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# The Lingua Franca of the Migration Era



During the \_\_\_\_\_ Period in Europe, various tribes and peoples moved across the \_\_\_\_\_, bringing their languages with them. This era, spanning from the 4th to the 8th century, saw the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Roman Empire and the rise of new kingdoms. The \_\_\_\_\_, Vandals, and Lombards were among those who left their homelands, seeking new \_\_\_\_\_ . As they settled in different regions, the linguistic landscape of Europe began to \_\_\_\_\_. Latin, the dominant language of the Roman Empire, was influenced by the languages of the \_\_\_\_\_ peoples. For instance, the Vulgar Latin spoken by the common people began to incorporate words and \_\_\_\_\_ from Germanic languages. This blend of languages eventually evolved into the \_\_\_\_\_ languages we know today, such as Spanish, French, and Italian. Meanwhile, in \_\_\_\_\_ where Germanic tribes settled, languages absorbed Latin words, enriching their vocabulary. The \_\_\_\_\_, who migrated to Britain, brought with them their language, which laid the foundation for \_\_\_\_\_. This period of migration and \_\_\_\_\_ diversity contributed significantly to the evolution of European languages. The \_\_\_\_\_ of languages not only transformed the linguistic map of Europe but also its cultural and \_\_\_\_\_ fabric, leading to a rich tapestry of languages and dialects that continue to evolve to this day.

Goths Romance territories social linguistic change migrating regions  
Migration phrases continent fall Anglo-Saxons English intermingling