

Programme of studies: General Organization

The Department of History & Archaeology offers two study orientations, linked to two specializations:

- Specialization in History
- Specialization in Archaeology and History of Art.

Upon completion of his/her fourth term each student registers his/her selection of study orientation at the Department secretary.

Independently of specialization, the programme includes compulsory subjects for both orientations, aiming at providing an encyclopaedic knowledge and facilitating the employment of the Faculty's graduates in the field of secondary education. With his/her specialization, each student engages in an in-depth approach, according to the requirements of the current state of research, in various eras or aspects and acquires specialized knowledge, stimulation and familiarization with the interpretive tools and methods of the historical and archaeological disciplines. The minimum duration of studies cannot be shorter than eight terms, during which students are free to develop their own programme of studies. Subjects are divided into base, core, specialization as well as (free) elective subjects.

Basic subjects consist of courses in Literature and Education Studies. These courses are compulsory for our students, so as to enable them to acquire the knowledge that will allow them to approach, in the broadest manner, the specialization of their choice and to meet the requirements of a prospective career in secondary education.

Core subjects include courses in History, Archaeology and History of Art and are compulsory for students of both orientations. With these courses our students acquire a common corpus of knowledge, which will serve as a basis for the subsequent, more in-depth study in the specialized branches of their discipline, provided by the specialization subjects. This latter category includes both compulsory and elective subjects.

From the available Elective Specialization subjects, students are obliged to choose at least two seminars before completing their studies, in which their performance is evaluated on the basis of a seminar essay, proving their skills in the use of interpretive tools, in the choice of a significant subject of research and in their critical approach towards their subject of choice.

Students may also choose from among Free Electives, which may be offered by the other study orientation (History or Archaeology – compulsory or elective courses), by a different department or faculty at the University of Athens. Courses from the Faculty's programme are offered to other Faculties in the School of Philosophy, either as compulsory or as elective (joint teaching) courses.

Courses are supported by a webpage and offer training in the use of bibliographic databases and other search tools. The Faculty also has a digital teaching lab, housed within the archaeological museum, on the second floor of the building and exclusively used for courses requiring the use of computers by teachers and students.

There are also offered additional courses of practical training in History, Archaeology and History of Art, and open tutorials.

Practical training of students (ESPA 2014-2020)

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 2014-2020 (financed by the European Union and the Hellenic Republic). The academic responsibility for the Programme of Practical Training lies with assistant professor A. Hassiakou – Argyraki. Students interested in the programme may address themselves for additional information to the office of ass. prof. A. Hassiakou – Argyraki (405, fourth floor.)

Practical training of students (voluntary)

The Department of History runs a programme of voluntary work for students of the Faculty of History and Archaeology in archives and research centres. Students interested in this programme may address themselves to the professor who is in charge of the programme.

Library

The Library of the School of Philosophy is open to the public. Monday - Friday: 8.30-18.00 (<http://phil.lib.uoa.gr/>).

Webpage

For more information, visit the Faculty website at www.arch.uoa.gr and the university e-learning platform at <https://eclass.uoa.gr/>

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>

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	t.h.	Ects credits
SI 71 Ancient History	3	7
SI 95 Ancient History	3	7
SI 160 Byzantine History	3	7
SI 79 Byzantine History	3	7
SI 75 Byzantine History		
SI 106 History of the Middle Ages	3	7
SI 217 History of the Ottoman Empire	3	7
SI 55 Modern European History	3	7
SI 231 Modern European History	3	7
SI 219 Early Modern Greek History	3	7
SI 153 Early Modern Greek History	3	7
SI 143 Modern Greek History	3	7
SI 147 Modern and Contemporary Greek History	3	7
SI 135 Modern and Contemporary Greek History	3	7
SI 142 Modern and Contemporary History	3	7

B) Classes	t.h.	Ects credits
II 91 Ancient Greek History	3	6
II 95 Byzantine History	3	6
II 133 Byzantine History	3	6
II 125 Byzantine History	3	6
II 22 History of Western Europe in the Middle Ages II	3	6
II 140 Modern European History	3	6
II 126 History of Education	3	6
II 88 Contemporary Greek Political History	3	6
II 126 History of Education		
II 146 Modern Greek History	3	6
61 PrAsk (Practical Training of the students)		6

Archaeology and History of Art major

Mandatory	t.h.	c.
------------------	-------------	-----------

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 13 Archaeology of Eastern Civilizations	3	7
SA 156 Archaeology of Eastern Civilizations	3	7
SA 61 Classical Archaeology	3	7
SA 162 Classical Archaeology	3	7
SA 163 Classical Archaeology	3	7
SA 131 Byzantine Archaeology	3	7
SA 133 Byzantine Archaeology	3	7
SA 134 Byzantine Archaeology		
SA 80 History of Art	3	7
SA 136 Museology	3	7

B) Classes	t.h.	Ects credits
IA 150 Archaeology and Archaeometry	3	6
IA 152 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	6
IA 153 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	6
IA 64 Classical Archaeology	3	6
IA 111 Classical Archaeology	3	6
IA 146 Byzantine Archaeology	3	6
IA 181 Byzantine Archaeology	3	6
IA 43 (I-III) 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
IA 190 Museum Pedagogy	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.

Review of the curriculum and recommended curriculum

Overview

In the recommended curriculum that follows, general and mandatory courses precede specialized courses, so that students acquire a foundation of basic skills that will enable them to better assimilate specialized courses. Therefore, the first teaching terms comprise general courses and the last terms consist of specialized courses.

The distribution of courses into teaching terms is indicative rather than mandatory for the student, who may combine his/her courses freely, depending on their availability.

It is recommended that general precede specialized courses. Students should draw up their weekly schedule keeping in mind that their classes should not overlap.

The organization of the curriculum has been adapted to the minimum number of eight teaching terms and to the minimum number of required courses, as analyzed above.

Students may choose those optional courses which suit their interests, if these are available.

