

Distribution of Courses

To obtain a degree, students are required to successfully complete 46 three-hour courses, which correspond to 138 teaching hours (each course corresponds to three hours of teaching per week throughout the semester). The minimum period of study for graduation is 8 semesters.

In accordance with current legislation (3374/2-8-2005), the program of study is structured on the basis of the principle of transferring and accumulating ects credits (ECTS CREDITS). The number of ects credits represents the workload required to complete all necessary coursework, which is estimated at thirty (30) ects credits per semester. Overall, during their studies, students must accumulate at least **240 ects credits**.

Note: In the indicative program of the Department of History and Archaeology, the numbers of 30 ects credits per semester as well as the overall 240 ects credits are approximate.

Organization of ects credits

Teaching hours and ects credits correspond to three-hour semester courses distributed in the following sections:

1) Courses mandatory for both majors

a) Base courses:

11 courses \times 3 teaching hours = 33 teaching hours = 55 ects credits

(9 courses from the Faculty of Philology \times 5 ects credits and 2 courses from the Faculty of Paedagogics \times 5 ects credits respectively).

b) Core courses:

18 courses \times 3 teaching hours = 54 teaching hours and \times 5 ects credits = 90 ects credits

More specifically:

History courses:

9 courses \times 3 teaching hours = 27 teaching hours and \times 5 ects credits = 45 ects credits

Archaeology and History of Art courses:

9 courses \times 3 teaching hours = 27 teaching hours and \times 5 ects credits = 45 ects credits

Optional Core Course

1 Optional Core Course \times 3 teaching hours = 3 teaching hours and 3 or 6 erts credits

2) Specialization courses:[\[1\]](#)

a)

History majors:

8 core courses	6 specialization optional courses
\times 3 t. h. = 24 t.h	\times 3 t.h. = 18 t.h. and 38-42 cr.
and 49 erts credits (7 courses	(see in detail below)
\times 6 erts credits and 1 course \times 7 erts credits)	

Archaeology and history of Art majors:

8 core courses	6 specialization optional courses
\times 3 t.h. = 24 t.h.	\times 3 t.h. = 18 t.h. and 38-42 cr.
and 49 erts credits (7 courses	(see in detail below)
\times 6 erts credits and 1 course \times 7 erts credits)	

b) Free optional courses

2 courses \times 3 teaching hours = 6 teaching hours and $2 \times 3 = 6$ erts credits (at minimum)

The number of erts credits that a student can attain from free optional courses offered from another department or school, outside of the Faculty of History and Archaeology, is 3 per course. IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES, if students register in free optional courses from either major in the Department of History and Archaeology beyond those required for obtaining their degree, the number of erts credits these courses would bestow is determined by the Department of History and Archaeology, according to the following list.

Overall, the distribution of teaching hours and ects credits can be tabulated as follows for both majors:

Category	Kind	Number	Teaching Hours	Ects credits
Mandatory for both majors	Introductory	11	33	55
	Core	18	54	90
	Optional Core Course	1	3	3
Specialization	Specialization mandatory	8	24	49
	Specialization optional courses	6	18	38-42
	Free optional courses	2	6	6 (at minimum) Fluctuating number of ects credits, in accordance with the provision regarding ects credits for free optional courses
Total		46	138	235-239 ects credits plus the 6 (min.) ects credits of two free optional courses = 241-245 ects credits

Courses on offer

Teaching hours and ects credits per course are as follows:

MANDATORY FOR BOTH MAJORS

a)

<i>Introductory Courses</i>	<i>t.h.</i>	<i>ects credits</i>
(11 courses)		

FA03 Ancient Greek Literature I	3	5
FA04 Ancient Greek Literature II	3	5
FA27 Ancient Greek Literature III	3	5
FA07 Ancient Greek Literature IV or FG07 Linguistics	3	5
FL03 Latin Literature I	3	5
FL04 Latin Literature II	3	5
FB27 Byzantine Literature	3	5
FN03 Modern Greek Literature I	3	5
FN83 Modern Greek Literature II	3	5
TEK301 Education I	3	5
TEK303 Education II	3	5
Total	33	55

b)

Core courses	<i>ects credits</i>
18 courses	90

History courses	<i>t.h.</i>	<i>ects credits</i>
II 04 Introduction to Historical Studies	3	5
II 10 Ancient History I	3	5
II 11 Ancient History II	3	5
II 13 Byzantine History I	3	5
II 21 Byzantine History II	3	5
II 12 History of Western Europe in the Middle Ages I	3	5
II 14 Modern European History I	3	5
II 17 Early Modern Greek History I	3	5
II 18 Modern Greek History I	3	5
Total	27	50

Archaeology Courses	<i>t.h.</i>	<i>ects credits</i>
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IA 04 Introduction to Archaeology	3	5
IA 02 Prehistoric Archaeology I	3	5
IA 10 Prehistoric Archaeology II	3	5
IA 11 Classical Archaeology I	3	5
IA 12 Classical Archaeology II	3	5
IA 13 Byzantine Archaeology I	3	5
IA 14 Byzantine Archaeology II	3	5
IA 15 History of Art I	3	5
IA 16 History of Art II	3	5
Total	27	45

HISTORY OR ARCHAEOLOGY MAJOR COURSES

a) Specialization courses

History majors

<i>Mandatory</i>	<i>t.h.</i>	<i>ects credits</i>
8 courses		
II 03 Introduction into World History	3	6
II 29 Problems of Historical Methodology	3	7
II 25 Ancient History III	3	6
II 30 Early Modern Greek History II	3	6
II 31 Modern Greek History II	3	6
II 19 Modern European History II	3	6
II 24 History of the Ottoman Empire	3	6
II 84 History of the Post-War World I	3	6
Total	24	49

Optional courses

History majors are required to attend six (6) specialization optional courses, including at least two seminars. Each seminar is equivalent to 3 teaching hours per week and 7 ects credits, while each of the optional classes is equivalent to 3 teaching hours per week and 6 ects credits. As a result, ects credits of all optional History courses can range between 38 (2 seminars and 4 classes) and 42 (6 seminars).

A) Seminars	<i>t.h.</i>	<i>Ects credits</i>
SI 71 Ancient History	3	7
SI 160 Byzantine History	3	7
SI 78 Byzantine History	3	7
SI 79 Byzantine History	3	7
SI 106 History of the Middle Ages	3	7
SI 55 Modern European History	3	7
SI 210 Modern European History	3	7
SI 231 Modern European History	3	7
SI 06 Contemporary History	3	7
SI 154 Early Modern Greek History	3	7
SI 85 Modern Greek History	3	7
SI 135 Modern and Contemporary Greek History	3	7

B) Classes	<i>t.h.</i>	<i>Ects credits</i>
II 89 Ancient Greek History	3	6
II 95 Byzantine History	3	6
II 133 Byzantine History	3	6
II 217 Byzantine History	3	6
II 22 History of Western Europe in the Middle Ages II	3	6
II 64 Early Modern European history	3	6
II 140 Modern European History	3	6
II 142 Modern European History	3	6
II 88 Contemporary Greek Political History	3	6
II 126 History of Education	3	6
II 112 Modern Greek History	3	6
II 135 Modern Greek History	3	6
II 136 Modern Greek History	3	6
61 PrAsk (Practical Training of the students)		6

Archaeology and History of Art major

<i>Mandatory</i>	<i>t.h.</i>	<i>c.</i>
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8 courses		
IA 21 Topography-Architecture-Town Planning	3	6
IA 26 Prehistoric Archaeology III	3	6
IA 42 Archaeology of Eastern Civilizations	3	6
IA 31 Classical Archaeology III	3	6
IA 108 Roman Archaeology	3	6
IA 44 Post-byzantine Archaeology	3	6
IA 29 History of Art III	3	6
IA 103 Excavation and Study of Archaeological Materials-Museology	3	7
Total	24	49

Optional

Archaeology and History of Art majors are required to attend six (6) specialization optional courses, including at least two seminars. Each seminar is equivalent to 3 teaching hours per week and 7 ects credits, while each of the optional classes is equivalent to 3 teaching hours per week and 6 ects credits. As a result, ects credits of all Archaeology and History of Art optional courses can range between 38 (2 seminars and 4 classes) and 42 (6 seminars).

<i>A) Seminars</i>	<i>t.h.</i>	<i>c.</i>
SA 22 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	7
SA 116 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	7
SA 154 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	7
SA 155 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	7
SA 15 Archaeology of Eastern Civilizations	3	7
SA 61 Classical Archaeology	3	7
SA 164 Classical Archaeology	3	7
SA 165 Classical Archaeology	3	7
SA 172 Classical Archaeology	3	7
SA 105 Byzantine Archaeology	3	7
SA 131 Byzantine Archaeology	3	7
SA 182 Byzantine Archaeology	3	7
SA 80 History of Art	3	7
SA 106 History of Art	3	7
SA 136 Museology	3	7

B) Classes	t.h.	Ects credits
IA 150 Archaeology and Archaeometry	3	6
IA 151 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	6
IA 153 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	6
IA 64 Classical Archaeology	3	6
IA 145 Byzantine Archaeology	3	6
IA 146 Byzantine Archaeology	3	6
IA 43 Specialist Courses in Archaeology	3	6
IA 131 History of Art	3	6
IA 17 Introduction to Art History	3	6
IA 106 Museology	3	6
II 89 Ancient History	3	6
61 PrAsk (Practical Training of the students)		6

b) Free Optional Courses

2 courses (each course corresponds to 3 teaching hours, total = 6 teaching hours)

N.B.: The number of ects credits that a student can attain from free optional courses offered from another department or school, outside of the Department of History and Archaeology, is 3 per course. IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES, if students register in free optional courses from either major in the Department of History and Archaeology beyond those required for obtaining their degree, the number of ects credits these courses would bestow is determined by the Department of History and Archaeology, according to the preceding list.

A student may select two (2) free optional courses from:
a) courses of the History & Archaeology Department in either specialization,
b) courses from other departments of the School of Humanities and other University of Athens departments in accordance with availability. (A list will be posted to the Secretariat of the Department).

If a student wishes to choose courses from category b) he/she is kindly requested to contact the departmental studies advisor of his/her major.

N.B.:

Any optional course must be taught at least three hours a week.

To enhance the educational training of students, it is recommended that they register in at least two Education courses (in addition to the two compulsory introductory courses), especially courses TEK126n "Curriculum, Teaching and Learning "and TEK300 "Educational Psychology". These courses are offered by the Department of

Paedagogics to students of our department during the fifth and sixth semesters of the indicative program of study.

