

Distribution of Courses

To obtain a degree, students are required to successfully complete 44 three-hour courses, which correspond to 132 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, 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 **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 x 3 teaching hours = 33 teaching hours = 60 ects credits

(9 courses from the Faculty of Philology x 5 or 6 ects credits and 2 courses from the Faculty of Pedagogy x 6 ects credits respectively).

b) Core courses:

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

More specifically:

History courses:

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

Archaeology and Art History courses:

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

c) Elective core course

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

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

a)

History majors:

8 Mandatory specialization courses × 3 t.h. = 24 t.h and 48 ects credits (8 courses × 6 ects credits)	6 Elective specialization courses × 3 t.h. = 18 t.h. and 36 ects credits (6 courses × 6 ects credits)
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Archaeology and Art History majors:

8 Mandatory specialization courses × 3 t.h. = 24 t.h and 48 ects credits (8 courses × 6 ects credits)	6 Elective specialization courses × 3 t.h. = 18 t.h. and 36 ects credits (6 courses × 6 ects credits)
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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	60
	Core courses	18	54	90
	Elective Core course	1	3	6
Specialization	Mandatory Specialization courses	8	24	48
	Elective Specialization courses	6	18	36
Total		44	132	240 ects credits

Courses on offer

Teaching hours and ects credits per course are as follows:

MANDATORY FOR BOTH MAJORS

a)

<i>Base courses</i>	<i>t.h.</i>	<i>ects credits</i>
(11 courses)		
FA03 Ancient Greek Literature I	3	5
FA04 Ancient Greek Literature II	3	5
FA27 Ancient Greek Literature III	3	6
FA07 Ancient Greek Literature IV or FG07 Linguistics	3	6
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	6
TEK301 Education I	3	6
TEK303 Education II	3	6
Total	33	60

b)

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

Distribution of courses and credits

<i>History core courses</i>	<i>t.h.</i>	<i>ects credits</i>
II 04 Introduction to Historical Studies	3	5
II 10 Ancient History I	3	5
II 11 Ancient History II	3	5
II 13 Byzantine History I	3	5
II 21 Byzantine History II	3	5
II 12 Medieval History of Western Europe 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	45

<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	6

Distribution of courses and credits

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 Early Modern European History II	3	6
II 24 History of the Ottoman Empire	3	6
II 84 History of the Post-War World	3	6
Total	24	48

Elective courses

History majors are required to attend six (6) specialization elective courses, including at least two seminars. Each elective course (whether seminar or non-seminar) is equivalent to 3 teaching hours per week and 6 ects credits. As a result, the total ects credits of all elective History courses correspond to 36.

A) Seminars	<i>t.h.</i>	<i>Ects credits</i>
SI 38 Ancient History	3	6
SI 71 Ancient History (Roman Era)	3	6
SI 95 Ancient History	3	6
SI 83 Byzantine History	3	6
SI 161 Byzantine History	3	6
SI 106 Medieval European History	3	6
SI 55 Early Modern European History	3	6
SI 02 Modern European History	3	6
SI 231 Modern European History	3	6
SI 155 Early Modern Greek History	3	6
SI 166 Ottoman History	3	6
SI 142 Modern and Contemporary History	3	6
SI 23 Modern Greek History	3	6

B) Elective (non-seminar) courses	<i>t.h.</i>	<i>Ects credits</i>
II 89 Ancient History	3	6
II 91 Ancient History	3	6
II 133 Byzantine History	3	6
II 134 Byzantine History	3	6
II 22 Medieval History of Western Europe II	3	6
II 119 Medieval History of Western Europe	3	6

Distribution of courses and credits

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 104 Early Modern Greek History	3	6
II 126 Modern Greek History	3	6
II 137 Modern Greek History	3	6
II 138 Modern and Contemporary Greek History	3	6
II 150 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	6
Total	24	48

Elective courses

Archaeology and Art History majors are required to attend six (6) specialization elective courses, including at least two seminars. Each elective course (whether seminar or non-seminar) is equivalent to 3 teaching hours per week and 6 ects credits. As a result, the total ects credits of all elective Archaeology and Art History courses correspond to 36.

Distribution of courses and credits

A) Seminars	t.h.	c.
SA 22 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	6
SA 116 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	6
SA 122 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	6
SA 154 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	6
SA 155 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	6
SA 16 Archaeology of the Near East	3	6
SA 192 Archaeology of the Near East	3	6
SA 20 Classical Archaeology	3	6
SA 26 Classical Archaeology	3	6
SA 61 Classical Archaeology	3	6
SA 160 Classical Archaeology	3	6
SA 165 Classical Archaeology	3	6
SA 167 Classical Archaeology	3	6
SA 173 Classical Archaeology	3	6
SA 19 Byzantine Archaeology	3	6
SA 143 Byzantine Archaeology	3	6
SA 144 Byzantine Archaeology	3	6
SA 145 Byzantine Archaeology	3	6
SA 135 Museology	3	6
SA 136 Museology	3	6

B) Elective (non-seminar) courses	t.h.	Ects credits
IA 150 Archaeology and Archaeometry	3	6
IA 43 (I-II) In-Depth Courses in Archaeology and Art History	3	6
IA 152 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	6
IA 153 Prehistoric Archaeology	3	6
IA 64 Classical Archaeology	3	6
IA 144 Byzantine Archaeology	3	6
IA 146 Byzantine Archaeology	3	6
IA 107 Basic Principles of Archaeological Conservation	3	6
IA 17 Art History	3	6
IA 131 Art History	3	6
IA 159 Art History	3	6
IA 106 Museology	3	6
IA 190 Museology	3	6
II 89 Ancient History	3	6
61 PrAsk (Practical Training of the students)		6

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 courses. Students should make sure that the courses they select will enable them to complete 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
II 04 Introduction to Historical Studies	The course aims to familiarize students with the fundamental concepts of historical studies, including time, space, historical events, sources, structures, historical explanation, and interpretation, as well as with the discipline's methodology, such as the selection, use, comparison, juxtaposition, and evaluation of sources, archival research, periodization, different types of historical writing, and bibliographical research. It also introduces students to current debates in the field and to recent developments in historical research. The course examines the historical formation of historical studies, their current position within the humanities and social sciences, and key moments in the development of historiography. A core component of the course is the study of different kinds of historical sources, their critical interpretation, and the basic techniques of historical research and academic writing. <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> <i>e-class: ARCH508</i> <i>D. Lampropoulou, 3 hours</i>
II 10 Ancient History I	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.

