



Map of the Empire, 476 AD

The **Eastern Empire**, apart from the areas along the Danube disputed with the Ostrogoth *Foederates* and those on the eastern border disputed with Persia, remains substantially intact. In the year 476, however, the usurpation of Basiliscus who took possession of Constantinople was underway, and the legitimate Augustus took refuge in Isauria in a fortress near Tarsus.

The **Western Empire**, on the other hand, is irreparably fragmented. In detail:

- The legitimate Augustus Julius Nepote, originally sent from Constantinople, is ousted by his Magister Militum Orestes and only controls Dalmatia more as a vassal than his eastern colleague.
- The usurper Orestes, who had crowned his son Romulus Augustulus, is in turn ousted by the commander of his Germanic auxiliaries Odoacer, who now controls Italy.
- The Germanic *Foederates* (Teutons) in the West formed a series of states on Roman territory that are still nominally part of the empire but practically autonomous, which separated the provinces still ruled by Roman governors from the rest of the imperial territory. In detail:
 - The most powerful Teuton kingdom is that of the Visigoths, which includes Gaul south of the Liger (Loire) and most of Spain, with the capital in Toulouse under King Euric.
 - The kingdoms of the Franks and Burgundians are still theoretically dependent on the empire but do not know which Augustus to refer to and are virtually autonomous.
 - The kingdom of the Vandals in Africa with Carthage as its capital is ruled by Genseric, the most implacable enemy of Rome.
 - The "domain of Syagrius" is Roman territory ruled by the son of the last commander of the imperial army of Gaul, now isolated from the rest of the empire.
 - The territories of Alamanni, Suebi, Saxons, Thuringians and Frisians are not organized in kingdoms federated to Rome but are simply occupied by tribal leaders recently migrated in whole or in part within the empire.
- The territories occupied by the Britons and the Cantabrians, just like the rule of Syagrius, remained under the control of the Romanized populations, but they lost the imperial state organization.

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