European Credit Transfer System units for Erasmus students

ECTS CREDITS units for courses attended by Erasmus students from the Faculty of History and Archaeology at foreign universities are defined by the university offering the courses. Students should make sure that the courses they select will enable them to complete the minimum amount of the 240 ECTS CREDITS units required.

ECTS CREDITS units for courses offered by this university to foreign Erasmus students are as follows:

Ordinary taught course: 6 ECTS CREDITS units

Ordinary taught course with applied training: 6 ECTS CREDITS units

Ordinary specialization course (non-seminar): 6 ECTS CREDITS units

Seminar: 7 ECTS CREDITS units

Postgraduate course: 15 ECTS CREDITS units

[1] Each student is required to choose by the end of their studies at least two seminars among the available optional specialization courses. The student's performance in the seminars will be determined on the basis of participation, an oral presentation and a written essay in which he/she will demonstrate his/her ability to engage with scholarly methodology, identify issues of research interest and display a critical attitude toward the subject matter of his/her research.

Students' participation in seminar courses is compulsory. Any student who fails to attend at least 3 seminar meetings would automatically fail the course.

Seminar essays should be between 5,500 and 7,000 words, including references. Note that the maximum number of students admitted in each seminar is 23.

1. COURSES IN HISTORY

WINTER SEMESTER	
A. CORE SUBJECTS	
CODE-TITLE	DESCRIPTION
II 04 Introduction to Historical Studies	<p>The course aims to make the students well acquainted with the basic ideas of historical studies (time, place, event, structures, sources, etc) and their methodology (use and <i>evaluation</i> of sources, archival research, etc). It also focuses on current debates about history, as well as its most recent fields of interest. We will also examine the historical formation of the notion of historical studies and their current position within humanities and social sciences. In short, the main purpose of the course is to familiarize the students with different kinds of historical sources, their critical reading, and the writing of historical papers.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH508</i></p> <p><i>V. Karamanolakis, 3 hours</i></p>
II 10 Ancient History A	<p>From the Formation of the Mycenaean States to the End of the Peloponnesian War.</p> <p>The course focuses on the evolution of the ancient Greek world from the development of the palace system to the formation of the city-state, the relations between cities in the archaic and classical eras (till the late fifth century) as well as the development of civil institutions in the cities of the era.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH910</i></p> <p><i>E. Psoma, 3 hours</i></p>
II 13 Byzantine History A	<p>Byzantine History from the 4th to the 11th Century</p> <p>This course introduces the students to the history of Byzantium from the fourth to the eleventh century, focusing on selected aspects of the empire's history, while adhering to a basic chronological</p>

	<p>frame. The course examines the structure of the Byzantine state (as well as challenges and changes to that structure), political ideology, religious developments as well as specific topics of economic and cultural history, military and cultural interactions with neighbors.</p> <p><i>e-class:: ARCH959</i></p> <p><i>K. Nikolaou, 3 hours</i></p>
II 17 Early Modern Greek History A	<p>The socio-economic, cultural and national development of Greeks and the Greek diaspora from the fall of Constantinople to the early 19th century.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH303</i></p> <p><i>V. Seirinidou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">B. SPECIALIZATION SUBJECTS</p>	
II 29 Methodological Problems of History	<p>Methodological Problems of History</p> <p>How does the past turn into history? How do we create cohesive, meaningful histories out of the chaotic events and phenomena of past times? Is history the sole way in which modern societies relate to the past? What is the role of myth, memory, art? What is public history? What is historical experience? Dominant trends in historical thought: Historicism and social history, structuralism and the <i>longues durées</i>, from culture to cultural history, micro-history and social anthropology, mnemonic studies, oral history and psychoanalysis, feminism and gender history, meta-history and the linguistic turn. Postmodernism and the problem of truth. Transnational history and historiography. What “the end of history” means and what are the prospects for historical studies and for historians?</p> <p><i>V. Karamanolakis, 3 hours</i></p>

II 25 Ancient History C	Introduction and Overview of Roman History from the Early Years to Diocletian <p>Overview of the evolution of Roman history from the foundation of Rome to the tetrarchy of Diocletian (753 BC–305 A.D). In this term, the main weight of the lectures will fall on the following issues:</p> <p>The constitution, the political institutions and the social organization of Republican Rome.</p> <p>The expansion of Rome in Italy and the Mediterranean Sea.</p> <p>The crisis of the Roman Republic.</p> <p>The establishment of the Augustan Principate.</p> <p>The administrative and social organization of the Roman Empire.</p> <p>The crisis of the 3rd century AD.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH701</i></p> <p><i>N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours</i></p>
II 19 Early Modern European History B	Early Modern Western Societies (16th – 18th centuries). <p>Social stratification and economic organization, power relations, cultural traditions and collective mentalities, questions of identity construction (social, gender, religious, ethnic, national). Aspects of the socio-economic and political transformation of Western societies, 1500-1700. The course is supported by a webpage.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH100</i></p> <p><i>C. Gaganakis, 3 hours</i></p>
II 31 Modern Greek History B	<p>The course examines the major political, social and economic developments in modern Greek history from the Goudi movement (1909) to the entry of Greece into the Second World War (1940). The ideology of Venizelism and bourgeois modernization, the rural economy, the economic crisis of the 1930s, and the Metaxas dictatorship will be thoroughly analyzed. The lessons will be supplemented by the reading of primary sources and by visits to museums and other historical sites of memory.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH304</i></p>

	<i>Sp. Ploumidis, 3 hours</i>
II03 Introduction to World History	<p>The course will trace pivotal phenomena and turning points in the evolution of human societies in the course of history, placing emphasis in the modern era (15-20th centuries). It will focus on issues such as the impact of geography in the economic and political evolution of human societies and of the political entities, the role of technology, of sea routes and of commerce, cultural interactions, the factors that led to the rise of the West and the making of the European colonial empires, and the ongoing challenge to the West-centred perception of history.</p> <p>The course will place great emphasis on geography and knowledge of the world map.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH309</i></p> <p><i>E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours</i></p>
C. OPTIONAL COURSES	
C1. SEMINARS	
SI 71 Ancient History	<p>Sources on the Greek polis in the Roman Period.</p> <p>The seminar will focus on the examination of primary historical sources (literary, epigraphic, legal sources) for the Greek polis under Roman rule. The following issues will be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role of the Council and the Popular Assembly in the civic life of Greek poleis under Roman rule - The various magistracies in the Greek cities - The significance of gymnasial, professional and religious associations - The significance of euergetism and the award of honours - The award of Roman citizenship and the integration of civic elites in the administrative and social hierarchy of the Roman Empire <p><i>e-class: ARCH706</i></p>

	<i>N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours</i>
SI 160 Byzantine History	<p>Questions of the social history during the byzantine period</p> <p>The seminar deals with some of the main questions of the social history during the byzantine period (10th-15th.cent.) such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The byzantine family 2. Childhood and youth 3. The byzantine Saint 4. Urban space and social relations 5. Social groups 6. Byzantine identities <p><i>A. Kiousopoulou, 3 hours</i></p>
SI 78 Byzantine History	<p>Cultural relations between the declining Byzantium and Renaissance Italy.</p> <p>This seminar will focus on the lifting of the cultural alienation of the two parts of Christendom (Eastern and Western) and on the emergence of a new dynamic in their relations through inevitable symbiosis in the East after 1204, as well as on the phenomenon of interactions that this coexistence brought about on the political, social and economic level. From 1261 onwards and as a result of a series of factors and conditions, a number of intricate channels of communication are formed between the two worlds (like, for example, the turn of Byzantium towards the West for reasons of political expediency; the exceptionally intensive and ingenious Byzantine diplomacy oriented towards the major centers of Europe; the city of Constantinople as a pole of attraction for Italian humanists; and the unique contribution of charismatic Byzantine intellectuals to the mutual cultural rapprochement of Byzantium with the West) - channels which will lead to cultural relations, of essential quality and proportions, between the declining Byzantium and Renaissance Italy.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH450</i></p>

	<i>S. Mergiali-Sahas, 3 hours</i>
SI 106 Medieval European History	<p>Nutrition, health and longevity in the Middle Ages</p> <p>Each culture entails different ideas about what is healthy and what is unhealthy. After all, the traditional illness and health beliefs that are incorporated in folk remedies remain strong for many generations, even when they coexist with medicine. Our understanding of food and health is undoubtedly based primarily on our cultural and social identity, since the relationship between food and health is constantly changing and is determined by a variety of social and cultural factors. What is considered right and healthy can be based either on social custom or on folk medicine or can be linked to a larger medical theory about the proper function of the body and the contribution of food in maintaining physical and mental health.</p> <p>In this seminar, the ingredients and the cooked food, the preparation, the subjects that cook and consume food, the table manners and the organization of a banquet, the different eating habits and prohibitions, but also the meaning of hunger shall be examined. Documents related to kitchen bills, manuscript illustrations and, of course, cookbooks and recipe collections, along with other sources, shall be analyzed in order to understand medieval culture, as food consumption is not only a biological need, but also a culturally defined activity.</p> <p><i>N. Giantsi-Meletiadi, 3 hours</i></p>
SI 55 Early Modern European History	<p>Hunting Witches in the West, 1550-1750</p> <p>The magical universe of early modern Europe. Elite and popular perceptions and uses of witchcraft in daily life. The homogenizing persecuting discourse of the lay and ecclesiastical elites and popular perceptions of witchcraft. Sabbath and maleficium. The reaction of communities and the instrumentalization of witchcraft. The question of gender in the witch-hunts. Witchcraft, poverty and marginalization. Objections to the existence of witches and sorcerers and reactions to the witch-hunts, from Johann Weyer to Reginald Scot. The course is supported by a webpage.</p>

	<p><i>e-class: ARCH111</i></p> <p><i>C. Gaganakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 210 Modern European History</p>	<p>Modern European History: Europe during the First World War</p> <p>The seminar deals with the political, military, geopolitical, socio-economic and cultural origins/aspects of the “Great War” in Europe and the impact on the European continent in world context.</p> <p>Requirements for attendance, a good working knowledge of English and successful previous attendance of the course II14, Modern European History A.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH273</i></p> <p><i>K. Raptis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 06 Contemporary History</p>	<p>Oral history: research questions, practical applications, theoretical reflections</p> <p>The seminar introduces students to the key methodological and theoretical issues of oral history: How was oral history constructed as a distinct field of historical inquiry? What makes oral history different? What kind of specific characteristics do oral testimonies have as historical documents? In what ways can they illuminate history of the recent past? What kind of challenges do they convey for the historians’ task?</p> <p>We shall focus on the relationship between memory and history, the memorial process as a source of identity, the connection between the individual and the collective, the narrative strategies of oral accounts, the interaction between the interviewer and the interviewee.</p> <p>The course aims to familiarize the students with: (a) the methodology and techniques of research based on oral testimonies, (b) the basic Greek and international bibliography on oral history.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH482</i></p>

