated battles against the English kings, and finally on 11 December, 1282, he was killed at the Battle of Orewin Bridge in mid-Wales. His head was cut off and it duly adorned the Tower of London. He left only an infant daughter. Llywelyn ap

Gruffudd became Llywelyn the Last.[11] Thus Edward was able to expel an Welsh organized resistance to the English Crown. In 1284, the Statute of Rhuddlan, or sometimes known as the Statute of Wales, was enacted. This statute "contains the plans devised by Edward I of England for governing the Welsh territories won from Llywelyn ap Gruffudd".[12] In 1301, the 17-year-old-son of Edward I was delegated administration of his Welsh territories as Prince of Wales, and since then the title has been invested in the heir to the throne.[13] Panton (1997: 17) states that there have been three important Acts of Union. They are the Acts of 1536, 1707, and 1800. By promulgation of those Acts of Union, the polity of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (1801-1922) had been ratified. The Act relevant to the discussion in this section is the Act of 1536, which was "given Royal Assent by King Henry VIII and joined England with Wales so that the Welsh became subject to English laws, with new county or shire administrative areas on the English model, abolishing the Welsh Marches".[14] Thus the Kingdom of England (England and Wales) was formed. This regime continues until the ratification of the next Act of Union in 1707. Panton (1997: 17) comments further that the Act in 1536 imposed English as the official language in Wales and caused the decline of Welsh culture.

3. The Kingdom of Scotland (c 843-1907) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain (1707-1801)

This section concerns the formation of a single nation by the four peoples in Scotland and its union with the Kingdom of England (England and Wales), which formed the United Kingdom of Great Britain in 1707. Nearly a century later the Act of 1800 formed the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland by bringing Ireland into the Union.

3.1. Scotland before the 9th Century

After the movement of the Celts from the Continent, four peoples, the Picts, the Scots, the Britons and the Angles, inhabited the land now called Scotland.[15] The name "Picts" first occurs in a work written by Eumenius, one of Roman panegyrists, in 297 A.D. Its late Latin form 'Pictī' is identical with a Latin adjective 'pictī', nom./acc. pl. of 'pictus', meaning "coloured" or "tattooed".[16] Pictland had previously been called by Roman writers, such as Tacitus and Ptolemy, as the home of "Caledonii", nom./acc. pl. of 'Caledonius' (of the people of Scottish Highlands), the etymology of which is "wood" or

"forest".[17] Bede, on closing his *Historia Ecclesiastica* with the year 731 (four years before his death), leaves the following summary:[18]

> The Picts now have a treaty of peace with the English and rejoice to share in the catholic peace and truth of the Church universal. **The Irish who live in Britain** are content with their own territories and devise no plots or treachery against the English. Though, for the most part, the Britons oppose the English through their inbred hatred, . . . they cannot obtain what they want in either respect. For although they are partly their own masters, yet they have also been brought partly under the rule of the English.

"The Irish who live in Britain" (Scotti qui Brittaniam incolunt) are the Scots living in Scotland. Concerning the etymology of the Scots, Partridge (1966: 595) comments that a Scot derives from OE *Scott*, plural *Scottas*, meaning "the Irish", from Late Latin *Scotti* "the Irish", derived from Old Irish *Scuit* "the Irish," its nominative singular being *Scot*, which originally meant "? the Wanderers." The Britons are condemned by Bede also for "their incorrect Easter and their evil customs" (pascha minus recto moribusque inprobis).[19] This is the viewpoint of Bede (an Englishman) and the Church about the Picts, the Scots, and the Britons.

Although there were no definite boundaries, it is commonly known that these peoples occupied four separate regions. The Picts occupied the land from the Forth to the Pentland Firth.[20] Pictland was a tribal confederation of peoples who lived in the land which later was to become central and northern Scotland from before the Roman times until the 10th century A.D. The confederation was composed of multiple kingdoms, and several of them are identified as legendary ancient kingdoms, such as Cait (situated in modern Caithness),[21] Ce (situated in modern Mar and Buchan),[22] Circin (perhaps situated in modern Angus and Mearns),[23] Fortriu (centred on Moray),[24] Fotla (modern Atholl),[25] Fib (modern Fife),[26] Strathearn.[27] The Pictish nation was not a united one, and it seems that they were divided into the northern Picts and the southern Picts, which can be proved by Bede's statement that St Columba "came to Britain to preach the word of God to the kingdoms of the northern Picts which are separated from the southern part of their land by steep and rugged mountains".[28] Colgrave (1969: 222) comments that those steep and rugged mountains are "the range known as the Mounth or the Grampians running east and west

from near Aberdeen to Fort William". The southern Picts were superior to the northern. Although it is generally considered, as mentioned above, that the Picts were not united, they were so well federated in time of emergency that they were all brought under the sway of an ambitious king called Brude, son of Bile (672-93), to attack the Scots at Dunadd of Dál Riata in 683, and in 685 the Picts under the command of the king defeated Egfrith, king of Northumbria, at Nechtansmere (the modern Dunnichen in Angus).[29] Mackie (1964: 18) goes so far as to comment that "of the four peoples who coalesced to make Scotland, the Picts were the strongest".

