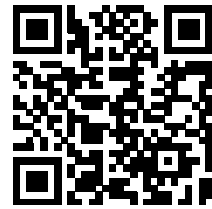


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The Era of Great Migrations



During the _____ Period, numerous tribes moved across Europe, leading to significant changes in the _____'s demographic and cultural landscape. These movements started around the 4th _____ and continued until the 8th century. One of the main reasons for this mass movement was the _____'s invasion from the east, which pushed other tribes westward. Among the most influential groups were the _____, who split into two main branches: the Visigoths and the Ostrogoths. The Visigoths famously sacked _____ in 410 AD, marking a pivotal moment in Roman history. Meanwhile, the _____ established a powerful kingdom in what is now France and parts of Germany. The _____ migrated to Britain, significantly influencing the English language and culture. Another group, the _____, moved through Europe and eventually took over parts of North Africa. The _____ settled in Italy, leaving a lasting legacy in the region's name, _____. This period was characterized by not just warfare and conquest but also by the _____ of goods, ideas, and cultural practices. Settlements during the Migration Period laid the _____ for modern European nations and significantly shaped the continent's medieval _____. The legacy of this era is evident in many aspects of contemporary European identity, including languages, _____, and territorial boundaries.

Franks continent Migration heritage Lombards Lombardy Vandals
exchange Anglo-Saxons Goths Rome laws century foundations Huns