	<i>D. Lampropoulou, 3 hrs</i>
C2. CLASSES	
II 95 Byzantine History	<p>Byzantine society during the Palaeologan period.</p> <p>A survey of the period 1261-1453 focused on the main features of the byzantine society during the Palaeologan period (13th-15th.cent.) such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The aristocracy as the ruling class 2. Social relations and the land 3. The byzantine cities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3α. Urban space and social relations 3β. The development of the urban economic activities. 4. Relations between the State and the Church 5. A monastic world 6. <p><i>e-class: ARCH914</i></p> <p><i>A. Kiuousopoulou, 3 hours</i></p>
II 217 Byzantine History	<p>The Byzantine City in the Late Byzantine era (13th-15th centuries).</p> <p>The Byzantine Empire from the 13th to the 15th centuries is described as a complex network of cities in constant competition with Constantinople and with administrative decentralization and military autonomy. Based on the late Byzantine Constantinople, which combines the features of an imperial administrative center and a typical late medieval city, the course examines the leading cities of the last two Byzantine centuries, in relation to the typology, function, social and ethnic composition, economy, and cultural life.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH 377</i></p> <p><i>S. Mergiali-Sahas, 3 hrs</i></p>
II140 Modern European	<p>History of Childhood and Youth in modern Europe</p> <p>The course deals with central issues and basic aspects of the history</p>

History	<p>of childhood and youth, focusing on the history of children and childhood, in Europe (mainly in northern, northwestern, western Europe and generally in the so-called western world). It focusses on the time period from the 18th century to the interwar years, with extended references to the early modern period and the Middle Ages. The historical meanings of “childhood” and “youth”, dominant adult perceptions, discourses and practices in relation to children, children’s private lives, their place, function and experience, within the contexts of households, institutions, educational mechanisms, peer groups, national states and colonial empires are examined, in relation to gender as well as to social class.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH481</i></p> <p><i>M. Papathanassiou, 3 hours</i></p>
II 142 Modern European History	<p>The European economy from the late 19th till the end of the 20th century</p> <p>The course is an introduction to the economic history of Europe from the time of the second industrial revolution and the consolidation of the global economic dominance of the (western) European States up to the age of globalization, as Europe (as European Union) continues to be a key, but no longer the dominant pillar of the global economy. It examines the ideological-political terms and the demographic, social, technological and institutional conditions of economic developments and changes, accentuating the differences and convergences within Europe, as well as the global dimension and role of the European economy. Especially, the course focuses on the economic conditions caused by the two world wars, the establishment and collapse of 'socialism ' in Russia/Eastern Europe and the economic policies, that were formed around the State and the market (free economy) characterized by the greater involvement of the State as interventionistic, managerial and redistributive mechanism of the European economies during most of the 20th century.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH755</i></p>

	<i>K. Raptis, 3 hours</i>
II 88 Modern and Contemporary Greek Political History	<p>The Greek political system, 1929-1967</p> <p>An examination of the evolution of the Greek political system from the Great Depression of the 1930s until the imposition of the military dictatorship in 1967. The course will examine the political forces and their evolution, the causes of the collapse of Greek democracy in 1936, the post-war elections, the search for new orientations and development strategies in the post-war era, the influence of international ideological trends, the influence of the Greek civil war and the post-civil war realities, and the causes for the overthrow of democracy in 1967. Moreover, the course shall discuss the convergences and divergences between the Greek and Western European post-war political systems, especially France and Italy.</p> <p><i>e-class ARCH271</i></p> <p><i>E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours</i></p>
II 135 Modern Greek History	<p>Greece in the Second World War: Occupation, Resistance, Liberation</p> <p>World War II has been one of the most significant historical experiences of twentieth century in any level, either global, European or Greek. The course will focus on the conditions in occupied Greece in comparison with the rest of European territories under Nazi rule, as well as the changes that Greek society underwent during that period. More specifically, we will study the process of economic disintegration, the famine and its multiple consequences, the strategies of the Occupation forces, their violence and terrorism against civilians, the extermination of the Greek Jews, the multifaceted phenomenon of collaborationism, the Resistance movement, the internecine conflicts during the Occupation, the December events, the relation between the period of Occupation and that of the Greek Civil War. We will also touch upon the matter of how WWII, the Occupation and the Resistance have been negotiated in the context of memory and public history. The course</p>

	<p>aims to offer basic knowledge about Greek society during the war and the occupation and a rough introduction to the rich bibliography that has been produced in the last decades.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH135</i></p> <p><i>D. Lampropoulou, 3 hrs</i></p>
<p>61</p> <p>Practical training of students</p>	<p>Practical training of students</p> <p>This programme aims at acquainting a large number of our students with the physical locations of their future professional work and to create an interaction between academic education and relevant services. Participation in the programme is voluntary and is carried out in the ephorates of the Archaeological Service, in historical archives, museums, libraries, research centres and in the ministries of culture and education. Participants are engaged for a term of one, two, three or four months. The programme is funded by the Programme "ESPA" (funded by the European Union and the Hellenic Republic).</p> <p>The academic responsibility for the Programme of Practical Training lies with assistant professor</p> <p><i>N. Dimakis (assisted by E. Kefalidou, M. Mouliou and E. Koumas).</i></p>

SPRING SEMESTER

A. CORE SUBJECTS

Code no. – Course title	Course description – Tutor – Hours
II 11 Ancient History B	History of the Hellenistic world. The course introduces students to the political, social and economic history as well as the institutions, religion and culture of the period from Alexander to the end of the hellenistic states (336-30 BC). <i>e-class: ARCH538</i> <i>S. Aneziri, 3 hrs</i>
II 21 Byzantine History B	History of the Byzantine State, 1081-1453. Byzantine history 1081-1453 A survey of the period 1081-1453 focused on the main features of the byzantine society and the social changes observed during the late byzantine period. This survey will deal with the following topics: 1.The imperial power. The dignities. The administration of the empire 2.The agrarian policy of the emperors. Social relations and the land 3.The emergence and the consolidation of the aristocracy as the ruling class 4.The byzantine cities 5.The development of the urban economic activities. 6.Relations between the State and the Church 7.The collective identities of the Byzantines <i>T. Kioussopoulou, 3 hrs</i>
II 12 Medieval European History A	Introduction to the Medieval History of the West (5th - 15th c.) By examining some issues of the political, social and economic history of the period, the courses will focus on the changes that took place in the medieval European environment, in particular during the 11th-15th century period. We will try to understand the

	<p>creation of Europe in medieval times through the development of cities, which for a long time and mainly from the 5th to the 11th century had declined. We are particularly interested in regions that have developed a more complete urban system, such as the Netherlands and Italy. At the same time, we will deal with the historiography and theories related to the topics that will be examined</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH931</i></p> <p><i>N. Giantsi-Meletiadi, 3 hours</i></p>
II 14 Modern European History A	<p>Introduction to the History of Modern Europe, 1789-1989</p> <p>The course focuses on major aspects of the economic, political and social history of Europe, from the French Revolution to the downfall of “actually existing socialism” in Eastern Europe.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH480</i> <i>M. Papathanassiou, 3 hours (A-Ma)</i> <i>e-class: ARCH120</i> <i>K. Raptis, 3 hours (Με-Ω)</i></p>
II 18 Modern Greek History A	<p>Greek state and society (19th-early 20th century)</p> <p>The course introduces students to the main political, social and cultural developments that characterized the first century of Greece as an independent state, from 1830 until the first decades of the 20th century, when Greece entered a new phase both in a national and an international level. We will examine the formation of political forces and the construction of political institutions, the history of social relations and social classes, the evolution of towns and cities and the respective urban network, the social and productive functioning of the countryside, the role of shipping enterprise, the first attempts of the industrial sector, the growth of educational institutions, the workings of national ideology and the contemporary ideological ferment. The above mentioned subjects will be situated in their European and Balkan contexts.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH353</i></p> <p><i>D. Lampropoulou, 3 hours</i></p>

B. SPECIALIZATION SUBJECTS

II 30 Early Modern Greek History B	History of the Greek Territories during the Venetian Period (13th-18th centuries). <p>Political environment, ideology, administrative institutions and ecclesiastical policy, social stratification and groupings, economic activities, cultural life.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH330</i></p> <p><i>K. Konstandinidou, 3 hours</i></p>
II 24 History of the Ottoman Empire II	History of the Late Ottoman Empire and of the Early Turkish State (19th cent. – 1946) <p>The course will focus at first on the process that led towards a - partial at least- westernization of the empire and the <i>Reforms (Tanzimat)</i>, that touched the legal framework as well as fields such as society, economy, politics, ideology, literature and arts. During the same period the infiltration of the European Christian states in the Ottoman economy and politics increased at a great scale. Particular references will be given on the legal, social and economic status of the non Muslim Ottoman subjects during the same period (with special references to the millet system and particularly to the Greek-Orthodox millet), as well as on the appearance and spread of nationalist movements of the Ottoman Empire, including Turkish nationalism. The last ideology, that spread particularly during the events that marked the years 1920-1922, will become the main factor of construction of the Turkish national state that succeeded the Ottoman Empire in 1923. Finally, the course will examine the main structures of the Turkish state and the Turkish society during the period 1923-1946, called “the single party period”.</p> <p><i>Sp. Ploumidis, 3 hours</i></p>
II84 History of the Post-War World	History of the Post-War World <p>The course discusses the postwar history of international relations, focusing on three processes: the Cold War, decolonization and European integration.</p>

	<p><i>e-class: ARCH114</i></p> <p><i>E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours</i></p>
C. OPTIONAL	
C1. SEMINARS	
SI 79 Byzantine History	<p>Collective attitudes and individual pathways in Early and Middle Byzantium (4th-11h c.)</p> <p>Our aim is to study and interpret the attitudes of ethnic, religious, gender, social, economic, professional, spiritual and other groups and strata in the Byzantine Empire (e.g. Romans-"Romioi", Greeks - Armenians - Jews - iconophiles - iconoclasts - saints - monks - women - eunuchs - rich - poor - farmers - slaves - artisans - soldiers - chroniclers - historians - intellectuals - teachers), while at the same time we follow, record and evaluate the individual routes taken by characteristic representatives.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH958</i></p> <p><i>K. Nikolaou, 3 hours</i></p>
SI 154 Early Modern Greek History	<p>Reading about the history of the "Venetocrazia"</p> <p>In the seminar, the interest will be focused on the historiography of the territories under Venetian rule in the Greek area, from the 19th century to the present day. The engagement with the relevant historiographic production will be studied in the framework of the ideological and political contexts of each period and of the different historical schools. In addition, the role of the Istituto degli Studi Bizantini e post Bizantini of Venice from its foundation to the 2010s in the development of Venetian studies in the Greek area will be examined, as well as the influence of important works of Venetian history and of the history of the Stato da Terra in the Greek historiographical production. At the same time, the terms used to define geographically, politically and ideologically the period under consideration will be discussed.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1032</i></p>

