TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INTRODUCTION 3

1. ECTS CREDITS 3

2. ARISTOTLE UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI
   2.1. The History of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki 3
   2.2. ECTS Institutional and Administrative Coordinator 3
   2.3. Academic Calendar 4
   2.4. Registration 4
   2.5. Accommodation 5
   2.6. University Health Service 5
   2.7. The Students’ Union 5
   2.8. The University Sports Centre 5
   2.9. Cultural activities at the University 5
   2.10. Other useful links 5

3. THE SCHOOL OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
   3.1. The School 6
   3.2. Services - Libraries – Research 12
   3.2.1. The Registrar’s Office 12
   3.2.2. School Website 12
   3.2.3. Student Advisor 12
   3.2.4. European Programs / ECTS Department Coordinator 12
   3.2.5. The School Libraries-Laboratories 13
   3.2.6. Archaeological Excavations – Research 14
   3.3. Structure of Studies 15
   3.4. Abbreviations 16

4. COURSE PROGRAM OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2015-2016 17

5. DESCRIPTIONS OF COURSES 26

APPENDIX: CODES AND COURSE TITLES 49
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

This guide provides information about Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and the courses offered by the School of History and Archaeology in order to help prospective ECTS students to prepare for their study period in this institution. Information on the city of Thessaloniki can be found at the University’s official webpage (www.auth.gr).

1. ECTS CREDITS

ECTS, the European Credit Transfer System, was developed within the framework of the Socrates/Erasmus Program in order to provide standardised procedures and guarantee academic recognition of studies abroad by assessing and comparing learning achievements and/or transferring them from one institution to another.

In ECTS, 60 credits comprise the workload of one complete year of study, in which case, one semester should provide 30 credits. The estimation of credits is based on lecture attendance as well as on participation in practical work, seminars, homework and examinations or other types of assessment that students are required to be engaged with. It is important to note that no courses are especially designed for ECTS. All ECTS modules follow the mainstream scheme organised by the participating institutions and can be selected by home students. Credits are awarded only when the course has been fully completed and all required assessments have been successfully completed.

The students participating in ECTS will receive full credit for all academic work successfully carried out at any of the ECTS partner institutions. These credits can be transferred to the student’s home institution on the basis of prior agreements, with regard to course content, between partner academic institutions involved in ECTS.

2. ARISTOTLE UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI

2.1. The History of the University

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki is a state institution established in 1925. Five faculties were initially set up: the Faculty of Theology, the Faculty of Philosophy, the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics, and the Faculty of Medicine. Since then, many new faculties were established, which cover a wide range of Humanities and Applied Sciences. The structure of the University today, its broad range of activities and its remarkable size make it the largest and most complex higher education institution in the country. Approximately, 70,000 students study at Aristotle University. Professors and lecturers number approximately 1,750 with a special educational staff of about 160. The remaining teaching staff numbers 450 with 200 special postgraduate scholarship students. In addition, 1,510 service workers assist the administration and technical staff of the University.

The University Campus lies in a central location of Thessaloniki while some University faculty laboratories and facilities are situated off campus e.g. the clinics of the Veterinary School, the Centre for Byzantine Research, etc. Various offshoots of the University link it with the wider community such as:

- the Experimental School which is a model primary school and secondary education unit,
- the School of Modern Greek Language which runs courses in Modern Greek throughout the academic year but also organizes intensive summer courses,
- the Tellogleion Institution which runs regular exhibitions and hosts a rich, permanent art collection.

2.2. ECTS Institutional and Administrative Coordinator

Ms Ioanna Georgiadou
2.3. Academic Calendar

The structure of studies and of the academic calendar is based on the semester system. There are two semesters in each academic year: winter and spring.

**Academic Year 2016-17**
* the winter semester classes begin on October 3rd and end on January 13th.
* the spring semester classes begin on February 20th and end on June 2nd.

**Exam Periods**
* the re-sit exam period begins on September 1st and end on September 29th
* the winter semester exams begin on January 23rd and end on February 17th
* the spring semester exams begin on June 6 and end on June 30th

**Holidays**
* on October 26th (National Holiday – no classes)
* on October 28th (National Holiday – no classes)
* on November 17th (Polytechnion Day – no classes)
* from December 24th to January 7th (Christmas Holidays – no classes)
* on January 30th (Trion Hierarchon Day – Holiday)
* on March 25th (National Holiday – no classes)
* from April 25th to May 8th (Easter Break – no classes)
* April- May (Student Election Day – no classes, exact dates to be announced during the spring semester)
* on May 1st (Labour Day – no classes)
* on June 5th (Pentecost Monday – no classes)
* The University is closed during summer holidays, starting from end of July (duration: 3 weeks - exact dates to be announced during the spring semester)

2.4. Registration

Registration for the winter semester in each Department is held between the 1st and the 30th of September and for the spring semester between the 1st and the 31st of January.

The Senate issued a resolution according to which Erasmus students are regarded as home students and therefore they have the same obligations and rights as their Greek colleagues, as follows:

* free registration and attendance in the School
* a discount card for urban and trans-urban transportation
* Health Insurance card and hospitalization and medication free of charge
* free meals in the Student Refectory

For Erasmus Plus ECTS students who wish to learn Modern Greek, the University offers crash courses which are provided twice a year: a) from October 13th until October 24th 2014, and b) from March 16th until March 30th 2015. The tuition fees for each program are 150 EUROs monthly (the price is subject to change). The tuition fees for ECTS students are covered by the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. Intensive Modern Greek language courses include introduction and familiarisation of the students with basic elements of Greek culture. Courses are offered at three levels: a) beginners, b) intermediate, c) advanced. The course involves four teaching hours per day, five days a week. At the end of this period a certificate of attendance is issued. Moreover, Erasmus students have the opportunity, if they
wish, to take part in the autumn and spring programs of the Modern Greek Language School. (For further information: Department of European Educational Programme AUTH http://www.eurep.auth.gr, and School of Modern Greek Language, AUTH 54124 Thessaloniki, tel: +30 2310 997571 / +302310 997572, 997571, 997576, fax +30 2310 997573, http://www.smg.auth.gr/).

2.5. Accommodation

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki can offer accommodation to ECTS students. Those who wish to obtain information on accommodation can contact the Erasmus office. Students should send their applications to the Secretariat of European Educational Programs of the EEC, AUTH (address below), at least three months prior to the start of the semester.

Ms Ioanna Georgiadou
Head of the Department of European Educational Program of the EU, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, GR-54124 Thessaloniki, Greece
Tel: +302310995293, Fax: +302310995292

2.6. Health Service

Students who participate in the European Education Programs are provided with full health insurance which covers free out-patient care, in-patient hospitalization, medication and diagnostic examinations in hospitals. An ID / Health Insurance Card is issued to visiting students similar to that for home students which is valid for the entire duration of their attendance at Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.
http://www.auth.gr/students/services/health/index_en.html

2.7. The Students’ Union

Aristotle University Students’ Union is a self-administrated body within the University, charged with the board, lodging, medical, pharmaceutical and hospital care of the students, as well as the organization of artistic, cultural and sports events, etc. of the university.

Food is provided for approximately 15,000 students, with the production of 25,000 lunchtime and evening meals. It also provides health-care to all the students at the University. Additionally, it supports a musical department with a large and small choir, and a summer camp organized for students at the permanent facilities of the University at Poseidi, Halkidiki.
http://www.auth.gr/students/services/board/index_en.html

2.8. The Aristotle University Sports Center

The Aristotle University Sports Centre covers approximately 22 acres and provides facilities and fitness programs for all students and staff of the University. There are teams in all sports which represent the University in competitions both in Greece and abroad. There is also a traditional Greek folk dancing group. http://www.gym.auth.gr/

2.9. Cultural activities at the University

Within the Student Halls of Residence there is a traditional Greek dance and theatre groups, film and chess clubs, as well as football, basketball and volleyball teams, all of which organize competitions. Moreover, as the University is situated in the centre of Thessaloniki, students have the opportunity to attend a variety of events which are at the heart of the artistic and cultural life of the city.

2.10. Further useful links
3. THE SCHOOL OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

3.1. The School

The School of History and Archaeology has a long history in Aristotle University since it was among the first Schools to be established within the Faculty of Philosophy. Many eminent scholars, with marked influence on the intellectual life of the country have taught in this School. In 1982, the School of History and Archaeology was divided in four Departments:

1) the Department of Ancient Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Medieval History,
2) the Department of Modern and Contemporary History, Folklore and Social Anthropology,
3) the Department of Archaeology and
4) the Department of History of Art.

The four Departments implement a coordinated educational policy while at the same time developing their research activities independently.

All Departments offer taught masters courses while the School offers the following degree titles:

- BA in History or Archaeology and History of Art, depending on the selected module
- MA in Prehistoric Archaeology, Classical Archaeology, Byzantine Archaeology, History of Art, Ancient and Byzantine History, Modern and Contemporary History, History of the Slavic Peoples, Turkology
- Ph.D. in History or Archaeology and History of Art

Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy
Dimitrios Mavroskoufis
Professor, School of Philosophy and Education
Dean’s office: Room 413, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
School Administration

- Decision-Making Bodies
  - Assembly of Faculty Members
  - General Assembly of Faculty Members-Special Composition
  - Departmental Meetings

- Chair of the School of History and Archaeology
  P. Nigdelis

- Deputy Chair of the School of History and Archaeology
  A. Mentzos

- Heads of Departments
  Department of Ancient Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Medieval History
  P. Katsoni
  Department of Modern and Contemporary History, Folklore and Social Anthropology
  S. Sfetas
  Department of Archaeology
  N. Efstratiou
  Director of Graduate Studies
  T. Schmidt-Douna

Academic Staff

Department of Ancient Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Medieval History

H. Badawi
Assistant Professor
Room 403, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997205 Fax: +30 2310 997171; e-mail: badawy@hist.auth.gr

E. Chatziantoniou
Lecturer
Room 408b, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997333 Fax: +30 2310 997171; e-mail: ehatzian@hist.auth.gr

A. Delikari
Assistant Professor
Room 412, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997286 Fax: +30 2310 997171; e-mail: adelikar@hist.auth.gr

N. Giannakopoulos
Assistant Professor
Room 422b, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997981 Fax: +30 2310 997171; e-mail: giannakn@hist.auth.gr

A. Goutzioukostas
Assistant Professor
Room 405b, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997982 Fax: +30 2310 997171; e-mail: agkoutzi@hist.auth.gr

V. Kalfoglou-Kaloteraki
Lecturer
Room 422, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
P. Katsoni
Associate Professor
Room 409b, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997981 Fax: +30 2310 997991; e-mail: pkat@hist.auth.gr

G. Leveniotis
Assistant Professor
Room 408b, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997655 Fax: +30 2310 997171; e-mail: leveniot@hist.auth.gr

P. Nigdelis
Professor
Room 404, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997207 Fax: +30 2310 997171; e-mail: pnigdeli@hist.auth.gr

E. Tounta
Assistant Professor
Room 409a, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997267 Fax: +30 2310 997171; e-mail: elefmant@hist.auth.gr