The Scots inhabited Dalriada, or Dál Riata, roughly modern Argyll, which is located in the west of Scotland. As mentioned above, Bede called them "Scotti qui Brittaniam incolunt" (the Scots, that is to say, the Irish who live in Britain). The Scots were a people who spoke Gaelic and had exerted control in the north of Ireland. By the fourth century they were assailing the Roman province in Britain, and they steadily moved to the Inner Hebrides and then to the mainland of Scotland, the country that now bears their name.[30] In the late 6th-early 7th centuries, Dalriada roughly included what is modern Argyll in Scotland and "Irish Dál Riata", which is part of County Antrim in the Irish province of Ulster.[31]

The Britons inhabited Strathclyde and Cumbria, and their land was called the kingdom of Strathclyde (also called Alt Clut). Their territory was adjacent to that of the Angles, Bernicia, which is an Anglian kingdom stretching from the River Tyne to the Firth of Forth. Rhydderch Hael (fl. 580-614), a king of Strathclyde, or Alt Clut, was one of the most famous kings in the Hen Ogledd "Old North", and he is said to have been a victor at Arthuret (573), but Mackie (1964: 20) regards the triumph only as the result of an incident in a dynastic dispute, and he comments that "such disputes were frequent and weakened the Britons before the advance of the Germanic invaders". The Britons were to be subjected to attacks of the Angles, but they could not unite against the Angles. Mackie (1964: 20) adds that the Britons failed in the concerted attack on Lindisfarne because of the attackers' quarrel among themselves. At the battle of Degsastan (603), King Æthelfrith of Bernicia (593-616) defeated Aedan, king of the Scots.[32] The Angles now took the offensive. Æthelfrith's successors advanced north along the river valleys; in 750 the Angles assailed Kyle, which is located in far west of Strathclyde, at the heart of the kingdom of the Britons, and in 756, leagued with the Picts, they defeated the Britons at Dumbarton in the north of Strathclyde.[33] In 870 Dumbarton itself was destroyed by the

Danes from Ireland.

3.2. The Kingdom of Scotland (c. 843-1703)

The four peoples were to be united to a single nation. The unification, however, took centuries to accomplish. Main factors that caused the union were firstly the social background which they shared in common, for instance, folklore, art, symbols, tribalism and kinship; secondly Christianity; thirdly the rise of Pictland; fourthly Scandinavian assaults; fifthly the pressure of the Angles. It seems that the third, the fourth, and the fifth factors require further discussion.

3.2.1. Unification to Scotland (c. 843-1034)

Geographically Pictland was fortunate in being located far from the south and its east coast was far less attractive to the Scandinavians. Division into the north Pictland and the south Pictland by the Grampians do not diminish the high fertility of its land. The Picts preferred matrilinear descent, which enabled them to reinforce their royal lineage by strong blood from without.[34] Kenneth MacAlpin (810-858), the first king of the Sctots, could gain the throne of Pictland in 843. It was by female descent that he asserted some claim to the Pictish throne. Like most countries of Western Europe, Scotland underwent Scandinavian attacks from the eighth century. Whereas the assailments caused widespread damage, they contributed to the alliance of the Scots and the Picts. The Scandinavian pressure enabled these two peoples to unite under Kenneth MacAlpin. Constantine III, grandson of Kenneth MacAlpin, became King of Pictland (900-943). Clarkson (2011: 183) states about the attitude of his people towards the unification as follows:

> The people under his authority were already starting to think of themselves as 'Scots', regardless of whether they lived in Fife or Kintrye. Those born during his forty-year reign grew to adulthood in a land where Gaelic, not Pictish, was now the language of social advancement. Although his kingdom had not yet become the great medieval kingdom of Scotland, it was taking its first tentative steps towards that goal.