	<i>K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours</i>
SI 85 Modern Greek History	<p>Greece and the international system 1830-1923</p> <p>The course will examine the position of Greece in the international system from the establishment of the Greek state to the Asia Minor Disaster and the conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne. The course will discuss Greek perceptions regarding European affairs, the impact of ideological trends, and the factors which determined the Greek stance towards the Great Powers. The students are expected to become familiar with the historiographical debates and carry out research in the Greek Press.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH878</i></p> <p><i>Em. Koumas, 3 hours</i></p>
SI 135 Modern Greek History	<p>Ethnic Symbiosis and Minorities in Greece and the Balkans (19th – 20th Century)</p> <p>This BA seminar focuses on symbiosis and friction in multiethnic areas of the Balkans in the nineteenth and the twentieth century. Minority protection in the nineteenth century (1815-1914), the ‘model’ of Eastern Rumelia (1879-1885), the minority protection system of the League of Nations, the status of religious, linguistic and ethnic/national minorities in interwar Greece (1922-1940), as well as the national ‘model’ of Titoist Yugoslavia (1945-1991) will be read and thoroughly discussed.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH258</i></p> <p><i>Sp. Ploumidis, 3 hours</i></p>
SI 231 Modern European History	<p>History of the British Empire (1763-1947)</p> <p>We examine the history of the world’s most powerful colonial empire between the end of the Seven Years War (1763) which consolidated Britain’s colonial supremacy towards France and Spain, and the India Independence Act (1947) which marks the beginning of imperial Britain’s dismantling process. We focus on the period of the “Second British Empire” (1815-1914), when the empire was at its peak. Taking into account the distinction between</p>

	<p>“formal” and “informal” empire and under the prism of multiple historiographical tendencies, we deal with 1) the causes and mechanisms of British colonial expansion, 2) its connection with the development of industrial capitalism, 3) the methods of colonial expansion, administration, as well as control of the local populations, 4) the cultural interactions between the colonies and the metropolis, 5) the dominant social Darwinism and its instrumentalization in regard to the natives. We tackle these questions with reference to concrete geographical cases, turning points or individual itineraries, and, where possible, in comparison with the other colonial empires of the period.</p> <p>Requirements: Very good knowledge of English –having passed the exam in “Modern European History A” - II14 (for Greek students)</p> <p><i>e-class : ARCH843</i></p> <p><i>M. Papathanassiou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>C2. CLASSES</p>	
<p>II 89</p> <p>Ancient Greek History</p>	<p>Introduction to Ancient Greek Epigraphy</p> <p>The course aims at familiarizing students with interpretative methods in ancient Greek epigraphy. Basic categories of Greek private and public inscriptions are examined, such as decrees, laws, epistles, edicts, honorary and funeral inscriptions. Epigraphical sources will be approached in close inter-relationship with literary sources and historical events, as well as with questions of topography and of prosopography. The seminar includes visits to the Epigraphical Museum.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH533</i></p> <p><i>S. Aneziri, 3 hrs</i></p>
<p>II 133</p> <p>Byzantine History</p>	<p>Love and politics in Byzantium</p> <p>The aim of this course is occasioned by a wish to view love, in its romantic expression, as a motive and a stimulus for political, constitutional and social changes that affect the empire directly, as</p>

	<p>well as indirectly or in the long term. The rationale behind this is to give prominence to the decisions and actions of individuals who played a leading role in Byzantine history, decisions and actions that derived from the love these persons had for their romantic partners and occasionally bordered on the abuse of power. It is to demonstrate that their actions –the result of long-term mental processes, which is usually the case with human feelings, as opposed to the impulsive unjustified acts usually born of rather “instinctive” romantic sentiments– contributed to the evolution of state institutions, the change in political direction or the realignment of social or “partisan” balances of power.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH958</i></p> <p><i>K. Nikolaou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 22 Medieval European History B</p>	<p>Women in the Middle Ages: Gender and Sexuality</p> <p>The history of human sexuality remains, for the most part, <i>terra incognita</i>, especially when it comes to women. Only in the last century have women themselves openly discussed their sexuality in ways that are accessible to history. Besides, for most of human history, the written word has largely been a male-dominated field of expression, so we almost always perceive women through the lens of men. Literature is full of sexually ravenous women, unfaithful wives, and cheating females who are enthusiastically involved in sex acts. Christian theorists were convinced that human sexuality suffered an irreversible decline as a result of the sin of Adam and Eve. This course will take a deeper look at the customs and ideas that dominated the construction of gender in the Middle Ages. It will also offer an idea not only about one but many different "sexualities". The sexuality of the medieval woman included many divergent aspects and did not only refer to her sexual activity, as her sexual life was both social, cultural, legal, and religious as well as personal.</p> <p>We will also look at the experiences of women in medieval society: public and private power, the changing notions of the family and the domestic sphere, women in religious life, women in the</p>

	<p>workplace, and the beginnings of the "feminist" way of thought. The course also includes exploring the lives and experiences of women in medieval Europe, with particular emphasis on political power, religious life, work, and family life.</p> <p>The course will focus first on the personal aspects of medieval female sexuality: namely Virginity, Marriage, Medicine, and Rape. In addition, the framework of Canon Law and the secular jurisdiction beliefs for medieval female sexuality will also be examined.</p> <p>In some cases, an essay is proposed as an exemption from the exam. This can only be done with the approval of the teacher</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH347</i></p> <p><i>N. Giantsi-Meletiadi, 3 hours</i></p>
II 64 Early Modern European History	<p>Propaganda strategies, political discourse and the shaping of identities in Reformation Europe</p> <p>Visual Lutheran propaganda in the German lands. Catholic counter propaganda. The clash of propagandas in the French Wars of Religion (1562-1598). The transition from a religious to a political discourse in Calvinist propaganda. Propaganda strategy of the ultra-Catholic League (1585-1594). Total propaganda war and the promotion of an alternative reality.</p> <p><i>K. Gaganakis, 3 hours</i></p>
II 126 History of Education	<p>History of Education</p> <p>Education is always accomplished within a specific historical context directly linked to political, social and cultural circumstances. This course aims to study issues related to the history of education in the Greek state, especially during the 19th and 20th centuries. Indicative points of discussion will be: theories that formed educational systems; education in a changing, geographically and politically, world; literacy and learning; organization of educational system; the social character of education; teaching and learning methods; educational reforms. Most course sections will focus on the comparative examination of the above mentioned and other relative issues during past periods</p>

	<p><i>e-class: ARCH528</i></p> <p><i>V. Karamanolakis, 3 hours</i></p>
II 112 Modern Greek History	<p>History of the Balkans (19th – 20th Century)</p> <p>The course examines the political and diplomatic history of the Balkan states (Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania, former Yugoslav states) from their establishment till 1999. The formation of national identities, the wars of independence, the institutional development of the nation-states, the national wars (1912-18), and the royal dictatorships of the inter-war period will be analyzed. The structure of the post-war socialist regimes and the wars of Yugoslav succession will also be discussed.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH347</i></p> <p><i>S. Plumidis, 3 hours</i></p>
II 136 Modern Greek History	<p>China in the 20th century: political system and foreign relations</p> <p>This course will discuss the political system and foreign relations of China during the 20th century. It will examine the collapse of the Chinese Empire, the rise of nationalism and communism after the establishment of the Chinese Republic, relations between Guomindang and the CCP, China's involvement in the global conflicts of 1914-1945, as well as the role of foreign intervention in the outcome of the Chinese Civil Wars of 1927-1949. Furthermore, the course will examine Mao's rise and consolidation to power, the impact of his political, social, and economic policies and the modernization of China's economy since Mao's death in 1976. The course will also discuss China's foreign policy during the Cold War and the early post-Cold War era.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH904</i></p> <p><i>E. Koumas, 3 hours</i></p>
61 ΠροΑσκ Practical training of students	<p>Practical training of students</p> <p>This programme aims at acquainting a large number of our students with the physical locations of their future professional work and to create an interaction between academic education and</p>

	<p>relevant services. Participation in the programme is voluntary and is carried out in the ephorates of the Archaeological Service, in historical archives, museums, libraries, research centres and in the ministries of culture and education. Participants are engaged for a term of one, two, three or four months. The programme is funded by the Programme “ESPA” (funded by the European Union and the Hellenic Republic).</p> <p>The academic responsibility for the Programme of Practical Training lies with assistant professor</p> <p><i>N. Dimakis (assisted by E. Kefalidou, M. Mouliou and E. Koumas).</i></p>
	<p>OPEN TUTORIALS</p>
<p>Open Tutorial I</p>	<p>"The Great Idea (Μεγάλη Ιδέα) and the alternate policies of achieving it: From the liberation-by arms-of the "unredeemed" hellenic lands to the Helleno-ottoman cooperation (2nd half of the 19th century). (spring semester)</p> <p>This free lesson aims to familiarise the students with the process of the national awakening of the modern Hellenic state, especially during the second half of the nineteenth century. The alternate policies-military confrontation against the Ottoman Empire with the cooperation of the fellow Balkan nations (Serbs, Albanians, Rumanians) or partnership with the former against the "slavic menace" (i.e. the Bulgarian national movement)-were the two main options with which preeminent Greek politicians, such as Al. Koumoundouros, Ch. Tricoupis, Ep. Deligeorgis were faced upon. Which of the two was the more suitable ? The answer to this particular question depended mainly on the assessment of the European diplomatic, political and economical climate of the time, as well of the modernizing visions of the above mentioned major political figures of the newborn Hellenic state. To sum up, as a supplementary means of getting accustomed with the "raw material" of this particular historical period, the students will have to pay visit(s) to the central archive center of the Hellenic Parliament (Καπνεργαστάσιο).</p>

	<p>(maximum 20 students)</p> <p><i>A. Antonopoulos, 3 hours</i></p>
Open Tutorial II	<p>How to write papers. An introduction</p> <p>(Spring Semester)</p> <p>This open tutorial introduces students to the disciplines of scientific paper writing. The courses are held in the Computer Lab of the Department of History and Archaeology. Students are expected to write some assignments during the course and as homework. They can also participate in a three-hour Information Literacy Seminar, offered by the Library of the Faculty of Philosophy.</p> <p>20 students max.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH554</i></p> <p><i>Ch. Bali, 3 hours</i></p>
Open Tutorial III	<p>Working with archival sources</p> <p>(Spring Semester)</p> <p>This open tutorial aims to train students in the research and interpretation of archival sources, using material from Prof. Spyridon Lambros Files (1851-1919) and Prof. Nikolaos Vlachos Files (1893-1956), kept at the Historical Research and Documentation Laboratory of the Department of History and Archeology, where the tutorial takes place.</p> <p>15 students max.</p> <p><i>e-class:ARCH607</i></p> <p><i>Ch. Bali, 3 hours</i></p>

HISTORY COURSES OFFERED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Courses that are marked with an asterisk (*) are offered by the staff at special hours (different from the teaching programme of the Faculty of History & Archaeology).

