

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 × 3 teaching hours = 33 teaching hours = 55 ects credits

(9 courses from the Faculty of Philology × 5 ects credits and 2 courses from the Faculty of Pedagogy × 5 ects credits respectively).

b) Core courses:

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

More specifically:

History courses:

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

Archaeology and Art History courses:

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

Distribution of courses and credits

c) Elective core course

1 Elective core course × 3 teaching hours = 3 teaching hours and 3 or 6 erts credits

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

a)

History majors:

8 Mandatory specialization courses × 3 t.h. = 24 t.h and 49 erts credits (7 courses × 6 erts credits and 1 course × 7 erts credits)	6 Elective specialization courses × 3 t.h. = 18 t.h. and 38-42 erts credits (see in detail below)
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Archaeology and Art History majors:

8 Mandatory specialization courses × 3 t.h. = 24 t.h and 49 erts credits (7 courses × 6 erts credits and 1 course × 7 erts credits)	6 Elective specialization courses × 3 t.h. = 18 t.h. and 38-42 erts credits (see in detail below)
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b) Free elective courses

2 courses × 3 teaching hours = 6 teaching hours and 2 × 3 = 6 erts credits (at minimum)

The number of erts credits that a student can attain from free elective 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 elective 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.

Distribution of courses and credits

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

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

Courses on offer

Teaching hours and ects credits per course are as follows:

MANDATORY FOR BOTH MAJORS

a)

Distribution of courses and credits

Base courses	t.h.	ects credits
(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	ects credits
18 courses	90

History core courses	t.h.	ects credits
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

Distribution of courses and credits

<i>Archaeology core courses</i>	<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 Art History I	3	5
IA 16 Art History II	3	5
Total	27	45

HISTORY OR ARCHAEOLOGY MAJOR COURSES

a) Specialization courses

History majors

<i>Mandatory specialization courses</i>	<i>t.h.</i>	<i>ects credits</i>
8 courses		
II 03 Introduction to 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

Elective courses

History majors are required to attend six (6) specialization elective courses, including at least two seminars. Each seminar is equivalent to 3 teaching hours per week and 7 ects credits, while each of the non-seminar electives is equivalent to 3 teaching hours

Distribution of courses and credits

per week and 6 ects credits. As a result, ects credits of all elective History courses can range between 38 (2 seminars and 4 non-seminar electives) and 42 (6 seminars).

<i>A) Seminars</i>	<i>t.h.</i>	<i>Ects credits</i>
SI 38 Ancient History	3	7
SI 71 Ancient History (Roman Era)	3	7
SI 81 Ancient History	3	7
SI 95 Ancient History	3	7
SI 78 Byzantine History	3	7
SI 161 Byzantine History	3	7
SI 106 Medieval European History	3	7
SI 176 Medieval European History	3	7
SI 55 Early Modern European History	3	7
SI 209 Early Modern European History	3	7
SI 02 Modern European History	3	7
SI 231 Modern European History	3	7
SI 153 Early Modern Greek History	3	7
SI 154 Early Modern Greek History	3	7
SI 166 Ottoman History	3	7
SI 142 Modern and Contemporary History	3	7
SI 144 Modern and Contemporary History	3	7
SI 85 Contemporary Greek History	3	7

<i>B) Elective (non-seminar) courses</i>	<i>t.h.</i>	<i>Ects credits</i>
II 89 Ancient Greek History	3	6
II 91 Ancient History	3	6
II 133 Byzantine History	3	6
II 134 Byzantine History	3	6
II 218 Byzantine History	3	6
II 219 Byzantine History	3	6
II 22 Medieval European History II	3	6
II 115 Medieval European History	3	6
II 116 Medieval European History	3	6
II 123 Ottoman History	3	6
II 64 Early Modern European History	3	6
II 140 Modern European History	3	6
II 142 Modern European History	3	6
II 143 Modern European History	3	6

Distribution of courses and credits

II 99 Early Modern Greek History	3	6
II 103 Early Modern Greek History	3	6
II 112 History of the Balkan States	3	6
II 126 Modern Greek History	3	6
II 135 Modern Greek History	3	6
II 137 Modern Greek History	3	6
II 138 Modern and Contemporary Greek History	3	6
II 146 Modern and Contemporary History	3	6
II 88 Contemporary Greek Political History	3	6
61 PrAsk (Practical Training of the students)		6

Archaeology and Art History major

<i>Mandatory specialization courses</i>	<i>t.h.</i>	<i>c.</i>
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 Art History III	3	6
IA 103 Excavation and Study of Archaeological Materials-Museology	3	7
Total	24	49

Elective courses

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

Distribution of courses and credits

A) Seminars	t.h.	c.
SA 22 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	7
SA 111 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	7
SA 116 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	7
SA 154 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	7
SA 155 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	7
SA 158 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	7
SA 16 Archaeology of Eastern Civilizations	3	7
SA 156 Archaeology of Eastern Civilizations	3	7
SA 20 Classical Archaeology	3	7
SA 26 Classical Archaeology	3	7
SA 61 Classical Archaeology	3	7
SA 162 Classical Archaeology	3	7
SA 165 Classical Archaeology	3	7
SA 166 Classical Archaeology	3	7
SA 173 Classical Archaeology	3	7
SA 19 Byzantine Archaeology	3	7
SA 142 Byzantine Archaeology	3	7
SA 196 Byzantine Archaeology	3	7
SA 197 Byzantine Archaeology	3	7
SA 106 Art History	3	7
SA 107 Art History	3	7
SA 108 Art History	3	7
SA 135 Museology	3	7
SA 136 Museology	3	7

B) Elective (non-seminar) courses	t.h.	Ects credits
IA 150 Archaeology and Archaeometry	3	6
IA 154 Bioarchaeology	3	6
IA 43 (I-II) In-Depth Courses in Archaeology and Art History	3	6
IA 124 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	6
IA 151 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	6
IA 153 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	6
IA 112 Classical Archaeology	3	6
IA 143 Byzantine Archaeology	3	6
IA 146 Byzantine Archaeology	3	6
IA 184 Byzantine Archaeology	3	6
IA 107 Basic Principles of Archaeological Conservation	3	6

Distribution of courses and credits

IA 17 Art History	3	6
IA 131 Art History	3	6
IA 159 Art History	3	6
IA 160 Art History	3	6
IA 190 Museology	3	6
II 89 Ancient History	3	6
61 PrAsk (Practical Training of the students)		6

b) Free Elective 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 elective 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 elective 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 elective 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 elective course must be taught at least three hours per 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 TEK126 "Curriculum, Teaching and Learning "and TEK300 "Educational Psychology". These courses are offered by the Department of Pedagogy 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 for courses attended by Erasmus students from the Faculty of History and Archaeology at foreign universities are defined by the university offering the

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courses. Students should make sure that the courses they select will enable them to complete the minimum amount of the 240 ECTS CREDITS required.

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

Ordinary taught course: 6 ECTS CREDITS

Ordinary taught course with applied training: 6 ECTS CREDITS

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

Seminar: 7 ECTS CREDITS

Postgraduate course: 15 ECTS CREDITS

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

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

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

1. HISTORY COURSES

(All courses taught in Greek)

WINTER SEMESTER	
A. CORE COURSES	
CODE – TITLE	DESCRIPTION
<p>II 04 Introduction to Historical Studies</p>	<p>The course aims to thoroughly acquaint the students with the basic ideas of historical studies (time, place, historical event, structures, sources, historical interpretation, etc) and their methodology (selection, use, comparison/juxtaposition, and evaluation of sources, archival research, periodization, bibliography, etc). It also focuses on current debates about history, as well as the most recent fields of interest. We will also examine the formation of the notion of historical studies, their current position within humanities and social sciences, and historiographical turning points. In short, the main purpose of the course is to familiarize the students with different types of historical sources, their critical reading, and the writing of academic history papers.</p> <p><i>With the assistance of A. Antonopoulos and Ch. Bali who will offer three hours of teaching on archival research and essay writing, and will lead educational visits.</i></p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH289</i> <i>V. Karamanolakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 10 Ancient History A</p>	<p>Ancient Greek History in the Archaic and Classical periods: from the appearance of the polis to the end of the reign of Philip II of Macedonia</p> <p>This course focuses on the development of the Greek world during the Archaic period, the appearance of the city-state, the evolution of legislation, colonization, tyranny, the transition to the Classical period, developments in mainland Greece, the Persian Wars, the Athenian empire and conflict with Sparta, the foundation of the 2nd Athenian League, the Spartan involvement in Boeotia and the final victory of Thebes, the Common Peace(s), the Social War and the appearance of a new power in the north: Philip II and the Macedonian kingdom. The course focuses on the most significant political events, as well as institutional, social and economic aspects of these two periods of Greek history.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1140</i> <i>S. Psoma, 3 hours</i></p>

<p>II 13 Byzantine History A</p>	<p>Byzantine History from the 4th to the 11th Century This course examines and analyzes the fundamental structures of the Byzantine state from 324 to 1071, including its political ideology, constitutional elements, and administrative organization. It highlights key transformations in the political, social, religious, economic, and cultural history of the empire during the period under consideration.</p> <p>Group A (last names A-K): <i>e-class:</i> ARCH154 <i>K. Nikolaou</i>, 3 hours</p> <p>Group B (last names L-Omega): <i>e-class:</i> ARCH1105 <i>M.-C. Ioannou</i>, 3 hours</p>
<p>II 17 Early Modern Greek History A</p>	<p>The socio-economic, cultural and national development of Greeks and the Greek diaspora from the fall of Constantinople to the early 19th century The course covers the period from the 15th to the early 19th century. It aims to highlight aspects concerning the socio-economic, political, intellectual and cultural constitution of the Greek world under Ottoman rule, as well as to trace the different imprints of the Ottoman conquest in the Greek lands.</p> <p><i>e-class:</i> ARCH303 <i>V. Seirinidou</i>, 3 hours</p>
<p>B. OBLIGATORY SPECIALIZATION COURSES</p>	
<p>II 29 Methodological Problems of History</p>	<p>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? 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 does “the end of history” mean and what are the prospects for historical studies and for</p>

	<p>historians?</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH510</i> <i>V. Karamanolakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 25 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><i>e-class: ARCH701</i> <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 and political transformation of Western societies, 1500-1789.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH100</i> <i>C. Gaganakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 31 Modern Greek History B</p>	<p>Greece in the first half of the 20th century</p> <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, among other topics, will be thoroughly analyzed. The lessons will be supplemented by the reading of primary sources and by visits to museums and other historical sites of memory.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH304</i> <i>Sp. Ploumidis, 3 hours</i></p>

<p>II 03 Introduction to World History</p>	<p>The course will trace pivotal phenomena and turning points in the evolution of human societies in the course of history, placing emphasis in the modern era (15-20th centuries). It will focus on issues such as the impact of geography in the economic and political evolution of human societies and of the political entities, the role of technology, of sea routes and of commerce, cultural interactions, the factors that led to the rise of the West and the making of the European colonial empires, and the ongoing challenge to the West-centred perception of history.</p> <p>The course will place great emphasis on geography and knowledge of the world map.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH309</i> <i>E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>C. ELECTIVE COURSES</p>	
<p>C1. SEMINARS</p>	
<p>SI 38 Ancient History</p>	<p>Aspects of society and institutions in the ancient Greek world</p> <p>The aim of the seminar is to examine issues relating to ancient Greek societies and their institutional framework.</p> <p>In particular, it will explore questions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>gymnasion, ephebeia</i>, education - festivals and community participation in them - <i>metoikoi</i> and their presence in civic life - slaves and freedmen - women and their presence in the community - associations/guilds and their functioning <p>Topics will be approached using written evidence (literary sources, inscriptions) supported by archaeological evidence.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1069</i> <i>S. Aneziri, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 95 Ancient History</p>	<p>Sources for Ancient Greek History</p> <p>The seminar focuses on familiarizing students with the different sources of Ancient Greek History – how to evaluate, utilize and combine them. Literary testimonies mainly, but also, when deemed necessary, inscriptions concerning public and private life, coins, and archaeological data are examined jointly with the aim of a more complete interpretation of the Ancient Greek World.</p>

