

The Huns The Peoples Of Europe

Realizing that a knowledge of the Scythians and the Huns is necessary for an adequate understanding of the countries of eastern Europe and the Near East, McGovern has written a comprehensive survey of all that is known--racial, social, and cultural as well as political--regarding the inhabitants of central Asia, from the earliest times (c. 3000 B.C.) down to the sixth century A.D. Originally published in 1939. A UNC Press Enduring Edition -- UNC Press Enduring Editions use the latest in digital technology to make available again books from our distinguished backlist that were previously out of print. These editions are published unaltered from the original, and are presented in affordable paperback formats, bringing readers both historical and cultural value.

The nomad peoples of the Steppes -- The rise of pastoral societies -- The Indo-European migrations -- The Scythians -- The nomads of Central Asia and the Sarmatians -- The nomads of the East and the Huns.

This is a history of the Huns in Europe from their first attacks on the Goths north of the Black Sea to the collapse of their central European empire after the death of the legendary Attila. In the only connected narrative account of the rise and fall of the Huns in English, Professor Thompson reconstructs their campaigns in detail from disparate and often fragmentary sources. In the process, there emerges a clear picture of their dramatic successes, and failures, against the non-Roman peoples of central and eastern Europe, and of their many invasions of the eastern and western halves of the

Roman Empire.

Attila the Hun is a household name. Rising to the Hunnic kingship around 434, he dominated European history for the next two decades. Attila bullied and manipulated both halves of the Roman empire, forcing successive emperors to make tribute payments or face invasion. Ian Hughes recounts Attila's rise to power, attempting to untangle his character and motivations so far as the imperfect sources allow. A major theme is how the two halves of the empire finally united against Attila, prompting his fateful decision to invade Gaul and his subsequent defeat at the Battle of the Catalaunian Plain in 451. Integral to the narrative is analysis of the history of the rise of the Hunnic Empire; the reasons for the Huns' military success; relations between the Huns and the two halves of the Roman Empire; Attila's rise to sole power; and Attila's doomed attempt to bring both halves of the Roman Empire under his dominion.

Nomads at War

A Captivating Guide to the Ruler of the Huns and His Invasions of the Roman Empire

The Huns, Rome and the Birth of Europe

The Royal Hordes

During the Reigns of the Emperors Constantius, Julian, Jovianus, Valentinian, and Valens

The Culture-Clash which Led to the First World War

Explains how the legendary military commander's principles of leadership can be applied to contemporary business situations in the '90s.

"Matyszak writes clearly and engagingly . . .

nicely produced, with ample maps and illustrations." —Classical Outlook This engrossing book looks at the growth and eventual demise of Rome from the viewpoint of the peoples who fought against it. Here is the reality behind such legends as Spartacus the gladiator, as well as the thrilling tales of Hannibal, the great Boudicca, the rebel leader and Mithridates, the connoisseur of poisons, among many others. Some enemies of Rome were noble heroes and others were murderous villains, but each has a unique and fascinating story.

Attila, king of the Huns, is a name universally known even 1,500 years after his death. His meteoric rise and legendary career of conquest left a trail of destroyed cities across the Roman Empire. At its height, his vast domain commanded more territory than the Romans themselves, and those he threatened with attack sent desperate embassies loaded with rich tributes to purchase a tenuous peace. Yet as quickly he appeared, Attila and his empire vanished with startling rapidity. His two decades of terror, however, had left an indelible mark upon the pages of European history. Priscus was a late Roman historian who had the ill luck to be born during a time when Roman political and military fortunes had reached a nadir. An

eye-witness to many of the events he records, Priscus's history is a sequence of intrigues, assassinations, betrayals, military disasters, barbarian incursions, enslaved Romans and sacked cities. Perhaps because of its gloomy subject matter, the History of Priscus was not preserved in its entirety. What remains of the work consists of scattered fragments culled from a variety of later sources. Yet, from these fragments emerge the most detailed and insightful first-hand account of the decline of the Roman Empire, and nearly all of the information about Attila's life and exploits that has come down to us from antiquity. Translated by classics scholar Professor John Given of East Carolina University, this new translation of the Fragmentary History of Priscus arranges the fragments in chronological order, complete with intervening historical commentary to preserve the narrative flow. It represents the first translation of this important historical source that is easily approachable for both students and general readers.