Whenever a course is not offered in special hours, students from other departments are advised to declare their participation to the teachers at the beginning of the courses, independently from the dates for official selection declarations submitted to their corresponding departmental secretaries. In this case, maximum number of students is 150 per course (priority list).

For the FACULTY OF PHILOLOGY (between brackets the course code as offered by the Faculty of Philology):

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

- *Compulsory*

II 10AT (KII01) Ancient Greek History A* (winter semester)

Ancient Greek History from the beginnings to the end of the Classical period. In this course, the main political events as well as the political, social and economic characteristics of the individual periods of Ancient Greek history are presented.

e-class: PHIL1732

E. Psoma, 3 hours

II 11AT (KII02) Ancient History B* (winter semester)

The Hellenistic and Roman World (from Alexander to Diocletian)

Part A: political events, social, economic and religious phenomena of the Hellenistic period (336-30 BC).

Part B: political events, social, economic and religious phenomena of the Roman imperial period (from August to Diocletian).

e-class: ARCH516

S. Aneziri, 3 hours

- *Optional (limited selection)*

II 89 Ancien Greek History

Introduction to Ancient Greek Epigraphy.

The course aims at familiarizing students with interpretative methods in ancient Greek epigraphy. Basic categories of Greek private and public inscriptions are examined, such as decrees, laws, epistles, edicts, honorary and funeral inscriptions. Epigraphical sources will be approached in close inter-relationship with literary sources and historical events, as well as with questions of topography and of prosopography. The seminar includes visits to the Epigraphical Museum.

e-class: ARCH533

S. Aneziri, 3 hours

II13AT (KII03) Byzantine History* (spring semester)

Introduction to Byzantine History

S. Mergiali-Sahas, 3 hours

KII04 Modern Greek History* (winter semester)

The course examines the major political, social and economic developments in the Greek lands under Ottoman and Venetian rule from the fall of Constantinople (1453) to the forced entry of Greece into the Second World War (1940). Institutions of the Ottoman Empire pertaining to its Greek Orthodox populations will also be highlighted. The political ideas of the Greek Enlightenment in the eighteenth century and the establishment of the Greek nation-state following the Revolution of 1821 will also be thoroughly read.

The political, institutional and intellectual history of Modern Greece in the nineteenth and the early twentieth century will also be overviewed.

e-class: ARCH267

Sp. Ploumidis, 3 hours (three hours teaching by Dr. Andreas Antonopoulos)

DEPARTMENT OF BYZANTINE LITERATURE AND FOLKLORE

- ***Compulsory***

II13AT (MII03) Byzantine History* (spring semester)

Introduction to Byzantine History

S. Mergiali-Sahas, 3 hours

- ***Optional (limited selection)***

II 10Φ (MII01) Ancient Greek History A* (winter semester)

Ancient Greek History from the beginnings to the end of the Classical period. In this course, the main political events as well as the political, social and economic characteristics of the individual periods of Ancient Greek history are presented.

e-class: PHIL1732

E. Psoma, 3 hours

II 11AT (MII02) Ancient History B (winter semester)

The Hellenistic and Roman World (from Alexander to Diocletian)

Part A: political events, social, economic and religious phenomena of the Hellenistic period (336-30 BC).

Part B: political events, social, economic and religious phenomena of the Roman imperial period (from August to Diocletian).

e-class: ARCH516

S. Aneziri, 3 hours

II 89 Ancien Greek History

Introduction to Ancient Greek Epigraphy.

The course aims at familiarizing students with interpretative methods in ancient Greek epigraphy. Basic categories of Greek private and public inscriptions are examined, such as decrees, laws, epistles, edicts, honorary and funeral inscriptions. Epigraphical sources will be approached in close inter-relationship with literary sources and historical events, as well as with questions of topography and of prosopography. The seminar includes visits to the Epigraphical Museum.

e-class: ARCH533

S. Aneziri, 3 hours

MII04 Modern Greek History* (winter semester)

The course examines the major political, social and economic developments in the Greek lands under Ottoman and Venetian rule from the fall of Constantinople (1453) to the forced entry of Greece into the Second World War (1940). Institutions of the Ottoman Empire pertaining to its Greek Orthodox populations will also be highlighted. The political ideas of the Greek Enlightenment in the eighteenth century and the establishment of the Greek nation-state following the Revolution of 1821 will also be thoroughly read. The political, institutional and intellectual history of Modern Greece in the nineteenth and the early twentieth century will also be overviewed.

e-class: ARCH267

Sp. Ploumidis, 3 hours (three hours teaching by Dr. Andreas Antonopoulos)

DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS

Optional (limited selection)

II 10Φ (ΓΙΙ01) Ancient Greek History A* (winter semester)

Ancient Greek History from the beginnings to the end of the Classical period. In this course, the main political events as well as the political, social and economic characteristics of the individual periods of Ancient Greek history are presented.

e-class: PHIL1732

E. Psoma, 3 hours

II 11AT (ΓΙΙ02) Ancient History B (winter semester)

The Hellenistic and Roman World (from Alexander to Diocletian)

Part A: political events, social, economic and religious phenomena of the Hellenistic period (336-30 BC).

Part B: political events, social, economic and religious phenomena of the Roman imperial period (from August to Diocletian).

e-class: ARCH516

S. Aneziri, 3 hours

II 89 Ancient Greek History

Introduction to Ancient Greek Epigraphy.

The course aims at familiarizing students with interpretative methods in ancient Greek epigraphy. Basic categories of Greek private and public inscriptions are examined, such as decrees, laws, epistles, edicts, honorary and funeral inscriptions. Epigraphical sources will be approached in close inter-relationship with literary sources and historical events, as well as with questions of topography and of prosopography. The seminar includes visits to the Epigraphical Museum.

e-class: ARCH533

S. Aneziri, 3 hours

II13AT (ΓII03) Byzantine History* (spring semester)

Introduction to Byzantine History

S. Mergiali-Sahas, 3 hours

ΓII04 Modern Greek History* (winter semester)

The course examines the major political, social and economic developments in the Greek lands under Ottoman and Venetian rule from the fall of Constantinople (1453) to the forced entry of Greece into the Second World War (1940). Institutions of the Ottoman Empire pertaining to its Greek Orthodox populations will also be highlighted. The political ideas of the Greek Enlightenment in the eighteenth century and the establishment of the Greek nation-state following the Revolution of 1821 will also be thoroughly read. The political, institutional and intellectual history of Modern Greece in the nineteenth and the early twentieth century will also be overviewed.

e-class: ARCH267

Sp. Ploumidis, 3 hours (three hours teaching by Dr. Andreas Antonopoulos)

For the DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES

- *Compulsory*

74II10AT Ancient History* (spring semester)

Ancient Greek History from the beginning until the Roman Imperial period

e-class: ARCH685

N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours

74II13AT Byzantine History* (spring semester)

Introduction to Byzantine History

S. Mergali-Sahas, 3 hours

II 88 Contemporary Greek Political History (winter semester)

The Greek Political System, 1929-1967

e-class: ARCH271

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

- *Optional*

II 30 Early Modern Greek History II (spring semester)

History of the Greek territories under Venetian rule (13th-18th c.)

e-class: ARCH330

K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours

II 84 History of the Post-WW2 World (spring semester)

e-class: ARCH114

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

For the DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

- *Compulsory*

ΙΣΤ001 Ancient History* (spring semester)

Ancient Greek History from the beginning until the Roman Imperial period

e-class: ARCH685

N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours

73 ΙΥ 20 Topics in Greek history (winter semester)

e-class: ARCH909

E. Koumas, 3 hours

- *Optional*

II 30 Early Modern Greek History II (spring semester)

History of the Greek territories under Venetian rule (13th-18th c.)

e-class: ARCH330

K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours

II 88 Contemporary Greek Political History (winter semester)

The Greek Political System, 1929-1967

e-class: ARCH271

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

II 84 History of the Post-WW2 World I (spring semester)

e-class: ARCH114

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

For the DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

- *Optional*

67II 10AT Ancient History* (spring semester)

Ancient Greek History from the beginning until the Roman Imperial period

e-class: ARCH685

N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours

67II 13AT Introduction to Byzantine History * (spring semester)

M. Mergiali-Sahas, 3 hours

II 30 Early Modern Greek History B (spring semester)

History of the Greek territories under Venetian rule (13th-18th c.)

e-class: ARCH330

K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours

IY 20 Early Modern and Modern Greek History / Topics in Greek history, 15th-20th c.* (winter semester)

e-class: ARCH827

K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours

II 88 Contemporary Greek Political History (winter semester)

The Greek Political System, 1929-1967

e-class: ARCH271

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

II 84 History of the Post-WW2 World I (spring semester)

e-class: ARCH114

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

For the FACULTY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

- *Optional*

EEI01 Early Modern and Modern Greek History / Topics in Greek history, 15th-20th c.* (winter semester)

e-class: ARCH827

K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours

For the FACULTY OF FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

- *Optional*

64679 Early Modern and Modern Greek History / Topics in Greek history, 15th-20th c.* (winter semester)

e-class: ARCH827

K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours

For the FACULTY OF GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

- *Optional*

IY 20 Early Modern and Modern Greek History / Topics in Greek history, 15th-20th c.* (winter semester)

e-class: ARCH827

K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours

II 13AT Byzantine History* (spring semester)

Introduction to Byzantine History

S. Mergiali-Sahas, 3 hours

II 30 Early Modern Greek History B (spring semester)

History of the Greek territories under Venetian rule (13th-18th c.)

e-class: ARCH330

K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours

II 88 Contemporary Greek Political History (winter semester)

The Greek Political System, 1929-1967

eclass: ARCH271

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

II 84 History of the Post-WW2 World I (spring semester)

eclass: ARCH114

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

For the FACULTY OF SPANISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

- *Compulsory*

72KOI 009 Early Modern and Modern Greek History / Topics in Greek history, 15th-20th c.* (winter semester)

e-class: ARCH827

K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours

For the DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

II 84 History of the Post-WW2 World (spring semester)

eclass: ARCH114

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

2. ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART HISTORY COURSES

(Courses taught in Greek)