Knowing that after the Danish conquest Northumbria became the land of constant warfare among the Angles, the Britons, the Danes of York, and the Danes from Ireland, Constantine had opportunity of southward advance, and between 913 and 915 he went as far south as

Corbridge. His intention was to help the Angles fighting against the Danes. In 926 King Athelstan obtained the kingdom of the Northumbrians, and he united Constantine, king of the Scots, Owen, king of the Britons, and Aldred, the Anglian Lord of Bamburgh against the Danes of York. Eight years later, in 934, the east coast of Scotland was to be assaulted by Athelstan, King of England. Constantine fought against the Angles in alliance with his old enemies, Olaf Guthfrithson, King of the Danes of Dublin, and Owen, King of Strathclyde. This is the Battle of Brunanburgh (fought near the Solway in 937), one of the most famous battles in the history the Anglo-Saxon England. Constantine's allied force suffered a crushing defeat. It is said that "thereafter the Scots sought the friendship of the English".[35]

Strong Edgar, King of England (959-75), who was known as Edgar the Peaceable, died, but his son, Æthelred, known as the Unready, became King of the English (978-1013 and 1014-1016). Æthelred's nickname, "the Unready" is modern English translation of Od English unræd, meaning "counsel-less", "bad counsel", or "folly". Æthelred employed Danish mercenaries, and from 991 onwards paid *Danegeld* to the Danish King. The Danegild, "Dane tribute" or "Danish tax", was a tax collected as tribute to the Danes, or the Vikings, to save the land of the English from being ravaged. This was the result of defeat at the Battle of Maldon, which took place between the English and the Vikings in 991. By order of Æthelred in 1002, the English killed the Danes in England (St. Brice's Day massacre). Ten years later, in 1013, Sveinn Forkbeard, King of Denmark, raided England for vengeance, which resulted in Æthelred's exile to Normandy in the same year. After Sveinn's death in 1014 Æthelred returned to England as King. The success of the Danes against the English led to removal of the Danish threat to the Scotland.

The Scots did not miss this chance. By 962 the Scots had taken much of Lothian, which is located in the south east of Scotland between the Tweed and the Forth. Lothian was part of Bamburgh, the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria from the mid seventh century until 867, when the Vikings raided York and established the kingdom of Jorvik. This power of the Scots was inherited by Malcolm II (954-1034), son of Cináed, who was one of the most influential kings of early times of Scotland. He took advantage of the constant anxiety of the English people about the Viking assaults, advanced south in alliance with Owain the Bald, King of Strathclyde, or the Britons. The allied force of Malcolm and Owain gained a victory at Carham on Tweed in 1018, or possibly 1016, and they burnt much of Northumbria. Simeon of Durham (died after 1129), in his *Historia*

Regum, records about the Battle of Carham on Tweed as follows:[36]

> A.D. 1018. In this year seventy-two thousand pounds were paid to the host of Danes from all England, and fifteen thousand from London. Aldun bishop of Durham died. A great battle between the Scots and Angles was fought at Carrum between Huctred, son of Waldef, earl of the Northumbrians, and Malcolm, son of Cyneth, king of Scots, with whom there was in the battle Eugenius the Bald, king of the Cumbrians. The Angles and Danes came to an agreement at Oxford about observing the law of king Eadgar.

The same author writes another account about the battle in his *Historia Ecclesiæ Dunhelmensis*, which includes the following description: "shortly afterwards, (that is, after thirty days,) nearly the whole population, from the river Tees to the Tweed, and their borders, were cut off in a conflict in which they were engaged with a countless multitude of Scots at Carrun".[37] It seems that Owain the Bald, King of Strathclyde died in battle.[38] He is regarded as the last recorded King of Strathclyde. The Angles surrendered the rest of Lothian, that is to say, the lands between Dunbar and the Tweed, to Malcolm II as a result of defeat at Carham. Malcolm II united under himself a kingdom equivalent to modern Scotland except for the territories of the Scandinavians in the north and west. Malcolm II died without the issue. Duncan (c. 1001-1041), his grandson, succeeded to his throne (1034-1041). This was a plan pursued for Duncan by his grandfather, Malcolm II, who slew Boedh, son of Kenneth III, his predecessor. Duncan, who was headstrong young king, failed in his attack at Durham (1039), and was killed by Macbeth, his rival, in 1040.[39] This is the historical background of Shakespeare's tragedy *Macbeth*. Macbeth became King of Scotland (1040-1057), but vengeance repeated. Macbeth was overthrown by Malcolm III (1031?-1093), son of Duncan, the murdered king.