	<p><i>e-class: ARCH1143</i> <i>S. Psoma, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 78 Byzantine History</p>	<p>Cultural relations between declining Byzantium and Renaissance Italy This seminar will focus on overcoming the cultural alienation between the two parts of Christendom: Eastern and Western. It will explore the emergence of a new dynamic in their relations, particularly through the inevitable symbiosis that developed in the East following 1204. Additionally, the seminar will examine the interactions that arose from this coexistence on political, social, and economic levels. Beginning in 1261, various factors and conditions established a network of intricate communication channels between the two worlds. These included Byzantium's turn towards the West for political reasons, active and resourceful Byzantine diplomacy aimed at major European centres, the attraction of Constantinople for Italian humanists, and the significant contributions of charismatic Byzantine intellectuals to the cultural rapprochement between Byzantium and the West. These channels facilitated culturally rich and meaningful relations between the declining Byzantine Empire and Renaissance Italy.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH450</i> <i>S. Mergiali-Sahas, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 106 Medieval European History</p>	<p>Nutrition and the ideologization of food in medieval European societies Dietary choices and the consumption of a range of foods are complex processes, which are influenced by a set of diverse and interdependent factors. Innate preferences, individual choice and the natural environment define the availability of edible goods, while customary and cultural background, social reality, and specific religious perceptions and beliefs give meaning to dietary choices and provide spiritual and moral substance to material goods. For example, Christianity, as the dominant religion in medieval Western Europe, defined the dietary choices of individuals through the imposition of restrictive dietary rules, prohibitions and rituals, contributing decisively to the structuring of the individual's relationship with food. In this seminar, special emphasis will be placed on the dietary dichotomy of gluttony and fasting, on the divergent nutritional choices of followers of heretical movements that promoted an alternative dietary path, but also on the so-called holy anorexia or anorexia nervosa, as an extreme expression of fasting and an attempt to tame the body, which in modern scientific terms is defined as</p>

	<p>an eating disorder.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1189</i> <i>N. Giantsi-Meletiadi, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 176 Medieval European History</p>	<p>Frankish lordships in Greek lands (12th-15th c.): politics, society and culture</p> <p>The course focuses on the states created in Greek lands by various Westerners (“Franks”), with the partial exception of Venetian possessions. Most Frankish lordships were created in the aftermath of the Fourth Crusade in 1204 (the Latin Empire of Constantinople, the Principality of Achaia, etc.), but others came into being at earlier or later periods (e.g. the state of the Knights Hospitaller in the Dodecanese, in the 14th c.). The course examines both the political history of these states and a series of topics, such as governance, society, religion, economy, and culture. Particular attention is given to the interaction between the conquerors and the conquered population, to the continuities and discontinuities from the earlier Byzantine period, and to the consequences and the importance of these Frankish states in the history of the Greek lands in general.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1038</i> <i>Nikolaos G. Chrissis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 55 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.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH111</i> <i>C. Gaganakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 02 Modern European History</p>	<p>European Cities, 19th–20th century</p> <p>The seminar deals with European urban history during the 19th and 20th centuries. It examines the urbanization as a key transformation of modernity, pertaining to core processes and changes in the economy, politics and society that take place predominantly in the cities of modern and contemporary Europe. In particular we will examine the size, the</p>

	<p>population, the character, the typology, the internal structure and the social differentiation, the management, the infrastructure, the redevelopment, the everyday life and the perceptions of European urban centers. Beyond the analysis of general trends, the seminar will focus on concrete examples of European cities.</p> <p>A good working knowledge of English and the successful, previous attendance of the course II14: Modern European History are recommended for the attendance of the seminar.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH756</i> <i>K. Raptis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 142 Modern and Contemporary History</p>	<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, 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><i>e-class: ARCH964</i> <i>D. Lampropoulou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>C2. ELECTIVE (NON-SEMINAR) COURSES</p>	

<p>II 218 Byzantine History</p>	<p>Cities and hubs of the Mediterranean from the 4th to the 7th centuries</p> <p>The course examines the Mediterranean cities and hubs of Byzantium during the early period (4th-7th centuries) as key points of administration, social dynamics, religious and ecclesiastical developments, and as nodes for the movement of people and goods as well as the circulation of ideas. Metropolises from Carthage to Alexandria and Jerusalem are examined, along with large islands, which networked the empire. The following topics are included in the investigation: institutional developments; the changes in the use of public space; episcopal authority; relations with the countryside; and the effects of natural disasters and the Justinian plague. In this way, cities emerge as a cohesive and resilient space essential for Mediterranean/imperial connectivity, while demonstrating their importance beyond the outdated schema of decline.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1198</i> <i>M.-C. Ioannou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 134 Byzantine History</p>	<p>The international relations of Byzantium in the Late Middle Ages (13th-15th c.)</p> <p>In this course, we will explore the international relations of Byzantium during the late Middle Ages, focusing on the final two centuries of its history. Byzantium will serve as the primary lens through which we analyse international developments. We will examine the global environment of this medieval period from a fresh perspective: specifically, the relationships crafted by the Palaiologan emperors as they sought consensus and coexistence with both Christian and Muslim powers on the world stage. This perspective is shaped by the World System of the Late Middle Ages, which was characterised by strong intercultural dynamics that influenced historical processes. Within this framework, Byzantium's role and evolution can only be fully understood in relation to the broader political, cultural, and economic contexts of its interactions and connections with other powers.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1088</i> <i>S. Mergiali-Sahas, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 116 Medieval European History</p>	<p>Crusades and crusader states</p> <p>The course covers a significant chapter in the history of medieval Europe and its interactions with the rest of the world. The crusades both contributed to and were a consequence of the dynamic evolution and expansion of Latin Christendom in various fields, such as politics, military</p>

	<p>affairs, commercial life and cultural development, and in all directions, from the 11th c. onwards. The course deals both with the more “famous” crusades to the Holy Land against the Muslim powers of the region, and with the lesser-known crusading activity on various other fronts, such as the Iberian Peninsula, the Baltic, Greece and the Balkans, and even within western Europe itself. Among other things, the course examines: the theoretical foundations, the institutional characteristics, and the evolution of the crusading movement; the “crusader states” created in Outremer (Syria-Palestine) and on the other “frontiers” of Latin Christendom; the motivations of the crusaders; the criticisms levelled against them; the consequences of the crusades; as well as modern historiography on the subject.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1036</i> <i>Nikolaos G. Chrissis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 123 Ottoman History</p>	<p>The Islamic World: From its Beginnings to the 14th Century</p> <p>The course covers the history of Islam from the 7th century to the early 14th century, from its emergence in Arabia to the rise of the Ottoman state. It combines chronological and thematic approaches: early communities; the rise and decline of the caliphates and territorial expansions; the formation of Islamic theology, Islamic law, and Sufism; and the distinctions between Sunni and Shi’i Islam. It examines intellectual and cultural contributions (science, philosophy, art, literature), relations with Byzantium and the Crusader states, and international trade networks. Emphasis is placed on Islam’s transformation into a world religion, the balance between unity and diversity, and the enduring significance of medieval Islamic heritage.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1199</i> <i>Ş. Ilıcak, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 99 Early Modern Greek History</p>	<p>Poverty environments in the Greek-Venetian Levant</p> <p>This course will examine poverty in the context of the late medieval and early modern period in the Venetian possessions on the Greek territories. With the European West as our starting point, we will focus on the case of Venice itself as well as on the Greek-Venetian world. Topics under discussion will include the conceptualization of poverty, its causes, its perception by the local societies, the measures taken in order to fight it, and the attitude of individual social subjects and collectivities toward the poor.</p>

	<p><i>e-class: ARCH503</i> <i>K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 140 Modern European History</p>	<p>History of childhood and youth in modern Europe</p> <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 period from the 18th century to the interwar years, with extended references to the early modern era and the Middle Ages. The historical meanings of “childhood” and “youth”, dominant adult perceptions, discourses and practices in relation to children, children’s private lives, their place, function and experience, within the contexts of households, institutions, educational mechanisms, peer groups, national states and colonial empires are examined, in relation to gender as well as to social class.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH481</i> <i>M. Papathanassiou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 142 Modern European History</p>	<p>The European economy from the late 19th till the end of the 20th century</p> <p>The course is an introduction to the economic history of Europe from the time of the second industrial revolution and the consolidation of the global economic dominance of the (western) European States up to the age of globalization, as Europe (as European Union) continues to be a key, but no longer the dominant, pillar of the global economy. It examines the ideological-political terms and the demographic, social, technological and institutional conditions of economic developments and changes, accentuating the differences and convergences within Europe, as well as the global dimension and role of the European economy. The course focuses on the economic conditions caused by the two world wars, the establishment and collapse of 'socialism' in Russia/Eastern Europe and the economic policies, that were formed around the State and the market (free economy) characterized by the greater involvement of the State as interventionistic, managerial and redistributive mechanism of the European economies during most of the 20th century.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH755</i> <i>K. Raptis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 137 Modern Greek</p>	<p>Aspects of the history of the ‘Megali Idea’ of the Hellenic nation and the Eastern Question (1827-1923)</p>

<p>History</p>	<p>This course aims to shed light through archival material (newspapers, diplomatic documents, private correspondence) on the evolution of Hellenic national ideology, from the end of the Greek Revolution (1827) and the recognition of Greece's independence (1830) to the Asia Minor Catastrophe and the Treaty of Lausanne (July 24, 1923).</p> <p>Main topics to be examined include: the famous speech of I. Kolettis (First National Assembly, 1844); the periodic crises of the Eastern Question and the revolutions in Thessaly, Epirus, Macedonia and Crete in the 19th century; the "other" Great Idea, i.e. the alternative national program of the Hellenism of the Ottoman Empire and the intra-Balkan national rivalries; the attempts to form alliances between the Balkan states, the role of the Great Powers and the vision for overcoming nationalisms (Balkan Federation); World War I and the National Schism; the Asia Minor Campaign and the ensuing catastrophe; the new reality established by the Treaty of Lausanne.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1137</i> <i>A. Antonopoulos, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 88 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><i>e-class ARCH271</i> <i>E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 135 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 the twentieth century at any level, whether global, European or Greek. The course will focus on the conditions in occupied Greece in comparison with the rest of the 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</p>

	<p>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 (<i>Dekemvriana</i>), and the relation between the period of Occupation and that of the Greek Civil War. We will also touch upon how World War II, the Occupation, and the Resistance have been negotiated in the context of memory and public history. The course aims to offer students basic and critical knowledge about Greek society during that period, contextualize the Greek case within the broader history of the war and introduce them to the rich relevant bibliography that has been produced in the last decades.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH663</i> <i>D. Lampropoulou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>61 Practical Training for Students</p>	<p>Practical Training for Students</p> <p>This programme aims at acquainting a large number of our students with the physical locations of their future professional work and to create an interaction between academic education and relevant services. Participation in the programme is voluntary and is carried out in the ephorates of the Archaeological Service, in historical archives, museums, libraries, research centres and in the ministries of culture and education. Participants are engaged for a term of one, two, three or four months. The programme is funded by the Programme “ESPA” (funded by the European Union and the Hellenic Republic).</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH739</i></p> <p>The academic responsibility for the Programme of Practical Training lies with: V. Petrakis</p>