WINTER SEMESTER A. CORE SUBJECTS	
CODE – TITLE	DESCRIPTION
IA 04 Introduction to Archaeology	<p>Introduction to Archaeology The course deals with the definitions, principles, methods and practice of the discipline of Archaeology. The main methods of discovering, unearthing, recording, dating and studying archaeological remains are also discussed. Other issues include archaeological ethics, heritage management, and the importance of archaeology for the present and future of modern societies. Case studies from greek and world archaeology are also presented to enhance the understanding of the above issues. Bibliography, images and handouts can be downloaded from e-class. Optional visits to museums and archaeological sites.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH284</i> <i>Y. Papadatos, 3 hours</i></p>
IA 11 Classical Archaeology I	<p>Introduction to Greek Archaeology and a Brief Survey of the Geometric and Archaic Periods (c. 1050-480 BC).</p> <p>An introduction to Greek archaeology and its methodology. A brief survey of the development of architecture, sculpture, metallurgy, pottery and vase painting in mainland Greece and the islands between 1050 and 480 BC, based on the archaeological record. Optional fieldtrips to archaeological sites and museums.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH552</i> <i>D. Plantzos, 3 hours</i></p>
IA 13 Byzantine Archaeology I	<p>Introduction to Byzantine Archaeology. Early Byzantine period (4th–7th c. AD)</p> <p>From the Christian Art history of the 19th c. to the interdisciplinary approaches of the 21st c. Study of Vernacular and Ecclesiastical Architecture, Monumental Painting and Minor Arts of the period between the 4th and the 7th century A.D.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH272</i> <i>P. Petridis, 3 hours</i></p>
IA 15 History of Art I	<p>The Art of Renaissance and Mannerism (15th-16th c.)</p> <p>This course considers the transition from International Gothic and the “Maniera Greca”, to a naturalistic depiction of the world (Pietro Cavallini, Giotto, Nicola Pisano). Lectures will survey painting, sculpture, and architecture in the major artistic centers of Italy (Florence, Rome, Venice, and Milan) during the 15th and 16th centuries. A short reference is made to the art in the Low Countries. The principles and ideas of Renaissance Humanism are discussed, and the rediscovery of the linear perspective that led to naturalism and faithful imitation of</p>

	<p>nature is discussed. Emphasis will also be placed on theoretical treatises of the Renaissance, notably those of Lorenzo Ghiberti, Leon Battista Alberti, Leonardo da Vinci, and Giorgio Vasari. The pictorial innovations in the context of the aesthetic code of the Maniera are also discussed.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH892</i> <i>I. Assimakopoulou, 3 hours</i></p>
B. SPECIALIZATION SUBJECTS	
IA 26 Prehistoric Archaeology III	<p>Prehistoric Archaeology III: Theory of the Archaeological Discipline: Main Trends and Schools</p> <p>The object of the course is the familiarisation with the main directions of archaeological thought, such as Culture History, New or Processual Archaeology, Post Processual Archaeology and the current neo-materialist tendencies. The course also examines the contribution of philosophical traditions, such as positivism, evolutionism and phenomenology, in archaeological research. The course objective is the critical presentation of the theoretical frame, within which any archaeological research is circumscribed. The treatment of theoretical issues is based upon indicative examples mainly but not exclusively from the prehistoric Aegean.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH325</i> <i>opencourses.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH12/</i> <i>G. Vavouranakis, 3 hours</i></p>
IA 42 Archaeology of the Near East	<p>IA42 Archaeology of the Near East</p> <p>This course offers an overview of the history and archaeology of the Near East from the late 3rd to the early 1st mil. B.C. An emphasis is given to Anatolia (Hittite empire, Phrygia, Lydia), the Levant (Canaanite archaeology, Late Hittite, Aramaic, Philistine, Phoenician and Israelite kingdoms, the Assyrian expansion) and Egypt (Middle and New Kingdom). A special discussion will follow about the Egyptian and Hittite texts which refer to the Aegean (Ahhiyawa, Keftiu, Tanaja).</p> <p><i>e-Class: ARCH275</i> <i>K. Kopanias, 3 hours</i></p>
IA 108 Archaeology of the Roman Period	<p>Archaeology of the Roman period</p> <p>The subject of this course is the evolution of the arts during the Roman imperial times, from August, i.e. the typical end of the Hellenistic period in 30 B.C., to Constantine the Great and the end of the ancient world. The origins of the arts of this period, both in Italy (Etruscans, Republican Rome) and the Hellenistic East, will also be examined, as well as the Late Antiquity, namely the transition to the Christian world. Furthermore, for a better understanding of the artistic tendencies, we</p>

	<p>will study the historical and socio-political data of the period. The course includes a visit to the National Archaeological Museum.</p> <p>In order to be able to meet the demands of the course the students ought to have successfully completed the course IA 12: Classical Archaeology II.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH274</i> <i>St. Katakis, 3 hours</i></p>
IA 44 Post-Byzantine Archaeology	<p>The Greek World after the Fall of Constantinople: Art and Archaeology of the 15th to 18th Century</p> <p>The course offers an overview of the material culture and artistic production developed after 1453 in areas with Greek orthodox population and Greek communities living under Latin or Ottoman rule. Urban planning, secular and religious architecture, sculpture and ceramics are among the topics that will be explored. Particular emphasis will be paid to the main trends in religious painting, represented in monumental art and portable icons, as well as to aspects of metalwork and embroideries. Aspects of tradition and renewal in the art of the period will be discussed throughout the course, with reference both to the Palaiologan legacy and the reception and appropriation of western and ottoman artistic expressions.</p> <p>The lectures will be supplemented by visits to monuments and museums in Athens and Attica.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH649 and ARCH717</i> <i>A. Drandaki, G. Pallis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>C. OPTIONAL COURSES C1. SEMINARS¹</p>	
SA 15: Years of Crisis: The End of the Late Bronze Age in the Eastern Mediterranean	<p>SA 15: Years of Crisis: The End of the Late Bronze Age in the Eastern Mediterranean</p> <p>This course focuses on the political, social and economic organization of the palatial centers of the Eastern Mediterranean (Anatolia, Levant, Egypt) during the 13th century, as well as the subsequent period (12th-8th c.).</p> <p><i>e-Class: ARCH639</i> <i>K. Kopanias, 3 hours</i></p>
SA 116 Prehistoric Archaeology	<p>Minoan Religion</p> <p>The seminar course is based on the archaeological evidence which offers information on the character and evolution of the religion beliefs, ideas and practises in Crete during the Bronze Age. It comprises the following specific subjects: the history of research and the pioneers in the field of the Bronze Age Aegean Religion; the beginnings of the Minoan religion; the “pantheon”; the pre-palatial Cretan shrines; the cult during</p>

¹ Οι φοιτητές/φοιτήτριες δηλώνουν την επιλογή τους στον/στη διδάσκοντα/ουσα με την έναρξη των μαθημάτων. Η βαθμολόγησή τους θα γίνει με βάση τη συμμετοχή τους, την προφορική παρουσίαση και τη γραπτή μορφή της εργασίας τους.

	<p>the Proto-palatial period. religious beliefs and practices during the period of the new palaces; cult places inside and outside the settlements; ceremonies, religious symbols and cultic equipment; the iconographic evidence; the religion during the Post-palatial period; diffusion, influences and survivals. Concluding remarks.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH375</i> (http://opencourses.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH.375/) <i>E. Platon, 3 hours</i></p>
SA 154 Mycenaean art and archaeology	<p>Mycenaean art and archaeology</p> <p>This seminar aims to familiarize participants with aspects of Mycenaean art (including iconography), as well as other aspects of Mycenaean material culture, through composing and presenting on such topics. Our meetings may be divided into three main sections: a) Our first meetings will focus on specific themes which will detail aspects of the Mycenaean culture, including a basic introduction focusing on methodological issues as well as focus-topics, such as wall-paintings, glyptic and seal use, ivory, the metal industry, architecture and the study of pottery. b) The second section will include discussions and exercises on the methodology of presentation and the structure of a seminar paper. c) The last meetings will be devoted to the presentation of the assigned seminar papers.*</p> <p>*The proposed arrangement is subject to modification to fit student participation, which will affect the time necessary for the mandatory oral presentations.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH853</i> <i>V. Petrakis, 3 hours</i></p>
SA 164 Classical Archaeology	<p>Great Greek Sanctuaries</p> <p>A survey of the great Greek sanctuaries with emphasis on architecture, historical topography and votive offerings. Issues of landscaping schemes, function and spatial organization, along with typology of propyla, stoas and altars are also explored. The evolution of the sites and the local architectural workshops are examined in combination with the main trends and the narrative in each of the sanctuaries. The mobility of the 'academic' architectural circles in is also traced. Compulsory participation in workshop exercises by dr. Foteini Balla, written essays and their oral presentation</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH702 and ARCH812</i> <i>Chr. Kanellopoulos, 3 hours</i></p>
SA 165 Classical Archaeology	<p>The Archaeology of Death in the Hellenistic World</p> <p>The transformations introduced in the Hellenistic period (323-31BC) and the gradual urbanization of society resulted in the radical alteration of social life and dramatized an important part in the intensification of social differences. These developments are manifested in the funeral practices such as by the deposition of elaborate grave offerings in relatively few graves, the erection of lavish burial monuments, or the</p>

	<p>practice of extravagant burial rites side-by-side with their exact opposites, that is graves with few if any burial offerings, modest grave forms, rather simple burial rites, etc. Main aim of the seminar is to explore the archaeology of death in the period from the death of Alexander the Great (323BC) to the Battle of Actium (31BC). Deathscapes, grave types, and burial offerings and rituals, from a wide range of case studies (e.g. Aigai, Alexandria, Athens, Demetrias, Pella, Pergamon, Rhodes) are examined within their sociopolitical, economic and religious context.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1022</i> <i>N. Dimakis, 3 hours</i></p>
SA 105 Byzantine Archeology	<p>Ideology, art and technology in Byzantium</p> <p>Seminar course on the history of art and the material culture of Byzantium, in which the relationship between artistic expression and technological achievements will be examined, through the prism of the ideological exploitation of art forms by Byzantine society. The role of the works in the economy, trade and diplomacy of Byzantium will be analyzed.</p> <p>Contemporary interdisciplinary approaches that utilize new technologies (physicochemical and digital) will be explored in the study of historical and archaeological questions that expand the understanding of archaeological objects and works of art.</p> <p>There will be visits to museums and direct contact with works of art. The course will be held with the assistance of the Conservation Department of the Benaki Museum.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1028</i> <i>A. Drandaki, 3 hours</i></p>
SA 182 Byzantine Archeology	<p>Architecture in Greek lands under Latin rule (13th-17th c.): fortifications, public buildings, domestic and church architecture</p> <p>As a result of the 4th Crusade, many parts of the continental Greece and many islands became dominions of Frankish, Venetian Genoese and other Latin rulers. In their new states, these rulers introduced the architecture of their homelands, building fortifications, palaces, houses, churches and monasteries. Through the survey of the existing monuments, the seminary will examine the main characteristics of this architectural production and the extent of the interaction between the western building technology and taste and the contemporary Late and Post-Byzantine architecture, which was still followed by the native population.</p> <p>Visits to Venetian and Frankish monuments of Chalkis and Peloponnese.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH650</i> <i>G. Pallis, 3 hours</i></p>