	<i>e-class: ARCH1241</i> <i>S. Psoma, 3 hours</i>
II 13 Byzantine History I	Byzantine History from the 4th to the 11th Century The course explores the fundamental structures of the Byzantine state (political ideology, state institutions, and administrative organization). It also examines key developments in the political, social, religious, economic, and cultural history of the empire during the period under study. The aim of the course is to analyze the gradual transformation of the Roman state of Late Antiquity into the Byzantine Empire of the Middle Ages, with its new structures and broader identity. Within this framework, the main political developments as well as the internal social changes from the 4th to the 11th centuries will be analyzed. In parallel, a methodological approach and analysis of selected primary sources from the period will be undertaken. <i>e-class: ARCH822</i> <i>M. Lykaki, 3 hours</i>
II 17 Early Modern Greek History I	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. <i>e-class: ARCH303</i> <i>V. Seirinidou, 3 hours</i>
B. OBLIGATORY SPECIALIZATION COURSES	
II 29 Methodological Problems of History	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 historians? <i>e-class: ARCH510</i> <i>V. Karamanolakis, 3 hours</i>
II 25 Ancient History III	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. <i>e-class: ARCH701</i> <i>N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours</i>
II 19 Early Modern European History II	Early Modern Western Societies (16th – 18th centuries) 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. <i>e-class: ARCH100</i> <i>C. Gaganakis, 3 hours</i>
II 31 Modern Greek History II	Greece in the first half of the 20th century 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 phenomena 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.

	<i>e-class: ARCH304</i> <i>Sp. Ploumidis, 3 hours</i>
II 03 Introduction to World History	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. The course will place great emphasis on geography and knowledge of the world map. <i>e-class: ARCH309</i> <i>E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours</i>
C. ELECTIVE COURSES	
C1. SEMINARS	
SI 38 Ancient History	Aspects of society and institutions in the ancient Greek world The aim of the seminar is to examine issues relating to ancient Greek societies and their institutional framework. In particular, it will explore questions relating to: - <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 Topics will be approached using written evidence (literary sources, inscriptions) supported by archaeological evidence. <i>e-class: ARCH1069</i> <i>S. Aneziri, 3 hours</i>
SI 71 Ancient History (Roman Era)	Sources on the Greek polis in the Roman Period 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:

	- 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 <i>e-class: ARCH706</i> <i>N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours</i>
SI 161 Byzantine History	Center and Peripheries of Power in Byzantium (5th–11th c.) 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). <i>e-class: ARCH769</i> <i>K. Nikolaou, 3 hours</i>
SI 106 Medieval European History	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 an eating disorder. <i>e-class: ARCH1189</i> <i>N. Giantsi-Meletiadi, 3 hours</i>
SI 55 Early Modern European History	Hunting Witches in the West, 1550-1750 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. <i>e-class: ARCH111</i> <i>C. Gaganakis, 3 hours</i>
SI 02 Modern European History	European Cities, 19th–20th century 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 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.

	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. <i>e-class: ARCH756</i> <i>K. Raptis, 3 hours</i>
C2. ELECTIVE (NON-SEMINAR) COURSES	
II 123 Ottoman History	The Islamic World: From its Beginnings to the 14th Century 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. <i>e-class: ARCH1199</i> <i>Ş. Ilıcak, 3 hours</i>
II 140 Modern European History	History of childhood and youth in modern Europe 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 16th century onwards with an emphasis on the 18th, the 19th and the early 20th centuries, and with extended references to 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.

	<i>e-class:</i> ARCH481 <i>M. Papathanassiou</i>, 3 hours
II 142 Modern European History	The European economy from the late 19th till the end of the 20th century 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. <i>e-class:</i> ARCH755 <i>K. Raptis</i>, 3 hours
II 137 Modern Greek History	Aspects of the history of the ‘Megali Idea’ of the Hellenic nation and the Eastern Question (1827-1923) 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). 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. <i>e-class:</i> ARCH1137

	<i>A. Antonopoulos, 3 hours</i>
II 88 Contemporary Greek Political History	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. 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. <i>e-class ARCH271</i> <i>E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours</i>
61 Practical Training for Students	Practical Training for Students 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). <i>e-class: ARCH739</i> The academic responsibility for the Programme of Practical Training lies with: V. Petrakis

SPRING SEMESTER	
A. CORE COURSES	
CODE – TITLE	DESCRIPTION
II 11 Ancient History II	Hellenistic times The course brings students into contact with issues of political, social and economic history, as well as with institutional issues and religious and cultural phenomena of the period from Alexander to the political end of the Hellenistic world (336-30 BC). <i>e-class: ARCH538</i> <i>S. Aneziri, 3 hours</i>
II 21 Byzantine History II	History of the Byzantine State, 1081-1453 This course is an introduction to the Late Byzantine period through the following thematic units: geographic space and key events; the place of Byzantium on the international scene; the evolution of the Byzantine society; the social and ethnic groups in Constantinople during the Comnenian and the Palaiologan period; cultural life and the Byzantine collective identity; occultism; heresies; astrology and idolatrous beliefs; the state apparatus and court offices; the economy <i>e-class: ARCH357</i> <i>S. Mergiali-Sahas, 3 hours</i>
II 12 Medieval History of Western Europe I	Introduction to the Medieval History of Europe The course examines the formation and evolution of the Medieval world throughout the European continent, from the fall of the Roman empire and the foundation of the Germanic (“barbarian”) kingdoms to the Renaissance and the transition to the Early Modern Era. The aim is to familiarize the students with the most important historical developments and turning points from the 5th to the 15th c., while helping them understand the main institutional, social, cultural and economic characteristics of medieval Europe and the way they evolved over time. The topics examined include, among others: the Germanic and Arab conquests, the “Carolingian Renaissance”, feudalism, the evolution of ecclesiastical and secular power and the tensions between them, the Crusades, the growth of towns and commerce, the importance of castles

	and cathedrals, the 14th-century crisis, the Hundred Years War and the Renaissance. <i>e-class: ARCH1086</i> <i>N. Chrissis, 3 hours</i>
II 14 Modern European History I	Introduction to the History of Modern Europe, 1789-1989 The course examines the most important aspects of the economic, social and political history of Europe from the French Revolution to the collapse of the communist regimes in Eastern Europe Group A (last names A-Ma): <i>e-class: ARCH480</i> <i>M. Papathanassiou, 3 hours</i> Group B (last names Me-Omega): <i>e-class: ARCH120</i> <i>K. Raptis, 3 hours</i>
II 18 Modern Greek History I	State and Society in Greece (19th-early 20th century) This course introduces students to the main political, social, and cultural developments that characterized the first century of Greece as an independent state, from 1830 until the first decades of the twentieth century, when the country entered a new phase both nationally and internationally. We will examine the formation of political forces and the construction of political institutions; the history of social relations and social classes; the evolution of towns and cities and the urban network they formed; the social and productive organization of the countryside; the role of the shipping sector; the first attempts at industrial development; the growth of educational institutions; the workings of national ideology; and contemporary intellectual and ideological currents. These subjects will be situated within their broader European and Balkan contexts. <i>e-class: ARCH353</i> <i>D. Lampropoulou, 3 hours</i>
B. OBLIGATORY SPECIALIZATION COURSES	
II 30 Early Modern Greek	History of the Greek Territories during the Venetian Period (13th-18th centuries)