I. Xydopoulos
Assistant Professor
Room 411, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997184 Fax: +30 2310 997171; e-mail: ixydopou@hist.auth.gr

Department of Modern and Contemporary History, Folklore and Social Anthropology

G. Aggelopoulos
Assistant Professor
Room 104, Faculty of Philosophy, Old Building
Tel. +30 2310 997424 Fax: +30 2310 997199; e-mail: agelop@hist.auth.gr

A. Bakalaki
Associate Professor
Room 104, Faculty of Philosophy, Old Building
Tel. +30 2310 997199 Fax: +30 2310 997199; e-mail: abak@hist.auth.gr

V. Gounaris
Professor
Room 401, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997470 Fax: +30 2310 997266; e-mail: vkg@hist.auth.gr

L. Hassiotis
Assistant Professor
Room 401, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997449 Fax: +30 2310 997266; e-mail: loukhass@hist.auth.gr

Ph. Kotzageorgis
Assistant Professor
Room 401, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997206 Fax: +30 2310 997266; e-mail: phokion@hist.auth.gr

E. Manta
Lecturer
Room 401, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997500 Fax: +30 2310 997266; e-mail: elefmant@hist.auth.gr

J. Michailides
Associate Professor
Room 401, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997973 Fax: +30 2310 997266; e-mail: iakovos@hist.auth.gr

G. Mourelos
Professor
Room 401, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997255 Fax: +30 2310 997266; e-mail: ymourelos@yahoo.gr

D. Papastamatiou
Lecturer
Room 401, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997481 Fax: +30 2310 997266; e-mail: dpapasta@hist.auth.gr

S. Sfetas
Associate Professor
Room 401, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997225 Fax: +30 2310 997266; e-mail: ssfetas@hist.auth.gr

A. Sfikas
Associate Professor
Room 401, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997517 Fax: +30 2310 997266; e-mail: tdsfikas@hist.auth.gr

Department of Archaeology
P. Androudis
Lecturer
Room 314, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997377; e-mail: pandroudis@hist.auth.gr

N. Efstratiou
Professor
Room 304, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997276 Fax + 30 2310 99 7775; e-mail: efstrati@hist.auth.gr

K. Kotsakis
Professor
Room 12, Faculty of Philosophy, Old Building
Tel. +30 2310 997245 Fax + 30 2310 99 7775; e-mail: kotsakis@hist.auth.gr

E. Manakidou
Associate Professor
Room 311, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997279 Fax + 30 2310 997775; e-mail: hmanak@hist.auth.gr

A. Mentzos
Professor
Room 314, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997197 Fax + 30 2310 997775; e-mail: mentzos@hist.auth.gr
A. Moustaka
Professor
Room 303, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997265 Fax + 30 2310 997775; e-mail: amoust@hist.auth.gr

M. Paisidou
Assistant Professor
Room 301b, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997127 Fax + 30 2310 997775; e-mail: mpaisidou@hist.auth.gr

P. Papadopoulou
Lecturer
Room 314, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997141 Fax + 30 2310 997775; e-mail: pagonapapa@hist.auth.gr

E. Papagianni
Assistant Professor
Room 311, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997493; e-mail: elpapag@hist.auth.gr

S. Pingiatoglou
Professor
Room 302, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997186 Fax + 30 2310 997775; e-mail: semeli@hist.auth.gr

N. Poulou
Associate Professor
Room 302, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997273 Fax + 30 2310 997775; e-mail: npoulou@hist.auth.gr

B. Schmidt-Douna
Professor
Room 302, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997215 Fax + 30 2310 997775; e-mail: douna@hist.auth.gr

A. Semoglou
Professor
Room 314, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997275 Fax + 30 2310 997775; e-mail: semoglou@hist.auth.gr

A. Tantsis
Lecturer
Room 301b, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 999548 Fax + 30 2310 997775; e-mail: tasostan@hist.auth.gr

S. Triantaphyllou
Assistant Professor
Room 301a, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997300 Fax + 30 2310 99 7775; e-mail: strianta@hist.auth.gr

P. Tselekas
Lecturer
Room 311, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997208 Fax + 30 2310 997775; e-mail: ptselekas@hist.auth.gr
S. M. Valamoti
Associate Professor
Room 304, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997310 Fax + 30 2310 99 7775; e-mail: sval@hist.auth.gr

E. Voutiras
Professor
Room 303, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997185 Fax + 30 2310 997303; e-mail: voutiras@hist.auth.gr

Laboratory Teaching Staff
Dr. A. Almatzi
Room 301a, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997282; e-mail: aalmatzi@hist.auth.gr

Dr. I. Anagnostou
Room 301a, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997281; e-mail: gianna12@hist.auth.gr

Dr. E. Voulgari
Room 301a, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997282; e-mail: voulevan@hist.auth.gr

Dr. E. Gounari
Room 301a, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
E-mail: emma@hist.auth.gr

Dr. N. Kazakidi
Archaeological Museum of Casts and Antiquities, Basement, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997351; e-mail: natali@hist.auth.gr

Dr. Ch. Kallini
Room 301a, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997282; e-mail: kallini@hist.auth.gr

Dr. A. Kyriakou
Room 302 (mezzanine), 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997990; e-mail: akyriakou@hist.auth.gr

Dr. Ch. Papakyriakou
Room 301a, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 992007; e-mail: cbpapaky@hist.auth.gr

Dr. A. Pliota
Room 301a, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 992008; e-mail: apliota@hist.auth.gr

Dr. K. Tsonaka
Room 301a, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 997281; e-mail: ktsonaka@hist.auth.gr

A. Tzintziova
Department of Modern and Contemporary History, Folklore and Social Anthropology, Library of Folklore and Social Anthropology, Room 105, Faculty of Philosophy, Old Building
Tel. +30 2310 997288, email: areti@hist.auth.gr

K. Vasteli
Department of Archaeology, Room 302 (mezzanine), 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel.+30 2310 997211, email: kvasteli@hist.auth.gr
Specialised Technical and Laboratory Staff

E. Asimakopoulou, Department of Ancient Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Medieval History, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building, tel. +30 2310 997218

M. Iatrou, Department of Archaeology, Library of Archaeology and History of Art, Room 301, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building - Excavation of Dion

Dr. F. Sidera, Department of Archaeology, Library of Archaeology and History of Art, Room 301, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building

M. Tzatzimaki, Department of Modern and Contemporary History, Folklore and Social Anthropology, Library of Modern and Contemporary History, Room 401, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building, tel. +30 2310 997183

M. Zampelaki, Department of Modern and Contemporary History, Folklore and Social Anthropology, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building, tel. +30 2310 997258

3.2. Services - Libraries– Research

3.2.1. The Registrar’s Office (Administration Building, 2nd floor, room 208)

The Registrar’s Office is responsible for matters related to student registration, academic progress reports, transcripts, annual course registration and so on. It is located on the 2nd floor of the Administration Building and is open on weekdays between 12.00-13.00. Information: tel. 2310 99 5221, 5223-26, fax: 2310 99 5222; e-mail: info@hist.auth.gr

- V. Chachopoulou
  Senior Administration Officer tel.: 2310 99 7880

- I. Kamana
  Administration Officer tel.: 2310 99 5223

- Ch. Karampalis
  Administration Officer tel.: 2310 99 5226

- D. Daloglou-Paraschou
  Administration Officer tel.: 2310 99 5221

- Dr. M. Sofronidou
  Administration Officer tel.: 2310 99 5224

3.2.2. School Website (www.hist.auth.gr)

Through the website of the School of History and Archaeology students can check out the following: 1. The structure and staff of the School and all contact information for both the teaching and administrative staff. 2. Undergraduate and Postgraduate Studies: from programme structure and internal regulations to timetables and descriptions of courses on offer. 3. The exchange programmes and international agreements in which the School participates. 4. The research conducted in the School through workshops and various online platforms. 5. The conferences, various academic activities and the creative teams of the School.

3.2.3. Student Advisor

Lecturer E. Manta
Room 401, 4th floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
Tel. +30 2310 99 7500 Fax: +30 2310 997266; e-mail: elefmant@hist.auth.gr

3.2.4. European Programs / ECTS Department Coordinator

Professor E. Voutiras
Room 303, 3rd floor, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building
3.2.5. The School Libraries-Laboratories

The School houses five libraries divided by subject in order to fulfill the needs of the different Departments:

- The Library of Ancient History: Room 201, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building with 20,000 volumes and 300 series. Opening hours: Monday to Friday, 8:30 am to 19:30 pm. Tel. 2310 99 7049
- The Library of Archaeology and History of Art, Room 301, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building, with approximately 30,000 volumes and 300 series is the largest archaeological library of Northern Greece. Opening hours: Monday to Friday, 9:00 am to 19:30 pm. Tel. 2310 99 7280
- The Library of Byzantine and Medieval History, Room 406, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building with approximately 6,000 volumes. Opening hours: Monday to Friday, 9:00 am to 14:00 pm. Tel. 2310 99 7440
- The Library of Modern and Contemporary History, Room 401, Faculty of Philosophy, New Building. Opening Hours: Monday to Thursday, 9:00 am to 19:00 pm and Friday, 9:00 am to 14:00 pm. Tel. 2310 99 7183.
- The Library of Folklore and Social Anthropology, Room 105, Faculty of Philosophy, Old Building. Opening Hours: Monday to Friday 09.00-14:30 pm. Tel. 2310 99 7288.

In addition to the Departmental Libraries, research and teaching activities in the School are supported by two archives, the Historical Archive and the Folklore Museum and Archive.

The School also hosts the the Archaeological Museum of Casts and Antiquities (http://castmuseum.web.auth.gr). The collection of about 700 casts of ancient sculptures offers our students the opportunity to closely approach some of the most representative sculptures of the ancient antiquity. Their originals date from the Minoan to Byzantine times.
and today stand in many Greek and European museums. The collection includes important casts, such as the casts of the colossal kouros of Sounion, the pediment sculptures of the temple of Zeus at Olympia, reliefs from the Parthenon frieze and from the arch of Galerius in Thessaloniki, but also copies of Minoan and Mycenaean artifacts.

The Museum also hosts a remarkable collection of original artifacts of antiquity, with more than 2000 pottery, miniatures and coins from the geometric to the Byzantine period, some of which are indicative of the region of Macedonia, such as the findings from the excavations of Prof. K. Romaios at Karabournaki and Sindos and the superficial survey of D. H. French.

In addition, the laboratory and the photographic archives of the Museum, which include over 7000 photographs, actively contribute to research projects of graduate students, doctoral candidates and researchers, as well as of departmental student interns. The Museum's activities within the exhibition area and the small amphitheater that it owns, are primarily educational and research oriented; however, they are also aimed at the general public by holding educational programs for primary and secondary school children.

3.2.6. Archaeological Excavations – Research

Of particular importance for the research profile of the Department of Archaeology and for training students are the systematic University excavations that are carried out by Professors and Lecturers across Northern Greece (Vergina, Dion, Toumba of Thessaloniki, Pella, Dispilio, etc.) and in Cyprus, Crete, Lemnos, Nafpaktos and Peloponnese. Information on these excavations can be found in the web pages of the AUTH (http://www.auth.gr/).