3.2.2. English Influences in Scotland, the Union of Parliaments (1057-1707)

Malcolm III acquired the nickname *Canmore*, meaning "Bighead", and was enthroned as King of Scots in 1058.[40] Malcolm Canmore founded a dynasty, the House of Canmore, "which was to rule in Scotland for more than two centuries, and to preside over a great development in the Scottish monarchy".[41]

The territory of Malcolm's kingdom was almost limited to that established by

Malcolm II. The northern and western part of Scotland remained under Scandinavian rule, and in spite of Malcolm III's attacks against the English kingdom, aiming to conquest the earldom of Northumbria, he could not advance southward. On the other hand, under the long rule of the House of Canmore the Scottish monarchy was to evolve into an organised feudal state, which was greatly influenced by the English kingdom.[42] Particularly important was the marriage of Malcolm Canmore with Margaret (1046?-93) of the royal house of Wessex in about 1070.[43] This Margaret, or Saint Margaret of Scotland, was canonised for the sake of many charitable works in 1250. She is Scotland's only royal saint. By this marriage Malcolm, the Scottish King, came to be interested in the English throne. Concerning the result of the English influence, Mackie (1964: p. 35) states as follows: "the royal house, bound to that of England by many marriage ties, often relied upon English support, provided generally by the Anglo-Norman barons who came to dwell in Scotland, and sometimes by the English Crown itself". This statement concludes with another sentence, which goes that "along with English aid came the risk of English domination". Indeed in 1072 William the Conqueror invaded Scotland, which is narrated in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* as follows:[44]

> A. 1072. This year king William led an army and a fleet against Scotland, and he stationed the ships along the coast and crossed the Tweed with his army; but he found nothing to reward his pains. And king Malcolm came and treated with king William, and delivered hostages, and became his liege-man; and king William returned home with his force.

William the Conqueror and Malcolm III met at Abernethy, where William exacted a treaty and Malcolm became his man. However, in 1091 Malcolm III invaded Northumbria again, when William II, son of William the Conqueror, was absent in Normandy. Hearing this news, William II hurried back to England and marched north into Lothian. Malcolm made peace with William, and William renewed the arrangement which was concluded between his father and Malcolm.[45] The renewed treaty "might seem to imply the feudal subjection of Scotland".[46]

Eleven descendants of Malcolm Canmore succeeded to the Scottish throne.[47] William I, or William the Lion, was the eighth descendent of the House of Canmore, and he ruled as the king of Scotland from 1165 through 1214. William allied himself with the French

king to fight against Henry II (1154-89), the English king. William was captured by the English, and in 1174 he signed the treaty of Falaise, which made Scotland feudally to be possessed by England.[48] It was in 1189 that the treaty was overturned by King Richard I (1189-99), or Richard the Lion-Hearted, in return for funds built up by Scotland to pay for Richard's participation in the Crusades. The following rulers of Scotland were Alexander II (1214-49), Alexander III (1249-86), and Margaret (1286-90), who was the last monarch of the Canmore Dynasty. Scotland flourished under Alexander II and Alexander III in agriculture, trade with the continent, and monasticism.[49]

Alexander III died leaving only a granddaughter as heir, Margaret, Maid of Norway and she died in a shipwreck after her four-year reign.[50] On the other hand, in England, Edward I (Eng. King 1272-1307) was alert enough to take advantage of the Scottish questioned succession, and started a series of conquests into the land of the Scots. These attacks resulted in Scotland's resistance developing into Wars of Independence in the late 13th century and early 14th century.[51] t was at the Battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297 that William Wallace (c. 1272-1305), one of Scotland's greatest heroes, fought against Edward's army and forced the English army to retreat.[52] During this period the Scottish Crown passed back and forth between the House of Balliol, represented by King John Balliol (1292-1296), and the House of Bruce, whose representative characters are King Robert I (the Bruce) (1306-1329), and King David II (1329-1371). In the reign of Robert the Bruce, English attack continued under the command of Edward II (1307-1327). Fighting ended in 1314, when the Scots led by Robert the Bruce defeated the army of Edward II at the Battle of Bannockburn.[53] In 1320 the Declaration of Arbroath was signed by Scottish Barons and Nobles, and it was sent to Pope John XXII. The Declaration proclaimed the independent sovereignty of Scotland. In 1328 Pope John XXII addressed Robert the Bruce as "Our dearest son, Robert, illustrious King of Scotland."[54] The Declaration remains as one of the most important documents in the development of the national identity of Scotland. David II (1329-1371), son of Robert the Bruce, died without heir, and his nephew Robert II (1371-1390) was enthroned. He established the House of Stewart (spelt 'Stuart' from the 16th century), which was to reign over Scotland for the next three centuries.