History II	Political environment, ideology, administrative institutions and ecclesiastical policy, social stratification and groupings, economic activities, cultural life. <i>e-class: ARCH330</i> <i>K. Konstantinidou, 3 hours</i>
II 24 History of the Ottoman Empire	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. <i>e-class: ARCH1200</i> <i>Ş. Ilıcak, 3 hours</i>
II 84 History of the Post-War World	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. <i>e-class: ARCH114</i> <i>E. Hatzivassiliou, 3 hours</i>
C. ELECTIVE COURSES	
C1. SEMINARS	
SI 95 Ancient History	Sources for Ancient Greek History 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. <i>e-class: ARCH1239</i> <i>S. Psoma, 3 hours</i>
SI 83 Byzantine History	The era of Justinian and his successors (6th century) The Age of Justinian marks a remarkable period in Byzantine history. During our seminar, we first examine Byzantine political ideology and the form of government as factors that shaped the policies of Justinian and his successors. Furthermore, the course explores the domestic and foreign policies of the sixth-century emperors and their impact on institutions, law, and social processes. Special emphasis will be placed on: The international environment, the plague epidemic of 542 (Plague of Justinian), demographic shifts, gender roles, diplomacy, the policies of Justinian's successors. These issues illuminate deeper facets of the sixth century and outline the defining characteristics that mark the end of the so-called Early Byzantine period. Within this seminar, students are expected to engage in a creative reading of historical events, delve deeper into a topic of their choice, and compose a research paper under the guidance of the instructor. <i>e-class: ARCH823</i> <i>M. Lykaki, 3 hours</i>
SI 155 Early Modern Greek History	Aspects of the Life of the "Crowd" in the Early Modern Greek World (15th – early 19th century) The aim of the seminar is to explore aspects of the lives of the lower social classes in the Greek regions under Ottoman rule, focusing on key themes such as labor, mentalities, living conditions, and protest. The seminar will examine the organization of work in both urban and rural settings, patterns of settlement and mobility, as well as issues related to mentalities and beliefs (religious views, superstitions, etc.), gender, and everyday life (nutrition, diseases). It will also address forms of protest and social resistance. Finally, the concept of the "crowd / common people" will be examined as an analytical category in social history. Students who choose this seminar will be required to complete a written assignment. Assessment will take into account participation in the seminar, an oral presentation, and the written paper. <i>e-class: ARCH1058</i> <i>V. Seirinidou, 3 hours</i>

SI 166 Ottoman History	Topics in Ottoman History 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. <i>e-class:</i> ARCH1202 <i>Ş. Ilıcak</i>, 3 hours
SI 231 Modern European History	History of the British Empire: 1763-1947 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. <i>e-class:</i> ARCH843 <i>M. Papathanassiou</i>, 3 hours
SI 142 Modern and Contemporary History	Post-war: society, politics, and culture in Greece, 1945-1967 The decades following World War II constitute a distinct historical period in both Greek and international history, shaped by developments that transformed the world, including decolonization, the Cold War, the expansion of the welfare state, economic growth, new social movements, and cultural change. Greek society participated in the making of this new world while carrying the political, social, and emotional legacy of the Civil War. Beyond the profound rupture caused by the Civil War, Greece experienced a series of important transformations during the 1950s and

	1960s. While the seminar will address key aspects of the Civil War period, its primary focus will be on the post-war decades. We will examine the social, cultural, and ideological processes that characterized the period, as well as trends and debates that, although not directly related to formal politics, were nonetheless shaped by and contributed to broader political developments. The seminar will also explore major historiographical questions concerning the period, the diversity of available sources and the challenges they present—including archival materials, the press, oral testimonies, cinema, literature, and advertising— and the different analytical approaches that have been used to study post-war Greece, including sociological, political, and anthropological perspectives. <i>e-class: ARCH964</i> <i>D. Lampropoulou, 3 hours</i>
SI 23 Modern Greek History	The Military Dictatorship, 1967–1974: The Anatomy of an Authoritarian Regime Seventy years after the establishment of the dictatorship of 21 April 1967, this undergraduate seminar examines the military regime as a complex political, social, and ideological phenomenon through the study of its formation, operation, and collapse. The seminar begins with the political crisis of the 1960s and the conditions that led to the colonels' coup d'état. It then analyzes the first steps taken to consolidate power: the suspension of constitutional freedoms, arrests, exile, torture, and the imposition of mechanisms of censorship and surveillance. The seminar explores the role of the military, the police, and the secret services in the functioning of the regime, while particular emphasis is placed on its ideology and propaganda mechanisms. At the same time, the social and cultural dimensions of the seven-year dictatorship are examined, including education, youth, and the stance of the Church and the media. Special attention is given to the development of anti-dictatorial activity in Greece and abroad, from the first forms of resistance to the Polytechnic uprising. The final part of the seminar focuses on the crisis of the regime, the coup in Cyprus, the Turkish invasion, and the collapse of the junta in the summer of 1974. An important part of the seminar is devoted to the comparative study of the Greek junta alongside the other two dictatorships of Southern Europe (Spain and Portugal), as well as to its place within the international Cold War context. Students in the seminar will visit archives and attend lectures by specialist scholars of the period. Written assignments will be based on the use of primary sources and the study of the relevant historiography.

	<i>e-class:</i> ARCH1252 <i>V. Karamanolakis, 3 hours</i>
C2. ELECTIVE (NON-SEMINAR) COURSES	
II 89 Ancient History	Introduction to Ancient Greek Epigraphy The course aims to familiarize students with the methods of approaching and studying ancient Greek inscriptions. Basic categories of Greek inscriptions of a public and private nature are examined, such as resolutions, laws, letters, decrees, honorary, votive and funerary inscriptions. The aim is to correlate epigraphic sources with literary testimonies and historical events, as well as with issues of topography and portraiture. Visits to the Epigraphic Museum are planned as part of the course. <i>e-class:</i> ARCH533 <i>S. Aneziri, 3 hours</i>
II 91 Ancient History	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. <i>e-class:</i> ARCH1240 <i>S. Psoma, 3 hours</i>
II 133 Byzantine History	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. <i>e-class: ARCH958</i> <i>K. Nikolaou, 3 hours</i>
II 134 Byzantine History	The international relations of Byzantium in the Late Middle Ages (13th-15th c.) In this course, taking Byzantium as the core and basic field of analysis of international developments in the last two centuries of its history, we will examine the international environment in a medieval context from a new perspective: that of the international relations established by the Palaiologan emperors in their search for consensus and coexistence with Christian and Muslim powers on the world stage. This new perspective was dictated by the world system of the late Middle Ages, the driving intercultural force of the historical process. In this context, the role of Byzantium and its evolution can only be analysed and evaluated within the broader political, cultural, and economic framework of its interconnections and interactions with other powers. <i>e-class: ARCH1088</i> <i>S. Mergiali-Sahas, 3 hours</i>
II 22 Medieval History of Western Europe II	Between faith and science: surgeons, saints, and philosophers in medieval medicine and its modern ethics 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: - 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. <i>e-class: ARCH1190</i>