Twice a year, in the winter and spring semesters, students must state all the courses for which they intend to take exams. These statements are submitted through the following internet address: <http://my-studies.uoa.gr>.

Failure in a mandatory course implies that the student must retake the same course. If a student fails a optional course, he/she may take another course. Students who have graduated wishing to register in the alternative studies orientation are not permitted to take the optional courses they have already passed in their first round of studies.

A recommended curriculum by teaching terms along with useful notes is listed below.

Shared for students of both majors:

First Year

WINTER SEMESTER (1st)

	Code	Course title
**	II04	Introduction to Historical Studies
**	II10	Ancient History I
**	IA04	Introduction to Archaeology
**	IA11	Classical Archaeology I
**	IA15	History of Art I
B	FA03	Ancient Greek Literature I

SPRING SEMESTER (2nd)

	Code	Course title
**	II11	Ancient History II
**	II12	History of Western Europe in the Middle Ages I
**	IA02	Prehistoric Archaeology I
**	IA12	Classical Archaeology II
B	FN03	Modern Greek Literature I
B	FL03	Latin Literature I

2nd year

WINTER SEMESTER (3rd)

	Code	Course title
**	II13	Byzantine History I
**	II17	History of Modern Greece I
**	IA13	Byzantine Archaeology I
B	FA04	Ancient Greek Literature II
B	FL04	Latin Literature II
B	FB27	Byzantine Literature

SPRING SEMESTER (4th)

	Code	Course title
**	II21	Byzantine History II
**	II18	Modern Greek History I
**	II14	Modern European History I
**	IA10	Prehistoric Archaeology II
**	IA14	Byzantine Archaeology II
**	IA16	History of Art II

HISTORY MAJOR

3rd Year

WINTER SEMESTER (5th)

	Code	Course title
*I	II03	Introduction to World History
*I	II29	Problems of Historical Methodology *
*I	II25	Ancient History III
*I	II31	Modern Greek History II
*I	II19	Modern European History II
B	FA27	Ancient Greek Literature III

* The course includes student practical training.

SPRING SEMESTER (6th)

	Code	Course title
*I	II30	History of Modern Greece II
*I	II84	History of the Post-War World
*I	II24	History of the Ottoman Empire Ιστορία
B	FA07 or FG07	Ancient Greek Literature IV or Linguistics
B	FN83	Modern Greek Literature II

4th Year

WINTER SEMESTER (7th)

	Code	Course title
B	TEK301	(Education I): Teaching History: Theory and Practice
		4 History Optional courses
		1 Free Optional course

SPRING SEMESTER (8th)

	Code	Course title
B	TEK303	(Education II): Theory and Practice in the Teaching of Literature Courses
		<u>Optional Core Course</u> One of the following courses: IA190 Museum pedagogy: on learning and creativity in museums or II26 History of Education or TEK008 Organization and Administration of Education (winter semester) or TEK004 Sociology of Education or TEK300 (Education III:)Educational Psychology or TEK126 (Education IV): Analytical Program. Teaching and Learning
		2 History Optionals, one of which can be “61ΠQΑσκ” (Practical Training)
		1 Free Optional course

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF ART MAJOR

3rd Year

WINTER SEMESTER (5th)

	Code	Course title
*II	IA26	Prehistoric Archaeology III
*II	IA42	Archaeology of Eastern Civilizations
*II	IA44	Postbyzantine Archaeology
B	FA27	Ancient Greek Literature III

		1 Archaeology and History of Art optional course
--	--	--

SPRING SEMESTER (6th)

	Code	Course title
*II	IA31	Classical Archaeology III
*II	IA21	Topography – Architecture - Town Planning
*II	IA29	History of Art III
B	FA07 or FG07	Ancient Greek Literature IV or Linguistics
B	FN83	Modern Greek Literature II
		1 Archaeology and History of Art Optional or “61ΠQΑΣΚ” (Practical Training)

4th Year

WINTER SEMESTER (7th)

	Code	Course title
B	TEK301	Education I: Teaching History: Theory and Practice
II	IA108	Roman Archaeology
		3 Archaeology and History of Art Optionals
		1 Free Optional

SPRING SEMESTER (8th)

	Code	Course title
B	TEK303	Education II: Theory and Practice in the Teaching of Literature Courses
*II	IA103	Excavation and Study of Archaeological Materials-Museology ***

		<u>Optional Core Course</u>
		One of the following courses:
	IA190	Museum pedagogy: on learning and creativity in museums
		or
	II 126	History of Education
		or
	TEK008	Organization and Administration of Education (winter semester)
		or
	TEK004	Sociology of Education
		or
	TEK300	(Education III:)Educational Psychology (winter semester)
		or
	TEK126	(Education IV): Analytical Program. Teaching and Learning
		1 Archaeology and History of Art Optional
		1 Free Optional Course

*** The course includes an 8 days-long student practical training (preferable: 2 days per week).

[Note] Course codes correspond to:

B = Introductory courses

**= Mandatory courses for both majors

*I = Mandatory courses for History majors

*II= Mandatory courses for Archaeology and History of Art majors

All courses prefixed B (Introductory) as well as all courses during the first 4 semesters are mandatory for both majors.

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>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH508/</p> <p><i>D. Lampropoulou, 3 hours</i></p>
II 10 Ancient History A	<p>From the end of the Mycenaean world to the end of the Peloponnesian War</p> <p>The course will focus on the evolution of the ancient Greek world during the Archaic period, the appearance of the polis-state and her organization, and the most significant characteristics of this period: legislation, colonization, and tyranny. We will also examine the transition to the Classical period and the relevant developments as well as the conflict with the Achaemenids, the hegemony of Athens and the final confrontation with Sparta.</p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH910</p> <p><i>E. Psoma, 3 hours</i></p>

II 13 Byzantine History A	Byzantine History from the 4th to the 11th Century 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 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. https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH959/ <i>K. Nikolaou, 3 hours</i>
II 17 Early Modern Greek History A	The socio-economic, cultural and national development of Greeks and the Greek diaspora from the fall of Constantinople to the early 19th century. https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH303/ <i>V. Seirinidou, 3 hours</i>
B. SPECIALIZATION SUBJECTS	
II 29 Methodological Problems of	Methodological Problems of History 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?