Prehistoric Archaeology
- Archontiko, Yannitsa (A. Papanthimou)
- Dikili Tash, Kavala (S. Valamoti)
- Dispilio, Lake Settlement (K. Kotsakis)
- NW Grevena Area, survey (N. Efstratiou)
- Paliambela, Kolindros (K. Kotsakis)
- Petras, Crete (S. Triantaphyllou)
- Rodias, Cyprus (N. Efstratiou)
- Thessaloniki Toumba (S. Andreou, S. Triantaphyllou)
- Uriakos, Lemnos (N. Efstratiou)

Classical Archaeology
- Castri, Grevena (S. Drougou)
- Dion (D. Pandermalis, S. Pingiatoglou, E. Papagianni, K. Vasteli)
- Karabournaki Thessaloniki (E. Manakidou)
- Nafpaktia, Sanctuary of Poseidon (;) ancient “Molykreion” (A. Moustaka)
- Olympia, Sanctuary of a chthonian god (;) north of Kronion (A. Moustaka)
- Pella (I. Akamatis)
- Vergina (S. Drougou, C. Saatsoglou-Paliadeli, P. Faklaris, Dr. Ch. Kallini, Dr. A. Kyriakou)

Byzantine Archaeology
- Dion (A. Mentzos)
- Crete, Herakleion (N. Poulou)
- Crete, Mochlos region (N. Poulou)
- Fillipoi, Kavala (A. Mentzos, A. Semoglou, N. Poulou, M. Paisidou, A. Tantsis)
3.4. Structure of studies

Courses in the School of History and Archaeology are divided into two broad categories: compulsory and optional courses. Students can build their own curriculum by following all compulsory courses and by choosing from the list of optional modules offered by the four Departments each semester. Compulsory courses are divided into two categories, those compulsory for all students with code 1-- and those with code 6-- that differ according to the selected module in History or in Archaeology and History of Art. Codes 606 or 603 refer to compulsory seminar courses assessed by written essays. Of these seminar courses, two are compulsory for the module of Archaeology and History of Art and three for the module of History. Optional courses are again divided into two categories: those that are chosen from a list of courses offered for each module in History or in Archaeology and History of Art and those that are selected from all courses offered in the School regardless of module. Compulsory courses are, of course, by definition excluded. Optional modules have codes starting with 2--, 3--, 4-- or 5--.

Free optional subjects (OF). Two (2) subjects, other than the Compulsory ones, corresponding to 6 ECTS, can be freely chosen from the School’s Program of Academic Studies, such as Foreign Languages (English, French, Italian, German) and courses included in the academic programs of other Departments of AUTH, on the condition that students choose courses with subjects different to those offered by the School of History and Archaeology.

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## 4. Course Program of the Academic Year 2016-2017
### Winter Semester

### Department of Ancient Greek and Roman, Byzantine and Medieval History

<p>| Code      | Category | E/Ect | Title                                                                 | Suggested Semester | Taught By                                      |
|-----------|----------|-------|                                                                     |                    |                                               |
| HAN 101   | C        | 3/4   | Introduction to Ancient Greek History                              | I-III              | V. Kalfotholou-Kaloteraaki                    |
| HRO 101   | C        | 3/4   | Introduction to History of the Roman Empire                      | I-III              | N. Giannakopoulos                            |
| HBY101    | C        | 3/4   | Introduction to Byzantine History                                  | I-III              | P. Katsoni                                    |
| HAN 601   | CM       | 3/6   | Archaic and Classical Periods                                     | IV-III             | I. XyDopoulou                                 |
| HAN 602   | CM       | 3/6   | Hellenistic and Roman Imperial Periods                            | IV-VIII            | V. Kalfotholou-Kaloteraaki                    |
| HAN 603   | CMS      | 3/8   | Seminar on Ancient Greek History                                  | VII-VIII           | 1. N. Giannakopoulou                          |
|           |          |       |                                                                      |                    | 2. V. Kalfotholou-Kaloteraaki                 |
|           |          |       |                                                                      |                    | 3. I. XyDopoulou Teaching assistance: CH. Kalli (L.T.S.) |
| HBY 601   | CM       | 3/6   | Byzantine History I (324-1081)                                     | IV-VIII            | G. Leveniotis                                 |
| HBY 602   | CM       | 3/6   | Byzantine History II (1081-1453)                                   | IV-VIII            | E. Chatziantonious                            |
| HBY 603   | CMS      | 3/8   | Seminar on Byzantine History                                      | VII-VIII           | 1. A. GoutziouKostas                          |
|           |          |       |                                                                      |                    | 2. A. Delikari                                |
|           |          |       |                                                                      |                    | 3. G. Leveniotis Teaching assistance: E. Gounari (L.T.S.) |
|           |          |       |                                                                      |                    | 4. E. Tounta Teaching assistance: A. Pliota (L.T.S.) |
|           |          |       |                                                                      |                    | 5. E. Chatziantonious                          |
| HSL 601   | CM       | 3/6   | History of the Slavic Peoples                                      | IV-VIII            | A. Delikari                                   |
| HAR 301   | O        | 3/6   | Medieval History of the Arab-Islamic World (6th – 13th c.)         | IV-VIII            | H. Badawi                                     |
| HME 201   | O        | 3/6   | Institutions in Medieval Europe                                    | IV-VIII            | E. Tounta                                     |</p>
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and Economy: The Jews of Thessaloniki and Greece in Modern Times

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

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### Classical Pottery

**ACL 604**  CM  3/6  Topography. Attica, Sanctuaries of Olympia, Delphi, Delos  IV-VIII  A. MOUSTAKA  
Teaching assistance: K. TSONAKA (L.T.S.)

**ACL 606**  CMS  3/9  Seminar on Classical Archaeology  VII-VIII  
1. S. PINGIATOGLOU  
Teaching assistance: A. KYRIAKOU  
2. P. TSELEKAS  
Teaching assistance: CH. KALLINI (L.T.S.)

**ACL 607**  CM  3/6  Hellenistic and Roman Periods  IV-VIII  B. SCHMIDT-DOUNA  
Teaching assistance: A. KYRIAKOU (L.T.S.)

**ABY 601**  CM  3/6  Byzantine Architecture  IV-VIII  N. POULOU

**ABY 602**  CM  3/6  Byzantine Painting  IV-VIII  A. SEMOGLOU

**ABY 603**  CM  3/6  Byzantine Sculpture-Miniature Art  IV-VIII  A. MENTZOS

**ABY 606**  CMS  3/9  Seminar on Byzantine Arcaeology  VII-VIII  
1. P. ANDROUDIS  
Teaching assistance: E. GOUNARI (L.T.S.)  
2. P. PAPADOPOULOU  
Teaching assistance: A. PLIOTA (L.T.S.)

**ABY 215**  O  3/6  Daily Life in Byzantium  IV-VIII  P. ANDROUDIS

**ACL 217**  O  3/6  Greek Epigraphy  IV-VIII  E. VOUTIRAS  
Teaching assistance: I. VASILIADOU (L.T.S.)

**ACL 301**  O  3/6  Seminar on Topography  IV-VIII  A. MOUSTAKA  
Teaching assistance: K. TSONAKA (L.T.S.)

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# SPRING SEMESTER

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### DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

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**AAA 314**  
O  
3/6  
Museology – Museography  
IV-VIII  
A. TANTSIS
5. DESCRIPTIONS OF COURSES

G. AGGELOPOULOS

FSA 201. Theories and Methods in Folklore Studies and Social Anthropology [w.s.]
The course examines: (a) The development of ‘grand theories’ in social anthropology (Evolutionism, Historicism, Functionalism, Structure-Functionalism, Structuralism, Marxism, Neo-Marxism, Postmodernism) and the methodological priorities of each theory; (b) The influence of ‘grand theories’ developing in the international academia in in social anthropology and folklore studies in the Greek context.

FSA 322. Social Organization – Systems of Power [w.s.]
This is an introductory to Political Anthropology course. It provides an understanding of the main theoretical and ethnographic approaches in issues related with power and politics. The course examines the development of political anthropology, the different conceptualisation of politics in anthropology and other social sciences and the methodologies used in ethnographic studies of politics. The case studies discussed focus on up-to-date topics referring to neoliberalism, the crisis and social movements.

FSA 101. Introduction to Folklore and Social Anthropology [s.s.]
After a brief survey of the history of the two disciplines the course adopts a comparative view highlighting points of convergence and diversion between folklore and social anthropology in terms of scope of inquiry, theoretical and methodological approaches and relations with other fields. Special emphasis is paid on the historicity, the ideological uses and the political connotations of concepts like “race”, “society”, “culture”, “people” and “tradition” which, in the context of everyday discourse, are usually considered transparent and universal. Students not fluent in Greek may choose among the introductory textbooks available in English.

FSA 411. Issues in Theory and Method of Social Anthropology and Folklore [s.s.]

P. ANDROUDIS

ABY 606. Seminar on Byzantine Archaeology. 12th century Byzantine Art and Architecture [w.s.]
The reign of the dynasty of Komnenoi (1081-1185) marks a renaissance in arts, letters and deep changes in Byzantine civilization. The aim of this course is to promote aspects of the byzantine art and architecture of the period. Through the courses will be presented the architectural creations in the capital Constantinople and in Balkans, other art creations and the monumental church painting, especially in Macedonia.

ABY 215. Daily Life in Byzantium [w.s.]

ABY 606. Seminar on Byzantine Archaeology. Postbyzantine and Ottoman Art and Architecture in the Greeklands (15th -19th centuries) [w.s.]
The gradual collapse of the Byzantine Empire in the Balkans from 14th c. onwards and the fall of the capital Constantinople to the Ottoman in 1453 create new realities in political, ethnical, social and artistic level. The cosmosis between byzantine and ottomancivilizations in the conquered lands generate new artistic creations. The ottoman administration and reality creates the center and the spatial organization of the cities, where the agora is predominant. The dominated Greek communities find their place within the cities and gradually they regain their potential, especially away from the big cities. Through the courses will be presented and studied several issues of the ottoman and the postbyzantine art and architecture (15th-19th c.),
like the fortified, mansion and traditional house, Iznik and Kioutacheia ceramics, ecclesiastical art, woodcarving, stone carving and other decorative arts.

**ABY 101. Introduction to Christian and Byzantine Archaeology [s.s.]**
The course is a general introduction to the late antique and Byzantine art and archaeology. It focuses mainly on two main aspects: the evolution of ecclesiastical architecture and religious monumental painting in relation to the spread of Christianity and the changing needs and preferences of the imperial power, the Church and the Byzantine society. Besides these aspects, the course also deals with other artistic means of the period, such as icons, manuscripts, sculpture and the minor arts, as well as with the evolution of the empire's cities, as revealed by recent excavations.