SPRING SEMESTER	
A. CORE COURSES	
CODE – TITLE	DESCRIPTION
II 11 Ancient History B	<p>History of the Hellenistic world</p> <p>The course introduces students to the political, social and economic history as well as the institutions, religion and culture of the period from Alexander to the end of the Hellenistic states (336-30 BC).</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH538</i> <i>S. Aneziri, 3 hours</i></p>
II 21 Byzantine History B	<p>History of the Byzantine State, 1081-1453</p> <p>This course serves as an introduction to the Late Byzantine period. It covers several thematic units, including: - Geographic space and key events - Byzantium's role on the international stage - The evolution of Byzantine society - Social and ethnic groups in Constantinople during the Comnenian and Palaiologan periods - Cultural life and the development of Byzantine collective identity - Occultism, heresies, astrology, and idolatrous beliefs - The state apparatus and court offices - The economy. Each of these topics will provide an insight into the complex history and culture of the Late Byzantine era.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH357</i> <i>S. Mergiali-Sahas, 3 hours</i></p>
II 12 Medieval European History A	<p>From the fief to the town: Introduction to the Medieval History of Europe</p> <p>This course offers an introduction to the history of medieval Europe, focusing on the transition from the feudal, rural world to the emergence of the urban phenomenon. Through the examination of the fall of the Roman Empire, the social and political transformations and the formation of feudalism, the dynamics that led to urbanization from the 11th century onwards are explored. Particular emphasis is given to the case of northwestern Europe – mainly the Netherlands, Northern France and the free cities of Germany – where urban development came early and was intense and structurally transformative. The course examines the functioning of guilds, the rise of the urban class, the various forms of</p>

	<p>local self-governance, and the relations between the city and authority. The course also incorporates a historiographical examination: the different interpretations of the genesis of cities from the Annales school, economic Marxism and modern social history are analyzed. Through this thematic approach, students acquire a comprehensive understanding of the medieval world and cultivate the ability to critically evaluate historical narratives.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1190</i> <i>N. Giantsi-Meletiadi, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 14 Modern European History A</p>	<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 collapse of the socialist regimes in Eastern Europe.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH480</i> <i>M. Papathanassiou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 18 Modern Greek History A</p>	<p>State-building in Modern Greece (1830-1909)</p> <p>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><i>e-class: ARCH632</i> <i>Sp. Ploumidis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>B. OBLIGATORY SPECIALIZATION COURSES</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><i>e-class: ARCH330</i> <i>K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours</i></p>

<p>II 24 History of the Ottoman Empire</p>	<p>History of the Ottoman Empire (14th c.-1923) The course traces the history of the Ottoman Empire from the 14th century to 1923, following its transformation from a regional beylik into a transcontinental empire. It combines chronological and thematic approaches: institutions and governance (the timar system, the army, provincial administration, Islamic law, the ulema); management of religious/ethnic diversity; the economy; Mediterranean connections; cities and guilds. It draws on primary sources in translation and modern scholarship, with an emphasis on critical historiographical assessment. Particular attention is paid to the “long” crisis of the 17th-18th centuries, subsequent restructurings, the Tanzimat, constitutionalism, Abdülhamid II’s authoritarianism, the Young Turks, the Balkan Wars, and the First World War. The Empire is studied as a complex and continually evolving historical formation.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1200</i> <i>Ş. Ilıcak, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 84 History of the Post-War World</p>	<p>History of the Post-War World The course discusses the postwar history of international relations, focusing on three processes: the Cold War, decolonization and European integration.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH114</i> <i>E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>C. ELECTIVE COURSES</p>	
<p>C1. SEMINARS</p>	
<p>SI 81 Ancient History</p>	<p>Selected Topics in Ancient Greek History The seminar aims to familiarize students with the various types of sources for Ancient Greek History (literary, epigraphic, and numismatic), focusing on their assessment, use, and interrelation. These sources, which illuminate both public and private life as well as monetary and economic policy, are examined in combination in order to achieve a fuller interpretation of the ancient Greek world.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1226</i> <i>K. Fakkas, 3 hours</i></p>

<p>SI 71 Ancient History (Roman Era)</p>	<p>Sources on the Greek polis in the Roman Period</p> <p>The seminar will focus on the examination of primary (literary, epigraphic, legal) sources for the Greek polis under Roman rule. The following issues will be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role of the Council and the Popular Assembly in the civic life of Greek poleis under Roman rule - The various magistracies in the Greek cities - The significance of gymnasial, professional and religious associations - The significance of euergetism and the award of honours - The award of Roman citizenship and the integration of civic elites in the administrative and social hierarchy of the Roman Empire <p><i>e-class: ARCH706</i> <i>N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 161 Byzantine History</p>	<p>Center and Peripheries of Power in Byzantium (5th–11th c.)</p> <p>The emperor constituted the cornerstone of the Byzantine political system. As the divinely chosen sovereign and the embodiment of supreme authority, he wielded comprehensive control over the apparatus of state. Nevertheless, the gradual institutionalization of co-emperorship and regency, coupled with emperors who either lacked interest in substantive administrative engagement or exhibited deficiencies in governance, enabled the displacement of political power to alternative actors—whether individuals, factions, or even the imperial gynaeceum. This seminar will examine case studies spanning the 5th to the 11th centuries in which: a) emperors were subject to the influence of dominant court figures or powerful officials (e.g., Basil Lekapenos, Bardas); b) a secondary locus of authority operated alongside the emperor, often directing critical decisions (e.g., Empress Theodora, consort of Justinian I); c) during interregna, women actively pursued the elevation of their protégés to the imperial throne (e.g., Ariadne, Pulcheria, Zoe Porphyrogenita, Eudokia Makrembolitissa); d) in regency periods, the locus of power was effectively transferred to the imperial women’s quarters (e.g., Irene the Athenian, Theodora); and e) influential aristocratic families contested for political ascendancy (e.g., the Phokas and Skleros clans).</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH769</i> <i>K. Nikolaou, 3 hours</i></p>

<p>SI 153 Early Modern Greek History</p>	<p>Family and gender in the early modern Greek world (15th-19th c.)</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 discourses, 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><i>e-class: ARCH957</i> <i>V. Seirinidou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 154 Early Modern Greek History</p>	<p>Reading about the history of the “Venetocrazia”</p> <p>This seminar will focus on the historiography of the territories under Venetian rule in the Greek area, from the 19th century to the present day. The engagement with the relevant historiographic production will be studied in the framework of the ideological and political contexts of each period and of the different historical schools. In addition, we will examine the role of the <i>Istituto Ellenico di Studi Bizantini e Postbizantini</i> of Venice from its foundation to the 2010s in the development of Venetian studies in the Greek area, as well as the influence of important works of Venetian history and of the history of the <i>Stato da Terra</i> in the Greek historiographical production. At the same time, the terms used to define geographically, politically and ideologically the period under consideration will be discussed.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1032</i> <i>K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 166 Ottoman History</p>	<p>Topics in Ottoman History</p> <p>Seminar course with weekly themes on Ottoman state and society (14th century-early 20th century). It covers the following topics: state and institutions; law (sharia-kanun); the timar system and the army; provincial administration and elites; cities/guilds; the devshirme and the Janissary Corps; religious communities; the Greek Revolution as an Ottoman experience; Ottoman travel literature; Ottoman music; coffee and Ottoman culture. Students develop skills in historical analysis, connect evidence to historiographical debates, and produce short critical commentaries through active participation and brief presentations.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1202</i> <i>Ş. Ilıcak, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 209 Early Modern European History</p>	<p>Press, Information and the Formation of the Public Sphere in the West, 16th-18th centuries</p> <p>This seminar course explores the emergence and formation of the public sphere in Western Europe from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century through the history of the press, printed news, and information networks.</p>

	<p>It focuses on the transition from oral and manuscript communication to the widespread circulation of printed material and examines the role of media in shaping public opinion, political ideas, and social identities in early modern Europe.</p> <p>Combining theoretical approaches to the public sphere with the analysis of primary sources, such as newspapers, pamphlets, letters, and advertisements, the course highlights the relationship between information, power, and society. Teaching is based on seminar discussion, active student participation, and the completion of an individual research paper.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1234</i> <i>P. Georgakakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 231 Modern European History</p>	<p>History of the British Empire: 1763-1947</p> <p>The seminar examines the history of the most powerful colonial empire of modern times, from the end of the Seven Years' War (1763), which established British colonial supremacy over France and Spain, until the Indian Independence Act of 1947, which marked the beginning of the end of British colonial power. Emphasis will be placed on the period of the 'second British colonial empire' (1815-1914), when the empire was at the height of its power. Taking into account the historiographical distinction between 'official' and 'unofficial' British Empire and in the light of multiple historiographical trends, we will study: 1) the causes and mechanisms of British colonial expansion; 2) its connection with the development of industrial capitalism; 3) the methods of colonial expansion, its administration of different territories, and also its methods of controlling native populations; 4) cultural interactions between colonizers and colonized 5) social Darwinism and its instrumentalization. The above issues will be examined with reference to specific geographical examples, milestone events, biographical trajectories, and, where possible, in comparison with other colonial empires.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH843</i> <i>M. Papathanassiou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 144 Modern and Contemporary History</p>	<p>Leafing through print...The Press as a historical source</p> <p>The seminar aims at understanding the importance of the press as a historical source and at highlighting the methodology required for its full utilization. The opening sessions will focus on the history of the press, from the 18th century to the present day, and on the study of its different genres (daily, periodical, local, special, illegal, etc.). At the same time, specific reference will be made to its main characteristics (periodicity, political positioning, contributors, contents), highlighting their importance for understanding the physiognomy of print media. Particular emphasis will be placed on the multiple roles of the press in</p>

	<p>informing, entertaining, propaganda, constructing identities, etc., as well as on the different ways in which it can be used as a historical source based on the questions posed to it.</p> <p>The aim of the seminar is to familiarize students with the function of the press as a historical source and with the methodology required for a fruitful approach to it. For this purpose, the assignments will be original and will deal with topics from the history of the Greek 20th century and the elements that we can use from specific newspaper sheets or issues of magazines to understand the period in question. The seminar will include meetings with historians of the press, as well as journalists, editors, publishers, cartoonists, etc.</p> <p>Part of the seminar will take place at the Library of the Hellenic Parliament, located in the Public Tobacco Factory, which houses the largest press collection in Greece.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1080</i> <i>V. Karamanolakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>SI 85 Contemporary Greek History</p>	<p>Greece and the international system 1830-1923</p> <p>The course will examine the position of Greece in the international system from the establishment of the Greek state to the Asia Minor Disaster and the conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne. The course will discuss Greek perceptions regarding European affairs, the impact of ideological trends, and the factors which determined the Greek stance towards the Great Powers. The students are expected to become familiar with the historiographical debates and carry out research in the Greek Press.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH878</i> <i>E. Koumas, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>C2. ELECTIVE (NON SEMINAR) COURSES</p>	
<p>II 89 Ancient History</p>	<p>Introduction to Ancient Greek Epigraphy</p> <p>The course aims at familiarizing students with interpretative methods in ancient Greek epigraphy. Basic categories of Greek private and public inscriptions are examined, such as decrees, laws, epistles, edicts, honorary and funeral inscriptions. Epigraphical sources will be approached in close inter-relationship with literary sources and historical events, as well as with questions of topography and of prosopography. The seminar includes visits to the Epigraphical Museum.</p>

	<p><i>e-class:</i> ARCH533 <i>S. Aneziri</i>, 3 hours</p>
<p>II 91 Ancient History</p>	<p>Introduction to Ancient Greek Numismatics This course is an extensive introduction to ancient Greek historical numismatics as an auxiliary science of history, which 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 the coins, types, metal, issuing authorities, weight standard, monetary policy, coin circulation, the so-called international currencies of Antiquity, the interpretation of the increase in coin production, as well as the links of coinages with historical events.</p> <p><i>e-class:</i> ARCH1142 <i>S. Psoma</i>, 3 hours</p>
<p>II 133 Byzantine History</p>	<p>Love and politics in Byzantium This course explores and analyzes events that shaped the trajectory of the Byzantine Empire, focusing on episodes of love, marriage, and divorce within the environment of the Sacred Palace during the early and middle Byzantine periods. The protagonists of these amorous narratives—emperors, high-ranking officials, and empresses—acted under the influence of affection and emotions stirred by their romantic partners. These emotional entanglements significantly impacted constitutional institutions, such as hereditary succession and female authority, influenced political developments and religious/ecclesiastical orientations, prompted legislative interventions, and triggered shifts in political factions and alliances—even leading to the reconfiguration of the empire’s foreign policy.</p> <p><i>e-class:</i> ARCH958 <i>K. Nikolaou</i>, 3 hours</p>
<p>II 219 Byzantine History</p>	<p>Byzantine foreign policy between ideology and realism from the 4th to the 9th c. In the context of the course, the evolution of Byzantine foreign policy from the 4th to the 9th century is examined as the result of a sustained dialectic between Roman-Christian universalism and political pragmatism. The analysis focuses on the pragmatic management of the "barbarian question" through a diverse range of diplomatic practices, as well as the Justinianic <i>renovatio imperii</i> and its subsequent legacy. The module further investigates the existential crisis precipitated by 7th-</p>