History	<p>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>
<p>II 25</p> <p>Ancient History C</p>	<p>Introduction and Overview of Roman History from the Early Years to Diocletian</p> <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>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH701/</p> <p><i>N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 19 Early Modern European History B</p>	<p>Early Modern Western Societies (16th – 18th centuries).</p> <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</p>

	<p>and political transformation of Western societies, 1500-1700. The course is supported by a webpage.</p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH100/</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>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH304/</p> <p><i>Sp. Ploumidis, 3 hours</i></p>
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>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH309/</p> <p><i>E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours</i></p>

C. OPTIONAL COURSES	
C1. SEMINARS	
SI 95 Ancient History Greek	Ancient Greek History and its Sources <p>The seminar introduces the different sources for Ancient Greek History, their use, and how these can be interpreted and combined. Literary testimonia, papyri, inscriptions concerning public and private life, coins and archaeological data are examined together with the aim of a more complete approach and interpretation of the ancient Greek world.</p> <p><i>E. Psoma, 3 hours</i></p>
SI 160 Byzantine History	Questions of the social history during the byzantine period <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

	<i>A. Kiousopoulou, 3 hours</i>
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>K. Nikolaou, 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 removal of the cultural alienation between the two sectors of Christendom (Eastern and Western) and on the emergence of a new dynamic in the relations between the two as a result of their inevitable coexistence in the East after 1204, as well as on the phenomenon of mutual influences which 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 exceedingly intensive and imaginative Byzantine diplomacy targeting 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</p>

	<p>with the West) - channels which will lead to cultural relations, of essential quality and proportions, between the declining Byzantium and Renaissance Italy.</p> <p>The course makes use of the PowerPoint system and is supported by a webpage (e-class).</p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH450/</p> <p><i>S. Mergiali-Sahas, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 106</p> <p>Medieval European History</p>	<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>

<p>SI 217</p> <p>History</p> <p>Of the Ottoman Empire</p>	<p>Ideologies and political views spread by the Orthodox Church during the Ottoman period</p> <p>The aim of the seminary is to describe and analyse -through the adequate sources and summary bibliography- the ideological tendencies of the Orthodox Church -especially those of the Greek-Orthodox Patriarchate of Constantinople- during the Ottoman period. In fact the Church was the main central institution of the Orthodox subjects of the sultans, especially during the two first centuries that followed the fall of the Byzantine Empire. The seminary will focus on issues such as the preservation of the Byzantine legacy, the relations with Roman-Catholic and Protestant Western Europe, as well as Orthodox Russia, the concept of “Romiosyni” and its relationship with aspects of Hellenism, the confrontation of the Church with different movements, such as the Enlightenment (18th century) and the different nationalisms that spread in the Ottoman Empire, mainly during the 19th century. Particular reference will be given to the impact that had on the above mentioned matters the Ottoman legal, political and ideological framework, as well the views of the Orthodox Church towards the ottoman administration.</p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH298/</p> <p><i>P. Konortas, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 55</p> <p>Early Modern European History</p>	<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>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH111/</p>

	<i>C. Gaganakis, 3 hours</i>
SI147 Modern Greek History / Modern and Contemporary History	<p>Greek perceptions of Cold War crises</p> <p>This course will discuss Greek perceptions of Cold War crises. Suggested examples of Cold War crises: Berlin Blockade (1948-1949); Korean War (1950-1953); Suez Crisis (1956); Hungary (1956); Congo (1960-1961); Berlin Wall (1961); Cuban Missile Crisis (1962); the Prague Spring (1968); US intervention in Chile (1973); Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979); First Gulf War (1990-1991).</p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH960/</p> <p><i>E. Koumas, 3 hours</i></p>
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

	<p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH 914</p> <p><i>A. Kiousopoulou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 88</p> <p>Modern and Contemporary Greek Political History</p>	<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>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH271/</p> <p><i>E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II135</p> <p>Modern Greek History</p>	<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 Jewry, 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 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>

		https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH <i>D. Lampropoulou, 3 hrs</i>
II140	Modern European History	History of Childhood and Youth in modern Europe <p>The course deals with central issues and basic aspects of the history 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>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH481/</p> <p><i>M. Papathanassiou, 3 hours</i></p>

SPRING SEMESTER	
A. CORE SUBJECTS	
Code no. – Course title	Course description – Tutor – Hours
II 11 Ancient History B	<p>Part A: From the end of the Peloponnesian war until the death of Philip II.</p> <p>Part B: Overview of the period from Alexander until the political end of the Hellenistic world (336-30 BC).</p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH538/</p> <p><i>N.Giannakopoulos, 3 hours</i></p>
II 21 Byzantine History B	<p>History of the Byzantine State, 1081-1453.</p> <p>The late Byzantine period is approached through the following thematic units: geographic space and key events; the place of Byzantium on the international scene; the way of evolution of the Byzantine society; the social and ethnic groups in Constantinople during the Comnenian and the Palaeologan period; the cultural life and the Byzantine collective identity; occultism; the heresies; astrology and idolatrous outlooks; the state apparatus and the court offices; the economy.</p> <p>The course makes use of PowerPoint and is supported by a webpage (e-class)</p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH357/</p>

		<i>S. Mergiali-Sahas, 3 hrs</i>
II 12 Medieval History A	European	<p>Introduction to the Medieval History of the West (5th - 15th c.)</p> <p>Drawing on certain political, social and economic history issues during the period under consideration, the course will focus on the changes taking place within the medieval European environment, especially between the 11th and the 15th centuries.</p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH931/</p> <p><i>N. Giantsi-Meletiadi, 3 hours</i></p>
II 14 Modern History A	European	<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>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH480/</p> <p><i>M. Papathanassiou, 3 hours (A-Ma)</i></p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH120/</p> <p><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</p>

