



Instructions: No word bank: name the numbered places from memory or from the module. Number the events in order and write each date. Analyse the source, explain significance, then write full-sentence answers and plan the essay.

1. Name the places (no word bank)



1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____
5 _____ 6 _____

Did you know?

- Ricimer was of Suevic and Visigothic royal descent, which is one reason he could not easily become emperor himself.
- Losing Carthage in 439 AD cost the West its richest tax province and grain supply.
- The 468 AD expedition against the Vandals was one of the largest the empire ever sent and cost a vast sum.
- Ricimer's title was *magister militum*, 'master of soldiers'.

Background

By the mid-400s the West had lost much land. Vandals led by Gaiseric took Carthage and North Africa in 439, Rome's richest grain lands. Attila the Hun invaded Gaul and Italy in 451–452 before dying in 453. The great general Aetius was killed by Emperor Valentinian III in 454, who was himself killed in 455. That same year the Vandals sacked Rome for two weeks.

2. Timeline: order and date

Number the events 1 to 7 (1 = earliest) and write the date of each.

#	Event	Date
1	Attila invades Gaul	
2	Majorian deposed	
3	Vandals sack Rome	
4	Fleet destroyed at Cape Bon	
5	Vandals take Carthage	
6	Majorian becomes emperor	
7	Anthemius killed; Ricimer dies	

4. Significance

Person or term	Who or what? Why were they significant?
Ricimer	
Majorian	
Anthemius	
Gaiseric	
Attila	

3. Source analysis

Gaiseric filled empty boats with dry wood and, when the wind blew towards the Romans, set them alight and let them drift into the Roman fleet. The packed ships caught fire one after another.

Procopius, *History of the Wars* 3.6 (written c.550 AD; paraphrased)

1. How did Gaiseric defeat the Roman fleet, according to Procopius?

2. Why did the ships being crowded together make things worse?

3. Procopius wrote about 80 years later. Why is that a problem, and what was his advantage?

5. Cause and consequence

1. Explain two reasons why Ricimer could control the western emperors.

2. Explain two consequences of the defeat at Cape Bon in 468.

6. Longer answers (full sentences)

1. Explain how money, soldiers and power were linked in the late West.

2. Why did the 468 expedition matter so much?

3. Compare Ricimer with Marius in Module 1.

4. Write a short obituary of Ricimer, fair to both sides.

5. Explain in your own words: What does 'puppet emperor' mean? Give an example.

7. Essay question

Essay: 'The loss of North Africa doomed the Western Roman Empire.' How far do you agree?

Plan: introduction · point for (evidence) · point against (evidence) · conclusion with your judgement.