	<p>century incursions and the pressures exerted by rival powers with universalist ambitions. In conjunction with developments in the West, this trajectory prompted Byzantium’s transition from an ideological monopoly over the <i>Oikoumene</i> to the recognition of an emerging multipolar world order, a shift formally consolidated by the acknowledgement of Charlemagne as Emperor in 812.</p> <p><i>e-class:</i> ARCH1220 <i>M.-K. Ioannou</i>, 3 hours</p>
<p>II 22 Medieval European History B</p>	<p>Between faith and science: surgeons, saints, and philosophers in medieval medicine and its modern ethics</p> <p>The course explores medieval medicine through a historical lens, focusing on its social, cultural and intellectual components. Students will examine how medical knowledge was constructed, transmitted and applied in the medieval world, as well as how it was intertwined with religious belief, philosophical tradition and practical experience. Topics include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The relationship between science and faith in medieval thought. - The position of physicians, surgeons and healers in society. - The role of monasteries, universities and the church in the dissemination and control of medical knowledge. - The boundaries between medicine and miracle, with an emphasis on the cults of saints and the narratives of miraculous cures. - The reception of ancient medicine (Hippocratic and Galenic) through medieval translation and interpretation. <p><i>e-class:</i> ARCH1190 <i>N. Giantsi-Meletiadi</i>, 3 hours</p>
<p>II 115 Medieval European History</p>	<p>Transformations of Medieval Europe: authority and society</p> <p>The course offers an in-depth, thematic examination of significant aspects of the history and the evolution of the medieval world, particularly during the High and Late Middle Ages (c.1000-1500). The aim is to highlight dynamic transformations and developments which marked the history of Europe – thus challenging the common perception of the allegedly static Middle Ages. Topics under examination include (indicatively): Magna Carta; parliaments and representation in the Middle Ages; revolts, tolerance and suppression; the formation of a “persecuting society”; the Black Death and the socio-economic transformation of feudal Europe; universities and scholasticism; heretics and the Inquisition; movements of popular piety.</p> <p><i>e-class:</i> ARCH1037 <i>Nikolaos G. Chrissis</i>, 3 hours</p>
<p>II 64</p>	<p>Propaganda strategies, political discourse and the shaping of identities</p>

<p>Early Modern European History II</p>	<p>in Reformation Europe Visual Lutheran propaganda in the German lands. Catholic counter-propaganda. The clash of propagandas in the French Wars of Religion (1562-1598). The transition from a religious to a political discourse in Calvinist propaganda. Propaganda strategy of the ultra-Catholic League (1585-1594). Total propaganda war and the promotion of an alternative reality.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH213</i> <i>K. Gaganakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 143 Early Modern European History</p>	<p>Inquisition and Western Society, 16th-17th centuries This course explores the Inquisition in Western Europe during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, not only as an institution of the Catholic Church but primarily as a social, political, and cultural mechanism of control in early modern Europe. Through a comparative analysis of the Spanish, Roman, and Portuguese inquisitorial systems, the course examines the relationship between religion, power, and state formation.</p> <p>Particular emphasis is placed on the Inquisition's role in defining orthodoxy, regulating belief and social behaviour, and controlling knowledge and communication. Topics include heresy, religious and social identities, gender, censorship, and cultural representations of fear and punishment. The course makes extensive use of primary sources—such as trial records, decrees, and the <i>Index Librorum Prohibitorum</i>—alongside modern historiography, enabling students to critically assess the historical significance and long-term legacy of the Inquisition in European society and cultural memory.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1235</i> <i>P. Georgakakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 103 Early Modern Greek History</p>	<p>The history of New Hellenism as Early Modern History (15th-19th c.) The course examines historical experiences of the Greek world under Ottoman rule in the light of some fundamental questions and issues that have preoccupied the international historiography regarding the early modern period.</p> <p>Emphasis will be placed on topics such as empires, trade and diasporas, environmental history, travel and communication, cultural transfers, religious coexistence and conversion, urban history, war and violence, secularisation and the development of print culture, revolutions, as well as issues of collective identities and self-definitions.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1085</i> <i>V. Seirinidou, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 112 History of the Balkan States</p>	<p>History of the Balkans (19th – 20th Century) The course examines the political and diplomatic history of the Balkan</p>

	<p>states (Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania, former Yugoslav states) from their establishment till 1999. The formation of national identities, the wars of independence, the institutional development of the nation-states, the national wars (1912-18), and the royal dictatorships of the inter-war period will be analyzed. The structure of the post-war socialist regimes and the wars of Yugoslav succession will also be discussed.</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH347</i> <i>S. Ploumidis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 126 Modern Greek History</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 abovementioned and other related issues in past periods.</p> <p><i>With the assistance of Ch. Bali who will offer three hours of teaching and practical student training on archival evidence in the history of higher education.</i></p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH528</i> <i>V. Karamanolakis, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 146 Modern and Contemporary History</p>	<p>Greek Foreign Policy, 1923-1949: From the Treaty of Lausanne to the start of the Cold War</p> <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><i>e-class: ARCH961</i> <i>E. Koumas, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>II 138 Modern and Contemporary Greek</p>	<p>Working with archival sources</p> <p>This course offers both theoretical knowledge and practical experience on the methods of archival historical research. Students will learn about the</p>

<p>History</p>	<p>archival sources, the classification of historical material and the various types of available historical sources in Greece and abroad, concerning Modern and Contemporary Greek History. They will also learn to ask questions about archival source research, the dating, form, content and reliability of documents. Emphasis will be placed on critical reading and understanding of the content, the interpretation of technical terms, the identification of people and places mentioned, etc. Digital research methods for modern and contemporary Greek studies will also be presented.</p> <p>The course includes educational visits to institutions and public services in Athens, which are responsible for the preservation and study of historical archives. It is recommended that students have already completed the courses II 04 “Introduction to Historical Studies” and II 29 “Methodological Problems of History”</p> <p><i>e-class: ARCH1179</i> <i>Ch. Bali, 3 hours</i></p>
<p>61 Practical Training for Students</p>	<p>Practical Training for Students</p> <p>This programme aims at acquainting a large number of our students with the physical locations of their future professional work and to create an interaction between academic education and relevant services. Participation in the programme is voluntary and is carried out in the ephorates of the Archaeological Service, in historical archives, museums, libraries, research centres and in the ministries of culture and education. Participants are engaged for a term of one, two, three or four months. The programme is funded by the Programme “ESPA” (funded by the European Union and the Hellenic Republic).</p> <p>The academic responsibility for the Programme of Practical Training lies with: <i>N. Dimakis (assisted by E. Kefalidou, M. Mouliou and E. Koumas).</i></p>
<p>OPEN TUTORIALS</p>	
<p>Open Tutorial</p>	<p>How to write papers. An introduction (Winter Semester)</p> <p>This open tutorial introduces students to the disciplines of writing seminar papers. The lessons are held in the “Computer Lab” of the Department of History and Archaeology (room 801). The participants will first learn how to choose their paper topic and ask their research questions; and then, how to find and organize their bibliography. (Regarding the bibliography, an additional three-hour Information Literacy Seminar is offered by the Library of the School of Philosophy.)</p>

Through short exercises in class, the tutorial will also examine the structure of papers (contents, prologue, introduction, main topic, conclusions, bibliography) and their documentation with references/footnotes.

e-class: ARCH554

Ch. Bali, 3 hours

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 History A* (winter semester)

Ancient Greek History in the Archaic and Classical periods: from the appearance of the polis to the end of the reign of Philip II of Macedonia

This course focuses on the development of the Greek world during the Archaic period, the appearance of the city-state, the evolution of legislation, colonization, tyranny, the transition to the Classical period, developments in mainland Greece, the Persian Wars, the Athenian empire and conflict with Sparta, the foundation of the 2nd Athenian League, the Spartan involvement in Boeotia and the final victory of Thebes, the Common Peace(s), the Social War and the appearance of a new power in the north: Philip II and the Macedonian kingdom. The course focuses on the most significant political events, as well as institutional, social and economic aspects of these two periods of Greek history.

e-class: PHIL2035

S. Psoma, 3 hours * The class is taught at the same time as II 10 Ancient History A of the Department of History and Archaeology

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

Introduction and Overview of Roman History from the Early Years to Diocletian

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:

The constitution, the political institutions and the social organization of Republican Rome.

The expansion of Rome in Italy and the Mediterranean Sea

The crisis of the Roman Republic

The establishment of the Augustan Principate

The administrative and social organization of the Roman Empire

The crisis of the 3rd century AD.

e-class: ARCH701

N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours * The class is taught at the same time as II 25 Ancient History C of the Department of History and Archaeology

- *Elective (limited selection)*

II 89 Ancient History (spring semester)

Introduction to Ancient Greek Epigraphy.

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

e-class: ARCH533

S. Aneziri, 3 hours

II13AT (KII03) Byzantine History* (spring semester)

Introduction to Byzantine History

Introduction to the history and culture of the Byzantine world. Byzantium through the ages: political ideology, constitution, major turning points, the geographical space and historical development, law, and society in the eleven centuries of the empire's life. The place of Byzantium on the international stage, the geopolitical changes and the geostrategy of the state. Characteristic accomplishments of Byzantine civilisation.

e-class: ARCH1225

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

e-class: ARCH267

Sp. Ploumidis, 3 hours

DEPARTMENT OF BYZANTINE LITERATURE AND FOLKLORE

- *Compulsory*

II13AT (MII03) Byzantine History* (spring semester)

Introduction to Byzantine History

Introduction to the history and culture of the Byzantine world. Byzantium through the ages: political ideology, constitution, major turning points, the geographical space and historical development, law, and society in the eleven centuries of the empire's life. The place of Byzantium on the international stage, the geopolitical changes and the geostrategy of the state. Characteristic accomplishments of Byzantine civilisation.

e-class: ARCH1225

M.-K. Ioannou, 3 hours

- *Elective (limited selection)*

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

Ancient Greek History in the Archaic and Classical periods: from the appearance of the polis to the end of the reign of Philip II of Macedonia

This course focuses on the development of the Greek world during the Archaic period, the appearance of the city-state, the evolution of legislation, colonization, tyranny, the transition to the Classical period, developments in mainland Greece, the Persian Wars, the Athenian empire and conflict with Sparta, the foundation of the 2nd Athenian League, the Spartan involvement in Boeotia and the final victory of Thebes, the Common Peace(s), the Social War and the appearance of a new power in the north: Philip II and the Macedonian kingdom. The course focuses on the most significant political events, as well as institutional, social and economic aspects of these two periods of Greek history.

e-class: PHIL2035

S. Psoma, 3 hours * The class is taught at the same time as II 10 Ancient History A of the Department of History and Archaeology

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

Introduction and Overview of Roman History from the Early Years to Diocletian

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:

The constitution, the political institutions and the social organization of Republican Rome.

The expansion of Rome in Italy and the Mediterranean Sea

The crisis of the Roman Republic

The establishment of the Augustan Principate

The administrative and social organization of the Roman Empire

The crisis of the 3rd century AD.

eclass: ARCH701

N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours * The class is taught at the same time as II 25 Ancient History C of the Department of History and Archaeology

II 89 Ancient History (spring semester)

Introduction to Ancient Greek Epigraphy.