	<i>N. Giantsi-Meletiadi, 3 hours</i>
II 119 Medieval History of Western Europe II	Cathars, Crusaders and Inquisitors: Power Struggles in Languedoc This course explores the profound religious, social, and political conflicts that shaped the Languedoc region during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, focusing on the emergence and expansion of the Cathar movement. Drawing on primary sources and modern historiography, it examines the conditions that fostered alternative forms of religious expression in southern France, as well as the complex relationships between local rulers, ecclesiastical authorities, and urban communities. Particular attention is given to the ways in which Catharism challenged the structures of ecclesiastical authority and provoked a determined response from the papacy. The course also investigates the Albigensian Crusade and the establishment of the Inquisition as instruments of repression and consolidation of both papal and royal power. Analysis extends beyond the religious dimensions of the conflict to consider the political ambitions that contributed to the incorporation of Languedoc into the French kingdom. Through this approach, participants will gain a deeper understanding of how the confrontation between Cathars, Crusaders, and Inquisitors transformed patterns of authority, social control, and collective identity in medieval Europe. It is strongly recommended for students wishing to take this course to have successfully completed the course II 12 Medieval History of Western Europe I. In addition, participants are expected to possess an excellent command of the French language. Basic knowledge of Latin is also required, enabling students to engage with and make effective use of selected medieval sources in their original language. <i>e-class: ARCH1257</i> <i>N. Giantsi-Meletiadi, 3 hours</i>
II 64 Early Modern European History II	Propaganda strategies, political discourse and the shaping of identities 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. <i>e-class: ARCH213</i> <i>K. Gaganakis, 3 hours</i>
II 104 Early Modern Greek History	Two Hundred and Seven Years Later: Rereading the Greek Revolution The bicentennial of the Greek Revolution provided an opportunity for a significant renewal of its historiography. New research has broadened the

	field of study of 1821 both thematically and methodologically, situating the Greek revolutionary event within wider interpretive frameworks: the Age of Revolutions that shook the world from the late 18th century onward, the dynamics of the Ottoman Empire, and the European movements of national emancipation. At the same time, perspectives from economic, social, and cultural history, intellectual history, gender history, and public history have enriched and refined our understanding of an event that for a long time was interpreted through established, often oversimplified narratives. The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the new historiography of the Greek Revolution and the interpretive tools it brings. <i>e-class: ARCH1245</i> <i>V. Seirinidou, 3 hours</i>
II 126 Modern Greek History	History of Education The course aims to examine issues related to the history of education, particularly higher education, during the 19th and 20th centuries in the Greek state. Indicative topics include: the theories that shaped education; education within the changing geographical and political landscape; literacy and learning; the organization and operation of higher education; the social character of education; methods of teaching and learning; and educational reforms. Important sections of the course will be devoted to the comparative study of the above and other thematic areas in earlier historical periods. The course also aims to familiarize students with the primary sources of the history of education, with particular emphasis on archival materials covering the entire development of modern Greek education. <i>e-class: ARCH528</i> <i>V. Karamanolakis – Ch. Bali, 3 hours</i>
II 150 Modern and Contemporary History	History of International Relations, 1918-1939 The course will address international relations from the end of the First World War to the outbreak of the Second World War, with initial emphasis on the Paris Peace Treaties. There will be a consideration of the individual foreign policies of the Great Powers (USA, Soviet Union, Japan, Britain, France, Italy, and Germany), the attempts of the League of Nations to promote collective security and international cooperation, and the impact of the Great Depression on the international relations of the 1930s. The course will also explore the conditions which facilitated the rise of revisionism in Germany, Italy and Japan and the causes of the Second World War in Europe and the Pacific. <i>e-class: ARCH877</i>

	<i>E. Koumas, 3 hours</i>
II 138 Modern and Contemporary Greek History	Working with archival sources This course offers both theoretical knowledge and practical experience on the methods of archival historical research. Students will learn about the 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. 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” <i>e-class: ARCH1179</i> <i>Ch. Bali, 3 hours</i>
61 Practical Training for Students	Practical Training for Students 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). The academic responsibility for the Programme of Practical Training lies with: <i>V. Petrakis</i>

HISTORY COURSES OFFERED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

- *Compulsory*

II 10AT (KII01) Ancient 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: PHIL2175

S. Psoma, 3 hours * The class is taught at the same time as II 10 Ancient History I 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 III 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 the History of the Byzantine World.

The course offers a general introduction to the history and culture of the Byzantine world. It presents the evolution of the Byzantine Empire through time, its geographical setting, the course of historical events, its legal system, and its social organization throughout its more than thousand-year existence. Particular emphasis is placed on political ideology and geopolitical changes, while the role of Byzantium in international developments and cultural history is also analyzed.

e-class: ARCH1248

M. Lykaki, 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 the History of the Byzantine World.

The course offers a general introduction to the history and culture of the Byzantine world. It presents the evolution of the Byzantine Empire through time, its geographical setting, the course of historical events, its legal system, and its social organization throughout its more than thousand-year existence. Particular emphasis is placed on political ideology and geopolitical changes, while the role of Byzantium in international developments and cultural history is also analyzed.

e-class: ARCH1248

M. Lykaki, 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: PHIL2175

S. Psoma, 3 hours * The class is taught at the same time as II 10 Ancient History I 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 III 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

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: PHIL2175

S. Psoma, 3 hours * The class is taught at the same time as II 10 Ancient History I 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 III 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 the History of the Byzantine World.

The course offers a general introduction to the history and culture of the Byzantine world. It presents the evolution of the Byzantine Empire through time, its geographical setting, the course of historical events, its legal system, and its social organization throughout its more than thousand-year existence. Particular emphasis is placed on political ideology and geopolitical changes, while the role of Byzantium in international developments and cultural history is also analyzed.

e-class: ARCH1248

M. Lykaki, 3 hours

III04 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*

74II10AT 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: ARCH706

N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours

74II13AT Byzantine History* (spring semester)

Introduction to the History of the Byzantine World.

The course offers a general introduction to the history and culture of the Byzantine world. It presents the evolution of the Byzantine Empire through time, its geographical setting, the course of historical events, its legal system, and its social organization throughout its more than thousand-year existence. Particular emphasis is placed on political ideology and geopolitical changes, while the role of Byzantium in international developments and cultural history is also analyzed.

e-class: ARCH1248

M. Lykaki, 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: ARCH685

N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours

73ΙΣΤ002 Byzantine History (winter semester)

Introduction to the History of the Byzantine World.

The course offers a general introduction to the history and culture of the Byzantine world. It presents the evolution of the Byzantine Empire through time, its geographical setting, the course of historical events, its legal system, and its social organization throughout its more than thousand-year existence. Particular emphasis is placed on political ideology and geopolitical changes, while the role of Byzantium in international developments and cultural history is also analyzed.

e-class: ARCH1248

M. Lykaki, 3 hours

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, 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

History courses offered to other departments

Greek state, with particular emphasis on politics, ideology, economy and social structure.

e-class: ARCH267

Sp. Ploumidis, 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

- *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: ARCH685

N. Giannakopoulos, 3 hours

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

Introduction to the History of the Byzantine World.

