

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Migration Era Settlements



During the Migration Period, many groups moved across _____, seeking new homes. Among these groups, the Goths, Vandals, and _____ played a significant role. They left their homelands due to various _____, including climate change, pressure from the Huns, and the allure of Rome's _____. As they settled in different regions, they formed new settlements that would later influence the cultural and political _____ of Europe.

These settlers had to adapt to different _____, often blending their traditions with those of the indigenous peoples. In places like Spain and Italy, the _____ and Ostrogoths established kingdoms that preserved Roman legacies while introducing their own _____ and customs. This period saw the rise of _____, a system that structured society around relationships derived from the holding of _____ in exchange for service and protection.

Agriculture was a mainstay in their economy, with the _____ working the land to produce food for the community. Craftsmanship also flourished, with _____ creating goods that were both practical and beautiful. _____ began to revive, connecting different parts of Europe in a new network of _____.

Religion played a crucial role in the integration of these groups. The conversion of the Franks to _____, for example, helped to solidify their power and integrate them into the existing _____ and Christian societies. This period also saw the foundation of many _____, which became centers of learning and preservation of knowledge through the Dark Ages.

The Migration _____ was a time of great upheaval but also of significant cultural exchange and innovation. The _____ established by the migratory groups laid the groundwork for the development of modern European _____.

- monasteries
- Trade
- laws
- Roman
- Christianity
- artisans
- landscape
- farmers
- environments
- land
- feudalism
- Europe
- wealth
- settlements
- nations
- Visigoths
- reasons
- Franks
- commerce
- Period