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

History courses offered to other departments

e-class: ARCH533

S. Aneziri, 3 hours

MII04 Modern Greek History* (winter semester)

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

e-class: ARCH267

Sp. Ploumidis, 3 hours

DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS

- *Elective (limited selection)*

II 10Φ (ΓII01) Ancient History A* (winter semester)

Ancient Greek History in the Archaic and Classical periods: from the appearance of the polis to the end of the reign of Philip II of Macedonia

This course focuses on the development of the Greek world during the Archaic period, the appearance of the city-state, the evolution of legislation, colonization, tyranny, the transition to the Classical period, developments in mainland Greece, the Persian Wars, the Athenian empire and conflict with Sparta, the foundation of the 2nd Athenian League, the Spartan involvement in Boeotia and the final victory of Thebes, the Common Peace(s), the Social War and the appearance of a new power in the north: Philip II and the Macedonian kingdom. The course focuses on the most significant political events, as well as institutional, social and economic aspects of these two periods of Greek history.

e-class: PHIL2035

S. Psoma, 3 hours * The class is taught at the same time as II 10 Ancient History A of the Department of History and Archaeology

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

Introduction and Overview of Roman History from the Early Years to Diocletian

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:

The constitution, the political institutions and the social organization of Republican Rome.

The expansion of Rome in Italy and the Mediterranean Sea

The crisis of the Roman Republic

The establishment of the Augustan Principate

The administrative and social organization of the Roman Empire

The crisis of the 3rd century AD.

e-class: ARCH701

N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours * The class is taught at the same time as II 25 Ancient History C of the Department of History and Archaeology

II 89 Ancient History (spring semester)

Introduction to Ancient Greek Epigraphy.

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

e-class: ARCH533

S. Aneziri, 3 hours

II13AT (ΓΙΙ03) Byzantine History* (spring semester)

Introduction to Byzantine History

Introduction to the history and culture of the Byzantine world. Byzantium through the ages: political ideology, constitution, major turning points, the geographical space and historical development, law, and society in the eleven centuries of the empire's life. The place of Byzantium on the international stage, the geopolitical changes and the geostrategy of the state. Characteristic accomplishments of Byzantine civilisation.

History courses offered to other departments

e-class: ARCH1225

M.-K. Ioannou, 3 hours

ΓΙΙ04 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 examined. The political, institutional and intellectual history of Modern Greece in the nineteenth and the early twentieth century will also be overviewed.

e-class: ARCH267

Sp. Ploumidis, 3 hours

For the DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES

- *Compulsory*

74ΙΙ10AT Ancient History* (spring semester)

Ancient Greek History from the beginning until the Roman Imperial period

The course will focus on the main political events and the most significant constitutional, social and economic features of the various periods of Ancient Greek History.

e-class: ARCH1227

K. Fakkas, 3 hours

74ΙΙ13AT Byzantine History* (spring semester)

Introduction to Byzantine History

History courses offered to other departments

Introduction to the history and culture of the Byzantine world. Byzantium through the ages: political ideology, constitution, major turning points, the geographical space and historical development, law, and society in the eleven centuries of the empire's life. The place of Byzantium on the international stage, the geopolitical changes and the geostrategy of the state. Characteristic accomplishments of Byzantine civilisation.

e-class: ARCH1225

M.-K. Ioannou, 3 hours

II 88 Contemporary Greek Political History (winter semester)

The Greek Political System, 1929-1967

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.

e-class: ARCH271

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

- *Elective*

II 30 Early Modern Greek History II (spring semester)

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

Political environment, ideology, administrative institutions and ecclesiastical policy, social stratification and groupings, economic activities, cultural life.

e-class: ARCH330

K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours

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

The course discusses the postwar history of international relations, focusing on three processes: the Cold War, decolonization and European integration.

e-class: 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

The course will focus on the main political events and the most significant constitutional, social and economic features of the various periods of Ancient Greek History.

e-class: ARCH1227

K. Fakkas, 3 hours

73ΙΣΤ002 Byzantine History (winter semester)

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, including military and cultural interactions with neighbors.

e-class: ARCH1105

M.-C. Ioannou, 3 hours. The class is taught at the same time as Group B of II 13 Byzantine History A of the Department of History and Archaeology

73 ΙΥ 20 Modern Greek History * (winter semester)

This course covers the period from the Fall of Constantinople (1453) to the early decades of the modern Greek state. On the one hand, it aims to illustrate aspects pertaining to the socio-economic,

History courses offered to other departments

political and cultural characteristics of the population of the Greek peninsula in the period of Ottoman and Venetian rule. On the other hand, it will examine issues of the history of the modern Greek state, with particular emphasis on politics, ideology, economy and social structure.

e-class: ARCH909

E. Koumas, 3 hours

- *Elective*

II 30 Early Modern Greek History II (spring semester)

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

Political environment, ideology, administrative institutions and ecclesiastical policy, social stratification and groupings, economic activities, cultural life.

e-class: ARCH330

K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours

II 88 Contemporary Greek Political History (winter semester)

The Greek Political System, 1929-1967

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.

e-class: ARCH271

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

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

The course discusses the postwar history of international relations, focusing on three processes: the Cold War, decolonization and European integration.

e-class: ARCH114

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

For the DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

- *Elective*

67II 10AT Ancient History * (spring semester)

Ancient Greek History from the beginning until the Roman Imperial period

The course will focus on the main political events and the most significant constitutional, social and economic features of the various periods of Ancient Greek History.

e-class: ARCH1227

K. Fakkas, 3 hours

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

Introduction to the history and culture of the Byzantine world. Byzantium through the ages: political ideology, constitution, major turning points, the geographical space and historical development, law, and society in the eleven centuries of the empire's life. The place of Byzantium on the international stage, the geopolitical changes and the geostrategy of the state. Characteristic accomplishments of Byzantine civilisation.

e-class: ARCH1225

M.-K. Ioannou, 3 hours

II 30 Early Modern Greek History B (spring semester)

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

Political environment, ideology, administrative institutions and ecclesiastical policy, social stratification and groupings, economic activities, cultural life.

e-class: ARCH330

K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours

IY 20 Modern Greek History * (winter semester)

This course covers the period from the Fall of Constantinople (1453) to the early decades of the

History courses offered to other departments

modern Greek state. On the one hand, it aims to illustrate aspects pertaining to the socio-economic, political and cultural characteristics of the population of the Greek peninsula in the period of Ottoman and Venetian rule. On the other hand, it will examine issues of the history of the modern Greek state, with particular emphasis on politics, ideology, economy and social structure.

e-class: ARCH909

E. Koumas, 3 hours

II 88 Contemporary Greek Political History (winter semester)

The Greek Political System, 1929-1967

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.

eclass: ARCH271

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

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

The course discusses the postwar history of international relations, focusing on three processes: the Cold War, decolonization and European integration.

eclass: ARCH114

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

For the FACULTY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

- *Elective*

EEI01 Modern Greek History * (winter semester)

This course covers the period from the Fall of Constantinople (1453) to the early decades of the modern Greek state. On the one hand, it aims to illustrate aspects pertaining to the socio-economic,

History courses offered to other departments

political and cultural characteristics of the population of the Greek peninsula in the period of Ottoman and Venetian rule. On the other hand, it will examine issues of the history of the modern Greek state, with particular emphasis on politics, ideology, economy and social structure.

e-class: ARCH909

E. Koumas, 3 hours

For the FACULTY OF FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

- *Elective*

64679 Modern Greek History * (winter semester)

This course covers the period from the Fall of Constantinople (1453) to the early decades of the modern Greek state. On the one hand, it aims to illustrate aspects pertaining to the socio-economic, political and cultural characteristics of the population of the Greek peninsula in the period of Ottoman and Venetian rule. On the other hand, it will examine issues of the history of the modern Greek state, with particular emphasis on politics, ideology, economy and social structure.

e-class: ARCH909

E. Koumas, 3 hours

For the FACULTY OF GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

- *Elective*

IY 20 Modern Greek History * (winter semester)

This course covers the period from the Fall of Constantinople (1453) to the early decades of the modern Greek state. On the one hand, it aims to illustrate aspects pertaining to the socio-economic, political and cultural characteristics of the population of the Greek peninsula in the period of Ottoman and Venetian rule. On the other hand, it will examine issues of the history of the modern Greek state, with particular emphasis on politics, ideology, economy and social structure.

e-class: ARCH909

E. Koumas, 3 hours

II 13AT Byzantine History* (spring semester)

Introduction to Byzantine History

Introduction to the history and culture of the Byzantine world. Byzantium through the ages: political ideology, constitution, major turning points, the geographical space and historical development, law, and society in the eleven centuries of the empire's life. The place of Byzantium on the international stage, the geopolitical changes and the geostrategy of the state. Characteristic accomplishments of Byzantine civilisation.

e-class: ARCH1225

M.-K. Ioannou, 3 hours

II 30 Early Modern Greek History B (spring semester)

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

Political environment, ideology, administrative institutions and ecclesiastical policy, social stratification and groupings, economic activities, cultural life.

e-class: ARCH330

K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours

II 88 Contemporary Greek Political History (winter semester)

The Greek Political System, 1929-1967

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.

e-class: ARCH271

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

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

The course discusses the postwar history of international relations, focusing on three processes: the Cold War, decolonization and European integration.

History courses offered to other departments

eclass: ARCH114

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

For the FACULTY OF SPANISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

- *Compulsory*

72KOI 009 Modern Greek History * (winter semester)

This course covers the period from the Fall of Constantinople (1453) to the early decades of the modern Greek state. On the one hand, it aims to illustrate aspects pertaining to the socio-economic, political and cultural characteristics of the population of the Greek peninsula in the period of Ottoman and Venetian rule. On the other hand, it will examine issues of the history of the modern Greek state, with particular emphasis on politics, ideology, economy and social structure.

e-class: ARCH909

E. Koumas, 3 hours

For the DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- *Elective*

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

The course discusses the postwar history of international relations, focusing on three processes: the Cold War, decolonization and European integration.

eclass: ARCH114

E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours

2. ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART HISTORY COURSES

(All courses taught in Greek)

WINTER SEMESTER	
A. CORE COURSES	
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 eclass (ARCH284). Optional visits to museums and archaeological sites.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH284 Y. Papadatos, 3 hours</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>e-class: ARCH441 D. Plantzos, 3 hours</p>
IA 13 Byzantine Archaeology I	<p>Archaeology and Art of the Early Byzantine Period (4th – 7th centuries AD)</p> <p>Introduction to the (early)Byzantine Archaeology, from the first attempts to study the history of Christian art during the 19th and the early 20th centuries to the modern interdisciplinary research approaches and practices of the 21st century. Understanding of the basic principles and terms of the scientific field of Byzantine archaeology, as well as the methodological approach to Byzantine and especially Early Byzantine material remains. Study of the basic characteristics of Early Byzantine urban planning, secular and ecclesiastical architecture, monumental painting, architectural sculpture, miniature, and utilitarian</p>

	<p>pottery (4th – 7th centuries AD).</p> <p>e-class: ARCH1209 K. Th. Raptis, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 15 Art History I</p>	<p>The Art of the Renaissance (14th-16th c.)</p> <p>This course considers the transition from International Gothic and the “Maniera Greca” to a naturalistic depiction of the world (Pietro Cavallini, Giotto, Nicola Pisano). Lectures will survey painting, sculpture, and architecture in the major artistic centers of Italy (Florence, Rome, Venice, and Milan) during the 15th and 16th centuries. A short reference is made to the art in the Low Countries. The principles and ideas of Renaissance Humanism are discussed, and the rediscovery of the linear perspective that led to naturalism and faithful imitation of nature is discussed. Emphasis will also be placed on theoretical treatises of the Renaissance, notably those of Lorenzo Ghiberti, Leon Battista Alberti, Leonardo da Vinci, and Giorgio Vasari. The pictorial innovations in the context of the aesthetic code of the Maniera are also discussed.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH892 I. Assimakopoulou, 3 hours</p>
<p>B. OBLIGATORY SPECIALIZATION COURSES</p>	
<p>IA 26 Prehistoric Archaeology III</p>	<p>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>e-class: ARCH325 G. Vavouranakis, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 42 Archaeology of the Near East</p>	<p>Archaeology of the Near East</p> <p>This course provides an overview of the history and archaeology of the Near East from the late 3rd to the early 1st millennium B.C.</p>