	<p>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>e-class: https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH353/</p> <p><i>D. Lampropoulou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>B. SPECIALIZATION SUBJECTS</p>	
<p>II 30 Early Modern Greek History B</p>	<p>History of the Greek Territories during the Venetian Period (13th-18th centuries).</p> <p>Political environment, ideology, administrative institutions and ecclesiastical policy, social stratification and groupings, economic activities, cultural life.</p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH330/</p> <p><i>K. Konstandinidou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 24 History of the Ottoman Empire II</p>	<p>History of the Late Ottoman Empire and of the Early Turkish State (19th cent. – 1946)</p> <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</p>

	<p>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>Teacher’s name to be announced, 3 hours</i></p>
II 18 Modern Greek History A	<p>Greek state and society (19th-early 20th century)</p> <p>State-building in Modern Greece (1830-1909): In particular, the course examines the major political, socio-economic and cultural developments in Modern Greece during the ‘long’ nineteenth century. The course focuses on the government of John Capodistrias; politics and statecraft under King Otto; constitutionalism; the Greek Great Idea (<i>Megali Idea</i>); land reform; early industrialization; social banditry; et. al. Historical developments will be studied within their wider European and Balkan context.</p> <p>e-class: https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH353/</p> <p><i>Sp. Ploumidis, 3 hours</i></p>
II84 History of the Post-War World	<p>History of the Post-War World</p> <p>The course discusses the postwar history of international relations, focusing on three processes: the Cold War, decolonization and European integration.</p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH114/</p>

	<p><i>E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours</i></p> <p><i>E. Koumas, 3 hours</i></p>
C. OPTIONAL	
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>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH706/</p> <p><i>N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours</i></p>
SI 219 Early Modern Greek History	<p>Poverty and disease in the Greek Territories under Venetian Rule (13th-18th).</p> <p>Framed by the broad themes of poverty and disease in the Greek territories under Venetian rule, an examination is made of: a) the management mechanisms of the phenomenon of poverty, c) the epidemic phenomenon, especially the plague epidemics from the Black Death to the end of the Early Modern period, c) the operation</p>

	<p>of institutions (hospitals, plague houses, monti di pietà) in the territories under examination.</p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH934/</p> <p><i>K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours</i></p>
SI 153 Early Modern Greek History	<p>Family and gender in the early modern Greek world</p> <p>The seminar seeks to familiarize students with issues and methodological tools of family and gender history and to apply them in the case of Ottoman-dominated Greek society. Through the study of court and legal documents, normative and narrative texts and religious and medical discourse, we will explore the various aspects of family relationships, as well as social practices and perceptions related to gender, sexuality, childhood and emotions.</p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH957/</p> <p><i>V. Seirinidou, 3 hours</i></p>
SI 19 Modern Greek History	<p>From Skiadika (1859) to the Polytechnic School Uprising (1973). Stories from student protests in Greece.</p> <p>What did the student protests mean in Greece, from the establishment of the University of Athens (1937) to the present day? How do we study them in connection with the political and social developments? How did the university authorities and the state deal with them, especially during authoritarian times? In which cases can we talk about a student movement? Do we have to use singular or plural form: movement or movements? Which were the historical moments that defined those movements? How do we read the continuities and ruptures of their course? The seminar will examine certain significant moments of the</p>

	<p>history of student protests in Greece in the social and political context of their time; it will attempt to compare them with international cases of student activism, and focus on the notion of student movement itself. The Skiadika, the Evangelika, the student unionism during the interwar period, as well as the resistance to foreign occupation in WWII and the anti-dictatorial struggle (1967-1974) will be the main stops of our course. By using a wide international and Greek bibliography on the subject, the seminar will pose a series of questions about the student status, the concept of movements and particularly of the student movement, the nature of student demands, the presence and role of student movements in the public sphere, and their relationship with international events.</p> <p>The participants in the seminar will work on original archival material from the Historical Archive of the University of Athens and other archives.</p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH966/</p> <p><i>V. Karamanolakis, 3 hours</i></p>
SI142 Modern Greek History	<p>Post-war: society, politics, culture in Greece from 1945 to 1967</p> <p>The decades following World War II constitute a distinct historical period in both the Greek and the international context, which is traversed by trends that have changed the shape of the world, such as the decolonization, the Cold War, the welfare state and the economic growth, the new social movements, the cultural revolution. Greek society participated in the formation of this new world, carrying for years the political, social and emotional burden of the civil war. However, apart from the great breakthrough of the Civil War, many more important turning points and transformations took place in Greece until the end of the 1960s. In the seminar we shall address essential aspects of the civil war period, but our main focus will be on the 1950s and 1960s. We will investigate the social, cultural and ideological processes of the period, tendencies and debates that, although not directly related to central politics, are nevertheless connected with it, as they are mutually shaped. We will also deal with the historiographical questions about the period, the diversity,</p>

		<p>the possibilities and the difficulties of the available sources (different types of archives, press, testimonies, cinema, literature, advertising, etc.), but also with different types of analysis, which have examined central aspects of Greece during that period of time, such as the sociological, the political and the anthropological.</p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH964</p> <p><i>D. Lampropoulou, 3 hrs</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 "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>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH843/</p>

	<i>M. Papathanassiou, 3 hours</i>
C2. CLASSES	
II91 Ancient Greek History	Ancient Greek Numismatics: an Introduction Extensive introduction to ancient Greek historical numismatics as an auxiliary science of history that includes the following sections: the introduction of coinage, the relationship between law and coinage (<i>nomos</i> and <i>nomisma</i>), the different values of a coin, metal, iconography, issuing authorities, weight standards, monetary policy, patterns of circulation, the so-called international currencies of the Ancient Greek World, the reasons why cities and kings issued coins, and increased the production of their currencies. https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH943 <i>E. Psoma, 3 hours</i>
II 133 Byzantine History	Love and politics in Byzantium 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 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. https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH958/

