

DBQ Question 1:

According to the map, which invaders came the greatest distance to the Roman empire?

Document 1: Map of the Invasions of the Roman Empire. Source : *World History: Patterns of Interaction.* McDougal-Littell: 1999, pp. 160-162.

DBQ Question 2:

According to the map, were attacks made on the roman empire unified?

DBQ Question 3:

Do the dates on this map suggest an invasion of people or a migration of people?

DBQ Question 4:

Why were the eastern provinces of the Roman Empire initially untouched by barbarian invasions in the 4c and 5c C.E.?



[He]… considered his new life… better than his old life among the Romans, and the reasons he gave were as follows:… The condition of [Roman] subjects in time of peace [is worse than war]… taxes are very severe, and unprincipled men inflict injuries on others… A [wealthy lawbreaker]… is not punished for his injustice, while a poor man… undergoes legal penalty… The climax of misery is to have to pay in or-der to obtain justice… [He said] that the laws and constitution of the Romans were fair, but deplored that the governors, not possessing the spirit of former generations, were ruining the state.

Document 3: Invasions of the Roman Empire. Source **:** An excerpt written by Priscus, Roman ambassador to the Huns, 449 CE.

DBQ Question 2:

How were they treated by the Romans when they began moving into the Empire?

DBQ Question 1:

Some Romans embraced Hun occupation. How does this document help explain causes of rome’s fall?

DBQ Question 1:

In what ways did the culture of the Huns differ from that of the Romans?

Document 2: Invasions of the Roman Empire. Source **:** Excerpts about an Asian tribe called the Huns from *Roman History* by

 the Roman Historian Ammianus Marcellinus, c. 380 CE. 1999, pp. 160-162.

DBQ Question 2:

How did the way of life of the Huns give them an advantage against Rome? How was it a disadvantage?