**ABY 606. Seminar on Byzantine Archaeology. Postbyzantine and Ottoman Art and Architecture in the Greeklands (15th -19th centuries) [w.s. & s.s.]**
The gradual collapse of the Byzantine Empire in the Balkans from 14th c. onwards and the fall of the capital Constantinople to the Ottoman in 1453 create new realities in political, ethnical, social and artistic level. Theosmosis between Byzantine and Ottoman civilizations in the conquered lands generate new artistic creations. The Ottoman administration and reality creates the center and the spatial organization of the cities, where the agora is predominant. The dominated Greek communities find their place within the cities and gradually they regain their potential, especially away from the big cities. Through the courses will be presented and studied several issues of the Ottoman and the postbyzantine art and architecture (15th-19th c.), like the fortified, mansion and traditional house, Iznik and Kioutacheia ceramics, ecclesiastical art, woodcarving, stone carving and other decorative arts.

**AAA 313. Excavation-Drawing [s. s.]**

**G. ANTONIOU**

**HMG 204. History of the Greek State: Oral History of the Greek Jews [w.s.]**
The course focuses on theoretical principles and the practical application of the methods of oral history through the history of Greek Jews. During the course students will learn the basic principles and techniques of oral history while studying oral sources from oral history archives in Greece and abroad. They will also have the opportunity to develop voluntary work related to the development or conducting oral interviews.

**HMG 301. Modern Greek Society and Economy: The Jews of Thessaloniki and Greece in Modern Times[w.s.]**
The course examines the evolution of Jewish communities in Greece with emphasis on the historical, social and economic development of the community of Thessaloniki. Time spans from the period of the migration of Sephardic communities in the Balkans until the period of the Second World War.

**HMO 301. Social and Economic History of Europe: The Holocaust in Greece and Europe [s.s.]**
The course examines the comparative history of the genocide of Jews in Greece and Europe. The genocide of the Jews is analyzed from the perspective of social history. At first, the course examines the conceptual, historiographical and theoretical frameworks of genocide. Then the course analyzes the causes, events, and the role of various groups involved, such as perpetrators, victims, eyewitnesses, collaborators, and the resistance. Finally the course analyzes the postwar treatment of the survivors and the reconstruction of European and Greek Jewish communities.
HMO 402. Themes in Modern and Contemporary European History [s.s.]

A. BAKALAKI

FSA 101. Introduction to Folklore and Social Anthropology [w.s.]
After a brief survey of the history of the two disciplines the course adopts a comparative view highlighting points of convergence and diversion between folklore and social anthropology in terms of scope of inquiry, theoretical and methodological approaches and relations with other fields. Special emphasis is paid on the historicity, the ideological uses and the political connotations of concepts like “race”, “society”, “culture”, “people” and “tradition” which, in the context of everyday discourse, are usually considered transparent and universal. Students not fluent in Greek may choose among the introductory textbooks available in English.

FSA 314. Symbolic Anthropology of the Body. Anthropology of the Body [w.s.]
The emergence of the body as an object of anthropological knowledge, but the relevant research and theorizing address the longstanding concern over the relation (or lack thereof) between human biology and the multiple forms of cultural creativity. The course examines these approaches, provides ethnographic examples that illustrate them and focuses on their relevance to the cross-cultural study of health, illness and death. Student performance is evaluated on the basis of two take-home exams and an optional term paper.

H. BADAWI

HBY 603. Seminar on Byzantine History [w.s. &s.s.]

HAR 301. Medieval History of the Arab-Islamic World (6th – 13th c.) [w.s.]
History, causes and methods of domination of Islam from the first pure Arab period till the Caliphates and the Civilizations in Damascus of the Omayada and in Baghdad of the Abbasids (6th – 13th c. AD.)

HAR 201. Arab-Islamic Historiography and Byzantine Influences [s. s.]
An introduction to Arabic language, the written sources of the Arab Islamic civilization and their development course from the 6th to the middle of the 8th c. AD.

A. CHARALAMPIDIS

HIA 101. Art History: Theory and Methods [w.s. & s. s.]
The subject features an introduction to Art History and Theory, providing an overview of five units as follows:

1. Drawing, painting, etching, sculpture and architecture.
2. The “essential” expressive means of painting: line, color, light, space, form, composition, style.
3. Painting techniques: fresco, tempera, oil, watercolor, mosaic, vitrail, collage.
4. The main categories of painting: portrait, landscape, genre, still life, historical, mythological, symbolic and allegoric subjects.
5. The main theoretical approaches and methods of art work analysis and art history writing: formalistic, iconological, social, feminist, structuralist, psychoanalytic theory etc.
An additional unit provides a selection of texts written by prominent scholars on the main periods of European art, i.e. the Middle Ages, Renaissance, Baroque, the 19th and 20th century, corroborating, in part, the theoretical section.

**E. CHATZIANTONIOU**

**HBY 602. Byzantine History II (1081-1453) [w.s.&s.s.]**
The course focuses on the political history of the later Byzantine period. It includes the study of the socio-economic structures and the administrative system. Emphasis is given on the presentation of the relevant primary sources and the secondary bibliography as well as on methodological approach and analysis of the sources. The objective of the course is the understanding of the political-military situation, the socio-economic reality and the factors which led progressively to the decline of the Byzantine Empire.

**HBY 603. Seminar of Byzantine History: The Byzantine Province (13th-15th c.) [w.s.]**
The objective of the seminar is to familiarize the students with the Byzantine sources and the methods of the historical research. The course focuses on the political and ecclesiastical provincial administration, the administrative prosopography, as well as on various aspects of the local history of Byzantine provinces in the 13th-15th c.

**HBY 603. Seminar of Byzantine History: Byzantine Thessalonike [s.s.]**
The objective of the seminar is to familiarize the students with the Byzantine sources and the methods of the historical research. The course focuses on the political and ecclesiastical administration and prosopography of Byzantine Thessalonike, as well as on various aspects of the local history.

**A. DELIKARI**

**HBY 603. Seminar on Byzantine History: Unifying factors between the Byzantines and the Slavs [w. s.]**
This seminar examines the several factors (political, ecclesiastical, ideological, social, linguistic), that contributed to the acculturation between the Byzantine and the Slavic world. The focus is concentrated on elements of Slavic culture penetrated in Byzantium.

**HSL 601. History of Slavic People [w.s.&s.s.]**
A general overview of the history of the Slavic tribes (Bulgarians, Serbians, Croatians, Slovenians, Moravians, Russians) from the 6th to the 15th century. The course examines the evolution of their national identity and the creation of slavic states. Special attention will be paid to the important role of the Byzantine empire on their political and cultural life. In every unity will be also discussed about the personalities of the rulers and the consequences of their deeds on the political, social and cultural life of their people.

**N. EFSTRATIOU**

**APR 101. Introduction to Prehistoric Culture [w.s. & s.s.]**
The course introduces students to the prehistoric civilizations around the world since the earliest appearance of men. It focuses on some phenomena of the prehistoric age with particular significance, such as the beginnings of the Neolithic and the first appearance of cities as well as on particular regions such as the eastern Mediterranean, Mesopotamia, the
Aegean and the Balkans. The course has the form of independent lectures which are taught and examined by the four lecturers. 1. Introduction. The beginnings and development of the study of World Prehistory. 2. The archaeology of the appearance and development of early humans until the end of the Pleistocene. The Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic: palaeoanthropology, cultural features, habitation, lithics, early art. 3. The Neolithic in the Near East and Central Asia. The beginnings of agriculture and animal husbandry. 4. The Neolithic in the Aegean and Europe. 5. The world in the Bronze Age. The early cities, Mesopotamia and Egypt. The Aegean during the 2nd millennium: Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations. The 2nd and early 1st millennium in Europe. 6. The Iron Age Europe. 7. The prehistory of Africa and 8. The prehistory of the New World.

APR 602. Prehistoric Societies of the Aegean and the Balkans [w.s. & s.s.]
This course presents an overview of prehistoric developments from the Middle Palaeolithic to the end of the Neolithic and the beginning of the Bronze Age periods in the Aegean and the adjacent regions (Balkans). It includes both a selective documentation of the most important archaeological data available and a discussion of the different explanations suggested by different researchers regarding cultural changes.

APR 309. Ethnoarchaeology [s.s.]
The aim of the seminar is to present a general picture of ethnoarchaeology as a research strategy which is used to facilitate the archaeological explanation of the past. Ethnographic present is thought to help to understand social phenomena, human practices and activities of the past through the use of analogy. The seminar course will include the presentation of specific ethnoarchaeological case studies and will require the writing of essays on behalf of the participants.

AAA 313. Excavation – Drawing [s.s.]

N. GIANNAKOPOULOS

HRO 101: Introduction to the History of the Roman State [w.s.]
Introduction to the History of Rome under the Republic and the Early Principate. Emphasis on the political institutions and state ideology, the administration and social structure of the Roman State in the period of the Libera Res Publica as well as after the formation of the Principate. Historical interpretation of selected sources.

HAN 603: Seminar on Ancient Greek History: The Greek City in the Roman Period [w.s.]
The seminar examines the political and social institutions of the Greek cities in the Imperial Period. Emphasis will be laid on:

a) the organization and the functions of the Boule, the popular assembly and the Gerousia.
b) the magistracies related with public order, public finances, the function of the market and the grain-supply.
c) the administration of justice.
d) euergetism and its political and social impact on the civic life.
e) the interventions of Roman emperors and provincial governors.

The students will write essays on selected topics, based on evidence deriving from literary sources and inscriptions.

HAN 101: Introduction to Ancient Greek History [s.s.]
A general survey of the Greek Ancient History from the Mycenaean times to the Roman conquest. Examination of the main political developments, the basic features as well as the historical identity and significance of each different period. Focus-point: the Greek Polis –
formation, structure and institutions, its function and political significance through all phases of Ancient Greek History. Historical interpretation of selected sources.

**HAN 603. Seminar on Ancient Greek History: The Greek City in the Roman Period [s.s.]**
The seminar examines the political and social institutions of the Greek cities in the Imperial Period. Emphasis will be laid on:
a) the organization and the functions of the Boule, the popular assembly and the Gerousia.
b) the magistracies related with public order, public finances, the function of the market and the grain-supply.
c) the administration of justice.
d) euergetism and its political and social impact on the civic life.
e) the interventions of Roman emperors and provincial governors.
The students will write essays on selected topics, based on evidence deriving from literary sources and inscriptions.

**HAN 301. Institutions of the Republican and the Imperial periods [s.s.]**
The first part of the course focuses on the main political institutions of the Roman Res Publica, with emphasis on their collapse from the late 2nd century B.C. onwards. The second part of the course examines the political and administrative institutions of the Eastern part of the Roman State form the 1st century B.C. until the Severi. The course will be based on the analysis of selected historical sources.

**V. GOUNARIS**

**HMO 601. Modern European History I (15th -18th c.) [w.s. &s.s.]**
The course presents the rise of nation states from the last centuries of the Middle Ages to the French Revolution, state relations and diplomacy as well as the basic social and economic developments. Special emphasis is given to the history of ideas, including religious contests and the search for European unity. Teaching units refer to the European late medieval society, politics and civilization, the discovery of the new world, Renaissance, Reformation, Absolutism, aspects of technological progress, the rise of industrial capitalism as well as the diplomacy of each century.