The course offers a general introduction to the history and culture of the Byzantine world. It presents the evolution of the Byzantine Empire through time, its geographical setting, the course of historical events, its legal system, and its social organization throughout its more than thousand-year existence. Particular emphasis is placed on political ideology and geopolitical changes, while the role of Byzantium in international developments and cultural history is also analyzed.

e-class: ARCH1248

M. Lykaki, 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

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: ARCH267

Sp. Ploumidis, 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 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,

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: ARCH267

Sp. Ploumidis, 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: ARCH267

Sp. Ploumidis, 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: ARCH267

Sp. Ploumidis, 3 hours

II 13AT Byzantine History* (spring semester)

Introduction to the History of the Byzantine World.

The course offers a general introduction to the history and culture of the Byzantine world. It presents the evolution of the Byzantine Empire through time, its geographical setting, the course of historical events, its legal system, and its social organization throughout its more than thousand-year existence. Particular emphasis is placed on political ideology and geopolitical changes, while the role of Byzantium in international developments and cultural history is also analyzed.

e-class: ARCH1248

M. Lykaki, 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: ARCH267

Sp. Ploumidis, 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	Introduction to Archaeology The course deals with the definitions, principles, methods and practice of the discipline of Archaeology. The main methods of discovering, unearthing, recording, dating and studying archaeological remains are also discussed. Other issues include archaeological ethics, heritage management, and the importance of archaeology for the present and future of modern societies. Case studies from greek and world archaeology are also presented to enhance the understanding of the above issues. Bibliography, images and handouts can be downloaded from eclass: ARCH284. Optional visits to museums and archaeological sites. e-class: ARCH284 Y. Papadatos, 3 hours
IA 11 Classical Archaeology I	Introduction to Greek Archaeology and a Brief Survey of the Geometric and Archaic Periods (c. 1050-480 BC). 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. e-class: ARCH441 D. Plantzos, 3 hours
IA 13 Byzantine Archaeology I	Archaeology and Art of the Early Byzantine Period (4th – 7th centuries AD) 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

	pottery (4th – 7th centuries AD). e-class: ARCH1209 K. Th. Raptis, 3 hours
IA 15 Art History I	The Art of the Renaissance (14th-16th c.) 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. e-class: ARCH892 I. Assimakopoulou, 3 hours
B. OBLIGATORY SPECIALIZATION COURSES	
IA 26 Prehistoric Archaeology III	Theory of the Archaeological Discipline: Main Trends and Schools 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. e-class: ARCH325 G. Vavouranakis, 3 hours
IA 42 Archaeology of the Near East	Archaeology of the Near East 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.

	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. e-class: ARCH275 K. Kopanias, 3 hours
IA 108 Archaeology of the Roman Period	Introduction to the Archaeology of the Roman period The subject of this course is the evolution of the arts during the Roman imperial times, from August, i.e. the typical end of the Hellenistic period in 30 B.C., to Constantine the Great and the end of the ancient world. The origins of the arts of this period, both in Italy (Etruscans, Republican Rome) and the Hellenistic East, will also be examined, as well as the Late Antiquity, namely the transition to the Christian world. Furthermore, for a better understanding of the artistic tendencies, we will study the historical and socio-political data of the period. The course includes a visit to the National Archaeological Museum (Collection of Sculptures). 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). e-class: ARCH274 St. Katakis, 3 hours
IA 44 Post-Byzantine Archaeology	The Greek World after the Fall of Constantinople: Art and Archaeology of the 15th to 18th Century 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. e-class: ARCH649 and ARCH717 A. Drandaki, G. Pallis, 3 hours

C. ELECTIVE COURSES	
C1. SEMINARS	
SA 192 Archaeology of the Near East	From the Neolithic Revolution to Early Urbanization: Prehistory and Protohistory of the Ancient Near East The seminar will examine the social, economic, and cultural transformations that shaped the prehistory and protohistory of the ancient Near East, from the Neolithic Revolution to the beginning of the Bronze Age, from the 10th to the 3rd millennium BCE. It will explore the transition to agriculture and animal husbandry, the establishment of the first permanent settlements, the development of complex social structures, craft specialization, exchange networks, and the gradual emergence of urbanization and early forms of administrative and political organization. Particular emphasis will be placed on Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, the Levantine region, and Egypt. e-class: ARCH1242 K. Kopanias, 3 hours
SA 116 Prehistoric Archaeology	Minoan Religion 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. e-class: ARCH375 E. Platon, 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 presentation of the assigned seminar papers.* *The proposed arrangement is subject to modification to fit student participation, which will affect the time necessary for the mandatory oral presentations. e-class: ARCH853 V. Petrakis, 3 hours
SA 20 Classical Archaeology	Ancient Greek polis. An archaeological documentation The seminar examines the ancient Greek <i>polis</i> in its three-pronged nature: as an urban fortified center, within its surrounding territory, and as a politically organized entity. The general framework of the emergence, formation, development, and decline of Greek <i>poleis</i> is examined. Specific examples of <i>poleis</i> are analyzed through evidence drawn from literary and epigraphic sources, numismatics, and archaeological findings. e-class: ARCH606 A. Sfyroera, 3 hours
SA 26 Classical Archaeology	Images of Greek Theater 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. e-class: ARCH420 Eur. Kefalidou, 3 hours
SA 165 Classical Archaeology	The Archaeology of Death in the Hellenistic World The transformations introduced in the Hellenistic period (323-31BCE) 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 (323BCE) to the Battle of Actium (31BCE). 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. e-class: ARCH1022 N. Dimakis, 3 hours
SA 160 Classical Archaeology	Memory and Honour of the Dead during the Hellenistic and Roman Period The subject of this seminar is the study of the architecture and the sculptural decoration of grave monuments, grave stelae and statues, as well as the sarcophagi (namely their shape and the repertoire of their decoration). Emphasis will be given to the confronting of the Greek, 'Anatolian', and Roman traditions and practices. During the course, we are going to visit the Collection of Sculpture in the National Archaeological Museum. The students who choose this seminar will have to prepare and present a paper. To meet the seminar's demands, the student ought to have successfully completed the courses IA 12 (Classical Archaeology B) and IA 108 (Archaeology of the Roman period). e-class: ARCH653 St. Katakis, 3 hours
SA 145 Byzantine Archaeology	'The beauty of marble': the use of marble in architecture from the early Christian to the post-Byzantine period (4th–18th centuries) A heritage of Greek and Roman antiquity, marble was a key element of the great architectural production of the Byzantine era, where it was used for structural, decorative and liturgical purposes (architectural elements, floor revetments, sanctuary barriers, etc.) and for the artistic field of marble sculpture. Its use ceased after the 14th century, only to be revived during the post-Byzantine period, adapting a new character. The so-called 'spolia' also hold a special place in Byzantine and post-Byzantine architecture: these are marble elements and sculptures of various origin that were reused for practical or decorative purposes. The seminar aims to trace the history of marble within this specific historical context and to explore the perceptions that accompanied it as a material of exceptional beauty.