3.2.3. Kingdom of Great Britain (1707-1801)

James VI was Stuart king of Scotland (1567-1625). In England Elizabeth I was the Queen

(1558-1603), but she died without issue, which represented a great turning point in the history of Scotland. In 1603, when Queen Elizabeth I died, James VI also inherited the throne of the Kingdom of England as James I of England. James left Edinburgh for London, and reigned Scotland and England as independent kingdoms under one monarch.[55] This movement is known as the Union of the Crowns. James VI is also famous for the *Authorized Version* (1611).

The Stuart Kings and Queens moved from Edinburgh to Westminster, and they rarely returned to Scotland. Under such a chronic situation Scotland was engulfed in a series of civil wars, known as the Wars of the Three Kingdoms, which broke out among England, Ireland and Scotland in the 1640s and 1650s, and the Puritan Commonwealth.

As the term "Union of the Crowns" shows, the union of Scotland and England was personal or dynastic with one monarch ruling independent kingdoms. A turning point for merging the two kingdoms into a new state came in the late 17th century and at the beginning of the 18th century, when one newly united kingdom was thought to be indispensable for political and economic reasons. In 1707 the Scottish parliament voted to adopt the Treaty of Union by 110 to 69.[56] Concerning this treaty, Panton and Cowlard (1998: 17) give the following statement:

> The Act of 1707 formed the United Kingdom of Great Britain by uniting England and Wales with SCOTLAND, creating a single PARLIAMENT and State despite opposition in Scotland. A common coinage, STERLING, was adopted, and Scots MPs and peers joined the British Parliament. Strictly speaking, the legislation united the two countries as equal partners (the Scots retained their own legal system, for example). The present Queen is properly, therefore, ELIZABETH II of England but Elizabeth I of Scotland.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain started in 1707, but about a century later by the Act of 1800, which brought Ireland into the Union, the name and the national polity were to change to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.[57]

4. The Lordship of Ireland (1171-1542), the Kingdom of Ireland (1542-1801), and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (1801-1922)

Ireland was called *Hibernia* in Latin, which is a corrupted form of *Iverna* (*Iuuerna, Iuverna, Iuberna*) equivalent to Greek Ἰϝέρνη, Ἰέρνη, and Old Celtic *Iveriu (*Iverionem in accusative, *Iverione in ablative), from which is derived Irish *Eriu*, later Middle Irish *Eri* in nominative and accusative, whence Old English *Yraland* or *Iraland* "Ireland" is derived.[58] Bede's *Ecclesiastical History* includes the following description of Ireland:[59]

> **Hibernia** autem et latitudine sui status et salubritate ac serenitate aerum multum Brittaniae praestat, ita ut raro ibi nix plus quam triduana remaneat. [**Ireland** is broader than Britain, is healthier and has a much milder climate, so that snow rarely lasts there for more than three days.]　　　　(Book I, Chapter 1)

It is apparent that Bede uses the Latin form *Hibernia* for Ireland. In its Old English version also the word *Hibernia* is used, but it occurs with an adjunctive expression *Scotta ealond*, thus the whole phrase being *Hibernia Scotta ealond* "Ireland, the land of the Scots". However, in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* Ireland is described as *Ira land* or *Yraland* in the account for the year 937.

　　The Celts flowed into Ireland steadily from about 500 BC until about 200 BC. The Celts, who were an Iron Age people, had advanced skills in metalwork, and by applying their military prowess they forced the aborigines to move away from their homeland.[60] The Celts exerted a great influence on Ireland. In the early mediaeval times, with the coming of Christianity, Celtic art, or Insular art, flourished. *The Book of Kells*, produced around 800, represents the zenith of insular illuminated manuscripts. The Viking Era begins in 795, when "the Vikings appeared for the first time off the Irish coast and attacked the wealthy monastery on Limbay island, just north of Dublin Bay".[61] Viking influence began to fade after the defeat of the Vikings by Brian Boru, the High King of Ireland, in 1014.