		<i>K. Nikolaou, 3 hours</i>
II 125 Byzantine History	The phenomenon of the saint as a component of the history of Palaiologian era (1261 to 1453).	<p>The historical development of the last two centuries of Byzantium through hagiological contemporary sources, which reveal ideals and mentalities, as well as a particular view of the events of the time which astounded the late Byzantine society, as such events were experienced by the saints and recorded by their biographers.</p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH496/</p> <p><i>S. Mergiali-Sahas, 3 hours</i></p>
II 22 Medieval European History B	Women in the Middle Ages: Gender and Sexuality.	<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 distorting lens of men. Literature is full of sexually ravenous women, unfaithful wives, and cheating females who are enthusiastically involved in sex acts.</p> <p>Christian theorists were convinced that human sexuality suffered an irreversible decline as a result of the sin of Adam and Eve. Their negative assessment has remained with us until today. 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</p>

	<p>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 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>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH932/</p> <p><i>N. Giantsi-Meletiadi, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 126 History of Education</p>	<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>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH528/</p> <p><i>V. Karamanolakis, 3 hours</i></p>

II146 Modern Greek History	Greek Foreign Policy, 1923-1949 <p>This course will discuss Greek foreign policy from the conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne and the end of the Megali Idea to the early Cold War era. It will examine the following topics: the strategies that the Greek governments adopted to deal with the Greek security problem; Greek stance towards the international organizations (the League of Nations and the United Nations); Greece's relations with the Great Powers and its neighbors; Greek perceptions of the international system; Greek national aspirations after 1923; and the Greek policy in the Middle East.</p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH961/</p> <p><i>E. Koumas, 3 hours</i></p>
61 ΠρΑσκ Practical training of students	Practical training of students <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>
	OPEN TUTORIALS

Open Tutorial I	<p>Political Physiognomies of the 19th Century</p> <p>Epamineondas Deligeorgis (Tripoli 1829-Athens 1879): The perceptions of the prominent Greek politician regarding the Great Idea and the internal political, economic and social development of the Greek state (1843-79). (winter semester)</p> <p>(maximum 20 students)</p> <p><i>A. Antonopoulos, 3 hours</i></p>
Open Tutorial II	<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 (Καπνεργαστήριο).</p> <p>(maximum 20 students)</p>

	<i>A. Antonopoulos, 3 hours</i>
Open Tutorial III	<p>How to write papers. An introduction</p> <p>(Spring Semester)</p> <p>This open tutorial aims to introduce students how to write scientific papers, familiarizing them also with the literary style of essays. The seminar is taught both theoretically and practically. Students are expected to write some assignments during the course or as homework.</p> <p>https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH554/ (maximum 20 students)</p> <p><i>Ch. Bali, 3 hours</i></p>
Open Tutorial IV	<p>How to read and interpret primary sources: “Professor’s Nikolaos Vlachos Files”.</p> <p>(Spring Semester)</p> <p>The personal files of Nikolaos Vlachos (1893-1956), professor of History of Modern Greece at the University of Athens, is kept in the Laboratory of Historical Research and Documentation, https://ergasthrioistorias.arch.uoa.gr/sylloges/archeio_nikolaoy_blachoy. Using this material, this open tutorial aims to familiarize students with the interpretation and documentation of archival sources.</p>

	https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH607 (maximum 15 students) <i>Ch. Bali, 3 hours</i>
--	---

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. Psoma, 3 hours

II 11AT (KI02) 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).

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH516/>

S. Aneziri, 3 hours

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

II13AT (KII03) Byzantine History* (spring semester)

Introduction to Byzantine History

A. Kioussopoulou, 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.

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/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

A. Kioussopoulou, 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. 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).

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH516/>

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.

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH267/>

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

DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS

Optional (limited selection)

II 10Φ (ΓII01) 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. Psoma, 3 hours

II 11AT (ΓII02) 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).

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH516/>

S. Aneziri, 3 hours

II13AT (ΓII03) Byzantine History* (spring semester)

Introduction to Byzantine History

A. Kioussopoulou, 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.

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/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

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH685/>

N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours

74II13AT Byzantine History* (spring semester)

Introduction to Byzantine History

A. Kioussopoulou, 3 hours

II 88 Contemporary Greek Political History (winter semester)

The Greek Political System, 1929-1967

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/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.)

K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours

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

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH114/>

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

For the DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

- *Compulsory*

73ΙΣΤ001 Ancient History* (spring semester)

Ancient Greek History from the beginning until the Roman Imperial period

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH685/>

N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours

73ΙΣΤ101 Byzantine History* (spring semester)

Introduction to Byzantine History

A. Kioussopoulou, 3 hours

IY 20 Topics in Greek history (winter semester)

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/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.)

K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours

II 88 Contemporary Greek Political History (winter semester)

The Greek Political System, 1929-1967

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH271/>

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

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

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/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

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH685/>

N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours

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

A. Kioussopoulou, 3 hours

II 30 Early Modern Greek History B (spring semester)

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

K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours

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

V. Seirinidou, 3 hours

II 88 Contemporary Greek Political History (winter semester)

The Greek Political System, 1929-1967

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH271/>

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

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

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/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)

V. Seirinidou, 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)

V. Seirinidou, 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)

V. Seirinidou, 3 hours

II 13AT Byzantine History* (spring semester)

Introduction to Byzantine History

A. Kioussopoulou, 3 hours

II 30 Early Modern Greek History B (spring semester)

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

K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours

II 88 Contemporary Greek Political History (winter semester)

The Greek Political System, 1929-1967

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH271/>

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

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

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/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)

V. Seirinidou, 3 hours

For the DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

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

<https://eclass.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH114/>

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

2. COURSES IN ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF ART

WINTER SEMESTER	
A. CORE SUBJECTS	
CODE – TITLE	DESCRIPTION
IA 04 Introduction to Archaeology	<p>Introduction to Archaeology</p> <p>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></p> <p><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.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH552 and ARCH514 (workshops with Dr. A. Sfyroera)</i></p> <p><i>Eur. Kefalidou, 3 hours</i></p>