	The course will include visits to archaeological sites and museums in Athens and Tenos. e-class: ARCH519 G. Pallis, 3 hours
SA 136 Museology	Museums in times of crisis: Management strategies, good practices 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. 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. e-class: ARCH802 M. Mouliou, 3 hours
C2. ELECTIVE (NON-SEMINAR) COURSES	
IA 150 Archaeology and Archaeometry	Archaeology and Archaeometry This course focuses on the application of methods from the physical sciences to the study and analysis of archaeological materials and to addressing archaeological questions related to manufacturing technology, production, and the distribution of material culture objects from the past. It examines objects made of clay, stone, metal, and vitreous materials. The course presents the basic elements and physical properties of raw materials, as well as the operational chain of their processing. The main physicochemical analysis methods and their results are discussed, and case studies of object analyses from various prehistoric and historical periods are presented. In addition to lectures in the auditorium, the course includes demonstrations of analytical instruments at the Laboratory of

	Archaeology and History of Art and at the Conservation Unit of the Museum of Archaeology and History of Art. e-class: ARCH579 Y. Papadatos, P. Petridis, Eur. Kefalidou, 3 hours
IA 152 Prehistoric Archaeology	Mycenaean: The Archaeology of Late Bronze Age Aegean with emphasis on the central and southern Greek Mainland This course presents the basic features of the Mycenaean cultural idiom that prevailed during the Late Bronze Age in the Aegean. A general chronological order will be followed from the genesis of the Early Mycenaean culture (the so-called 'Shaft Grave period') to the end of the Postpalatial period. The origins and development of the Mycenaean culture, the emergence, establishment and collapse of the Mycenaean palatial system, as well as specific aspects of the material culture (including mortuary practice and architecture, arts and crafts, non-mortuary architecture, social organization as inferred from archaeological and epigraphic evidence) will be the focus of individual meetings. The course aims at a comprehensive knowledge of the Mycenaean culture emphasizing not just the evidence, but also the ways this is used in our interpretation of a distinct cultural phenomenon of the Bronze Age. e-class: ARCH834 V. Petrakis, 3 hours
IA 64 Classical Archaeology	Attic black-figure vases The techniques of production, shapes, uses, trade, and iconography of Attic black-figure vases are presented and discussed. These vases were produced in large quantities and exported throughout the Mediterranean. Through a chronological examination of the work of the most important vase painters and their workshops, this class explores the main iconographic cycles, the methods of visual narration, and the relationship between the depicted scenes and the social and political conditions of the Archaic and early Classical period. e-class: ARCH418 Eur. Kefalidou, 3 hours
IA 43 In-Depth Courses in Archaeology and Art History	A "Great Greek Sanctuaries" Examination of the great Greek sanctuaries in relation to the historical landscape. Dealing with matters of location, function and organization, as well as the typology of the propylaea, stoas and altars. The evolution of the local architectural workshops is combined with the dominant, official, trends and the narrative of the sanctuary. The movement of 'academic' architectural schools

	in the Greek area. With its diachronical and broad geographical overview, the course complements the course IA21 (Monumental topography of Athens). The course is supported by a weekly optional workshop on the mobile findings (pottery, sculptures, coins, etc.) from the great Greek sanctuaries, whether votive offerings or objects related to the activities in them. The workshop is conducted under the supervision of Dr. F. Ballas (E.D.I.P.) in the (Laboratory of Archeology and History of Art) of the Department. e-class: ARCH702 Chr. Kanellopoulos, 3 hours
IA 146 Byzantine Archaeology	Introduction to Ceramology 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. The course is accompanied by a experiential workshop coordinated by N. Liaros (CSMC, Hellenic Ministry of Culture). It includes clay preparation, the production of ceramic objects, and firing in a miniature kiln specially constructed for the course. Due to the nature of the course, attendance is mandatory. e-class: ARCH466 P. Petridis, 3 hours
IA 107 Basic Principles of Archaeological Conservation	Archaeological Conservation for Archaeologists 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. 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. Additionally, it explores widely used analytical methods and techniques in archaeometry that support modern archaeological and conservation practices. As part of the curriculum, students can volunteer in practical exercises within the Conservation Unit of the Museum of Archaeology and History of Art. This internship significantly enhances students' experience in field and laboratory

	conservation techniques, critical analysis and research of archaeological finds in a professional museum. e-class: ARCH1185 M. Roggenbucke, 3 hours
IA 159 Art History	Art in Europe, 1900-1945 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. Art movements and trends such as Fauvism, Expressionism, Cubism, Futurism, Russian Avant-garde, Abstraction, Dada, Metaphysical Painting, 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. e-class: ARCH1089 E. Alexaki, 3 hours
IA 106 Museology	Introduction to Museology This course aims to introduce students to the interdisciplinary field of Museology, which studies the history and theory of museums and collections. It seeks answers for an array of key questions: how do we define key concepts of Museology such as museum, museum object, and collection? Why do museums exist and which challenges do they currently face? Which is the code of ethics and the institutional framework for their operation in Greece and abroad? How are they categorised in different types? What is the history of museums? How do museums relate to their visitors and society at large? Teaching is based on critical thinking and debating, creative exercises related to museum theory and practice and targeted museum visits. e-class: ARCH442 M. Mouliou, 3 hours
61 Practical Training for Students	Practical Training for Students Practical Training for undergraduate students, funded by the European Union and the Hellenic Republic (NSRF/ ΕΣΠΑ scheme), aims at acquainting students of our Department with

the physical locations of their future professional work and to create interaction between academic education and relevant services. Practical Training may be accomplished in both public and private entities, including (but not limited to) ephorates of the Archaeological Service, in historical archives, museums, libraries, research centres and in the Ministries of Culture and Education. The internship is offered as an optional course, is paid, and engages students for a period of two months (full time) or four months (part time).

For further information, interested students must consult the Internal Regulation of the training scheme, uploaded in the Department's website:

(https://www.arch.uoa.gr/spoydes/proptychiakes_spoydes/praktiki_askisi_ekpa_espa).

e-class: ARCH739

For our Department, responsibility for the Programme of Practical Training lies with assistant professor V. Petrakis

SPRING SEMESTER	
A. CORE COURSES	
CODE – TITLE	DESCRIPTION
IA 02 Prehistoric Archaeology I	Introduction to Aegean Prehistory The course aims at a general survey of Aegean prehistory from the Palaeolithic to the end of the Bronze Age (500000/400000 to 1100 BCE). It focuses on the Greek Mainland and the Aegean islands (mostly excluding Crete, but without omitting correspondences with the Bronze Age culture there) as well as on the large historical episodes of the period. Using the archaeological evidence as a starting point, we survey the main features of the hunter-gathering groups, the transition to productive economies and their repercussions (permanent settlement, technological and ideological changes), as well as the Bronze Age cultures. The course follows a chronological trajectory, presenting the main evidence of residential, ceremonial and mortuary architecture, mortuary practices, pottery and other crafts, aiming at a reconstruction of social and economic organization. Special focus topics include: the phenomenon of ‘Neolithisation’, changes taking place in the middle and late 3rd millennium BCE, the effects of the phenomenon of ‘Minoanisation’, while special emphasis is also placed on the Mycenaean cultural idiom that became dominant in most regions of the south Aegean during the last centuries of the 2nd millennium BCE. e-class: ARCH925 V. Petrakis, 3 hours
IA 10 Prehistoric Archaeology II	Minoan Archaeology An introduction in the Minoan Archaeology. Terminology and methodology. All the steps of the Minoan civilization’s development will be studied, period by period. Special emphasis will be given to the development of the various arts (ceramic art stone vase making, faience working, wall painting etc), from the Pre-palatial to the Final Palatial Period. e-class: ARCH173 El. Platon, 3 hours
IA 12	Archaeology of the Classical and Hellenistic Periods (480 B.C. –

