Grade 6 – UAE Social Studies

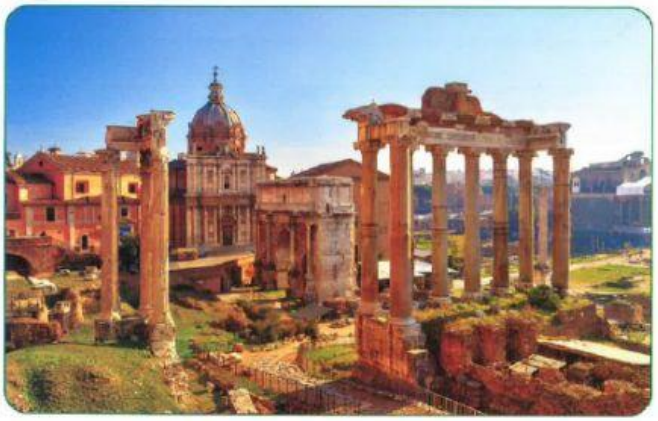
After the fall of Roman Empire

A. Read the excerpts and answer the questions given below:

In the early centuries of the Common Era, the Roman Empire was the largest empire in the world. It stretched north to England where Hadrian's Wall was built and east to the River Euphrates in Iraq.

The Roman Empire brought many different peoples and cultures together under Roman rule. Conquered people were expected to accept Roman customs, language, and laws. Romans severely punished those who did not obey.

For over two hundred years, the tight control of the Romans kept the conquered people from fighting. This period is called the Pax Romana.



The *Pax Romana* did not benefit all of its people who lived in empire equally. Only male citizens who owned land could participate in the government. Many of the people who lived in the Roman Empire were conquered people who were poor and served the rich landowners. The common people had few privileges yet were heavily taxed. Over time, the common people grew more and more dissatisfied.

1. Which statement in the above paragraph shows that there was no equality in the Roman empire?
   a. The Roman Empire brought many different peoples and cultures together under Roman rule.
   b. For two hundred years, the tight control of Romans kept the conquered people from fighting.
   c. Only male citizens who owned land could participate in the government.
2. What do you think 'Pax Romana' means?
   a. Roman Empire
   b. 200 years rule of Romans
   c. The tight control of Roman Empire
3. Why do you think Pax Romana gave few privileges to common people?
   a. They wanted the common man to be happy with less privileges

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b. They wanted common man to be scared of them.
c. They wanted only rich men to live in their kingdom.

B. Read the next two excerpts and answer the following questions:

In addition to internal conflicts, the Roman Empire was frequently attacked by tribes outside their borders. Romans referred to people who were not Roman as Barbarians because their ways, customs, laws, and outward appearances were not like the Romans.

Around 376 CE, tribes including the Goths, came from the southeast to the edge of the River Danube. Some Gothic tribes fought against the Roman Empire while others joined the empire and fought with the Romans.

These tensions inside and outside the empire grew. The Goths declared war against the Romans and won several large battles. In the Battle of Hadrianapolis, sometimes called Adrianopolis, in 378 CE, the Roman emperor Valens was killed. In 410 CE, the Goths stormed the city of Rome and carried away great deal of the city's wealth.

At the about the same time, another fierce group of nomads called the Huns attacked the edges of the empire. The Huns were horsemen armed with larger, more powerful bows than the Romans. Within a decade, the Huns, led by Attila, conquered the eastern territories of the Empire, establishing a kingdom where Hungary, Slovakia, and Romania are today. The Hun dominance started to decline when their leader, Attila, died in 453 CE. Attacks by other Germanic peoples, such as the Visigoths, the Franks, the Suevi, and the Vandals, continued.

Bit by bit, the attackers gained control over important Roman provinces. The Visigoths and Franks took control of most of Western Europe, including France and Spain. The Suevi established a kingdom in northern Spain, roughly where Portugal is today. The Vandals conquered the Roman province of Africa, which is now present-day Tunisia, Algeria, and Libya. Gradually, the Western Roman Empire began to decline.

4. How were Goths, Huns, Visigoths referred by Romans?
   a. Foreigners
   b. Vandals
   c. Barbarians
5. Can you point out two instances where the death of leader led to downfall of a kingdom?

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Match the group of people with the correct fact about each one.

