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# Tribal Movements in Europe



The Migration Period, also known as the \_\_\_\_\_, was a time of significant change in Europe. It lasted from about 300 to 700 AD, and during this \_\_\_\_\_, various tribes moved across the continent. One of the most famous groups were the \_\_\_\_\_, who split into two main groups: the Visigoths and the Ostrogoths. These migrations were often triggered by changes in \_\_\_\_\_, pressures from other nomadic tribes, and the allure of the wealthy Roman territories. The Huns, another nomadic \_\_\_\_\_ from central Asia, pushed many Germanic tribes into Roman lands. This movement of peoples led to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Western Roman Empire and the foundation of many modern European \_\_\_\_\_. For example, the Angles and Saxons settled in what is now England, forming the basis of English \_\_\_\_\_. The Franks established a kingdom that became the precursor to modern \_\_\_\_\_. Additionally, these migrations facilitated the spread of ideas and technologies across Europe, including the spread of \_\_\_\_\_. The Lombards, another Germanic tribe, settled in Italy, leaving a lasting impact on Italian society and \_\_\_\_\_. This period was not just about war and conquest; it also involved the blending of cultures and the laying of the \_\_\_\_\_ for medieval Europe. The Migration Period ended with the establishment of settled kingdoms and the \_\_\_\_\_ of many tribes to Christianity, which helped to stabilize the region and set the stage for the development of European \_\_\_\_\_.

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