Answer in detail TWO of the following three questions.

1. One of the current “hot topics” in the study of Late Antiquity, commonly referred to as “ethnogenesis,” relates to how various barbarian peoples achieved a sense of their own identity. Discuss in detail the various models, ancient and modern, for how the Franks achieved a sense of group identity. Just what did it mean to be identified as a “Frank”? To what extent was the Frankish sense of identity a purely internal, native development, and to what extent did it derive from association with other peoples?

   Hint: Refer specifically to the different “schools of thought” on this very contentious issue.

2. The historical period and field of study now known as “Late Antiquity” is a fairly new arrival on the historiographical scene. Discuss in detail the genesis of “Late Antiquity” as an independent historical period, with its own unique identifying factors. Cite examples that demonstrate that Late Antiquity has become a bona fide historical period and area of study. What is the current status of Late Antiquity in the context of world historiography. Has Late Antiquity established itself as a an independent period, an independent field of study, located between what in the past were the two periods of pre-Modern European and Mediterranean history, antiquity and the Middle Ages, or is it still fighting to be acknowledged?

   Hint: Be sure to be very clear about the criteria that demonstrate that Late Antiquity is a unique period of history, different from classical antiquity and the Middle Ages.

3. The decline and fall of the western Roman Empire generally is viewed as one of the most pivotal events in world history. Its ramifications are still with us. One of the big unanswered questions about the fall of the Roman Empire in the west is what happened to the Roman population. Some extreme views would have us believe that savage barbarians destroyed Roman civilization, occupied Roman land, and reduced the Roman population to poverty. Discuss in detail the fate of the Roman population after the fall of the Roman Empire in the west. What was life under barbarian rule like for Romans? How did Romans interact with barbarians when it came to matters such as land ownership and office holding? In what ways was Roman culture preserved? In what ways was it threatened?

   Hint: In order to answer this question effectively it will be necessary to define just what a “Roman” was after the fall of the west.

READ QUESTION CAREFULLY BEFORE YOU WRITE!!!!!
DON'T ASSUME YOU KNOW WHAT THE QUESTION IS ASKING BEFORE YOU READ IT: BE SURE YOU RESPOND TO WHAT IS ASKED!!!!!!!
ORGANIZE YOUR ARGUMENTS INTO A UNIFIED WHOLE!!!!!!
SUPPORT EVERY STATEMENT WITH SPECIFIC EVIDENCE!!!!