<p>IA 13</p> <p>Byzantine Archaeology I</p>	<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></p> <p><i>P. Petridis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>IA 15</p> <p>History of Art I</p>	<p>The Art of Renaissance and Mannerism (15th-16th centuries)</p> <p>Starting with the development of the “Natural Style” and Giotto’s artistic production during the 14th century, Painting, Sculpture and Architecture will be examined in the main Italian artistic centres</p> <p>(Florence, Rome, Venice) in the 15th and 16th centuries. Emphasis will be put on theoretical texts concerning Renaissance Art, namely on Leon Battista Alberti’s, Della Pittura, Florence 1436, as well as on Leonardo da Vinci’s Trattato della Pittura, Paris 1651.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH892</i></p> <p><i>I. Asimakopoulou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>B. SPECIALIZATION SUBJECTS</p>	
<p>IA 42 Archaeology of the Near East</p>	<p>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 archaeo-logy, Late Hittite, Aramaic, Philistine, Phoenician and Israelite kingdoms, the Assyrian expansion) and Egypt (Middle and New Kingdom). A special discussion will follow</p>

	<p>about the Egyptian and Hittite texts which refer to the Aegean (Ahhiyawa, Keftiu, Tanaja).</p> <p><i>e-class:</i> ARCH275</p> <p><i>K. Kopanias, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>IA 26</p> <p>Prehistoric Archaeology III</p>	<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:</i> ARCH325</p> <p>http://opencourses.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH12/</p> <p><i>G. Vavouranakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>IA 108</p> <p>Archaeology of the Roman Period</p>	<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 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></p> <p><i>St. Katakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>IA 44</p> <p>Post-Byzantine Archaeology</p>	<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></p> <p><i>A. Drandaki, G. Pallis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>C. OPTIONAL COURSES</p> <p>C1. SEMINARS</p>	
<p>SA 116</p> <p>Prehistoric Archaeology</p>	<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</p>

	<p>Religion; the beginnings of the Minoan religion; the “pantheon”; the pre-palatial Cretan shrines; the cult during 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></p> <p>(http://opencourses.uoa.gr/courses/ARCH.375/)</p> <p><i>E. Platon, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SA 156</p> <p>Archaeology of the Near East</p>	<p>Great Kingdoms and Empires of the Ancient Near East</p> <p>This course focuses on the Great Kingdoms and Empires of the Ancient Near East. First will be discussed the kingdoms of Akkad and Ur III, as well as the Great Kingdoms of the Middle and Late Bronze Age Anatolia, Levant and Egypt. Then the various aspects of the organization of the Neoassyrian, Neobabylonian and Persian empires are going to be analyzed.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH953</i></p> <p><i>K. Kopanias, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SA 162</p> <p>Classical Archaeology</p>	<p>Honorific monuments and statues in the Hellenistic and Roman periods</p> <p>The aim of the seminar is to examine the use of sculptures in honorific monuments of the period from the late 4th century BC to the end of the ancient world. We are going to explore the form and the iconography of the honorific statues as well as the messages, that the customers (who were they?) and the artists intended to transmit through them. Emphasis will be placed on the comparison of the Greek, ‘Eastern’, and Roman traditions and practices during this first period of “globalisation”.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH702</i></p>

	<i>St. Katakis, 3 hours</i>
SA 133 Byzantine Archaeology	Middle Byzantine Church Architecture in Attica <p>During middle Byzantine era, church architecture flourished outstandingly in Athens and Attica, in the frame of the so-called “Helladic school”. Dozens of churches of high intensions were erected at the city and the countryside. Several of them are unique in the architecture of the era, in terms of planning and decoration. This phenomenon follows the general prosperity of southern Greece after the end of the iconoclastic conflict and the expulsion of Arabs from Crete. Through the examination of the surviving monuments, the seminar aims to introduce students to the methodology of study of middle Byzantine church architecture and the historical interpretation of the buildings.</p> <p>In order to attend the seminar, students must have already pass courses IA13 and 14.</p> <p>Optional visits to monuments of Athens and Mesogeia, Attica.</p> <p><i>e-Class: ARCH968</i></p> <p><i>G. Pallis, 3 hours</i></p>
SA 80 History of Art	Artists and trends in contemporary art <p>Definitions, movements, trends and artists of the 20th century (from Fauvism to Land Art).</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH444</i></p> <p><i>D. Pavlopoulos, 3 hours.</i></p>
SA 136 Mouseology	Museums in times of crisis: Policies and strategies for their management, best practices <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>

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.

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.

e-class: ARCH802.

M. Mouliou, 3 hours

C2. CLASSES

IA 150

**Archaeology and
Archaeometry**

Archaeology and Archaeometry

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><i>e-class: ARCH579</i></p> <p><i>Y. Papadatos, P. Petridis, Eur. Kefalidou, P. Pomonis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>IA 153</p> <p>Prehistoric Archaeology</p>	<p>IA 153 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></p> <p><i>G. Vavouranakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>IA 152</p> <p>Prehistoric Archaeology</p>	<p>The Mycenaean culture</p> <p>This course presents the basic features of the Mycenaean cultural idiom that prevailed during the Late Bronze Age in the Aegean. A general chronological order will be followed from the genesis of the Early Mycenaean culture (the so-called 'Shaft Grave period') to the end of the Postpalatial period. The origins and development of the Mycenaean culture, the emergence, establishment and collapse of the Mycenaean palatial system, as well as specific aspects of the material culture (including mortuary practice and architecture, arts and crafts, non-mortuary architecture, social organization as inferred from archaeological and epigraphic evidence) will be the focus of individual meetings. The course aims at a comprehensive knowledge of the Mycenaean culture emphasizing not just the evidence, but also the ways this is used in our interpretation of a distinct cultural phenomenon of the Bronze Age.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH834</i></p>