**HMO 401. The Ottoman Empire and the European Powers [w.s.]**
The aim of this course is to study how the Eastern Question was shaped and evolved. In other words this is the question of European domination in the Eastern Mediterranean and in the western Ottoman provinces in general, which developed as the Empire was gradually declining. The question will be studied in the light of western diplomacy (mostly the Venetian, Austrian and Russian) and of the English-French financial penetration in the declining Empire. The ultimate aim is to trace in this struggle of the Powers the origins of the Balkan nations-states and to understand how the main questions which tantalised European 19th century diplomacy were shaped.

**HMG 603. Seminar on Modern History [s.s.]**
The course will introduce students (a) to the theory of history and to modern schools of historical thought (b) to scientific writing (c) to the critical analysis and composition of historical sources. The Greek Struggle for Macedonia and its sources will be the case study for this semester.
A. GOUTZIOUKOSTAS

HBY 603. Seminar of Byzantine History: Rebel Movements in Byzantium [w.s.]
The objective of the seminar is to familiarize the students with the Byzantine sources and the methods of the historical research. The course focuses on the analysis of rebel movements against the imperial power and includes the study of the relevant primary sources. The students will write papers on the mutinies of ambitious generals.

HBY 101. Introduction to Byzantine History [s.s.]

HBY 603. Seminar on Byzantine History: Justinian I and his Era (527-565) [s.s.]
The objective of the seminar is to familiarize the students with the Byzantine sources and the methods of the historical research. The course focuses on Justinian I (527-565) and his era, and includes the study of the relevant primary sources. The students will write papers on topics relative to the important personalities of this period, the external and internal policy, the ecclesiastical organization, as well as the administration system of the Byzantine state.

CH. GIOKA

HIA 602. European Art between 1880 until World War II [w.s.]
The lesson will focus on: a. basic methodological approaches in art history [iconology, formalism, connoisseurship, semiotics, psychoanalysis, the social history of art, feminism, post-colonialism], b. 19th century currents and 20th century avant-garde movements [romanticism, realism, impressionism, symbolism, cubism, expressionism, futurism, dada, surrealism, Bauhaus, suprematism, new objectivity], c. iconography and techniques [1. abstraction, art without subject, 2. body and sexuality, 3. nation, internationalism, globality, 4. social class and class consciousness] d. modern art in collections and museums.

HIA 606. Seminar on History of Art: Modern Greek Art in Context [w.s. &s.s.]
The workshop examines basic concepts of modern Greek art from its origins on the Heptanese to current cultural production, and focuses on methodological issues of art historical research. It includes visits to museums and ateliers, as well as written exercises in class with primary sources. Evaluation is based on participation at the discussions and the exercises in class, and the final written (bibliographical and research-based) essay on a subject of the student’s choice.

L. HASSIOTIS

HMG 603. Seminar on Modern History [w.s.]
The course gives an overview of the main streams and trends of the historiography, and introduces the students to the research, analytical and writing methods or tools of the historian. Students will study and comment on primary and secondary sources. The Holocaust and the memories of the Jewish community of Thessaloniki will be the case study for this semester.
HMO 204. Contemporary European History: Fascism and extreme right in modern and contemporary Europe [w.s.]
The course examines the development of authoritarian ideologies and policies in modern and contemporary Europe, focusing on interwar fascism. Among the topics to be discussed are the role of national and imperialist competition, the Great War and the Russian Revolution, the basic ideological characteristics of fascism, politics of European fascist and authoritarian regimes of the interwar period, the reaction to fascism and the collapse of the 1945, and the neo-fascist revival in post-war Europe.

HMO 101. Introduction to Modern European History [s.s.]
The course gives an overview of Modern European History, with an emphasis on the period between the French Revolution and the end of the Second World War. It examines the most significant political, economic and social developments of the period, as well as the main ideological trends.

HMO 603. Contemporary European History (20th c.): The era of Total War [s.s.]
This course examines the 20th century from the perspective of total war. It analyses the causes, key features and consequences of the First and Second World War on international relations, politics, society, economy and ideological currents in Europe and the rest of the world.

V. KALFOGLOU-KALOTERAKI

HAN 101. Introduction to Ancient Greek History [w.s.]
A general survey of the Greek Ancient History from the Mycenaean times to the Roman conquest. Examination of the main political developments, the basic features as well as the historical identity and significance of each different period. Focus-point: the Greek Polis – formation, structure and institutions, its function and political significance through all phases of Ancient Greek History.

HAN 602. Hellenistic and Roman Imperial Periods [w.s.&s.s.]
The course covers the period from the death of Alexander the Great till the subjugation of Egypt to the Roman rule, concentrating on the main features that constitute the historical identity of the Hellenistic Age: political developments, formation and structure of the Hellenistic monarchies, monarchic ideology, introduction and historical significance of the ruler-cult - the rise of Leagues and their organization - the polis in a monarchical framework - relations between the Hellenistic states and their attitude towards Roman policy, Roman expansion and Roman Hegemony. Discussion of relevant historical sources.

By drawing on primary source documents, mainly honorific decrees, this seminar will examine the activities and the significance for the Hellenistic polis a) of distinguished citizens supporting materially and politically the civic life or using for the polis’ welfare their relations with the centers of power, b) of powerful military leaders, Hellenistic kings, or finally the Roman emperor, who with their intervention ensure the physical and political continuity of the civic community. Aim of the seminar: to approach and gain a better understanding of the historical profile of the Hellenistic polis.

HRO 101. Introduction to the History of the Roman Empire [s.s.]
A general survey of the history of the Roman State in the Republican and Imperial times, ending with the Antonines (2nd. cent. B.C. – 2nd. cent. A.D.). The course focuses on issues related to political institutions, the official ideology, to the administrative and social structure during the period of the res publica as well as after the formation of the Principatus. The rise
of Augustus – the significance of his constitutional and political measures - Augustan ideology. Main features of the following dynasties: Julian-Claudians, Flavians, Antonines. Discussion of relevant historical sources.

**HAN 603. Seminar on Ancient Greek History: The Greek ‘Polis’ and the Hellenistic kings: a case of interesting and delicate balance]**

The seminar will examine historical sources illustrating different aspects of the polis-king relationship during the Hellenistic times. Aim of the course: to highlight the specific character and complexity of this delicate balance in the relationship between royal power and autonomous Greek polis.

**P. KATSONI**

**HBY 101. Introduction to Byzantine History [w.s.]**

It is a lesson introductory to the study of Byzantine history, which presents the transition of the Roman Empire from the late antiquity to the medieval era and the transformation of the Roman Empire to a new empire, center of which was Constantinople. This empire was named by the scholars of the 16\(^{th}\) and 17\(^{th}\) century Byzantine Empire. The lesson focuses on the character of the new empire. It was an empire based on Roman tradition of law, ruled by a Christian emperor, centered in a Christian capital and that capital surrounded by a deeply routed tradition of Hellenistic culture. The students will be acquainted with the social components of the Byzantine State and the administrative reforms, which happened during the first Byzantine period (324-565), and their evolution in the middle Byzantine period till 1081.

**HBY 603. Seminar on Byzantine History: Election and coronation of the emperor**

The main objective of the course is to promote the understanding of complicated issues of the Byzantine History studying the internal structure of the Byzantine State and to introduce students to the methodology of the research of Byzantine history. The course includes the study of the election, proclamation and coronation of the Byzantine emperor, which offers students the possibility of familiarising themselves with the institutions of the Byzantine Empire, as well as with the methods of historical research.

**K. KOTSUKIS**

**APR 101. Introduction to Prehistoric Culture [w.s. &s.s.]**

The course introduces students to the prehistoric civilizations around the world since the earliest appearance of men. It focuses on some phenomena of the prehistoric age with particular significance, such as the beginnings of the Neolithic and the first appearance of cities as well as on particular regions such as the eastern Mediterranean, Mesopotamia, the Aegean and the Balkans. The course has the form of independent lectures which are taught and examined by the four lecturers. 1. Introduction. The beginnings and development of the study of World Prehistory. 2. The archaeology of the appearance and development of early humans until the end of the Pleistocene. The Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic: palaeoanthropology, cultural features, habitation, lithics, early art. 3. The Neolithic in the Near East and Central Asia. The beginnings of agriculture and animal husbandry. 4. The Neolithic in the Aegean and Europe. 5. The world in the Bronze Age. The early cities, Mesopotamia and Egypt. The Aegean during the 2\(^{nd}\) millennium: Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations. The 2\(^{nd}\) and early 1\(^{st}\) millennium in Europe. 6. The Iron Age Europe. 7. The prehistory of Africa and 8. The prehistory of the New World.
APR 601. Theory and Method of Prehistoric Archaeology: Directions, Trends and Schools in Prehistoric Archaeology [w.s]
The principal directions in theoretical archaeological thought of the 20th century are discussed in the first part of these lectures. Culture history, processual and post processual archaeology are discussed, as well as their contemporary synthesis. In the second part, will be devoted to the methods and techniques that support contemporary archaeology, excavation and field work, landscape archaeology, archaeometry and bioarchaeology.

APR 303. Seminar. Museum and education [s.s.]  
The course aims to familiarize students with the educational character of the museum, to inform them about the theoretical framework of museum education and practice in the educational use of the museum collections. The course includes topics related to the historical development of the museum as an institution in relation to its educational dimension; the communicative character of the museum and the perception of the museum collections; the philosophical, psychological and pedagogical conditions of learning in museum; the educational policy and museum outreach programs in Greece and abroad; the types of museum communication; public archeology; the parameters of design and implementation of educational activities in museums and cultural institutions. In addition, visits to archaeological sites and museums will be held, with the aim of students’ practical experience through presenting examples of educational activities in groups.

APR 312. Seminar. Practice in Archaeological Sites and Museums [s.s.]

AAA 313. Excavation – Drawing [s.s.]

P.KOTZAGEORGIS

HMG 101. Introduction to Modern Greek History [w.s]
The aim of this course is to introduce the students to the research of Modern Greek history. The subject covers a very large historical period from the capture of Constantinople down to the middle of the 20th Century. In the course a) issues on the method and terminology of that period are posed; b) the problematic of the periodization is presented; c) the historical sources for the study of Modern Greek history are drawn up; d) some critical phases of the evolution of the Greek historiography are pointed out; e) an outline of the political events is given; f) some areas of Modern Greek history are thematically touched upon (government, foreign policy, political ideology, economy, society).

HMG 603. Seminar on Modern Greek History [w.s]
The course gives an overview of the main streams and trends of the historiography and introduces the students to the historical research through the writing of short essays.

HMG 601. Early Modern Greek History (15th-18th c.) [s.s.]
The scope of this course is to give a complete and holistic picture of the Greek history during the Early Modern Era. The approach is twofold: by historical events and into thematic circles. Firstly, some problems concerning the phases and the nature of the period are pinpointed; theoretical and methodological problems resulted from the study of the period are discussed; and the main group of sources the historian uses are underlined. Secondly, a general picture of the political events is given, analyzing and interpreting the most important ones. Finally, the thematic approach includes the common sections a historian uses for the study of a period: demography, society, economy, ideology, culture.

HTP 301. History of the Ottoman Empire [w.s]
A general picture of the history of the Ottoman Empire from its foundation (ca. 1300) till its dissolution (1923) is given in the course. After the description of the main military and political events, the course focuses on the examination of the institutions, the society, the economy and the culture.