Classical Archaeology II	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 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. An optional, practical training in the Conservation Laboratory and the Museum of Cast of the Department is also offered by the conservator Dr. M. Roggenbucke and the sculptor Dr. L. Arachovitis. Another optional tutorial in the archaeological description and recording of vases of the Classical and Hellenistic periods (ARCH779) is offered by the archaeologist Dr. F. Balla. e-class: ARCH210 St. Katakis, 3 hours
IA 14 Byzantine Archaeology II	Art and Archaeology of the Middle and Late Byzantine period (7th to 15th centuries) 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. ARCH603 and 741 A. Drandaki, G. Pallis, 3 hours
IA 16 Art History II	Baroque and Rococo Art & Architecture The course offers a historical approach to painting, sculpture, and architecture in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Europe. The dominant artistic movements of the Baroque and Rococo, as well as the emergence of Neoclassicism, are examined in close relation to the artistic, intellectual, social, economic, religious, and political contexts in which they took shape (including religious and political conflicts, the Counter-Reformation, the consolidation of absolutism, technological innovations, the role of the aristocracy, the rise of the bourgeoisie and the

	urbanization, the European colonial expansion, the Enlightenment, the French Revolution, and the early stages of the Industrial Revolution). Artistic production in the Italian peninsula, France, Spain, Flanders, the Dutch Republic, the German-speaking regions, and England is discussed both in terms of its formal characteristics and iconography, and in relation to the artistic institutional framework (patrons and commissioners, academies, the emerging art market, the art's new public, the birth of the museum, etc.) within which it developed. Historiographical approaches to the movements examined are also considered. e-class: ARCH1237 E. Alexaki, 3 hours
B. OBLIGATORY SPECIALIZATION COURSES	
IA 21 Topography – Architecture – Town planning	Monumental topography of Athens A brief introduction to the geology and historical topography 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. e-class: ARCH382 and ARCH358 Chr. Kanellopoulos - P. Petridis, 3 hours
IA 31 Classical Archaeology III	Iconography and Visual Narration, with an emphasis on Attic painted pottery (8th-4th century BC) Every image is an act of communication and is part of a 'chain' that connects the visual artist with the viewer through the contexts of viewing and iconography. The course presents various study cases on the theories, the techniques, and the evolution of visual narration, analyzes the concepts of micro- and macro-structure, and emphasizes the importance of cultural context during the interactive viewing process. Optional assignments with in-class presentation. e-class: ARCH 963 Eur. Kefalidou, 3 hours

**IA 103
Excavation and
Archaeological
Record Processing -
Museology**

**Excavation and Processing of Archaeological Material –
Museology**

The course aims to train students in archaeological field research, with a focus on excavation and the principles of managing archaeological material post-excavation in a museum context. The main concepts and issues addressed include: archaeological evidence, archaeological site, stratigraphy, excavation methods, and documentation of excavation data.

It also covers issues related to the conservation, study, and processing of archaeological materials, as well as the basic principles of documentation, curation, interpretation, and exhibition of archaeological finds within museum collections.

As part of the course, the following activities are conducted:

- 1) Practical training at the university excavation at Plasi, Marathon
- 2) Workshop exercise on sorting and recording ancient pottery at the Museum of Archaeology and History of Art
- 3) Theoretical and practical training in the conservation of archaeological finds during excavation and in the lab
- 4) Educational activities for school groups, with selected archaeology students (including those enrolled in this course) serving as animators.

The practical training is supported by Dr. A. Sfyroera.

e-class: ARCH492.

Y. Papadatos, M. Mouliou, M. Roggenbucke, 3 hours.

**IA 29
Art History**

European and Modern Greek Art (19th century)

The European Art (Painting, Sculpture, Prints, Architecture) of the 19th c., artists, movements and tendencies at the same time: (Neo)Classicism, Romanticism, Realism, Academism, Idealism, Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, Neo-Impresionism, Symbolism. The echoes of these artists, movements and tendencies in the Modern Greek Art from the Ottonian period to the end of the 19th c. Visits to relevant galleries and museums are included.

e-class: ARCH971

D. Pavlopoulos, 3 hours

C. ELECTIVE COURSES

C1. SEMINARS

**SA 16
Archaeology of
the Near East**

Systems and Networks in Crisis: Processes of Collapse and Reconstruction in the Near East and Cyprus during the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age

	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. e-Class: ARCH1173 K. Kopanias, 3 hours
SA 22 Prehistoric Archaeology	Minoan Pottery: Typological Development and Decorative Styles Introduction: the significance of the pottery in the study of ancient civilizations. The technological issues. Discussion on the use of the various pottery types. The chronological systems for studying Bronze Age Crete. Definition of the principal questions related to the dating of various pottery assemblages. Technology, typology and decorative styles for each period: Pre-palatial period; Proto-palatial period. Neo-palatial period; Post-palatial period. Concluding remarks. e-class ARCH356 E. Platon, 3 hours
SA 122 Prehistoric Archaeology	The Aegean island communities and their relations with palatial Crete This course examines the history of the insular Aegean communities and their relations with the palatial centres of Crete in the first half of the 2nd millennium BC. The focus of study is the phenomenon of minoanization and the problem of the so called ‘Minoan thalassocracy’, while special emphasis is given on the different ways these communities adopted Minoan culture. Written essays on selected subjects and oral presentations are compulsory. Optional visits to museums and archaeological sites. Bibliography, images and handouts can be. e-class ARCH256 Y. Papadatos, 3 hours
SA 155 Prehistoric Archaeology	The archaeology of Cyprus Cyprus occupies a geographical key-place between the Aegean and the east Mediterranean. This place is reflected upon the prehistoric material culture of the island, which demonstrated strong affinities with the prehistoric cultures of the surrounding areas at different periods, but always retained its individuality.