	<p>Particular emphasis will be placed on Anatolia (Hittite Empire, Phrygia, Lydia), the Levant (Late Hittite, Aramaic, Philistine, Phoenician, and Israelite kingdoms, Canaanite archaeology, and the Assyrian expansion), and Egypt (Middle and New Kingdoms). Special attention will be given to Near Eastern textual references to the Aegean world, focusing on Hittite and Egyptian sources that mention Ahhiyawa, Keftiu, and Tanaja.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH275 K. Kopanias, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 108 Archaeology of the Roman Period</p>	<p>Introduction to the 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.</p> <p>The course includes a visit to the National Archaeological Museum (Collection of Sculptures).</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>e-class: ARCH274 St. Katakis, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 44 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. The lectures will be supplemented by visits to monuments and museums in Athens and Attica.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH649 and ARCH717</p>

A. Drandaki, G. Pallis, 3 hours

C. ELECTIVE COURSES

C1. SEMINARS

SA 111
Prehistoric
Archaeology

Critical (Re-) Interpretation of Ancient Funerary Data

This course focuses on the critical review and reinterpretation of archaeological burial data through the lens of major theoretical and methodological approaches in archaeological thought. Special emphasis is placed on how different archaeological «schools of thought» influence the interpretation of burial practices and the use of funerary data to explore the social, cultural, and ideological dimensions of past societies. The course is divided into two main parts. The first part introduces key theoretical frameworks and their interpretive foundations, examining how evolving theoretical paradigms shaped the study of burial assemblages and informed our understanding of identity, social status, symbolism, and metaphysical beliefs surrounding death. In the second part, students are expected to apply the theoretical insights gained, by conducting a critical analysis/re-interpretation of selected scholarly publications on burial contexts. Each student will choose a fundamental publication and prepare a research paper that highlights the theoretical background, methodological approach, and interpretive implications of the burial assemblage under study. This process includes in-class presentations, peer feedback, and group discussions aimed at fostering critical thinking, enhancing interpretive skills, and encouraging the practical application of theoretical models to archaeological data.

e-class: ARCH1208

C. Zikidi, 3 hours

SA 154
Prehistoric
Archaeology

Mycenaean art and archaeology

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

	<p>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>e-class: ARCH853 V. Petrakis, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 156 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. It will begin with a discussion of the kingdoms of Akkad and Ur III, followed by an examination of the major states of the Middle and Late Bronze Age in Anatolia, the Levant, and Egypt. The course will then analyze various aspects of the political organization and administration of the Neo-Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian, and Persian empires.</p> <p>e-Class: ARCH953 K. Kopanias, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 116 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 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>e-class: ARCH375 E. Platon, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 20 Classical Archaeology</p>	<p>Ancient Greek polis. An archaeological documentation</p> <p>The seminar examines the ancient Greek polis in its three-pronged nature: as an urban fortified center, within its surrounding territory, and as a politically organized entity. Specific examples of poleis are analyzed through evidence drawn from literary and epigraphic sources, numismatics, and archaeological findings.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH606 A. Sfyroera, 3 hours</p>

<p>SA 26 Classical Archaeology</p>	<p>Images of Greek Theater</p> <p>The seminar examines the “theatrical” iconography of Attic and South-Italian vases of the Late Archaic and Classical period. The stage production of the Greek theater consisted of a series of visual and verbal images that are forever lost. It seems, however, that several vase-painters were inspired by theatrical productions and created images that can help us restore certain elements of the three dramatic genres, i.e. tragedy, comedy and satyr-play. Moreover, in the corpus of the thousands of vase-paintings which depict mythological subjects, we can find information not only about the surviving but also about some lost plays, of which only the titles or some later short references are known to us today.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH420 Eur. Kefalidou, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 165 Classical Archaeology</p>	<p>The Archaeology of Death in the Hellenistic World</p> <p>The transformations introduced in the Hellenistic period (323-31BC) and the gradual urbanization of society resulted in the radical alteration of social life and dramatized an important part in the intensification of social differences. These developments are manifested in the funeral practices such as by the deposition of elaborate grave offerings in relatively few graves, the erection of lavish burial monuments, or the practice of extravagant burial rites side-by-side with their exact opposites, that is graves with few if any burial offerings, modest grave forms, rather simple burial rites, etc. Main aim of the seminar is to explore the archaeology of death in the period from the death of Alexander the Great (323BC) to the Battle of Actium (31BC). Deathscapes, grave types, and burial offerings and rituals, from a wide range of case studies (e.g. Aigai, Alexandria, Athens, Demetrias, Pella, Pergamon, Rhodes) are examined within their sociopolitical, economic and religious context.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH1022 N. Dimakis, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 166 Classical Archaeology</p>	<p>In-depth study of elements of ancient Greek architecture: (a) theatres, (b) fortifications</p> <p>The seminar focuses on two topics of ancient Greek architecture: (a) theatres and architectural spaces for viewing, listening and public assembly (including the typology of the <i>odeion</i>, <i>ekklesiasterion</i>, <i>bouleuterion</i> (council hall), and <i>telesterion</i> (hall of mysteries) and their related auxiliary structures), (b) fortification architecture. The period examined spans from approximately</p>

	<p>1100 BCE to the Hellenistic era. The analysis is enriched with references to the prehistory of the building types under study, as well as to their transformation during the Roman period, with an emphasis on modifications of pre-existing architectural complexes. The course explores the terminology, evolution of typology, layout and morphology, the guidelines according to Vitruvius, the aesthetic qualities, construction methods, as well as the related mechanical and technological equipment. It furthermore examines how these architectural types were integrated into the urban or sacred built environment, as well as the natural landscape. Special attention is given to the influence of intellectual, technological, military and political developments on the architectural expression of these structures, through representative, as well as specialized case studies.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH1205 D. Andrikou, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 142 Byzantine Archaeology</p>	<p>Pilgrimages and Pilgrimage Art in Byzantium</p> <p>The sacred sites of the new Christian religion constituted poles of attraction for pilgrims who traveled, often long distances, in order to come into direct physical contact with the places where the sacred acted or the heroes of Christianity were martyred and buried. The architecture of the buildings at pilgrimage sites, their decoration, the organization of the pilgrimage process and the mass production souvenirs that allowed the pilgrims to carry the blessing of the sacred space to their homelands will be the main axes to be explored in the seminar.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH1210 K. Th. Raptis, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 196 Byzantine Archaeology</p>	<p>Byzantine Manuscripts: fresh approaches, new questions</p> <p>Byzantine illuminated books are among the most significant legacies of Byzantium. Their production, which was extremely costly and time-consuming, required collaboration among patrons, writers, and miniaturists who often moved within the highest circles of Byzantine society and intellectual life. By the 14th and 15th centuries, manuscripts began attracting the attention of scholars and collectors of the early Renaissance. The study of these manuscripts started early, and the diverse approaches to their form, role, decoration, and use reflect the continual shifts in the overall perspective on Byzantine artistic production. In the first decades of the 21st century, new approaches and inquiries into the study of manuscripts coincided with the systematic digitization of large collections and the resulting democratization of access to a genre that previously required high costs and posed significant challenges for studying</p>

	<p>materials scattered across libraries, museums, and monasteries. The seminar will explore the history of research on Byzantine illustrated books, the most important categories, and new research tools for engaging with them, while the discussion will centre around emblematic manuscripts from various periods and with differing content.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH1180 A. Drandaki, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 197 Byzantine Archaeology</p>	<p>Architecture in Attica during the Ottoman period (1456-1830): secular and religious buildings</p> <p>During the period of Ottoman rule in Attica, architecture flourished, thanks to the special privileges that Athens acquired after its conquest. The Ottomans founded mosques and other buildings that served their needs. The Greek Orthodox population built a large number of churches and monasteries, which were heavily influenced by the earlier Byzantine tradition. Ottoman and Post-Byzantine architecture intersected here early on, creating a local Athenian idiom of church architecture, with a strong ottoman influence. The two communities also shared common types and forms in the architecture of their dwellings. The aim of this seminar is to examine this phenomenon through the surviving monuments and, at the same time, to train students in the methodology of studying historic buildings. The course includes visits to monuments in Athens and Attica.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH1176 G. Pallis, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 107 Art History</p>	<p>Methodology for Preparing a Research Paper in Art History</p> <p>The problem of writing and presenting a paper with topics from the History of Modern Greek or Modern European Art. To understand how the material is processed, issues of structure and content are given, while questions about references and bibliography are resolved.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH422 D. Pavlopoulos, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 108 Art History</p>	<p>Art and World War II</p> <p>On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the end of the World War II (1939-1945), this seminar examines the state of the visual arts during the war and the early post-war period. It focuses on artistic production and exhibitions in wartime Europe that highlighted experiences of violence, resistance and anti-fascist</p>

	<p>action, as well as works created by inmates in Nazi concentration camps. Special attention is given to the Greek case, including artworks produced during the Occupation and in the immediate post-war period, in which artists reflected on the traumatic occupation experiences, the Nazi atrocities, the Resistance and the Liberation. In parallel, the seminar examines the propaganda art exhibitions organized by the Nazi regime, as well as the large-scale looting and plundering of artworks both within Germany and across the occupied territories and war zones, along with the postwar restitution claims made by museums, institutions, and private individuals. Finally, the seminar explores how the trauma of World War II was expressed in the visual arts of the early postwar period in Europe, and how public monuments contributed to the construction of its cultural memory.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH1182 E. Alexaki, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 136 Museology</p>	<p>Museums in times of crisis: Management strategies, good practices</p> <p>The course draws on the current social reality as well as the conditions of operation and development of museums in Greece and internationally to highlight the social role of museums and their pivotal role in the formation of social practices, identities and ideologies. The advantages and disadvantages of the emerging new era of museums are studied, in the light of the new museum definition and the amended Code of Ethics of the International Council of Museums.</p> <p>The concept and experience of crisis management in museums (whether man-made or natural) is analysed and typical examples are studied. A part of the course focuses on the difficulties, challenges, opportunities and good practices that have emerged with the forced shift of museum operations digitally due to the pandemic. Most importantly, a number of other contemporary crises (environmental, economic, mental health crisis, the need to decolonize museum collections, political upheavals, war conflicts and social unrest, gender-based violence, risks to heritage protection, etc.) are studied and the policies and practices of museums to address them are commented on.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH802 M. Mouliou, 3 hours</p>
<p>C2. ELECTIVE (NON-SEMINAR) COURSES</p>	
<p>IA 150 Archaeology and</p>	<p>Archaeology and Archaeometry</p> <p>The subject of the course is the application of methods from the</p>