　　In 1155 *Laudabiliter*, a Papal Bull, was issued, and it gave King Henry II (1154-89) an opportunity to invade and conquer Ireland. Twenty-two years later, in 1177, Henry II, King of England, made his son, Prince John (1167-1216), "Lord of Ireland". Prince John, known as Lackland, was to succeed to the English throne in 1199. The Lordship of Ireland continued until 1542.[62] This was a period of feudal rule under the King of England. Successive English monarchs used the title "Lord of Ireland" in order to secure possession of their territories in Ireland. Many separate areas were still ruled by Gaelic lords and

Hiberno-Norman lords. King of England ruled only parts of Ireland. The title was changed by the Crown of Ireland Act passed by the Irish Parliament in 1542. By this act "Ireland was declared a kingdom, no longer a mere lordship".[63] Henry VIII (king of Eng. 1509-47) became King of England and King of Ireland. From the middle of the 16th century to the late 17th century, England carried out an official policy of "plantation", which resulted in an influx of English and Scottish protestant settlers. Killeen (2012: 86) comments that the Plantation of Ulster was a decisive, transformative event. From this time on, Ireland experienced frequent sectarian conflicts. A period of the 17th and the 18th centuries was the bloodiest in the history of Ireland. Harsh Penal laws were imposed on the Catholics. Concerning these laws, Killeen (2012: 105) states as follows:

> These were directed against Catholic ownership of land, already reduced to barely 10 percent of the island, in the hope of further diminishing residual Catholic influence. Land ownership meant power and access to power through politics. Catholics were also forbidden to practise law, to hold public office or to bear arms. Younger sons who conformed to the established church could disinherit elder brothers who did not.

The final stage of union of Ireland with Great Britain was political, and it was attained by the Act of Union introduced by William Pitt the Younger in 1800, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was formed in 1801.[64] The Act of Union was followed by the Act of Catholic Emancipation which was passed in the parliament in London in 1829.[65] The purport of the act was to remove any discrimination against Catholicism and dissenter sects.

5. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1922 to the present day), Irish Free State (1922-1937), Éire (1937-1949), The Republic of Ireland (1949 to the present day)

The regime of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland continued for 121 years. The turning point came in 1922. Ireland had faced the Great Famine caused by potato disease in 1845, 1846 and 1847. Killeen (2012: 190) reports the situation of suffering as follows:

The 1851 census told the story simply. It recorded a population of just over 6.5 million people. The corresponding figure ten years earlier had been just under 8.2 million. The population of Ireland had been reduced by 20 per cent in a decade, over 1.5 million people. Of these, at least half died; the rest emigrated. Emigration became a way of life from then on, causing the population to decline to less than 4.4 million in 1911. In seventy years, the span of single life, the population of Ireland was almost cut in half.

The Irish people were dissatisfied with the response of the Irish wealthy class and the British government. Whereas millions of Irish people suffered from extreme hunger, the Irish nobility and landowners, who were mostly Englishmen and Scots living in Britain, forced Ireland to export abundant harvest of wheat and dairy products to Britain and other countries. The British government hesitated urgently to obtain food to supply it directly for starving people. In 1870, the Home Government Association was launched in Dublin, demanding autonomy for Ireland.[66] From 1886 until 1918 several attempts were made to pass Home Rule, which referred to self-government or devolution of Ireland. These movements led to "War of Independence", which broke out between the Irish Republican Army and British forces in 1919. The war ended with a truce in 1921. A treaty was signed by the Irish and British authorities: Ireland was divided into Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. In 1922 the Irish Free State was born as an effectively independent country, and Northern Ireland became an autonomous province within the United Kingdom, thus constituting the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.[67] In 1937 a new Constitution was adopted, and the state was proclaimed *Éire* in Irish, or *Ireland* in English. Finally, in 1949 it was formally declared the Republic of Ireland (1949 to the present day), and it withdrew from the British Commonwealth.

6. Conclusion

First of all, a brief survey of researches into place-names was made in the introductory section of the present article. The English Place-Name Society established in 1923 has played an important role in promotion of researches in this field. It has exerted great influence on opportunity for publication of works, such as, leaving an annual publication of the EPNS, Ekwall (1936), Ekwall (1960) and Cameron (1961). These works in turn

have facilitated further publication of various works concerning place-names.

Secondly, the present article has described how the union of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland came about under the appellation "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland". The Angles, Saxons and Jutes, who moved from the Continent, settled themselves in Britain and established Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy in the 5th and 6th centuries. It was in 927 that all the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms became under the rule of one monarch, Æthelstan, and he was enthroned as the first King of England. Concerning the union of Wales with England, the discussion, roughly summarised, covered the use of the title "princeps Wallensium" (1137-70), English recognition of the Prince of Wales (13th century), and the Acts of Union (1536, 1707, 1800). The description of union of Scotland centred on unification into Scotland and the foundation of the kingdom of Scotland (c. 843-1703), the Act of Union (1703) to unite Scotland, Wales and England under the name "Kingdom of Great Britain", and the situation after that. With regard to Ireland also, the discussion centered on the situation in the Middle Ages, the Kingdom of Ireland (1542-1801), the Act of Union (1800) to unite Ireland, Wales, Scotland and England under the name "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland". Further turning point came to "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" in 1922, when Ireland was divided into Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. Northern Ireland was united with the United Kingdom, and the union came to be called "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Iceland" (1922 to the present day). The Irish Free State further changed its name to *Éire* in Irish, or *Ireland* in English in 1937, and finally in 1949 it declared "the Republic of Ireland" (1949 to the present day).