SA 106 Art History	<p>From the Romanesque Art to the Gothic Magnificence, 1050-1500</p> <p>This seminar will provide an overview of works of art made in the period from 1050-1500, examining also the ideas that shaped the Romanesque and Gothic styles. Romanesque art, one of the great non-naturalistic artistic movements, was the dominant style in Europe from the mid-11th century to the late 12th century. The basic characteristics of Romanesque architecture and sculpture emerged primarily in France, England, and Italy. From the 12th century, a dazzling new style of art and architecture, the Gothic, first appeared in France and then spread throughout much of Europe. The introduction of pointed arches transformed architecture, particularly in the North, where gothic buildings continued to be built at least until the 16th c. Elaborate decorative forms developed in the late 14th c. in the works of sculptors and painters working in the courts of France, Burgundy, and Flanders. Thus, the International Gothic style spread, mainly through illuminated manuscripts (the Limbourg brothers), almost throughout Europe, coexisting with the new Early Renaissance style of the 15th century.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1029</i> <i>I. Assimakopoulou, 3 hours</i></p>
SA 80 History of Art	<p>Artists and trends in contemporary art</p> <p>Definitions, movements, trends and artists of the 20th century (from Fauvism to Land Art).</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH444</i> <i>D. Pavlopoulos, 3 hours</i></p>
SA 136 Mouseology	<p>Museums in times of crisis: Policies and strategies for their management, best practices</p> <p>The course draws from contemporary reality as this has been shaped with the necessary closure of museums world-wide due to the pandemic (at an unprecedented rate of 90%) and the explosion of their creativity in the digital space.</p> <p>At first, the course analyses the concept of crisis management in museums and studies different experiences and case studies, triggered either by manmade or natural causes.</p> <p>The core subject matter of the course focuses on the difficulties, challenges, opportunities and best practices that came to the fore with the increased presence of museums in the digital space and takes into account data gathered by a number of national and international museums associations. The conditions under which museums gradually returned to operation, also in their physical space, will be reviewed, together with how these gained experiences intersect with the contemporary questioning about the changing social role of the museum. The students will study numerous museum applications in the Internet and reflect also on the advantages and disadvantages of the new hyper digital role of museums.</p>

	<p><i>e-class: ARCH802.</i> <i>M. Mouliou, 3 hours</i></p>
C2. CLASSES	
<p>IA 150 Archaeology and Archaeometry</p>	<p>Archaeology and Archaeometry</p> <p>Applications of natural science methods for the study and analysis of archaeological materials in order to answer questions related to the technology of construction, production and distribution of clay, stone, metal and glass objects. The main methods of physicochemical analysis and their results are discussed, and case studies from the prehistoric and historic eras are presented. In addition to the lectures, the course includes demonstrations in the following laboratories: (1) Laboratory of Mineralogy and Petrology of the Department of Geology and Geoenvironment, under the supervision of Assoc. Prof. Panagiotis Pomonis, (2) Conservation Unit of the Museum of Archeology and Art History of the School of Philosophy (3) Laboratory of the Department of Archeology and Art History.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH579</i> <i>Y. Papadatos, P. Petridis, Eur. Kefalidou, P. Pomonis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>IA 153 Prehistoric archaeology: Image and discourse in archaeology</p>	<p>Prehistoric archaeology: Image and discourse in archaeology</p> <p>Archaeology as a discipline is based upon the image as much as on language in order to express the results of its research. The course focuses upon the place and function of images (architectural drawings and digital representations) in final reports of prehistoric sites in the Aegean. It examines the number and ratio of different types of images in relation to the research goals of each site report and the related ways of presenting, studying and interpreting the material remains in it. The aim of the course is the understanding of images as important methodological tools in the disposition of the archaeologist and their direct link to his/her epistemological paradigm.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH326</i> <i>G. Vavouranakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>IA 151 Prehistoric Archaeology</p>	<p>IA151 “Organization and administration of the Mycenaean palatial states”</p> <p>COURSE DESCRIPTION: This course moves thematically to outline the basic features of the organizational structure and the functional principles of the Mycenaean palatial states. The first presentations are introductory, focusing on the definition of the ‘palace’, as well as in information that is basic for our use of the textual evidence on the administrative records, namely clay documents inscribed in the Linear B writing system. We further move to a panoramic presentation of the Mycenaean economy with emphasis on the eclectic nature of palatial interests, the way they managed their polities and the development and establishment of the palatial centers in the various regions of the Mycenaean world. Lectures will also focus on specific topics where epigraphic or archaeological clues, or especially the integration of</p>

	<p>these two categories of evidence, may considerably enhance our knowledge.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH852</i> <i>V. Petrakis, 3 hours</i></p>
IA 64 Classical Archaeology	<p>Attic Black-figure Pottery</p> <p>The course discusses the construction techniques, shapes, usage, commercial use and iconography of the Athenian black figured pottery, which has produced great quantities and was exported across the Mediterranean. Following chronologically the work of most important painters, the course examines the basic iconographic circles, the methods of painted narrative, as well as the relationship of the paintings with the social and political conditions of the archaic period. The seminar includes visits to the National Archaeological Museum in Athens (pottery collection) and practical exercise in the Museum of our Dept.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH418</i> <i>Eur. Kefalidou, 3 hours</i></p>
IA 43 Specialist Courses in Archaeology and Art History	<p>Modern Greek sculpture (19th century)</p> <p>Modern Greek sculpture is examined in relation to European sculpture. During the course, visits / guided tours to exhibitions and workshops will be organized. Written papers are optional.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH445</i> <i>D. Pavlopoulos, 3 hours</i></p>
IA 146 Byzantine Archaeology	<p>Early Byzantine Pottery</p> <p>Study of the ceramic artefacts, the production technology, the organization of the workshops and the distribution of the Byzantine pottery. Emphasis will be given to Mediterranean productions of the Early Byzantine period. The historical, economic and social dimension of the pottery will also be investigated.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH466</i> <i>P. Petridis, 3 hours</i></p>
IA 106 Museology	<p>Introduction to Museology</p> <p>This course aims to introduce students to the interdisciplinary field of Museology, which studies the history and theory of museums and collections. It seeks answers for an array of key questions: how do we define key concepts of Museology such as museum, museum object, and collection? Why do museums exist and which challenges do they currently face? Which is the code of ethics and the institutional framework for their operation in Greece and abroad? How are they categorised in different types? What is the history of museums? How do museums relate to their visitors and society at large? Teaching is based on critical thinking and debating, creative exercises related to museum</p>

	<p>theory and practice and targeted museum visits.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH442</i> <i>M. Mouliou, 3 hours</i></p>
61 Πρασκ Practical training of students	<p>Practical Training of Students</p> <p>This programme aims at acquainting a large number of our students with the physical locations of their future professional work and to create an interaction between academic education and relevant services. Participation in the programme is voluntary and is carried out in the ephorates of the Archaeological Service, in historical archives, museums, libraries, research centres and in the ministries of culture and education. Participants are engaged for a term of one, two, three or four months. The programme is funded by the Programme “ESPA” (funded by the European Union and the Hellenic Republic).</p> <p><i>The academic responsibility for the Programme of Practical Training lies with assistant professor</i> <i>N. Dimakis (assisted by E. Kefalidou, M. Mouliou and E. Koumas).</i> <i>nikdimakis@arch.uoa.gr</i></p>

SPRING SEMESTER A. CORE SUBJECTS	
Code no. - Course title	Course description – Tutor – Hours
IA 02 Prehistoric Archaeology I	<p>Aegean prehistory: an introduction</p> <p>The course aims at a general overview of Aegean prehistory from the Palaeolithic to the end of the Bronze Age. It focuses on the Greek Mainland and the islands, with the exception of Crete (although links with Cretan Bronze Age developments will be amply noted). The main emphasis will be on the main episodes in the development of Aegean cultures. Based on material culture, the basic features of hunter-gatherer communities, the transition to agropastoralism and their implications and the various Bronze Age archaeological cultures will be examined. Basic information on the architecture, pottery and other crafts of all phases are presented and discussed aiming at an understanding of social and economic organization. Special attention is given on the episode of Neolithisation, the evidence for cultural change, the effects of the ‘Minoanization’ phenomena and on the emergence and dominance of the Mycenaean culture during the last centuries of the 2nd millennium BC in most regions of the southern Aegean.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH925</i></p>

	<i>V. Petrakis, 3 hours</i>
IA 10 Prehistoric Archaeology II	<p>Minoan Archaeology</p> <p>All the periods of the Minoan civilization's development will be studied. Special emphasis will be given to the development of the various arts (ceramic art, stone vase making, faience working, wall painting etc.) from the Prepalatial to the Final Palatial Period.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH173</i> <i>El. Platon, 3 hours</i></p>
IA 12 Classical Archaeology II	<p>Archaeology of the Classical and Hellenistic Periods (480 B.C. – 1st century BC)</p> <p>The subject of the course is the concise, comprehensive view of the Archaeology of the period from the Persian Wars to the submission of the last Hellenistic kingdom, that of the Ptolemaic Egypt, to the domination of Rome in 30 B.C. Emphasis is placed on architecture and, as well as on pottery, especially of the classical period, painting and mosaics. The stages of evolution and the main artists are examined within the historical and social context of each era. Research problems and further study issues are identified. The course includes visits to archaeological sites and museums (Acropolis, Acropolis Museum and National Archaeological Museum. An optional, practical training in the Conservation Laboratory and the Museum of Cast of the Department is also offered by conservator M. Roggenbucke and sculptor L. Arachovitis.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH410</i> <i>N. Dimakis – E. Kefalidou, 3 hours</i></p>
IA 14 Byzantine Archaeology II	<p>Art and Archaeology of the Middle and Late Byzantine period (7th to 15th centuries)</p> <p>General survey of the art and archaeology of Byzantium from the 7th century up to the Fall of Constantinople to the Ottomans, in 1453. The course offers an overview of the architecture, painting and material remains of the period, focusing primarily on urban planning, secular and church architecture, sculpture and painting in its various manifestations (monumental art, portable icons, illuminated manuscripts). Presentation of fundamental methodological approaches and analytical tools that apply to the study Byzantium's diverse artistic expressions, offering dating and classification criteria. The course will be supplemented by visits to Byzantine monuments and Museums in Attica and the Peloponnese.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH603</i> <i>G. Pallis, 3 hours</i></p>

IA16

History of Art II

The Art of Baroque and Rococo

The course highlights the cultural, social, political, historical, and historiographical aspects of the prominent artistic trends in European art from the late 16th to the 18th century. The material primarily follows a historical sequence, allowing students to trace the main artistic developments. Parallel narratives enable a comparative exploration of the artistic production in important artistic centers. The characteristics of Baroque art are examined, as manifested in various regions such as Italy, France, Spain, Flanders, the Netherlands, German-speaking countries, and England. Employing diverse methodological approaches, including formal analysis, iconography-iconology, social history, feminism, artworks as objects of memory, and material culture, students acquire the skills to engage with complex works of painting, sculpture, and architecture. They also gain an understanding of the function and role of these artworks within their broader social, political, and cultural contexts.

e-class: ARCH891

I. Assimakopoulou, 3 hours

B. SPECIALIZATION COURSES

IA 21

**Topography –
Architecture –
Town planning**

Monumental topography of Athens during the ancient and early Byzantine times.