	<i>V. Petrakis, 3 hours</i>
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></p> <p><i>Eur. Kefalidou, 3 hours</i></p>
IA 43 Specialist Courses in Archaeology and Art History	<p>I. Great Greek Sanctuaries.</p> <p>A survey of the great Greek sanctuaries (Olympia, Delphi, Delos, Epidauros) in relationship with the historical landscape and with emphasis on architecture. Examination of site development, function and space organization, along with typology of propyla, stoas and altars. The evolution of local architectural workshops in combination with the dominant trends and the narrative of the sanctuaries. The movement of architectural workshops within the Greek Mainland.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH702</i></p> <p><i>Chr. Kanellopoulos, 3 hours</i></p> <hr/> <p>II. Art and Technology in Byzantium</p> <p>The course offers an overview of the history of art and material culture of Byzantium (4th to 15th C.) exploring the materiality of the artworks and the interrelation between artistic expression, raw materials, and technological achievements. Panel paintings,</p>

ivories, textiles, metalwork, and jewellery will be examined focusing on their technical features and the expertise of the workshops that produced them, and testimonies to exchanges between Byzantium, Latin West and the Islamic world. Special emphasis will be given to the role of artefacts in Byzantium's economy, trade and diplomacy. The course will be supplemented by visits to museum galleries and hands-on examination of works of art.

The course will be supported by the Benaki Museum Conservation Department.

e-class: ARCH700

A. Drandaki, 3 hours

III. Modern Greek sculpture (19th century)

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.

e-class: ARCH445

D. Pavlopoulos, 3 hours

IA 146

**Byzantine
Archaeology**

Early Byzantine Pottery

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.

e-class: ARCH466

P. Petridis, 3 hours

IA 106 Museology	Introduction to Museology <p>This course aims to introduce students to the interdisciplinary field of Museology, which studies the history and theory of museums and collections.</p> <p>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?</p> <p>Teaching is based on critical thinking and debating, creative exercises related to museum theory and practice and targeted museum visits.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH442</i></p> <p><i>M. Moulou, 3 hours</i></p>
---------------------------------------	--

<p>SPRING SEMESTER</p> <p>A. CORE SUBJECTS</p>	
<p>CODE</p> <p>TITLE</p>	<p>DESCRIPTION</p>
<p>IA 02</p> <p>Prehistoric Archaeology I</p>	<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</p>

	<p>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> <p><i>V. Petrakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>IA 10</p> <p>Prehistoric Archaeology II</p>	<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></p> <p><i>El. Platon, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>IA 12</p> <p>Classical Archaeology II</p>	<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.</p>

	<p>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></p> <p><i>St. Katakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>IA 14 Byzantine Archaeology II</p>	<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 and ARCH741</i></p> <p><i>G. Pallis, A. Drandaki, 3 hours.</i></p>
<p>IA 16</p> <p>History of Art II</p>	<p>Baroque art and Rococo art. Painting, Sculpture, Architecture.</p> <p>Differentiations, local schools, the creators in Europe (Italy, Spain, France, Germany, Netherlands, Holland, United Kingdom).</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH891</i></p> <p><i>I. Asimakopoulou, 3 hours</i></p>

B. SPECIALIZATION COURSES

IA 21 Topography – Architecture – Town planning	<p>Monumental topography of Athens during the ancient and early Byzantine times.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH682 and ARCH358</i></p> <p><i>Chr. Kanellopoulos - P. Petridis, 3 hours</i></p>
IA 31 Classical Archaeology	<p>Iconography and Visual Narratio, with an emphasis on Attic painted pottery (8th-4th century BC).</p> <p>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, the techniques, and the 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 presentation in class.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH 963</i></p> <p><i>Eur. Kefalidou, 3 hours</i></p>
IA 103 Excavation and Archaeological Record Processing - Museology	<p>Excavation and Archaeological Record Processing – Museology</p> <p>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, documentation of excavation data. Also, the course deals with basic principles of (a) archaeological conservation and first aid on</p>

	<p>site, (b) post-excavation study and processing of archaeological finds, and (c) exhibition of finds and museology. The course includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Practical lessons are offered by Dr. Alexandra Sfyroera (archaeologist) and Michel Roggenbucke (conservator).</p> <p>Optional visits to museums and archaeological sites. Bibliography, images and handouts can be downloaded from e-class.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH492.</i></p> <p><i>Y. Papadatos, G. Vavouranakis, M. Mouliou, 3 hours.</i></p>
<p>IA 29</p> <p>History of Art III</p>	<p>European and Modern Greek Art (19th century)</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH149 (full archive of the courses pictures)</i></p> <p><i>D. Pavlopoulos, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>OPTIONAL COURSES</p>	

A. SEMINARS ¹	
SA 22 Prehistoric Archaeology	<p>Minoan Pottery: Typological Development and Decorative Styles.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH356 & ARCH 585 (Practical exercise by Dr. A. Sfyroera)</i></p> <p><i>El. Platon, 3 hours</i></p>
ΣΑ 155 Prehistoric Archaeology	<p>The archaeology of Cyprus</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH924</i></p> <p><i>G. Vavouranakis, 3 hours</i></p>

¹ Students announce their participation on the start of the seminar. They will be graded on the basis of their participation in the seminar, oral presentation and an essay.

