

Spanish Ancestry, Indigenous Iberians, and the Role of Language in Europe and America

An Educational Document on DNA Continuity, Language Shift, and Power

Union of Saints

Introduction

This document explains how genetics, culture, and language move on different historical timelines. It focuses on Indigenous Iberian and Celtic ancestry, the Roman replacement of languages in Spain and France, and how French language entered English and later American English through conquest and war.

Indigenous Iberian Peoples

Before modern states existed, the Iberian Peninsula was inhabited by long-established Indigenous populations. These societies were clan-based, land-centered, and agriculturally rooted. They form the deep genetic foundation of modern Spanish populations.

Celtic Integration in Iberia

Celtic-speaking groups entered Iberia and integrated with Indigenous Iberians. This created Celtiberian cultures. These populations mixed rather than replaced one another, contributing to Spain's genetic continuity.

Roman Hispania and Language Replacement

Rome introduced Latin as the language of law, governance, and education. The population remained largely intact, but Indigenous and Celtic languages lost institutional support. Latin gradually replaced them over centuries.

From Latin to Spanish

After the fall of Rome, spoken Latin evolved regionally. In Iberia, this produced Spanish, Galician, Catalan, and Portuguese—Romance languages built on Indigenous Iberian DNA.

French Populations and Shared Iberian DNA

Southern France shares long-standing genetic continuity with Iberia. Movement across the Pyrenees occurred for thousands of years, resulting in shared Iberian, Celtic, and Roman ancestry.

Roman Gaul and the Birth of French

In Gaul, Latin replaced Celtic languages while the population remained. Spoken Latin evolved into French, mirroring the linguistic process seen in Spain.

English Origins

English developed from Germanic-speaking Anglo-Saxon groups after Rome withdrew from Britain. This produced a Germanic language distinct from Romance languages.

Norman Conquest and French Influence

The Norman Conquest of 1066 introduced a French-speaking ruling class to England. French became the language of government and law, while English remained the language of the people. Over time, the two merged.

French and English in America

British-French wars in North America led to English administrative dominance. French-speaking populations remained, but English absorbed French vocabulary already embedded through Norman rule.

Unifying Principle

Across Spain, France, England, and America, people endured while languages shifted. Language follows power; DNA follows people.

Conclusion

Spanish, French, English, and American identities reflect deep Indigenous European genetic continuity shaped by successive language shifts driven by conquest and governance.