G. LEVENIOTIS

HBY 601. Byzantine History I (324-1081) [w.s.&s.s.]
The course examines the gradual transformation of the Later Roman Empire to the Byzantine Empire of medieval times and the main political, military and social developments during the 4th to 11th centuries A.D. Methodological approach and analysis of the most important sources of the era.

HBY 603. Seminar on Byzantine History: The Byzantine Empire in the 7th century A.D. [w.s.]
The seminar focuses on the external political and military developments and the domestic social, economic and administrative changes, that led, during the course of the 7th century, to the gradual transformation of the structures and the wider profile of the Byzantine Empire and the final transition from the Roman Empire of late antiquity to the Eastern Empire of medieval times. The purpose of tutoring is the performance of students in the use and interpretation of relevant sources and modern bibliography and the preparation and presentation of papers related to the above historical developments.

E. MANAKIDOU

ACL 603. Archaic and Classical Pottery [w.s. & s.s.]
Main topic of this lecture is to discuss various subjects of ancient Greek painted and related pottery. As an introduction we shall examine different aspects concerning the organization and the production terms in the ancient ceramic workshops, based on the material evidence, the vase-representations and the written sources. Next we will study the most important decoration techniques and the most characteristic vase-shapes during the archaic and classical periods, with emphasis given to the ceramic production from Athens and Corinth (protogeometric and geometric, protoattic and protocorinthian, black- and red-figure, black-glaze vases). We will focus on some significant potters and painters, on the distribution of their vases and the influence that their work had on other contemporary ceramic centers. We shall also examine some iconographic topics as well issues on chronology, finding places, spreading and evaluation of Greek pottery.

Selected bibliography
J. Boardman, The History of Greek Vases (2006).²
R.M. Cook, Greek Painted Pottery (1997).³
Μ. Τιβέριος, Ελληνική τέχνη. Αρχαία αγγεία (1996).

AKL 606: Seminar on Ancient Greek Pottery: Women Iconography in vase-painting and art of the archaic and classical periods [s.s.]
The seminar includes: a) Introductory lectures about the status of research in the field of «gender studies» in Classical Archaeology and especially about the research on women
iconography in ancient Greek vase-painting, regarding the female figures from Greek mythology (deities, heroines) and also the anonym women represented and taking part in different scenes on black- and red-figure vases but on other artistic media as well (reliefs, statues). Our main focus will be on some of the most common scenes from everyday and religious life, where women kept an important role, as the wedding and funeral ceremonies, the religious rituals, the women’s room (family, work, and leisure) and others. Emphasis will be given to the relation and the relevant representations of women with their husbands, children and other family members. As a separate group we will also examine the hetaerae and their social status, as they are presented on the vases. b) Papers on specific aspects of the abovementioned issues.

Selected bibliography
S. Blundell, Γυναίκα στην αρχαία Ελλάδα (greek transl. 2004).
E. Fantham and others, Οι γυναίκες στον αρχαίο κόσμο (greek transl. 2001).
Chr. Schnurr-Redford, Frauen im klassischen Athen (1996).

AAA 313. Excavation – Drawing [s.s.]

E. MANTA

HMG 602. Modern Greek History II (19th-20th c.) [w.s. & s.s.]
The course aims to emphasize on Modern Greek History, from the emergence of the Greek state to the Treaty of Lausanne, 1923. It analyses the main political, economic, social, and ideological parameters of Modern Greek History. Teaching units refer to the institutions of the Greek state (kingdom, statutes, army), the territorial expansion, the economic and social developments, and to important historical events such as the Goudi Coup, the National Schism, and the Greek-Turkish War in Asia Minor.

HMG 603. Seminar on Modern History [w.s.]
The course aims to introduce students to the theory of history and methodology; to critical analysis of historical primary and secondary sources and to the art of writing short historical essays. It will also present modern aspects and aims about teaching of history to secondary education.

HMG 402. Themes in Modern Greek History: Teaching of Modern Greek History [s.s.]
The course aims to present modern aspects and perspectives about teaching history to secondary education by analyzing the historical textbooks and by using primary sources and new technologies as a means to cultivate historical thinking.
A. MENTZOS

ABY 603. Byzantine Sculpture – Miniature Art [w.s. & s.s]
The course examines the artistic material production in the area of the Byzantine Empire and the neighbouring regions from the Later Roman Empire to the Middle Byzantine period. The specific sectors that interest us are: the evolution of decorated architectural marble, the production of pictorial sculpture and marble icons. The production of small objects in ivory and precious metals will also be considered.

AAA 313. Excavation – Drawing [s.s.]

J. MICHAELIDES

HMO 101. Introduction to Modern European History [w.s.]
The course presents the most significant historical developments in Europe since the renaissance, with an emphasis in the period between the French Revolution and the end of the Second World War.

HMG 603. Seminar on Modern Greek History [w.s.]
The aim of the course is to introduce students to the science of history and to the scientific writing. The Greek civil war will be the case study for this semester.

HMO 302. Nation and State in Modern Europe [s.s.]
Courses are focusing on the nation states building process in Europe. They are divided into two parts. The first one is a theoretical analysis of nationalism, formation, conditions and types of nation states. The second one highlights some case studies on the process of nation building.

J. MOURELOS

HMO 602. Modern European History II (19th century) [w.s.& s.s.]
Study of the events leading to the outbreak of World War I in three chapters: 1871-1890, 1890-1907, 1907-1914.

HMG 603. Seminar on Modern History [s.s.]
This seminar course aims to familiarize the students with the utilisation of the archives through the writing of short essays. The analysis of diplomatic documents of the period 1940-41 will be the case study for this semester. The participation of the students to tutorials is compulsory.

HCG 402. Themes in Contemporary Greek History [s.s.]

A. MOUSTAKA

ACL 604. Topography. Attica, Sanctuaries of Olympia, Delphi, Delos [w.s.]
This course aims to present the evolution and organization of the panhellenic sanctuaries Olympia and Delphi, the sanctuary of Delos and the main sanctuaries of Attica including Athens itself, from their topographical and cultic point of view. Our knowledge of all these sites is based on the written sources as well as on the rich archaeological material. In this frame we will also focus on the main dedications and offerings and their significance for the cults venerated in these sites.
ACL 314. Seminar: Topography [w.s.]
In the frame of this seminar, which aims to examine the evolution and organization of the main sanctuaries of Sicily and the Magna Graecia the students will get an introduction to the subject which should enable them to prepare and present a paper on one of the topics included.

ACL 602. Sculpture of the Archaic and Classical Periods [s.s.]
This course aims to present the creation and evolution of monumental sculpture from the Geometric period until the end of the 5th century B.C. In this frame the most significant works of sculpture in the round as well as representative examples of free-standing reliefs and architectural sculptures will be discussed according to their chronological order and their style.

AAA 313. Excavation – Drawing [s.s.]

M. PAISIDOU

HIA 601. Early Renaissance Art [w.s.]
The most representative examples of the architecture, sculpture and painting in Italy are discussed from the second half of the 13th until the last decades of the 15th century. Special emphasis is given in the development of the painting and in the interrelations between the Italian art and the art of the byzantine East.

ABY 602. Byzantine Painting [s.s.]
The topic of this course is the painting during the early Christian, middle Byzantine and palaeologean period. We will study the evolution of Christian iconography as well as the stylistic trends through the exam of the mural paintings, icons and miniatures. We will focus on the historical, political and social conditions in which the artistic phenomena have been formed and flourished.

AAA 313. Excavation – Drawing [s.s.]

P. PAPADOPOULOU

ABY 101. Introduction to Christian and Byzantine Archaeology [w.s.]
The course is a general introduction to the late antique and Byzantine art and archaeology. It focuses mainly on two main aspects: the evolution of ecclesiastical architecture and religious monumental painting in relation to the spread of Christianity and the changing needs and preferences of the imperial power, the Church and the Byzantine society. Besides these aspects, the course also deals with other artistic means of the period, such as icons, manuscripts, sculpture and the minor arts, as well as with the evolution of the empire’s cities, as revealed by recent excavations.

ABY 606. Seminar on Byzantine Archaeology: ”Art and Imperial Ideology” [w.s.]
The seminar focuses on the relationship between imperial ideology and art in Byzantium, as this is revealed on works of art or artifacts that bear the representation of the emperor and his family, constitute imperial commissions or were commissioned as gifts for the emperor. They include works of monumental art (frescoes and mosaics), statues, icons, manuscripts, silks, coins, seals and luxury objects (silver plates, ivory caskets, reliquaries). They all reflect the imperial ideology, while adjusting their message to the particular circumstances reigning in each period on the one hand, and to their audience on the other hand.
ABY 306. Numismatics - Sigillography [s. s.]
The course is general introduction to the fields of numismatics and sigillography. Regarding numismatics, after a general introduction to the methods of the field and an overview of Byzantine coin production, the course will focus on special issues, such as coins as archaeological evidence, numismatic iconography as an expression of imperial ideology etc. In the field of sigillography (i.e. the study of Byzantine seals) students will practise in reading and dating Byzantine seals, and learn about their contribution to the study of Byzantine administration, economy and prosopography.

ABY 606. Seminar on Byzantine Archaeology: “Crusader Art and Archaeology” [s. s.]
The Crusader movement, which started at the end of the 11th century, and the creation of the crusader states that followed, transformed the eastern Mediterranean. The combination of local and western European traditions led to the creation of a material culture, which is known as Crusader, although it does not present the same characteristics everywhere. This seminar examines different aspects of Crusader art and archaeology, such as monuments, topography, defenses, artisanal production, ceramics, numismatics, works of art, in the Crusader states of Greece, the Levant and Cyprus.

AAA 313. Excavation – Drawing [s.s.]

E. PAPAGIANNI

ACL 102. Introduction to Roman Archaeology [w.s.]
The subject of this introductory course is the creation and development of Roman civilisation mainly on the basis of its material remains. In the beginning the foundation of the city of Rome and its early development will be examined with particular attention to the strong influence of the Etruscans first and of the Greeks later on the formation of the Roman cultural identity. Next the expansion of Roman culture in Italy as a consequence of Roman political rule will be examined, as well as the adoption by the Romans of Hellenistic cultural elements. Finally a general view of Greco-Roman civilisation will be offered, which was the result of the expansion of the Roman state in the Mediterranean basin and beyond and was mainly a development of the Imperial period. Representative monuments from Rome itself and the provinces will be examined in categories (architecture, sculpture, painting), while special attention will be given to types which have a markedly Roman character (amphitheatres, triumphal arches, historical reliefs, portraits).

ACL 606. Seminar on Classical Archaeology: Roman sculpture in Macedonia [s.s.]
This seminar deals with the production of macedonian sculpture workshops during the Late Hellenistic and Roman Imperial periods, using as case studies sculptures of all types. Special emphasis will be given to the influence exerted by the art of Rome, as well as to the process through which the latter was combined with elements of the Classical tradition.