Archaeometry	<p>natural sciences for the study and analysis of archaeological materials and for answering archaeological questions related to the technology of production, and the exchange and trade of objects of the past material culture. Objects made of clay, stone, metal, and vitreous materials are examined. The basic elements and physical properties of raw materials, as well as the chain of production, are presented. The most important methods of physicochemical analysis and their results are discussed, along with case studies of analyses of objects from various prehistoric and historical periods.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH579 Y. Papadatos, P. Petridis, Eur. Kefalidou, 3 hours</p>
IA 154 Bioarchaeology	<p>Introduction to Bioarchaeology</p> <p>The course focuses on the study of human skeletal remains and the basic principles and methods of bioarchaeology, with an emphasis on the practical methodologies used from excavation to laboratory analysis. The aim of the course is to familiarise students with concepts and approaches related to (a) the study of human skeletal remains (e.g., biocultural approach), (b) excavation techniques (e.g., archaeoethanatology) and macroscopic study (e.g., determination of sex, age, and biological characteristics, paleopathology), (c) methods of molecular and microscopic analyses (e.g., isotopic analysis, archaeogenetic analysis, paleoparasitology), and (d) the relationship between humans and their environment (e.g., study of paleomobility, paleodemography). The course combines theoretical teaching and the study of examples with the aim of enhancing understanding of the interaction between biological and cultural factors in the study of human skeletal remains.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH1207 C. Zikidi, 3 hours</p>
IA 151 Prehistoric Archaeology	<p>The organization of the Mycenaean palace states</p> <p>This course moves across various topics in order to give an outline of the main features of the organizational structure and operation of Mycenaean palace states (c. 1400-1200 BCE). The first lectures aim to introduce students to the concept of the ‘palace’ as a Bronze Age Aegean institution, as well as in the main features of our singularly eloquent primary sources on Mycenaean palatial economy and politics: the Linear B records. We then proceed to a panoramic overview of Mycenaean economy emphasizing the eclectic nature of palatial intervention, the strategies of Mycenaean palatial action across space (‘geography’), as well as the development and establishment of palatial centres in various regions of the Mycenaean world.</p>

	<p>Lectures focus on areas where textual and archaeological evidence can be integrated in order to enhance our knowledge about these early Aegean institutions.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH852</p> <p>V. Petrakis, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 153 Prehistoric Archaeology</p>	<p>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>e-class: ARCH326</p> <p>G. Vavouranakis, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 146 Byzantine Archaeology</p>	<p>Early Byzantine Pottery</p> <p>Study of the ceramic artefacts, the production technology, the organization of the workshops and the distribution of Byzantine pottery. Emphasis will be given to Mediterranean productions of the Early Byzantine period. The historical, economic and social dimensions of the pottery will also be investigated.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH466</p> <p>P. Petridis, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 107 Basic Principles of Archaeological Conservation</p>	<p>Archaeological Conservation for Archaeologists</p> <p>This course focuses on the analysis of key issues in archaeological conservation, including the technologies used in the manufacture of various materials, as well as the packaging, transport, and safe storage of artefacts. Special attention is given to the ‘first aid’ measures necessary during excavations to ensure the safe recovery of fragile or heavily corroded objects.</p> <p>The course also addresses the protection of immovable archaeological finds and monuments, emphasizing the importance of integrating conservation efforts into both the organizational structure and the budget of excavation projects and related studies.</p>

	<p>Additionally, it explores widely used analytical methods and techniques in archaeometry that support modern archaeological and conservation practices.</p> <p>As part of the curriculum, students have the opportunity to volunteer in practical exercises within the Conservation Unit of the Museum of Archaeology and Art History. This internship significantly enhances students' experience in field and laboratory conservation techniques, critical analysis and research of archaeological finds in a professional museum environment.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH1185 M. Roggenbucke, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 43 In-Depth Courses in Archaeology and Art History</p>	<p>A. Ancient Greek Temples 8th - 1st c. BCE</p> <p>The course focuses on the study of ancient Greek temples from the 8th to the 1st century BCE with emphasis on the Archaic, Classical, and Late Classical periods. To support in-depth understanding of the subject, the course begins with an introductory overview of archaeological findings that illuminate the developmental trajectory leading up to the emergence of the architectural type of the ancient Greek temple. The course examines the terminology, typology and evolution of the principal architectural orders. Construction techniques are also explored. Most of the temples are studied, with emphasis on representative examples and specific case studies. The temple is approached both as a sacred structure and as the product of complex architectural planning, design, and aesthetic conception.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH1206 D. Andrikou, 3 hours</p> <p>B. Modern Greek Sculpture (19th century)</p> <p>Modern Greek sculpture is examined in relation to European sculpture. During the course, visits / guided tours to exhibitions and workshops will be organized. Written papers are optional.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH445 D. Pavlopoulos, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 159 Art History</p>	<p>Art in Europe, 1900-1945</p> <p>The course centers on the predominant trends in painting, sculpture, and architecture in Europe from the early years of the 20th century to the end of World War II. Artistic movements and trends such as Fauvism, Expressionism, Cubism, Futurism, Russian Avant-garde, Abstraction, Dada, Metaphysical Painting,</p>

	<p>Surrealism, New Objectivity and other interwar realisms, the Bauhaus School, and Architectural Modernism will be examined in the social, political, economic, and intellectual context of the period, alongside developments in science and technology. We explore the formal experimentations and artistic practices, the topics, the imperatives, but also the diversity, the complexity and the contradictions of the historical avant-gardes, the attempts to redefine the concept of the work of art, and the construction of the identity of the avant-garde artist. We comment on influential exhibitions and other art institutions of the period and their historical role.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH1089 E. Alexaki, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 190 Museology</p>	<p>Museum pedagogy: the museum as a place of learning and creativity</p> <p>Museums, as institutions that collect, curate, interpret and exhibit the material culture and the memory of each society, constitute a coherent field of intersection of many disciplines (archaeology, history, social anthropology, psychology, pedagogy, philosophy, etc.). Museums, in response to their broad educational and social mission, which aims at the essential understanding of the world and the qualitative change in the lives of citizens, make use of modern theoretical approaches to learning and progressive education and implement a variety of activities for different social and age groups (school groups, families with children, adult groups, groups with special social characteristics, etc.).</p> <p>The course aims to familiarise students with the theory and practice of learning through museums, by combining many different experiential exercises, visits to museums, group projects with plans to develop specific museum activities for different groups of citizens, etc.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH471 M. Mouliou, 3 hours</p>
<p>61 Practical Training for Students</p>	<p>Practical Training for Students</p> <p>This programme aims at acquainting students of our department 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 optional 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 two months. The programme is funded by the European Union and the Hellenic Republic (NSRF/ ΕΣΠΑ scheme).</p>

The academic responsibility for the Programme of Practical Training lies with:
V. Petrakis

SPRING SEMESTER

A. CORE COURSES

CODE – TITLE	DESCRIPTION
<p>IA 02 Prehistoric Archaeology I</p>	<p>Introduction to Aegean Prehistory The course aims at a general overview of Aegean prehistory from the Palaeolithic to the end of the Bronze Age. It focuses on the Greek Mainland and the islands, with the exception of Crete (although links with Cretan Bronze Age developments will be amply noted). The main emphasis will be on the main episodes in the development of Aegean cultures. Based on material culture, the basic features of hunter-gatherer communities, the transition to agropastoralism and their implications and the various Bronze Age archaeological cultures will be examined. Basic information on the architecture, pottery and other crafts of all phases are presented and discussed aiming at an understanding of social and economic organization. Special attention is given on the episode of Neolithisation, the evidence for cultural change, the effects of the ‘Minoanization’ phenomena and on the emergence and dominance of the Mycenaean culture during the last centuries of the 2nd millennium BC in most regions of the southern Aegean.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH925 V. Petrakis, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 10 Prehistoric Archaeology II</p>	<p>Minoan Archaeology 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>e-class: ARCH173 El. Platon, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 12 Classical Archaeology II</p>	<p>Archaeology of the Classical and Hellenistic Periods (480 B.C. – 1st century BC) 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</p>

	<p>on architecture and, as well as on pottery, especially of the classical period, painting and mosaics. The stages of evolution and the main artists are examined within the historical and social context of each era. Research problems and further study issues are identified. The course includes visits to archaeological sites and museums (Acropolis, Acropolis Museum and National Archaeological Museum. An optional, practical training in the Conservation Laboratory and the Museum of Cast of the Department is also offered by conservator M. Roggenbucke and sculptor L. Arachovitis.</p> <p>The course is supported by weekly optional tutorial classes on the topic of archaeological description of the classical and hellenistic pottery, with references to the typology of the vessels and their description. The tutorial classes entitled: “Archaeological description of classical and hellenistic pottery (e-class: ARCH779), are conducted under the supervision of Dr. Ph. Balla (Laboratory Teaching Staff) at the Museum of Archeology and Art History, on the second floor of the building.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH210 St. Katakis, 3 hours</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 of Byzantium’s diverse artistic expressions, will offer dating and classification criteria. The course will be supplemented by visits to Byzantine monuments and Museums in Attica and the Peloponnese.</p> <p>ARCH603 and 741 A. Drandaki, G. Pallis, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 16 Art History II</p>	<p>Baroque and Rococo Art & Architecture</p> <p>The course highlights the cultural, social, political, historical, and historiographical aspects of the prominent artistic trends in European art from the late 16th to the 18th century. The material primarily follows a historical sequence, allowing students to trace the main artistic developments. Parallel narratives enable a comparative exploration of the artistic production in important artistic centers. The characteristics of Baroque art are examined,</p>

	<p>as manifested in various regions such as Italy, France, Spain, Flanders, the Netherlands, German-speaking countries, and England. Employing diverse methodological approaches, including formal analysis, iconography-iconology, social history, feminism, artworks as objects of memory, and material culture, students acquire the skills to engage with complex works of painting, sculpture, and architecture. They also gain an understanding of the function and role of these artworks within their broader social, political, and cultural contexts.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH891 I. Assimakopoulou, 3 hours</p>
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B. OBLIGATORY SPECIALIZATION COURSES

<p>IA 21 Topography Architecture Town planning</p>	<p>Monumental topography of Athens during the ancient and early Byzantine times.</p> <p>– A brief introduction to the geology and history of Athens, the course and remains of its fortification walls in different eras, along with a thorough presentation of the archaeological sites of the Acropolis and its South Slope, the Ancient and Roman Agoras, the Kerameikos and the Olympieion. The course examines the basic features of the man-made environment of Athens, the changes on the topography and urban development of the city during the late antiquity, the rearrangement of the city fabric following the gradual dominance of Christianity and the new role of cities during the Byzantine period.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH682 and ARCH358 Chr. Kanellopoulos - P. Petridis, 3 hours</p>
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<p>IA 31 Classical Archaeology III</p>	<p>A. Greek Monumental Painting</p> <p>Survey of Greek monumental painting from the Archaic to the Early Imperial Period. Surviving works from the Greek and the Hellenistic world, as well as their reflections on Roman art. Sources and methodology, iconography and subject-matter, developments and breakthroughs, masters and their oeuvres, Greco-Roman aesthetics and criticism.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH 561 D. Plantzos, 3 hours</p> <p>B. Iconography and Visual Narration, 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</p>
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	<p>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 in-class presentation.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH 963 Eur. Kefalidou, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 103 Excavation and Archaeological Record Processing - Museology</p>	<p>Excavation and Archaeological Record Processing – Museology This course is about archaeological fieldwork, excavation in particular, as well as key principles of archaeological resources management in the museum. The main concepts and methods examined include archaeological context, sites, stratigraphy, and documentation of excavation data. Also, the course deals with basic principles of (a) archaeological conservation and first aid on site, (b) post-excavation study and processing of archaeological finds, and (c) exhibition of finds and museology. The course includes</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 Art History 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>Bibliography, images and handouts can be downloaded from e-class.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH492. Y. Papadatos, G. Vavouranakis, M. Mouliou, M. Roggenbucke, 3 hours.</p>
<p>IA 29 Art History</p>	<p>European and Modern Greek Art (19th century) Movements and artists of the 19th century in Europe and Greece are examined. Paintings, sculptures, and prints of the period are presented. Furthermore, the echoes of European trends in the art of modern Greek art are analyzed. The technocritical approaches of creators and works are also studied.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH971 D. Pavlopoulos, 3 hours</p>
<p>C. ELECTIVE COURSES</p> <p>C1. SEMINARS</p>	
<p>SA 155</p>	<p>Prehistoric Archaeology: The archaeology of Cyprus</p>

**Prehistoric
Archaeology**

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. Knowledge of English is necessary, knowledge of French is desirable. Compulsory attendance of four extra lectures on the Archaeology of Cyprus, written essays and their oral presentation. The seminar is taught with the assistance of I. Voskos, post-doctoral researcher of Prehistoric Archaeology.

e-class ARCH924
G. Vavouranakis, 3 hours

**SA 158
Prehistoric
Archaeology**

Neolithic Material Culture and Society

The wealth of material culture evidence from Neolithic communities in the Aegean has been the subject of both specialized studies and broader synthetic works, at least over the past fifty years. The Neolithic period, extending from the early 7th to the end of the 4th millennium BCE, constitutes a particularly significant part of so-called "Prehistory". This seminar course is based on an overview (with specific thematic focal points) of aspects of the archaeological evidence associated with different dimensions of material culture, such as settlement patterns, the organization and use of space, burial practices, various sectors of economic activity, and ideological expressions as reflected in the material record, as well as the presence and development of Neolithic communities in different regions of the Aegean.