This sequel to Leadership Secrets of Attila the Hun goes beyond the first book's focus on individual leadership and applies Attila's wisdom and lessons to the challenges of leadership in organizations. As essential for business managers and leaders as its now

classic predecessor.

The Early Empires of Central Asia

Attila

Late Roman-Era Tribes in the Balkans

A Non-European Perspective

Nomad Warriors of the Steppe

Enemy of Ancient Rome

Existing textbooks on international relations treat history in a cursory fashion and perpetuate a Euro-centric perspective. This textbook pioneers a new approach by historicizing the material traditionally taught in International Relations courses, and by explicitly focusing on non-European cases, debates and issues. The volume is divided into three parts. The first part focuses on the international systems that traditionally existed in Europe, East Asia, pre-Columbian Central and South America, Africa and Polynesia. The second part discusses the ways in which these international systems were brought into contact with each other through the agency of Mongols in Central Asia, Arabs in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, Indic and Sinic societies in South East Asia, and the Europeans through their travels and colonial expansion. The concluding section concerns contemporary issues: the processes of decolonization, neo-colonialism and globalization – and their consequences on contemporary society. History of International Relations provides a unique textbook for undergraduate and graduate students of international relations, and anybody interested in international relations theory, history, and contemporary politics.

The book will not leave anyone indifferent to the history of our country. In this essay, it is consistently proved that the Huns came from Yamal, and this people has repeatedly appeared on the world stage, and moreover, it never disappeared. The Huns were first called the people of the Andronov culture, who reached the Baltic and reached as far as China. It was the Scandinavian sagas that allowed us to explore the history of this people, in the Russian Federation.

The Huns have often been treated as primitive barbarians with no advanced political organisation. Their place of origin was the so-called 'backward steppe'. It has been argued that whatever political organisation they achieved they owed to the 'civilizing influence' of the Germanic peoples they encountered as they moved west. This book argues that the steppes of Inner Asia were far from 'backward' and that the image of the primitive Huns is vastly misleading. They already possessed a highly sophisticated political culture while still in Inner Asia and, far from being passive recipients of advanced culture from the West, they passed on important elements of Central Eurasian culture to early medieval Europe, which they helped create. Their expansion also marked the beginning of a millennium of virtual monopoly of world power by empires originating in the steppes of Inner Asia. The rise of the Hunnic Empire was truly a geopolitical revolution. The Huns have often been treated as primitive barbarians with no advanced political organisation. Their place of origin was the so-called "backward steppe." It has been argued that whatever political organisation they achieved they owed to the "civilizing influence" of the Germanic

peoples they encountered as they moved west. This book argues that the steppes of Inner Asia were far from backward and that the image of the primitive Huns is vastly misleading. They already possessed a highly sophisticated political culture while still in Inner Asia and, far from being passive recipients of advanced culture from the West, they passed on important elements of Central Eurasian culture to early medieval Europe, which they helped create.--publisher's description.

The Fall of the Roman Empire

The Roman History of Ammianus Marcellinus

Mongols, Huns and Vikings

The Fragmentary History of Priscus

Empire of the Black Sea

A Captivating Guide to the Barbarians of Iranian Origins and How These Ancient Tribes Fought Against the Roman Empire, Goths, Huns, and Persians

If you want to discover the captivating history of Attila the Hun, then keep reading... In the popular imagination, Attila the Hun is among the most barbaric leaders ever. His warriors have the reputation of being ruthless, cruel, and bloodthirsty, as the Huns are believed to have been savages lacking any semblance of civilized culture. The Huns raped and pillaged with abandon whenever the opportunity arose, and their raids into lands poorly protected by military outposts in the crumbling Roman Empire became legendary. The Huns under the command of Attila are thought to have been largely responsible for the collapse of the Roman

*Empire and the commencement of the Dark Ages in Europe. The reputation of Attila and his people, the Huns, is at odds with reality. But examining the few historical records of his character and deeds reveal quite a different story. It is true that he was a calculating leader who was skilled at unleashing his fierce fighters when necessary. It is also recorded in history that he was a continual thorn in the side of the Romans. However, placed in historical context, Attila acted in ways that were common among leaders, both Roman and barbarian, in the first half of the 5th century. What is extraordinary about him were his uncanny abilities in negotiations with superior powers, his capacity for matching and exceeding his enemies in duplicitous behavior, and his successes as a military tactician on the battlefield. In *Attila the Hun: A Captivating Guide to the Ruler of the Huns and His Invasions of the Roman Empire*, you will discover topics such as *The Origins of Attila and the Huns* *The Wars of the Huns Before Attila* *An Alliance Between the Huns and the Romans* *Attila Attacks the Byzantines* *Attila Attacks the Byzantines Again* *Attila Foils a Byzantine Plot* *Attila's Diplomatic Strategy Evolves in the West* *Attila Raids Gaul* *Attila Raids Italy* *The Disintegration of Attila's Kingdom* And much, much more! So if you want to learn more about Attila the Hun, scroll up and click the "add to cart" button!*