Thirdly, the present article has described researches on the names of states, Britain, England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland with due consideration for geographical, topographical, historical, etymological, semasiological, phonological, and orthographical matters. The names and the territories of those states were unsettled in mediaeval times, and most of them came to be fixed in early modern times. Therefore, it follows that the fundamental and indispensable procedure for this type of study is to make researches in mediaeval and early modern materials written in Latin, Old English, Middle English and early Modern English, such as histories and chronicles written by Roman authors, Gildas, Bede, and Simeon of Durham. These documents convey especially phonological and orthographical transition and fixation of the names of those states. Those documents also prove what social background or turning points, such as incidents, battles, and rise and

fall of dynasties, led to change of the names of the states.

7. Suggested Teaching Material about Britain, England, and the UK

The UK, or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is made up of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Ireland is divided into two states: one is Northern Ireland and the other is Southern Ireland, or the Republic of Ireland. The Republic of Ireland is an independent state. Britain is the name of the island that contains England, Wales and Scotland. The origin of the name Britain goes back to ancient times. The Romans called the island so in Latin. The Britons were the Celtic people who moved from the Continent from 600 B.C. through 100 B.C. They inhabited the whole island, but later their land came to be limited to the western part of the island almost equivalent to modern Wales. The name Wales or Welsh was also used for Britain and British since early times. England originally meant "the land of the Angles", who were one of the Germanic tribes of the northern Continent. Those people moved from the Continent to Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries and settled in southern Britain except for its western part, or Wales. The whole of the territories of the Anglo-Saxon kings is nearly the same as that of modern England. Scotland is located in northern Britain. In the early times it was called Caledonia, meaning "the land of forest", Pictland, meaning "the land of the tattooed people", or Alba, meaning "white land". Scotland means "the land of the Scots". The Scots are originally the people who inhabited the north of Ireland, and therefore originally the Scots were the Irish. By the sixth century they moved to western islands of Scotland and then to the western mainland of Scotland. They prospered in Scotland, the state that now bears their name.

Notes

1) Williams (1985), p. 20.
2) Winterbottom (1978), p. 93, pp. 20-21: Itemque tandem tyrannorum virgultis crescentibus et in immanem silvam iam iamque erumpentibus **insula, nomen Romanum nec tamen morem legemque tenens**, quin potius abiciens germen suae plantationis amarissimae, ad Gallias magna comitante satellitum caterva, insuper etiam imperatoris insignibus, **quae nec decenter usquam gessit, non legitime**, sed ritu tyrannico et tumultuante initiatum milite, **Maximum mittit. Qui**

callida primum arte potius quam virtute finitimos quosque pagos vel provincias contra Romanum statum per retia periurii mendaciique sui facinoroso regno adnectens, et unam alarum ad Hispaniam, alteram ad Italiam extendens et thronum iniquissimi imperii apud Treveros statuens tanta insania in dominos debacchatus est ut duos imperatores legitimos, unum Roma, alium religiossima vita pelleret. **Nec mora tam feralibus vallatus audaciis apud Aquileiam urbem capite nefando caeditur**, qui decorata totius orbis capita regni quodammodo deiecerat. [Bold types mine.]

3) Winterbottom (1978), p. 26, p. 97.

4) Williams (1985), pp. 22-23.

5) Williams (1985), p. 26.

6) Bartlett (1982), p. 40.

7) Williams (1985), p. 66.

8) Bartlett (1982), p. 40.

9) Williams (1985), pp. 79-80.

10) Panton and Cowlard (1998), p. 274.

11) Williams (1985), p. 85.

12) Panton and Cowlard (1998), p. 284.

13) Panton and Cowlard (1998), p. 274.

14) Panton and Cowlard (1997), p. 17.

15) Mackie (1978), p. 16.

16) *OED* s.v. 'Pict'.

17) Partridge (1966), p. 71.