SA 154 Prehistoric 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></p> <p><i>V. Petrakis, 3 hours</i></p>
SA 13 Archaeology of the Near East	<p>The Palace of Ereshkigal: Burial customs and the beliefs about the Underworld in the Eastern Mediterranean during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age</p> <p>This course focuses on the burial practices in the wider area of the Eastern Mediterranean (Anatolia, Levant, Egypt). The archaeological testimonia will be combined with the available Near Eastern texts, including the Mesopotamian ones, which help us to reconstruct the beliefs about the Underworld and the Afterlife.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH351</i></p> <p><i>K. Kopanias, 3 hours</i></p>

<p>SA 61</p> <p>Classical Archaeology</p>	<p>Principles of ancient Greek architecture</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH617</i></p> <p><i>Chr. Kanellopoulos, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SA 163</p> <p>Classical Archaeology</p>	<p>Death and burial in the ancient Greek world</p> <p>This module explores the management of death in the ancient Greek world of the archaic, Classical and Hellenistic times (7th-1st c. B.C.). By studying the burial practices as these are traced in the landscape of death, the location of cemeteries, the burial rites, the grave typology, the patterns of placing the burial offerings, and the grave offerings themselves, the grave marking and the rituals performed, and by taking into account the parameters dictating burial rituals in time and space, the students will be able to approach ancient Greek society through its burials.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH 869</i></p> <p><i>N. Dimakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SA 131</p> <p>Byzantine Archaeology</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> <p><i>P. Petridis, 3 hours</i></p>

ΣΑ 134

Byzantine
Archaeology

The Monastery of Sinai: art and history of a pilgrimage locus sanctus (6th-15th c.)

The Sinai Monastery is a unique monastic pilgrimage site (locus sanctus) with a continuous, unbroken life since the 6th century. The uninterrupted operation of the monastery through the centuries and the reverence it has inspired as a holy site of Theophany, sacred for all three monotheistic religions of Eastern Mediterranean—Judaism, Christianity and Islam—, garnered imperial and royal protection and sponsorship, secured privileges and favorable treatment by rulers of different religious identity, and turned the monastery into a veritable ark of devotional artworks that represent all periods and geographical span of Christianity.

Founded under Justinian's imperial patronage, the secluded Sinai monastery has evolved, according to the ever-changing needs of the monastic community, into a complex architectural ensemble, always oriented towards the organization of pilgrims' movements on the holy site. The testimony of monumental art and the vast number of movable artefacts (icons, manuscripts, metalwork, woodcarving, ceramics, etc.) is complemented by an equally impressive variety of written sources on the monastery, including historical texts, inscriptions and papal bullae, travel diaries and descriptive narratives by multinational pilgrims.

In the seminar we will examine material remains and written sources on Sinai, focusing our research on a variety of research topics, such as the spatial and conceptual organization of pilgrimage sites, the dialogue between Byzantium, Latin West and Islam in the Eastern Mediterranean, new approaches to the so-called "crusader" art, et al.

e-class: ARCH969

A. Drandaki, 3 hours

B. CLASSES

<p>IA 111</p> <p>Classical Archaeology</p>	<p>Hellenistic and Roman pottery in burial context</p> <p>Economic, historical and social parameters have contributed to shaping the particular character of Hellenistic and Roman vases, and to the emergence of prominent production centers. The module aims at exploring pottery production techniques, typology, use, trade and symbolism in the Hellenistic and Roman Mediterranean. By studying sealed, and thus dated, contexts coming mainly from cemeteries, we are able to clarify the vases located in disturbed contexts. Particular emphasis is placed on burial contexts as the quality, quantity, state of preservation and exact find-spot of the vases used as burial offerings say a lot about the funerary ritual performed, the dead, and their social group. A thematic and through time analysis allows ample room for discussing wider research queries concerning the pottery's classification, dating, role, understanding and interpretation.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH738</i></p> <p><i>N. Dimakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>IA 181</p> <p>Byzantine Archaeology</p>	<p>Byzantine Sculpture, 4th-15th c.</p> <p>The course offers an overview of the sculpture of the Byzantine era, from the beginnings to the end of the empire, and studies the new directions of this artistic field in the frame of Byzantine art. The examination of the most significant works will show the fundamental role of sculpture in architecture and the decorative arts, as well in the adaptation of patterns and ideas from the East and the West. Optional visits to the Byzantine and Christian Museum and other sites and monuments of Athens.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH 886</i></p> <p><i>G. Pallis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>IA 17</p> <p>Introduction to Art History</p>	<p>Introduction to the Science of Art History</p> <p>The teaching is of the semantics of the work of art, elements of the technique and materials of its artistic negotiation (painting, sculpture, engraving, mosaic, ceramics, architecture, photography), as well as of the general characteristics of the periods ranging from antiquity to modern times. The course</p>

	<p>concentrates on important works and artists, with the parallel projection of slides from the History of Art.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH893</i></p> <p><i>I. Asimakopoulou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>IA 131</p> <p>History of Art</p>	<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></p> <p><i>D. Pavlopoulos, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>IA 190</p> <p>Museum pedagogy</p>	<p>Museum pedagogy. On learning and creativity in museums.</p> <p>In recent years, museums have distinctive educational and social missions to reach a deep understanding of the world and how quality changes affect peoples' lives; thus, they take into consideration new theoretical approaches regarding learning and progressive education and implement numerous activities for different target groups (i.e. schools groups). They have also proved, in Greece and abroad, that compliment well formal education by initiating alternative educational activities and experiences, taking as starting point the requirements provided by the curricula of primary and secondary school.</p> <p>Teaching is based on critical thinking and debating, creative exercises related to museum theory and practice and targeted museum visits.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH471</i></p>



M. Mouliou, 3 hours

OPEN TUTORIALS

A. ArchaeoCosmos. Historical Geography of the Mediterranean and the Near East from the Prehistory through the Late Antiquity.

(Winter and Spring semester)

Filing ancient texts and record of archaeological sites in the data base of the program. ArcGIS software will be taught.

e-class: ARCH757

K. Kopanias, 2 hours

B. Applications in techniques and materials of sculpture

(Winter and Spring semester)

Artistic forms' functions and their relation to human activities – Media in sculpture - Techniques: conventional practices and idiom - Visual and tactile phenomena: communication and response - From producing studies to modelling: positive and negative space - Addressing the elements of composition: line, shape and form, proportions, scale and size, tone and quantitative order, rhythm and variation, texture, colour - Additive and subtractive methods - Sculpture in the round / relief work: specific problems and differences - Exercises in various types of relief.

e-class: ARCH233

L. Arachovitis, 3 hours