The Huns were the most feared and notorious

barbarians of the ancient world. The infamous Attila, king of the Huns, and his subjects were known to their Roman enemies as the 'scourge of god'. They were Turco-Mongol nomads, originating from the steppes of central Asia who migrated westward, shifting whole nations and leaving devastation in their wake. The Huns were superb horsemen and excellent archers, fighting with a reflex composite-bow, which could penetrate armour at 100 yards, a more potent weapon than the longbow or any bow in use at the time. In battle they would strike fear into the hearts of their opponents and break up their formations, charging at them with surprising speed and apparent chaos whilst showering them with arrows. Thus their very name came to epitomise swift, merciless destruction. Often the Huns are dismissed as barbarians, and thus historically they became a metaphor for barbarism. However they were well able to enjoy the trappings of civilised society won through their military gains. They also had a tremendous impact on the Roman military system, as 80 years after the Hun defeat at the battle of Chalons, the Roman cavalryman was armed with the composite bow and as skilled as the Hun in hand-to-hand fighting. Nic Fields expertly surveys the rise of the Huns and the workings of their society and the development of their battle-winning weapons and tactics, from their first attacks on the Goths to the death of the Emperor Justinian,

paying particular attention to the great battle of Chalons (June 20, 451) and the mighty rule of Attila. Veteran author Thomas J. Craughwell reveals the fascinating tales of how the barbarian rampages across Europe, North Africa, and Asia -- killing, plundering, and destroying whole kingdoms and empires -- actually created the modern nations of England, France, Russia, and China.

A portrait based on popular history explores the Hun king's pivotal role in the final demise of the Roman empire, describing how his barbarian forces employed brutal battlefield tactics and held Western Europe in sway for some fifteen years in the mid-fifth century. By the author of Genghis Khan. 15,000 first printing.

The Avars

A Study of the Scythians and the Huns and the Part They Played in World History, with Special Reference to the Chinese Sources

*Rome, China, Iran, and the Steppe, ca. 250–750
With an Introduction and Commentary*

The Enemies of Rome: From Hannibal to Attila the Hun

Empires and Exchanges in Eurasian Late Antiquity

The Avars arrived in Europe from the Central Asian steppes in the mid-sixth century CE and dominated much of Central and Eastern Europe for almost 250 years. Fierce warriors and canny power brokers, the Avars were more influential and durable than Attila's Huns, yet have remained hidden in history. Walter

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Pohl's epic narrative, translated into English for the first time, restores them to their rightful place in the story of early medieval Europe. *The Avars* offers a comprehensive overview of their history, tracing the Avars from the construction of their steppe empire in the center of Europe; their wars and alliances with the Byzantines, Slavs, Lombards, and others; their apex as the first so-called barbarian power to besiege Constantinople (in 626); to their fall under the Frankish armies of Charlemagne and subsequent disappearance as a distinct cultural group. Pohl uncovers the secrets of their society, synthesizing the rich archaeological record recovered from more than 60,000 graves of the period, as well as accounts of the Avars by Byzantine and other chroniclers. In recovering the story of the fascinating encounter between Eurasian nomads who established an empire in the heart of Europe and the post-Roman Christian cultures of Europe, this book provides a new perspective on the origins of medieval Europe itself. *Nomads at War, Attila the Hun, Genghis Khan, Mongols, The Arabs, Turks, the Vikings* includes Maps, Chronology of events.