18) Colgrave (1969), pp. 560-61: Pictorum quoque natio tempore hoc et foedus pacis cum gente habet Anglorum, et catholicae pacis ac ueritatis cum uniuersali ecclesia particeps existere gaudet. Scotti qui Brittaniam incolunt, suis contenti finibus, nil contra gentem Anglorum insidiarum moliuntur aut fraudium. Brettones, quamuis et maxima ex parte domestico sibi odio gentem Anglorum, . . . in neutro cupitum possunt obtinere propositum, quippe qui, quamuis ex parte sui sint iuris, nonnulla tamen ex parte Anglorum sunt seruitio mancipati.

19) Colgrave (1969), pp. 560-61.

20) Dickinson (1977), p. 23.

21) Dickinson (1977), p. 53. Clarkson (2011), p. 71.

22) Dickinson (1977), p. 53.

23) Dickinson (1977), p. 52. Clarkson (2011), p. 93.

24) Dickinson (1977), pp. 24 and 53. Clarkson (2011), p. 41.

25) Dickinson (1977), pp. 24 and 53.

26) Dickinson (1977), p. 53. Clarkson (2011), p. 84.

27) Dickinson (1977), p. 53.

28) Colgrave (1969), pp. 222-23: Brittaniam praedicaturus uerbum Dei prouinciis septentrionalium Pictorum, hoc est eis quae arduis atque horrentibus montium iugis ab australibus eorum sunt regionibus sequestratae.

29) Mackie (1964), p. 18. Dickinson (1977), p. 27. Clarkson (2011), p. 124.

30) Mackie (1964), p. 18.

31) Mackie (1964), p. 17. Dickinson (1977), pp. 25-26. Clarkson (2011), p. 118.

32) Colgrave (1969), p. 130. Earle and Plummer (1892), p. 21.

33) Mackie (1964), p. 20.

34) Mackie (1964), p. 27.

35) Mackie (1964), p. 30.

36) Arnold (1965), Vol. II, pp. 155-56: Stevenson (1987), p. 113: Anno MXVIII. Hoc anno de tota Anglia lxxii. millia et de Londonia xv. millia libræ exercitui Danorum sunt persolutæ. . . . . Aldunus episcopus Dunholmensis obiit. Ingens bellum apud Carrum gestum est inter Scottos et Anglos, inter Huctredum filium Waldef comitem Northymbrorum, et Malcolmum filium Cyneth regem Scottorum. Cum quo fuit in bello Eugenius Calvus rex Clutinensium. Angli et Dani apud Oxenefordam de lege regis Eadgari tenenda concordes sunt effecti.

37) Arnold (1965), Vol. I, p. 84: Stevenson (1993), p. 675: Siquidem paulo post, id est, post triginta dies, universus a flumine Tesa usque Twedam populus, dum contra infinitam Scottorum multitudinem apud Carrum dimicaret, pene totus cum natu majoribus suis interiit.

38) Mackie (1964), p. 31.

39) Mackie (1964), p. 33.

40) Mackie (1964), p. 34.

41) Mackie (1964), p. 34.

42) Mackie (1964), p. 35.

43) Dickinson (1977), p. 56.

44) Giles (1914), p. 151: Earle and Plummer (1892), p. 208: 1072. Her Willelm cyng lædde scipfyrde 7 landfyrde to Scotlande. 7　land on þa sæ healfe mid scipum ymbe læg. 7 his land fyrde æt þam Ge wæde inn lædde. 7 he þær naht ne funde þæs þe him þe bet wære. 7 se cyng Melcolm com 7 griðede wið þone cyng Willelm 7 gislas sealde. 7 his man wæs. 7 se cyng ham gewende mid earle his fyrde.

45) Dickinson (1977), p. 58.

46) Mackie (1964), p. 35.

47) Mackie (1964), p. 35. Dickinson (1977), p. 153.

48) Dickinson (1977), p. 70.

49) Dickinson (1977), pp. 91, 102, 105, 111.

50) Dickinson (1977), p. 73.

51) Dickinson (1977), pp. 154-75.

52) Dickinson (1977), pp. 156-57.

53) Dickinson (1977), pp. 166-67.

54) Dickinson (1977), p. 171.

55) Dickinson (1977), p. 392.

56) Panton and Cowlard (1998), p. 328.

57) Panton and Cowlard (1997), p. 17.

58) *OED*, s. v. 'Hibernian'.
59) Colgrave (1969), pp. 18-19.
60) Killeen (2012), p. 9.
61) Killeen (2012), p. 30: 'appear' in the original, changed to 'appeared'.
62) Killeen (2012), p. 51.
63) Killeen (2012), p. 74.
64) Panton and Cowlard (1997), p. 498.
65) Killeen (2012), pp. 152, 155, 157-8, 164-5.
66) Killeen (2012), p. 212.
67) Killeen (2012), p. 254.

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