ACL 607. Hellenistic and Roman Periods: The Greek cities during the Roman Imperial Period [s.s.]
During the Roman Imperial period the Greek cities, although now under the jurisdiction of the Roman prefect of the province, preserved their civic constitutions and administrative autonomy. Their civic center, the Agora, not only didn't lose its significance but gradually took a monumental form through the erection of new public buildings, funded by the rich citizens and occasionally by the emperor. A new kind of polis religion, the imperial cult, was introduced to the religious context of the Agora, while at the same time the cities gradually - under Roman influences- incorporated new architectural features that helped them to adjust to
the new urban requirements of the era. At the time of Caesar and Augustus new cities (mostly Roman colonies like Corinth, Patras, Philippoi, Dion that replaced preexisting Greek cities) were built next to the traditional urban centers (Athens, Argos, Sparta, Thessaloniki, Berœa etc.) of Greece. The organization of these colonies (populated by Latin speaker colonists) was based more or less on the same principles, that ruled the life in the Roman cities in Italy and elsewhere. However and despite this Roman orientation, many elements of the preexisting Greek city survived in the new context.

AAA 313. Excavation – Drawing [s.s.]

D. PAPASTAMATIOU

HMG 601. Early Modern Greek History (15th-18th c.) [w.s.]
The course examines the history of Modern Hellenism between the mid-15th century and the turn of the 19th century. At first, the nature as well as the particular characteristics of the sources of the period along with the pertinent problems arising from their study will be discussed. Moreover, the political attitudes of the Greeks in the context of the armed conflicts between the Ottoman Empire and the Venetian Republic will be discussed in extenso. Finally, the demographic, economic, social and ideological aspects of Modern Hellenism and its institutional position within the Ottoman and Venetian political system will be examined.

HMG 101. Introduction to Modern Greek History [s.s]
The course offers an overview of the historical course of Modern Hellenism during the period 1453-1922. Firstly, the position of Greeks within the Ottoman and the Venetian states, along with the most important aspects of their economy, their institutions (the communities, the Church and the armed groups of klephites and armatoloi) as well as issues of Modern Greek Enlightenment will be examined. Moreover, the most significant political, military and diplomatic events of the Greek War of Independence and the constitutional questions faced by the Modern Greek state will be discussed. Finally, particular attention will be drawn to the major aspects of politics, diplomacy, society, economy and ideology of Greece during the period 1832-1922.

HMG 603. Seminar on Modern Greek History [s.s]
The modern trends of historical science will be examined comprehensively so that the students will be able to understand its course as well as its prospects. Moreover, significant categories of historical analysis (causality, time, determinism, objectivity, truth) and issues of meaning in the historical course will be discussed. Furthermore, fundamental problems of the archival research and composition techniques of a historical paper will be presented. Finally, the students will have to write a short paper in the context of a particular subject of Modern Greek history, namely ‘Documents of the Greek War of Independence’.

S. PINGIATOGLOU

ACL 606. Seminar on Classical Archaeology: Sanctuaries and Votives [w.s.]
The students are responsible to study and present in both, oral and written examination, a subject related to an ancient Greek sanctuary and its votives.

ACL 604. Topography. Attica, Sanctuaries of Olympia and Delphi, Delos [s.s]
This course includes the most important archaeological sites of Greece, specifically the panhellenic sanctuaries of Olympia, Delphi and Delos, as well as the city of Athens and other significant sanctuaries of Attica. The purpose of the course is twofold: 1. The investigation of creation conditions and the organization of the above archaeological sites. In addition, religion and cult themes are discussed and historical and political events are taken into
account. 2. The study of the evolution of the monuments’ form, mainly from the geometric until the roman period, without neglecting possible earlier phases or their subsequent fate. Sources of our research, in addition to archaeological remains, are the relevant inscriptions and the ancient literature.

**Suggested bibliography:**

**OLYMPIA**
N. Παπαχατζή, Παυσανίου Ελλάδος Περιήγησις, Ηλιακά (βιβλ. V και VI) (1979)
A. και Ν. Γιαλούρη, Ολυμπία-Οδηγός του Μουσείου και του ιερού (1989, Εκδοτ. Αθηνών)
H.V. Herrmann, Olympia, Heiligtum und Wettkampfstätte (1972)
A. Mallwitz, Olympia und seine Bauten (1972)

Πρακτικά συμποσίου ολυμπιακών αγώνων, 5-9 Σεπτεμβρίου 1988 (1992)

**DELPHI**
N. Παπαχατζή, Παυσανίου Ελλάδος Περιήγησις, Βοιωτικά-Φωκικά (1981)
B. Πιεράκος, Δελφοί (1971)
Δελφοί, Αναζητώντας το χαμένο ιερό (1992)

**DELOS**
N.M. Κοντολέων, Οδηγός της Δήλου (1950)
Ph. Bruneau - J. Ducat, Guide de Délos (1983)3
K. Τσάκος, Δήλος – Μύκονος. Ιστορικός και Αρχαιολογικός Οδηγός (1998)

**ATTICA**
N. Παπαχατζή, Παυσανίου Ελλάδος Περιήγησις, Αττικά (1974)
J. Travlos, Bildlexikon zur Topographie des antiken Attika (1988)
Περιοδικό Αρχαιολογία, τεύχος 39-Ιούνιος 1991 «Ιερά της Αττικής»

**ATHENS**
N. Παπαχατζή, Παυσανίου Ελλάδος Περιήγησις, Αττικά (1974)
J. Travlos, Pictorial Dictionary of ancient Athens (1971)
Η πόλη κάτω από την πόλη. Ευρήματα από τις ανασκαφές του μητροπολιτικού σιδηροδρόμου των Αθηνών, Επιμέλεια Λ. Παρλαμά- Ν. Σταμπολίδης (2000)
J.M. Camp, Η αρχαία αγορά της Αθήνας (Αθήνα 2004)
J.M. Camp, Οι αρχαιότητες της Αθήνας και της Αττικής (2009)

AAA 313. Excavation-Drawing [s.s.]
Students will have daily field experience and tutorials based on finds from the excavation. They will also have the opportunity to be trained in the practice of computer-based recording and inventory of archaeological finds.

N. POULOU

**ABY 601. Byzantine Architecture [w.s.]**
The course will examine the evolution of Byzantine architecture from the early to the late byzantine period. For this purpose, the major monuments of Byzantium will be presented.

AAA 313. Excavation – Drawing [s.s.]

A. SEMOGLOU

**ABY 602. Byzantine Painting [w.s.]**
The topic of this course is the painting during the early Christian, middle Byzantine and palaeologean period. We will study the evolution of Christian iconography as well as the
stylistic trends through the exam of the mural paintings, icons and miniatures. We will focus on the historical, political and social conditions in which the artistic phenomena have been formed and flourished.

**Literature**

* N. Πανσελήνου, *Βυζαντινή ζωγραφική. Η Βυζαντινή κοινωνία και οι εικόνες της*, Αθήνα 2010 (Main textbook).

S. SFETAS

**HBA 601. Southeastern Europe in the 20th Century (1918-1989) [w.s. & s.s]**
The Ottoman conquest. The emergence of the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman domination. The national awakening of the Balkan Peoples. The struggle of the Balkan Peoples for a statehood. From the Congress of Berlin to World War II.

**HBA 602. Southeastern Europe from the Ottoman Conquest until the First World War (1354-1918) [w.s. & s.s]**
After an overview of history of Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria and Romania from the end of World War 1 until the downfall of Communism we will focus on some questions that affected the bilateral relations, including the policy of Great Powers.

**HBA 401. Issues in South Eastern European History [s.s]**

A. SFIKAS

**HCG 601. Contemporary History. History of Contemporary Greece, 1923-1974: political ideologies, parties and elections [w.s. & s.s]**
The course examines the evolution of Greece`s political, social and economic history in the period 1923-1974. The focus is (a) on political ideologies; (b) the formation and function of political parties; and (c) the conduct, outcome and political consequences of electoral contests.

**HMO 603. Modern History III (20th century) [w.s]**
The course surveys the history of the 20th century through its ideological conflicts and with particular emphasis on the ideological, political, economic, social and military clash between the superpowers and their alliances. Conventionally called ‘The Cold War’, the clash will be set chronologically in the period from 1917 to 1991, while its geographic coverage extends to Europe, North America and the ‘Third World’.

**HMG 603. Seminar on Modern Greek History [s.s]**

B. SCHMIDT-DOUNA

**ACL 601. Archaic and Classical Architecture [w.s. & s.s]**
The lectures are focused on the creation and the evolution of monumental architecture in ancient Greek territories, during the Archaic and the Classical period. The planning, the building materials, the structure methods, the optical corrections, the polychromy and the orders of ancient Greek monuments will be extensively discussed and the main temples of mainland Greece, Magna Grecia, the Aegean islands and Asia Minor will be presented. This overview of ancient Greek architecture will also include the presentation of other types of buildings, such as altars, propyla, stoas, theatres, palaces, bouleuteria, stadia, gymnasias and agoras.

Selected Bibliography
1. Α. Κ. Ορλάνδος, Τα υλικά δομής των αρχαίων Ελλήνων I/II (1955/1958)
2. Χ. Μπούρας, Μαθήματα ιστορίας της αρχιτεκτονικής (1980)
3. Α. Ορλάνδου – Α. Τραυλού, Λεξικόν αρχαίων αρχιτεκτονικών όρων (1986)

ACL 607. Hellenistic and Roman Periods [w.s.]
The lectures are focused on the Hellenistic kingdoms and especially on the cities of the Hellenistic period with their architecture, and with their main monuments. We will discuss Hellenistic sanctuaries like that of Athena at Lindos/Rhodos and the sanctuary of Asklepios on the island of Kos and we will deal with Hellenistic cities like Vergina and Pella, Pergamon and Alexandria, and last but not least with the cities of Rhodos and Athens and the changes which took place in them during the Hellenistic period.

A. TANTSIS

ABY 601. Byzantine Architecture [s.s.]
The course will examine the evolution of Byzantine architecture from the early to the late Byzantine period. For this purpose, the major monuments of Byzantium will be presented.

AAA 314. Museology – Museography [s.s.]
The course aims at providing a brief introduction into questions relating to organizing, planning, designing and materializing museum exhibitions of artifacts or immaterial cultural goods. There will be an introductory presentation of the development of the ideas and theories that shaped the Museum as an integral part of modern civilization as well as a means of fulfilling educational goals. The presentations aim at going beyond the museum exhibition and following a brief introduction into the history from early art collecting to museums of industrial production and virtual exhibiting on the internet, they will treat networks of archaeological sites and historic urban areas as museum itineraries. The aim is to acquaint students with the main terminology and current theories relating to creating a museum from planning for its building, to studying its exhibition material up to the museology and museographystudies that go beyond the museum as an enclosed space. The development of the various subjects will be organized in lectures given in the classroom by the instructor and/or invited specialists. Moreover a series of museum visits is planned in Thessaloniki’s most important exhibitions to discuss the issues at hand in place. Students will be asked to deliver a paper discussing and criticizing a museum exhibition in Thessaloniki, another town or the internet.