This volume is a concise introduction to the history and culture of the Huns. This ancient people had a famous reputation in Eurasian Late Antiquity. However, their history has often been evaluated as a footnote in the histories of the later Roman Empire and early Germanic peoples. Kim addresses this imbalance and challenges the commonly held assumption that the Huns were a savage people who contributed little to world history, examining striking geopolitical changes brought about by the Hunnic expansion over much of continental Eurasia and

Read Online The Huns The Peoples Of Europe

revealing the Huns' contribution to European, Iranian, Chinese and Indian civilization and statecraft. By examining Hunnic culture as a Eurasian whole, The Huns provides a full picture of their society which demonstrates that this was a complex group with a wide variety of ethnic and linguistic identities. Making available critical information from both primary and secondary sources regarding the Huns' Inner Asian origins, which would otherwise be largely unavailable to most English speaking students and Classical scholars, this is a crucial tool for those interested in the study of Eurasian Late Antiquity.

Empires and Exchanges in Eurasian Late Antiquity offers an integrated picture of Rome, China, Iran, and the Steppes during a formative period of world history. In the half millennium between 250 and 750 CE, settled empires underwent deep structural changes, while various nomadic peoples of the steppes (Huns, Avars, Turks, and others) experienced significant interactions and movements that changed their societies, cultures, and economies. This was a transformational era, a time when Roman, Persian, and Chinese monarchs were mutually aware of court practices, and when Christians and Buddhists criss-crossed the Eurasian lands together with merchants and armies. It was a time of greater circulation of ideas as well as material goods. This volume provides a conceptual frame for locating these developments in the same space and time. Without arguing for uniformity, it illuminates the interconnections and networks that tied countless local cultural expressions to far-reaching inter-regional ones.

The World of the Huns

The Gothic History of Jordanes in English Version

Leadership Secrets of Attila the Hun

A History of Attila and the Huns

A New History of Rome and the Barbarians

The Cambridge Companion to the Age of Attila

Please note that the content of this

book primarily consists of articles

available from Wikipedia or other free

sources online. Pages: 220. Chapters:

Bulgars, Eastern Romance people, Goths,

Huns, Slavic tribes in Illyria, Slavic

tribes in Macedonia, Slavic tribes in

Thrace and Moesia, South Slavs, Attila,

Ostrogoths, Eurasian Avars, Jordanes,

Breviary of Alaric, Bulgarians, Gepids,

Pomaks, Bleda, Serbs, Croats,

Montenegrins, Macedonians, Visigothic

Kingdom, Thraco-Roman, Bosniaks,

Romanians, Vlachs of Serbia, Gothic

War, Ostrogothic Kingdom, Boethius,

Ring of Pietroassa, Gothic and Vandal

warfare, Slovenes, Gorani people,

Ostrogothic Ravenna, Getica, Bunjevci,

Chernyakhov culture, Septimania,

Yugoslavs, Hephthalite, Bosnians,

Shopi, Macedonian Muslims, Oium,

Xionites, Hunnic Empire, Old Great

Bulgaria, okci, Mauros, Thervingi,

Wielbark culture, Hunnic language,

Attila the Hun in popular culture,

Julian, count of Ceuta, Gothic Christianity, Huna people, Gotlander, History of the term Vlach, Moravian Wallachia, List of settlements in Serbia inhabited by Vlachs, Torlaks, Palace of Omurtag, Uar, Kingdom of Balhara, Ardaric, Kidarites, Muslims by nationality, Scandza, Krashovani, Antes people, Optimatoi, Mount Imeon, Protofeudalism, Carantanians, Gothiscandza, Greuthungi, Kuber, Pietroasele, Janjevci, Oppas, Morlachs, Pereshchepina Treasure, List of Asturian monarchs, Melingoi, King of the Goths, Orestes, Severians, Gaut, Drougoubitai, Amali, Cours, Kutrigurs, Pietroasele Treasure, Kiev culture, Stone circle, Ascum, Sunicas, Sabir people, Timo ani, Rugila, Balti dynasty, Nektarios Terpos, Plinta, Reidgotaland, Dengizich, Alcek, Utigurs, Sagudates, Hervararkvioa, List of Visigothic queens, Ezeritai, Smolyani, Seven Slavic tribes, North Caucasian Huns, Uldin, Berziti, List of Hunnic rulers, Octar, Balamber, Compulsor, Grammar of the Gothic Language, Onegesius, Herzegovinians, Brazda lui Novac, Athanaric's Wall,

Charaton, Avitohol, Kotrag, Mundzuk,
Code of...

Masters of the horse, the Scythians and Sarmatians opened the Eurasian Steppe to nomadic civilizations like it had never seen before. For the first time, a group of tribes sharing a common culture called the Steppe their home, adapting themselves to its harshness. Conjuring up images of savagery and ferocity, Attila the Hun has become a byword for barbarianism. This history reframes the warrior king as a political strategist who dealt a seemingly invincible empire defeats from which it would never recover.