A brief introduction to the history of the city, as well as to the history, course and remains of the fortification walls over time. Also, a complete presentation of the archaeological sites and monuments of the Acropolis, the South Slope of the Acropolis, the Ancient and Roman Agora and the Olympieion area. The course includes visits to the sites.

e-class: ARCH682 and ARCH358

Chr. Kanellopoulos - P. Petridis, 3 hours

IA 31

**Classical
Archaeology III**

A. Greek Monumental Painting

A survey of Greek monumental painting from the Archaic to the Early Imperial Period. Surviving works from the Greek and the Hellenistic world, as well as their reflections on Roman art. Sources and methodology, iconography and subject-matter, developments and breakthroughs, masters and their oeuvres, Greco-Roman aesthetics and criticism.

e-class: ARCH 561

D. Plantzos, 3 hours

B. Iconography and Visual Narratio, with an emphasis on Attic painted pottery (8th-4th century BC).

Every image is an act of communication and is part of a 'chain' that connects the visual artist with the viewer through the contexts of viewing and iconography. The course presents various study cases on the theories, techniques, and evolution of visual narration, analyzes the concepts of micro- and macro-structure, and emphasizes the importance of cultural context during the interactive viewing process. Optional assignments with a presentation in class.

e-class: ARCH 963
Eur. Kefalidou, 3 hours

IA 103
Excavation and
Archaeological
Record Processing -
Museology

Excavation and Archaeological Record Processing – Museology

This course is about archaeological fieldwork, excavation in particular, as well as key principles of archaeological resources management in the museum. The main concepts and methods examined include archaeological context, sites, stratigraphy, and documentation of excavation data. Also, the course deals with basic principles of (a) archaeological conservation and first aid on site, (b) post-excavation study and processing of archaeological finds, and (c) exhibition of finds and museology. The course includes

1. training in excavation techniques at the departmental excavation at Plasi Marathon
2. sorting and recording ancient pottery at the Museum of Archaeology and History of Art
3. conservation of archaeological finds in the field and the laboratory
4. educational activities for school groups, with a selected number of students acting as facilitators and interpreters.

Practical lessons are offered by Dr. Alexandra Sfyroera (archaeologist) and Michel Roggenbucke (conservator).

Optional visits to museums and archaeological sites. Bibliography, images and handouts can be downloaded from e-class.

e-class: ARCH492.
Y. Papadatos, G. Vavouranakis, 3 hours.

IA 29
History of Art III

European and Modern Greek Art (19th century)

Movements and artists of the 19th century in Europe and Greece are examined. Paintings, sculptures, and prints of the period are presented. Furthermore, the echoes of European trends in the art of modern Greek art are analyzed. The technocritical approaches of creators and works are also studied.

e-class: ARCH971
D. Pavlopoulos, 3 hours

Γ. OPTIONAL COURSE
Γ.1. SEMINARS

SA 22
Prehistoric
Archaeology

Minoan Pottery: Typological Development and Decorative Styles

Introduction: the significance of the pottery in the study of ancient civilizations. The technological issues. Discussion on the use of the various pottery types. The chronological systems for studying Bronze Age Crete. Definition of the principal questions related to the dating of various pottery assemblages. Technology, typology and decorative styles for each period: Pre-palatial period; Proto-palatial period. Neo-palatial period; Post-palatial period. Concluding remarks.

e-class: ARCH356 & ARCH 585 (Practical exercise by Dr. A. Sfyroera)
El. Platon, 3 hours

SA 155 Prehistoric
Archaeology

The Archaeology of Cyprus

Cyprus occupies a geographical key-place between the Aegean and the east Mediterranean. This place is reflected upon the prehistoric material culture of the island, which demonstrated strong affinities with the prehistoric cultures of the surrounding areas at different periods, but always retained its individuality. This seminar examines the characteristics of human inhabitation, agropastoral economy, craft activities, trade and exchange, burial customs and cult practices in Cyprus, from the beginning of Prehistory to the end of the Bronze Age. Special emphasis is given to issues of social organisation and socio-historical and cultural evolution. Compulsory attendance of four extra lectures on the Archaeology of Cyprus, written essays and their oral presentation. The seminar is taught with the assistance of I. Voskos, post-doctoral researcher of Prehistoric Archaeology.

e-class: ARCH924
G. Vavouranakis, 3 hours

SA 61
Classical
Archaeology

Principles of ancient Greek architecture

The seminar investigates the terminology, the components, the origins and evolution of the Greek orders. An in depth analysis of the technology, proportions, masonries, moldings and aesthetics, but also the landscaping schemes of the Greek sanctuaries, agoras and other types of building compounds. Buildings of specific use, such as propyla, tholoi, gymnasia and stoas, are also explored.

e-class: ARCH617
Chr. Kanellopoulos, 3 hours

SA 172
Classical
Archaeology

The archaeologies of luxury and the world of pleasures in classical Greece

	<p>The seminar focuses on the notions of <i>tryphe</i>, luxurious living, and pleasure in the ancient Greek world. We are studying the practices, the habits, and the ideas surrounding pleasure in the public and (mostly) the private life of the Greeks through their archaeological footprint. Seminar topics include: the materiality and ideology of money, dress and jewelry, domestic luxury, eating, drinking, and feasting, daily bodily care, and so on.</p> <p>E-class: ARCH 645 D. Plantzos, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 131</p> <p>Byzantine Archeology</p>	<p>Constantinople and the Greek cities during the Early Byzantine period</p> <p>Study of urban development of the capital of the Empire and the cities of the Greek periphery from the foundation of Constantinople to the middle of the 7th c. AD.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH747</i> P. Petridis, 3 hours</p>
<p>C.2. CLASSES</p>	
<p>IA 145 Byzantine Archeology</p>	<p>Byzantine Cyclades: Topography, Architecture and Arts</p> <p>Numerous monuments dating from the 7th till 15th c. are found in the complex of the Cyclades islands, portraying the developments in the central Aegean Sea in medieval times and the continuity of Byzantine tradition after 1204. New fortifications and settlements prove the capacity of the islanders to adjust themselves in the new conditions which were created as a result of the Arabic raids and the concern of the central government to keep the islands under byzantine rule. Church architecture shows in general a conservative use of Constantinopolitan features, while the “Helladic School” was adopted just in one island, Andros. In the field of monumental art, Naxos predominates with plenty of wall paintings, some of which are ascribed to the period of Iconoclasm. The course aims to study the archaeological evidence and to trace the factors of the formation of the medieval landscape of Cyclades.</p> <p><i>E-class: ARCH692</i> G. Pallis, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 17 Introduction to History of Art</p>	<p>Introduction to History of Art: History of the Discipline</p> <p>The aim of this course is to familiarize students with the nature, subject, and significance of Art History. It covers fundamental approaches to artworks, highlights their purpose, and examines key concepts and terms. Moreover, it provides a concise overview of the historical developments in the field of Art History, considering its integration into the academic curriculum. It explores also the historical (and historiographical) elements of influential artistic movements, spanning</p>

	<p>from the late Middle Ages to the avant-garde artistic movements of the previous century. Through various methodological approaches such as biographical analysis, formalistic interpretation, iconographic examination, social history of art, aesthetics, feminist perspectives, and psychoanalytic readings, the course seeks to foster an understanding of representative works in painting, sculpture, and architecture. Simultaneously, it emphasizes the contextual understanding of these works within broader social, political, and cultural frameworks.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH893</i> <i>I.Assimakopoulou, 3 hours</i></p>
IA 131 History of Art	<p>History of Greek Printmaking, 19th-20th c.</p> <p>It examines the teaching of printmaking in Athens Royal Technical School, in Athens School of Fine Arts, as well as the teachers and the students. Studied printmakers and artists engaged in printmaking, distinguish between the artisan artist and the printmaker, analyzed and displayed prints are held in exhibitions, reference applied the role of printmaking, to show the connection with the art of printing in the 19th c., considered the impact of subjects in social classes and its role in the historical reality. Supplementary visits to relevant art shows in museums and galleries, as well as in modern Greek artists workshops.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH422</i> D. Pavlopoulos, 3 hours</p>
II89 Ancient History	<p>Introduction to Ancient Greek Epigraphy</p> <p>The course aims at familiarizing students with interpretative methods in ancient Greek epigraphy. Basic categories of Greek private and public inscriptions are examined, such as decrees, laws, epistles, edicts, honorary and funeral inscriptions. Epigraphical sources will be approached in close inter-relationship with literary sources and historical events, as well as with questions of topography and of prosopography. The seminar includes visits to the Epigraphical Museum.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH533</i> <i>S. Aneziri, 3 hrs</i></p>
61 ΠρΑσκ Practical training of students	<p>Practical training of students</p> <p>This programme aims at acquainting a large number of our students with the physical locations of their future professional work and to create an interaction between academic education and relevant services. Participation in the programme is voluntary and is carried out in the ephorates of the Archaeological Service, in historical archives, museums, libraries, research centres and in the ministries of culture and education. Participants are engaged for a term of one, two, three or four months. The programme is funded by the Programme “ESPA” (funded by the European Union and the Hellenic Republic).</p> <p>The academic responsibility for the Programme of Practical Training</p>



lies with assistant professor

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