The range and diversity of issues addressed supports the assignment of seminar paper topics to students. The course is divided into two parts. In the first part, through a combination of discussion and brief surveys of the material, the main directions of research are examined, with particular emphasis on interpretative approaches to the archaeological data, illustrated through selected examples and case studies. In the second part, participants are expected to address the issues outlined above through the preparation and presentation of their assigned seminar papers. The preparation of short written papers and their oral presentation is compulsory.

e-class ARCH1231
A. Gerochristou, 3 hours

<p>SA 22 Prehistoric Archaeology</p>	<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>Minoan Religion</p> <p>The seminar will be followed by tutorial exercises offered by dr. Alexandra Sfyroera.</p> <p>e-class ARCH356 E. Platon, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 16 Archaeology of the Near East</p>	<p>Systems and Networks in Crisis: Processes of Collapse and Reconstruction in the Near East and Cyprus during the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age</p> <p>This seminar examines the phenomena of system and network collapse and reconstruction during the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (ca. 3000–600 B.C.). Special emphasis will be placed on the critical evaluation of Network Theory and Systems Collapse Theory, approached through the available textual and archaeological evidence. Various cases of collapse and reconstruction in Anatolia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Levant, and Cyprus will be studied, focusing on a series of crisis periods spanning the third, second, and early first millennia B.C.</p> <p>e-Class: ARCH1173 K. Kopanias, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 61 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>e-class: ARCH617 Chr. Kanellopoulos, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 173 Classical Archaeology</p>	<p>Burial customs in 5th c. BCE Athens</p> <p>By studying the «Athenian» burial practices as these are traced in the landscape of death, the location of cemeteries, the burial rites,</p>

	<p>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 the Athenian burial rituals as well as the impact sociopolitical circumstances , the students will be able to approach ancient Greek society through its burials.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH1065 N. Dimakis, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 162 Classical Archaeology</p>	<p>Honorary monuments and statues in the Hellenistic and Roman times.</p> <p>The subject of the seminar is the study of the use of sculptural works in honorary monuments of the period from the late 4th century BC until the end of the ancient world. The form and iconography of the honorary statues will be explored, as well as the messages that the commissioners – who were they? - and artists wanted to transmit through them. Emphasis will be given to the comparison of Greek, 'Eastern' and Roman traditions and practices during this first period of 'globalisation'.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH704 St. Katakis, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 19 Byzantine Archeology</p>	<p>Byzantine Archaeology: from the Pagan city to the Christian city</p> <p>The seminar traces the profound philosophical, political and social changes that took place from the 3rd to the 7th century AD throughout the empire, and especially the changes observed in the urban fabric due to the prevalence of Christianity.</p> <p>Seminar with compulsory attendance and preparation and presentation of an individual written essay</p> <p>e-class: ARCH1175 P. Petridis, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA 106 Art History</p>	<p>From the Romanesque Art to the Gothic Magnificence, 1050-1500</p> <p>This seminar will provide an overview of works of art made in the period from 1050-1500, examining also the ideas that shaped the Romanesque and Gothic styles. Romanesque art, one of the great non-naturalistic artistic movements, was the dominant style in Europe from the mid-11th century to the late 12th century. The basic characteristics of Romanesque architecture and sculpture emerged primarily in France, England, and Italy. From the 12th century, a dazzling new style of art and architecture, the Gothic, first appeared in France and then spread throughout much of Europe. The introduction of pointed arches transformed</p>

	<p>architecture, particularly in the North, where gothic buildings continued to be built at least until the 16th c. Elaborate decorative forms developed in the late 14th c, in the works of sculptors and painters working in the courts of France, Burgundy, and Flanders. Thus, the International Gothic style spread, mainly through illuminated manuscripts (the Limbourg brothers), almost throughout Europe, coexisting with the new Early Renaissance style of the 15th century.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH1029 I. Assimakopoulou, 3 hours</p>
<p>SA135 Museology</p>	<p>Collections and collectors: how people and objects connect</p> <p>This course focuses on the past and present of collecting practice, poetics and politics, on the ways collections are formed, on the interpretation of collections and their multiple values. A number of important questions are explored: a) why, how and what do people and societies collect in different eras; b) how does collecting shape personal and collective identities; c) how different interpretations about the collections affect the understanding of the world around us.</p> <p>Following interdisciplinary approaches in the study of collecting, a number of selected examples of collections and collectors (both in institutional and personal contexts) are studied in depth. Students are assigned individual essays which will be presented orally and in written.</p> <p>The seminar includes museum visits relevant to the subject matter as well as discussions with collectors. Students are encouraged to study collecting habits and practices within their own social circles as a way to understand theories in a more experiential way.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH559 M. Mouliou, 3 hours</p>
<p>C2. ELECTIVE (NON-SEMINAR) COURSES</p>	
<p>IA 124 Prehistoric Archaeology</p>	<p>Neolithic Archaeology</p> <p>The course focuses on the study of the archaeological evidence during the Neolithic period, which in the Aegean extends from the early 7th to the end of the 4th millennium BCE. This elective, non-seminar course is based on a synthetic overview of the archaeological evidence, with specific thematic emphases on settlement patterns, spatial organization, burial practices, and the Neolithic economy. The latter includes the process of “Neolithization” and the role of households as economic units, both in terms of agro-pastoral production and the development</p>

	<p>of craft activities (such as the use of clay, stone, and other materials, including certain metals toward the end of the period), as well as other forms of expression identifiable in the material record (figurines, ceramic decoration, mortuary practices, and evidence for large-scale consumption).</p> <p>In relation to these categories of material evidence, particular traits or “idioms” indicate local developments or cultural sequences characterizing specific or broader regions of the Aegean (mainland Greece, Crete, and the island world). The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the relevant archaeological material and with current research approaches. The course combines theoretical perspectives with surveys of archaeological evidence, providing a solid foundation for the study of Neolithic communities.</p> <p>e-class ARCH1230 A. Gerochristou, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 112 Classical Archaeology</p>	<p>Attic Red-figure Pottery of the Archaic Period</p> <p>The course presents and comments on the manufacturing techniques, shapes, uses, trade and iconography of Archaic Attic red-figure pottery (c. 530 BC – c. 480/470 BC). Particular emphasis is placed on the methodology of 'reading' the images, i.e. on understanding the visual narration which is very different from storytelling through the written or spoken word. At the same time, by following the work of the most important vase painters and their workshops in a chronological order we point out the various relations with the social, economic and political conditions of the Archaic era.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH437 Eur. Kefalidou, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 143 Byzantine Archaeology</p>	<p>Byzantine Black Sea (Thrace – Crimaea – Georgia – Pontus): Topography and Monuments</p> <p>The Black Sea was one of the seas of Byzantium, as much of its coastline was under its rule for centuries, while Byzantine civilization had a profound influence on the region, beyond the borders of the empire. The coasts of Thrace, Crimea and the northern shores of Asia Minor, preserve a large number of monuments from this period, in some of which Byzantine art met with the culture of neighboring peoples such as the Armenians and the Seljuks. The kingdoms of Bulgaria and Georgia adopted Byzantine culture to a large extent and made significant achievements in many areas. The aim of this course is to introduce students in the monumental topography of the Byzantine Black Sea and the cultural environment created on its shores.</p> <p>Optional visits to museums in Athens.</p>

	<p>e-class: ARCH604 G. Pallis, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 184 Byzantine Archaeology</p>	<p>Topography of Byzantine Thessalonica (4th -15th centuries) The course examines the urban development of Thessalonica from the abolishment of the Roman tetrarchy in the early 4th century, to the first decades after the Ottoman conquest, in 1430. It discusses the gradual transformation of the urban landscape of Thessalonica, from a Roman tetrarchic provincial capital, into a Christian Early Byzantine metropolis and ultimately to the most important, after Constantinople, urban center of Byzantium, which evolved into an important commercial and transit center of the state's European lands, a stronghold of urban monasticism and ultimately an artistic center of the Palaeologan Renaissance, developing its own artistic tradition. In this context, on the basis of archaeological data and written sources, the course examines the organization of the urban fabric, and presents in detail the architecture and monumental decoration of the still standing Byzantine monuments as well as the architectural remains of secular and ecclesiastical structures, which have been documented in excavations.</p> <p>e-class: ARC1211 K. Th. Raptis, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 17 Art History</p>	<p>Introduction to Art History and its Methods The course introduces students to the fundamental methodological approaches used in the study of works of art, explores their functions across historical and cultural contexts, and examines key terms and concepts of Art History. It provides a concise survey of the field's development from its emergence as an autonomous academic discipline in the 19th century to its contemporary transformations. Emphasis is placed on both the historical context of major artistic movements -from the late Middle Ages through the 20th century- and the historiographical frameworks through which these movements have been interpreted and canonized.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH387 D. Pavlopoulos, E. Alexaki, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 131 Art History</p>	<p>History of Greek Printmaking (19th and 20th c.) This course examines the teaching of the printmaking course in the Royal Technical University and the Athens School of Fine Arts, as well as the teachers and students at these institutions. A distinction is made between the craftsman and the artist printmaker, printmaking works are analyzed, the applied role of</p>

	<p>printmaking is mentioned, its connection with typography is highlighted, the impact of its themes on social classes and its role in shaping historical reality are investigated. Visits to relevant exhibitions, as well as to workshops of contemporary Greek printmakers, are included.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH422 D. Pavlopoulos, 3 hours</p>
<p>IA 160 Art History</p>	<p>The Art of the Post-War Era: from Modern to Contemporary Art The course examines major international art movements and trends from end of WWII through the mid-1970s. New trends in abstraction, new figurative movements, various manifestations of pop art, minimalist and conceptual art, art of «institutional critique» new hybrid, and intermedia artistic genres (environments, installations, performance art, happenings) will be examined within the historical context of postwar reconstruction, the Cold War, the student movement, the feminist and other social movements. In parallel, we explore the place of “classic modernism” in art historical narratives of the early postwar period. We investigate points of transition from modern to contemporary art, exploring both continuities and ruptures. We also consider the theoretical discourse that developed alongside the artistic movements of the period and its impact on their reception. We emphasize the centrality of the institutional framework of the arts in shaping and understanding artistic production during this time.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH1093 E. Alexaki, 3 hours</p>
<p>II 89 Ancient History</p>	<p>Introduction to Ancient Greek Epigraphy The course aims at familiarizing students with interpretative methods in ancient Greek epigraphy. Basic categories of Greek private and public inscriptions are examined, such as decrees, laws, epistles, edicts, honorary and funeral inscriptions. Epigraphical sources will be approached in close inter-relationship with literary sources and historical events, as well as with questions of topography and of prosopography. The seminar includes visits to the Epigraphical Museum.</p> <p>e-class: ARCH533 S. Aneziri, 3 hours</p>
<p>61 Practical Training for Students</p>	<p>Practical Training for Students This programme aims at acquainting students of our department with the physical locations of their future professional work and to create an interaction between academic education and relevant</p>

services. Participation in the programme is optional 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 two months. The programme is funded by the European Union and the Hellenic Republic (NSRF/ ΕΣΠΑ scheme).

e-class: ARCH739

The academic responsibility for the Programme of Practical Training lies with: V. Petrakis