"Existing from the early third century BC to 63 BC, the Mithridatic kingdom of Pontus was one of the most powerful entities in the Mediterranean world.

Under a series of vigorous kings and queens, it expanded from a fortress in the mountainous territory of northern Asia Minor to rule almost all the Black Sea perimeter. This is the first study in English of this kingdom in its entirety, from its origins under King Mithridates I around 280 BC until its last and greatest king, the erudite and

cultured Mithridates VI the Great, fell victim to the expanding ambitions of the Roman Republic in 63 BC. Through a series of astute marriage alliances (one of which produced the ancestors of Cleopatra of Egypt), political acumen, and military ability, the Pontic rulers (most of whom were named Mithridates) dominated the culture and politics of the Black Sea region for over 200 years. There is a thorough exploration of the internal dynamics of the kingdom as well as its relations with the rest of the Mediterranean world, especially the ever-expanding Roman Republic"--
Englanders and Huns

The Scourge of God

Sarmatians and Scythians

A Steppe Empire in Central Europe,
567-822

Attila The Hun

Attila the Hun

Shows how Europe's barbarians, strengthened by centuries of contact with Rome on many levels, turned into an enemy capable of overturning and dismantling the mighty Empire.

An extensive study of the origins and culture of the mysterious Huns and the civilizations affected by their invasions

This book considers the great cultural and

geopolitical changes in western Eurasia in the fifth century CE. It focuses on the Roman Empire, but it also examines the changes taking place in northern Europe, in Iran under the Sasanian Empire, and on the great Eurasian steppe. Attila is presented as a contributor to and a symbol of these transformations. Attila the Hun - godless barbarian and near-mythical warrior king - has become a byword for mindless ferocity. His brutal attacks smashed through the frontiers of the Roman empire in a savage wave of death and destruction. His reign of terror shattered an imperial world that had been securely unified by the conquests of Julius Caesar five centuries before. This book goes in search of the real Attila the Hun. For the first time it reveals the history of an astute politician and first-rate military commander who brilliantly exploited the strengths and weaknesses of the Roman empire. We ride with Attila and the Huns from the windswept steppes of Kazakhstan to the opulent city of Constantinople, from the Great Hungarian Plain to the fertile fields of Champagne in France. Challenging our own ideas about barbarians and Romans, imperialism and civilisation, terrorists and superpowers, this is the absorbing story of an extraordinary and complex individual who helped to bring down an empire and forced the map of Europe to be redrawn forever.

The Barbarian King Who Challenged Rome

The Rise and Fall of the Mithridatic World

1,500 Years Ago Attila Got the Competitive Edge. Now He Tells You How You Can Get It, Too--His Way

Famous Men of the Middle Ages

Victory Secrets of Attila the Hun

History of International Relations

This volume is a concise introduction to the history and culture of the Huns. This ancient people had a famous reputation in Eurasian Late Antiquity. However, their history has often been evaluated as a footnote in the histories of the later Roman Empire and early Germanic peoples. Kim addresses this imbalance and challenges the commonly held assumption that the Huns were a savage people who contributed little to world history, examining striking geopolitical changes brought about by the Hunnic expansion over much of continental Eurasia and revealing the Huns' contribution to European, Iranian, Chinese and Indian civilization and statecraft. By examining Hunnic culture as a Eurasian whole, *The Huns* provides a full picture of their society which demonstrates that this was a complex group with a wide variety of ethnic and linguistic identities. Making available critical information from both primary and secondary sources regarding the Huns' Inner Asian origins, which would otherwise be largely unavailable to most English speaking students and Classical scholars, this is a crucial tool for those interested in the study of Eurasian Late Antiquity.

Tired of languishing in exile, Attila returns home to seize the throne and unite all the Hunnish clans into a single unbeatable army, all in preparation for facing a mighty foe--the Roman Empire. By the author of *Rubicon*.

Original.