	This seminar examines the characteristics of human inhabitation, agropastoral economy, craft activities, trade and exchange, burial customs and cult practices in Cyprus, from the beginning of Prehistory to the end of the Bronze Age. Special emphasis is given to issues of social organisation and socio-historical and cultural evolution. 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 61 Classical Archaeology	“Features of ancient Greek architecture” The terminology, the components, the origins and the evolution of the Greek architectural orders. The field is broad and covers the main aspects of ancient Greek architecture, into technology, proportions, masonry, moldings and aesthetics of the most academic schools; the topography and planning of Greek sanctuaries, markets and other complexes. Special purpose buildings such as propylaea, tholoi, gymnasia and stoas are examined, as well as the components of the Greek theater, the Greek house, Hellenistic palaces and fortifications. The evolution of the local architectural workshops is combined with the dominant, official, trends. The movement of 'academic' architectural schools in the Greek area. e-class ARCH617 Chr. Kanellopoulos, 3 hours
SA 173 Classical Archaeology	Burial customs in 5th century BCE Athens By studying the «Athenian» burial practices as these are traced in the landscape of death, the location of cemeteries, the burial rites, the grave typology, the patterns of placing the burial offerings, and the grave offerings themselves, the grave marking and the rituals performed, and by taking into account the parameters dictating the Athenian burial rituals as well as the impact sociopolitical circumstances, the students will be able to approach ancient Greek society through its burials. e-class: ARCH1065 N. Dimakis, 3 hours
SA 167 Classical Archaeology	Pottery of the Early Iron Age: Typological Development and Decorative Themes The seminar examines the pottery of the Subgeometric, Protogeometric and Geometric Period, originating from

	cemeteries of Attica and Northeastern Peloponnese. The seminar presents the typological evolution of the shapes that were chosen as cremation urns, offerings and tomb markers in cemeteries in Attica, in combination with the decorative themes that were developed in them, as well as the first figurative representations. For comparison, the typological evolution of corresponding clay vessels and their decorative themes, originating from cemeteries of the Northeastern Peloponnese (Corinth, Argolis) is contrasted. For the best understanding of ceramic production, the selection of funerary vessels was preferred, so that through the similarities and differences that arise in the burial customs of the respective regions, such as cremation or burial, and the vessels that accompanied the dead, a clear framework for studying the ceramic material could be created. e-class: ARCH1256 Ph. Balla, 3 hours
SA 19 Byzantine Archaeology	Byzantine Archaeology: from the Pagan city to the Christian city 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. Seminar with compulsory attendance and preparation and presentation of an individual written essay e-class: ARCH1175 P. Petridis, 3 hours
SA 144 Byzantine Archaeology	Art, Technology, and Ideology in Byzantium This seminar course explores the history of art and material culture in Byzantium, focusing on the interplay between artistic expression and technological achievements within the context of Byzantine societal ideology. The course will analyse the economic, trade, and diplomatic roles of these artefacts, with particular attention to the circulation and exchange of luxury goods between Byzantium, the Islamic world, and medieval Europe. These objects functioned not only as carriers of ideological and political messages but also as mediums for transmitting technological innovations, novel artistic solutions, and religious practices. Additionally, we will examine contemporary interdisciplinary methodologies that employ emerging technologies—both physicochemical and digital—to deepen our understanding of archaeological and artistic artifacts. Visits to museums and direct engagement with artworks will complement the theoretical studies.

	The course is conducted in collaboration with the Conservation Department of the Benaki Museum. e-class: ARCH1028 A. Drandaki, 3 hours
SA 143 Byzantine Archaeology	Christian and Byzantine Italy This undergraduate seminar examines the topography, the monuments of secular, ecclesiastical, and funerary architecture, as well as the monumental wall artworks of the major urban centers of Christian Italy during Late Antiquity (4th–6th centuries), such as Rome, Naples, Ravenna, and Milan. Topics concerning the Byzantine Exarchate of Ravenna (568–751), which served as the administrative center of Byzantine authority in northern and central Italy, will also be discussed, along with the material remains of the Byzantine presence in Sicily, which gradually ended with the Arab conquest of the 9th century, in the Duchy of Naples (7th century–1137), and in the Themes of Longobardia, Lucania, and Calabria in Southern Italy (876–1071). The seminar will examine issues related to the architecture and painting of the early Christian catacombs, the architecture of secular and ecclesiastical buildings such as palace halls, private houses and villas, Christian basilicas and centrally planned churches, baptisteries, and imperial mausoleums, as well as works of monumental art such as wall mosaics and frescoes. e-class: ARCH1247 K. Th. Raptis, 3 hours
SA135 Museology	Collections and collectors: how people and objects connect 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. 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. 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.

	e-class: ARCH559 M. Mouliou, 3 hours
C2. ELECTIVE (NON-SEMINAR) COURSES	
IA 153 Prehistoric Archaeology	Image and discourse in archaeology 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. e-class ARCH326 G. Vavouranakis, 3 hours
IA 144 Byzantine Archaeology	Archaeology of Everyday Life in Medieval Byzantium This course focuses on the material evidence of everyday life in medieval Byzantium (7th–15th centuries). It will examine clothing and personal care, house and its furnishings, life in the city and the countryside, jobs, travel, entertainment, as well as burial customs, through archaeological finds from all regions of the Byzantine Empire, combined with evidence from written sources and depictions in works of art. The course will include visits to archaeological sites and museums in Athens and Thebes. e-class: ARCH651 G. Pallis, 3 hours
IA 17 Art History	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. Through selected examples, emphasis is placed both on the historical examination of major movements of European art from the late Middle Ages through the 20th century, and on the historiographical frameworks through which these movements have been interpreted and canonized. Furthermore, we discuss how the very concepts of the work of art and the artist have been

	shaped and redefined across different historical periods. The course also examines key artistic institutions –the guild system, patrons and commissioners, academies, museums, various exhibition frameworks, art criticism, art market, and the exhibition curator– and their role in shaping artistic production as well as its reception. Finally, 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. e-class: ARCH1236 E. Alexaki, 3 hours
IA 131 Art History	History of Greek Printmaking (19th and 20th c.) The teaching of the prints course in the Royal Technical University and the Athens School of Fine Arts, teachers and students. A distinction is made between the craftsman and the artist printmaker, printmaking works are analyzed, the applied role of 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. e-class: ARCH422 D. Pavlopoulos, 3 hours
IA 190 Museology	Museum pedagogy: the museum as a place of learning and creativity 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.). 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. e-class: ARCH471 M. Mouliou, 3 hours

	* The course is one of the elective options offered as part of the Pedagogical Teaching Competence qualification
II 89 Ancient History	Introduction to Ancient Greek Epigraphy The course aims at familiarizing students with interpretative methods in ancient Greek epigraphy. Basic categories of Greek private and public inscriptions are examined, such as decrees, laws, epistles, edicts, honorary and funeral inscriptions. Epigraphical sources will be approached in close inter-relationship with literary sources and historical events, as well as with questions of topography and of prosopography. The seminar includes visits to the Epigraphical Museum. e-class: ARCH533 S. Aneziri, 3 hours
61 Practical Training for Students	Practical Training for Students Practical Training for undergraduate students, funded by the European Union and the Hellenic Republic (NSRF/ ΕΣΠΑ scheme), aims at acquainting students of our Department with the physical locations of their future professional work and to create interaction between academic education and relevant services. Practical Training may be accomplished in both public and private entities, including (but not limited to) ephorates of the Archaeological Service, in historical archives, museums, libraries, research centres and in the Ministries of Culture and Education. The internship is offered as an optional course, is paid, and engages students for a period of two months (full time) or four months (part time). For further information, interested students must consult the Internal Regulation of the training scheme, uploaded in the Department's website: (https://www.arch.uoa.gr/spoydes/proptychiakes_spoydes/praktiki_askisi_ekpa_espa). e-class: ARCH739 For our Department, responsibility for the Programme of Practical Training lies with assistant professor V. Petrakis