People		Fact	
a.	Franks	____	captured most of Western Europe
b.	Goths	____	took control of northern Africa
c.	Romans	____	came to the edge of the Danube River
d.	Huns	____	were often attacked by Germanic armies
e.	Vandals	____	were led by Attila

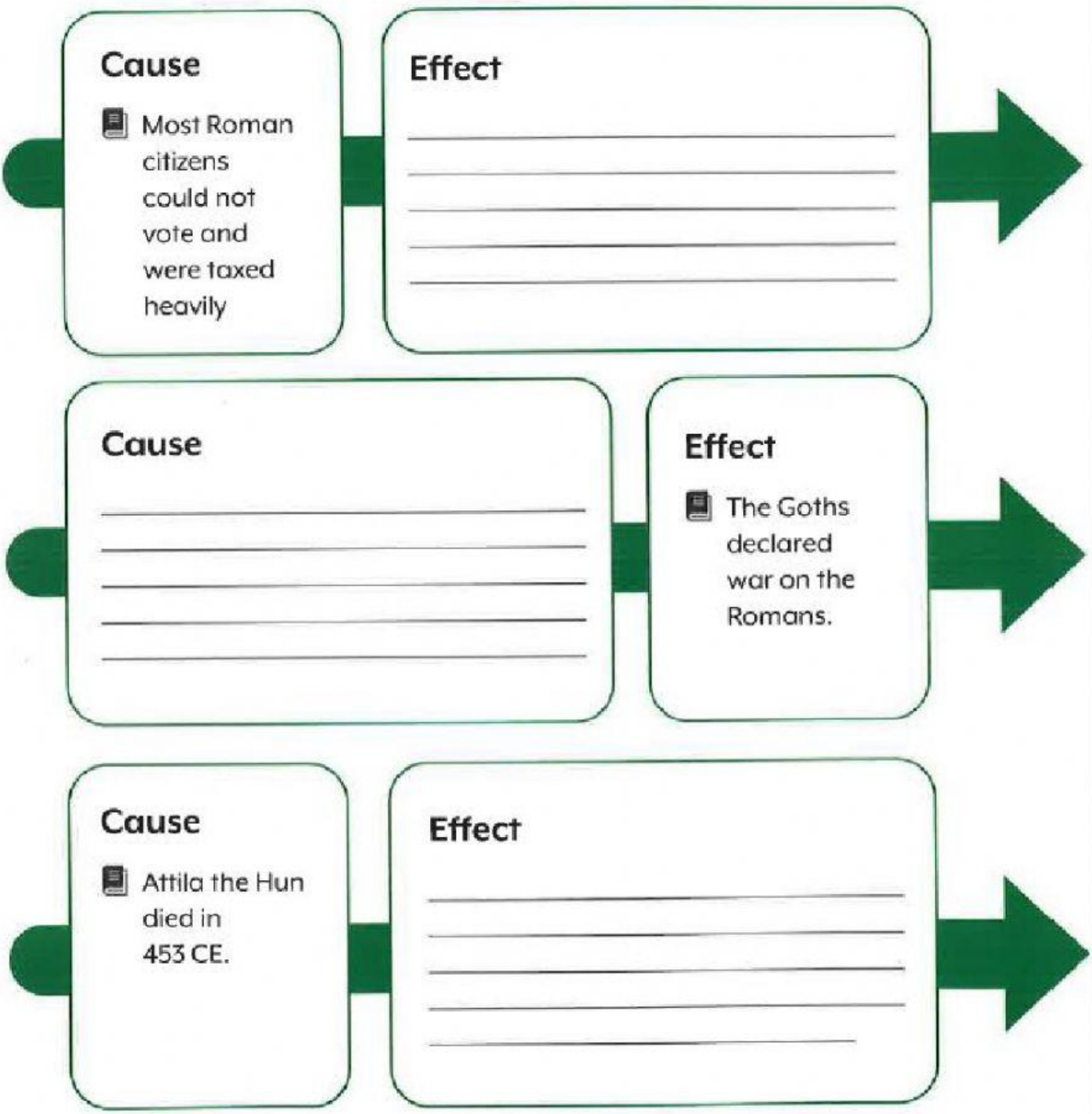
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Write the names of the each of the kingdoms in the box at the correct place on the map

Goths	Visigoths	Huns	Vandals	Suevi



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