The Romans called Attila the Hun the Scourge of God, and he stands out as one of the most brutal barbarians of the ancient world. Though historians know surprisingly little about Attila, what they do know confirms

that he was an incredibly successful leader. He united bands of his people to conquer large sections of Europe in the fifth century. The vicious tactics of these nomadic peoples are matched only by the storied biography of their leader. This fascinating account of Attila is supported by ancient primary sources as well as imaginative artwork depicting the ruler and his people. One of the most powerful men in late antiquity, Attila's peerless Hunnic empire stretched from the Ural mountains to the Rhine river. In a series of epic campaigns dating from the AD 430s until his death in AD 453, he ravaged first the Eastern and later the Western Roman Empire, invading Italy in AD 452 and threatening Rome itself. Lavishly illustrated, this new analysis of his military achievements examines how Attila was able to sweep across Europe, the tactics and innovations he employed and the major battles he faced, including one of his few major setbacks, the defeat at the battle of the Catalaunian Fields in AD 451.

Nomad Peoples of the Steppes

Barbarian Terror and the Fall of the Roman Empire

Attila Kagan of the Huns from the kind of Velsung

The Huns

The Scythians

How the Barbarian Invasions Shaped the Modern World

CHBiographies

A completely fresh look at the culture clash between Britain and Germany that all but destroyed Europe. Half a century before 1914, most Britons saw the Germans as poor and rather comical cousins - and most Germans

looked up to the British as their natural mentors. Over the next five decades, each came to think that the other simply had to be confronted - in Europe, in Africa, in the Pacific and at last in the deadly race to cover the North Sea with dreadnoughts. But why? Why did so many Britons come to see in Germany everything that was fearful and abhorrent? Why did so many Germans come to see any German who called *dobbel fohltwhile* playing *Das Lawn Tennis* the dupe of a global conspiracy? Packed with long-forgotten stories such as the murder of Queen Victoria's cook in Bohn, the disaster to Germany's ironclads under the White Cliffs, bizarre early colonial clashes and the precise, dark moment when Anglophobia begat modern anti-Semitism, this is the fifty-year saga of the tragic, and often tragicomic, delusions and miscalculations that led to the defining cataclysm of our times - the breaking of empires and the womb of horrors, the Great War. Richly illustrated with the words and pictures that formed our ancestors' disastrous opinions, it will forever change the telling of this fateful tale.

Brilliant horsemen and great fighters, the Scythians were nomadic horsemen who ranged wide across the grasslands of the Asian steppe from the Altai mountains in the east to the Great Hungarian Plain in the first millennium BC. Their steppe homeland bordered on a number of sedentary states to the south - the Chinese, the Persians and the Greeks -

and there were, inevitably, numerous interactions between the nomads and their neighbours. The Scythians fought the Persians on a number of occasions, in one battle killing their king and on another occasion driving the invading army of Darius the Great from the steppe. Relations with the Greeks around the shores of the Black Sea were rather different - both communities benefiting from trading with each other. This led to the development of a brilliant art style, often depicting scenes from Scythian mythology and everyday life. It is from the writings of Greeks like the historian Herodotus that we learn of Scythian life: their beliefs, their burial practices, their love of fighting, and their ambivalent attitudes to gender. It is a world that is also brilliantly illuminated by the rich material culture recovered from Scythian burials, from the graves of kings on the Pontic steppe, with their elaborate gold work and vividly coloured fabrics, to the frozen tombs of the Altai mountains, where all the organic material - wooden carvings, carpets, saddles and even tattooed human bodies - is amazingly well preserved. Barry Cunliffe here marshals this vast array of evidence - both archaeological and textual - in a masterful reconstruction of the lost world of the Scythians, allowing them to emerge in all their considerable vigour and splendour for the first time in over two millennia.

406 AD, and the Roman Empire totters on the

edge of the abyss. Already divided into two, the Imperium is looking dangerously vulnerable to her European rivals. The huge barbarian tribes of the Vandals and Visigoths sense that their time is upon them. But, unbeknownst to all these great players, a new power is rising in the East. A strange nation of primitive horse-warriors has been striking terror on border peoples for fifty years. But few realise what is about to happen. For these so called 'Huns' now have a new leader. And his name is Attila - 'the Scourge of God'. Thus begins a saga of warfare, lust and power which brought the whole of the Christian world to its knees, and was only ended on the bloodied fields of France. It is a story of two men - Attila the Hun and Aetius the Roman. One who wanted to destroy the world, and one who fought one final battle save it...

Studies in Their History and Culture

Attila The Gathering of the Storm

Scourge of God AD 375–565

The Hun

The End of Empire: Attila the Hun & the Fall of Rome

Attila, the Huns and the Roman Empire, AD 430–476