AAA 313. Excavation – Drawing [s. s.]
E. TOUNTA

HME 201. Institutions in Medieval Western Europe: Marriage in Medieval Europe (10th-13th c.): power relations, gender roles, sexuality [w.s.]  
The course examines the marriage as an institution in medieval societies (10th-13th c.), especially as far as nobility is concerned. The formation of the institution is studied as a field of negotiation between the nobles who founded in that way structures of kinship and power relations, and the Church seeking to control the social, political and sexual behaviour of its flock. The course aims to highlight in a diachronic perspective the construction of power relations and gender roles in feudal Western Europe, as well as the mechanisms of controlling and normalizing sexuality.

HBY 603. Seminar on Byzantine History: The relations between the western and the Byzantine Empire, 9th-11th c. [w.s.]  
The aim of the seminar is to familiarize the students with: a. the modern historiographical trends, b. the study of Western Medieval History through sources and modern bibliography and c. with scientific writing. The relations between the Western and the Byzantine Empire (9th-11th c.) will be the case study for this semester.

HME 101. History of Medieval Western Europe [s.s]  
This course is an introduction to the medieval history of Western Europe from the 5th to the 15th century. Because of the wide, temporal as well as geographic extent of the subject the survey focuses mainly on the formation and development of political forms, i.e. the German Empire, the various kingdoms and the autonomous cities, from the fall of the western part of the Roman Empire until the end of the 15th century. Emphasis is also stressed on the role of the Roman Church in the European political developments of that time. The course aims to offer the best possible global understanding of the formation of the medieval Western Europe and to allow students to acquire basic knowledge, in order to be able to approach more specific topics of the medieval western civilization.

HBY 603. Seminar on Byzantine History: The crusades, 11th-13th c. [s.s]  
The aim of the seminar is to familiarize the students with: a. the modern historiographical trends, b. the study of Western Medieval History through sources and modern bibliography and c. with scientific writing. The crusades (11th-13th c.) will be the case study for this semester.

S. TRIANTAPHYLLOU

APR 101. Introduction to Prehistoric Culture [w.s. & s.s.]  
The course introduces students to the prehistoric civilizations around the world since the earliest appearance of men. It focuses on some phenomena of the prehistoric age with particular significance, such as the beginnings of the Neolithic and the first appearance of cities as well as on particular regions such as the eastern Mediterranean, Mesopotamia, the Aegean and the Balkans. The course has the form of independent lectures which are taught and examined by the four lecturers. 1. Introduction. The beginnings and development of the study of World Prehistory. 2. The archaeology of the appearance and development of early

APR 603. Prehistoric societies of the Aegean and the eastern Mediterranean in the Bronze Age [w.s. & s.s.]
This course examines the development of the prehistoric societies in the Aegean in the 3rd and 2nd millennium BC and their influence in the cultural systems of the broader eastern Mediterranean. In particular, issues related to the habitation and settlement patterns, the land use and subsistence strategies, the material culture, the trade and exchange systems, the ideology and burial practices, the administration and social organization of the case study societies will be approached through careful examination of the results of archaeological and excavation research and in association with their historical and social context. The course will cover a broad range of thematic topics from the Bronze Age Aegean such as: the organization of the space in the Early Bronze Age settlements of the Greek mainland, the “international spirit” of the Early Bronze Age Cyclades, the influence of the Early Bronze Age societies of Troy and the coastline of the Asia Minor to the islands and the mainland, the emphasis to the management of death in the pre-palatial Crete, the emergence of the old and new palaces in the Middle and early Late Bronze Age in Crete as well as the discussion concerning the concept of the palatial system and the development of administration associated with a well organized network of symbols and rituals in Crete, the role of trading systems and exchange networks in the eastern Mediterranean as well as the interpretative approaches to “Minoan thalassocracy”, the development and social organization of the Middle Helladic societies of the mainland and their role in the emergence of the “shaft grave phenomenon” at Mycenae, the formation of local leaderships in the early Late Bronze Age and their transformation to elite groups in association with the well organized palatial centers at the end of the period, the predominance of the Mycenaean culture in Crete and the broader Mediterranean, the occurrence of cultural Mycenaean features in “marginal” areas of the mainland and the end of the palatial systems in the Aegean. Evaluation will be based on written exams and optional short essays.

AAA 313. Excavation – Drawing [s.s.]

P. TSELEKAS

ACL 101. Introduction to Greek Classical Archaeology [w.s. & s.s.]
Greek archaeology reveals, examines and studies the material remains of ancient Greece from the 10th down to the 1st century BC. The course focuses on the history of this particular discipline as well as its research sections. The principal aspects of architecture, city-planning, sculpture, pottery and small-scale art along with the conditions that shaped their development will be presented through the examination of important monuments and artifacts of the ancient Greek civilization dated from the Proto-Geometric to the Late Hellenistic period.

ACL 606. Seminar on Classical Archaeology: Coinage in Macedonia from the Archaic to the Hellenistic period [w. s.]
Coins, due to their advantages compared to other types of artifacts from the past –issued by official authorities, produced in large quantities, made of durable materials, bearing images and legends- provide a wealth of information for the study and interpretation of economy, society, ideology, religion and art of their time. The course focuses on the evolution of coinage and its role in ancient Macedonia. The essays that will be assigned will deal with
issues on coin production, iconography and circulation in Macedonia from the Archaic to the Hellenistic period. Furthermore, the course aims at familiarizing the students with the methodology of Numismatics via a series of exercises on the identification, description and recording of ancient coins.

ACL 307. Seminar on Mythology and Hermeneutics: Uses of myth [s. s.]
Mythology, the narrative of the stories concerning the gods, heroes as well as their own cult practices was an essential element of the ancient Greek civilization; from early on it was associated with the formation of public identity and the projection of the official ideology of city-states and rulers. The course approaches the use of myth as a symbol of public identity and expression of official ideology through its depiction in works of descriptive arts - sculpture, pottery, painting, minor arts, mosaics- and coins. The essays will examine the selection and promotion of specific mythological themes in the ancient Greek and Roman world, and will explore the preservation of ancient Greek myths and the way they were perceived in subsequent periods.

S. VALAMOTI

APR 601. Theory and Methods of Prehistoric Archaeology [s.s.]
The principal directions in theoretical archaeological thought of the 20th century are discussed in the first part of these lectures. Culture history, processual and post processual archaeology are discussed, as well as their contemporary synthesis. In the second part, will be devoted to the methods and techniques that support contemporary archaeology, excavation and field work, landscape archaeology, archaeometry and bioarchaeology.

AAA 313. Excavation – Drawing [s.s.]

EMM. VOUTIRAS

ACL 602. Sculpture of the Archaic and Classical Periods [w.s.]
The subject of the course is the creation and evolution of sculpture in ancient Greece from the geometric period to the end of the 5th century B.C. The first small scale sculptures appear in the 10th century B.C. and from the middle of the 7th century B.C. monumental sculpture begins to develop, first in stone (limestone, marble) and later in bronze. Representative examples of the various categories of monuments of sculpture (sculptures in the round, free-standing reliefs, architectural sculptures) will be presented and discussed at length in chronological order.

ACL 217. Greek Epigraphy [w.s.]
The course is a general introduction to the study of Greek inscriptions consisting of: (a) A short presentation of the history of the Greek alphabetic script down to the Roman Imperial period. (b) A brief review of the main categories of Greek inscriptions. (c) An examination of representative examples of Greek inscriptions with a presentation of editing techniques as well as the method of study and analysis of their content.

ACL 102. Introduction to Roman Archaeology [s.s.]
The subject of this introductory course is the creation and development of Roman civilisation mainly on the basis of its material remains. In the beginning the foundation of the city of Rome and its early development will be examined with particular attention to the strong influence of the Etruscans first and of the Greeks later on the formation of the Roman cultural identity. Next the expansion of Roman culture in Italy as a consequence of Roman political rule will be examined, as well as the adoption by the Romans of Hellenistic cultural elements. Finally a general view of Greco-Roman civilisation will be offered, which was the result of
the expansion of the Roman state in the Mediterranean basin and beyond and was mainly a
development of the Imperial period. Representative monuments from Rome itself and the
provinces will be examined in categories (architecture, sculpture, painting), while special
attention will be given to types which have a markedly Roman character (amphitheaters,
triumphal arches, historical reliefs, portraits).

G. XYDOPOULOS

HAN 601. Ancient Greek History I. Archaic and Classical periods [w.s. &s.s.]
A general overview of the Greek Ancient History from the 8th-4th cent. B.C. Special attention
will be paid to the evolution of the polis-state. Colonization, the aristocrats’ decline, the
appearance of the tyrants and the work made by the lawgivers, the Persian Wars and the
Peloponnesian War will also be examined through the literary sources of the periods.

HAN 603. Seminar on ancient Greek History: Macedonia in the Hellenistic period [w.s.]
After Alexander’s death, Macedonia entered into a new phase: the Successors were
particularly interested in the fatherland, as the occupation of the Macedonian throne was for
each one of them the necessary and sufficient condition for dominance over the others. The
cosmopolitan attitudes already prevalent in the new “spear-won” areas or the complexity of
the other Hellenistic kingdoms are not seen here. Despite the financial support through the
abundant influx of gold from the East, introspection characterized the kingdom and eventually
led to a conservative policy. However, we should consider as expected the cosmogony which
prevailed in Cassander’s Macedonia: for this gold improved the existing road
network, infrastructure sites were built, the old Macedonian cities (Pella, Dion) were
remodeled and new ones were founded.
The dynastic instability, the civil wars that ravaged the kingdom, the military weakening of
the whole region and the consecutive inability of Macedonia to repel the invasion of the Gauls
on the west side of the kingdom will be examined, together with the financial growth and the
connections with S. Greece. Finally, the seminar will deal with the Roman intervention in the
East and the three so-called Macedonian Wars.

HAN 203. Issues in Classical Period: Democracy and classical Athens [w.s.]
The course is about the most important and most thoroughly studied subject of ancient Greek
history. We will discuss the genesis and evolution of democracy, the institutions developed in
Classical Athens, the social and economic context shaped, the impact on culture and foreign
policy of the city, as well as the efforts to thwart democracy.

HAN 603. Seminar on Ancient Greek History: The Sicilian Expedition (415-413 BC) [s.s.]
Based on Thucydides’ Histories, there will be an effort to cover as many aspects of this war as
possible as well as parameters that led to Athens’ defeat. Special focus will be drawn at
Athens and Sparta and their internal as well as external politics, together with a brief look at
the history of the Greek city-states of Sicily. Furthermore, ideology and propaganda issues
will be also examined, as they are derived from the historian’s narrative.
### APPENDIX: Codes and subject titles offered by the Department of History and Archaeology based on subject categories

#### COMPULSORY (C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Subject Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAN 101</td>
<td>Introduction to Ancient Greek History</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRO 101</td>
<td>Introduction to History of the Roman Empire</td>
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<td>HBY 101</td>
<td>Introduction to Byzantine History</td>
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<td>HMG 101</td>
<td>Introduction to Modern Greek History</td>
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<td>HMO 101</td>
<td>Introduction to Modern History</td>
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<td>ACL 101</td>
<td>Introduction to Greek Classical Archaeology</td>
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<td>ACL 102</td>
<td>Introduction to Roman Archaeology</td>
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<td>ABY 101</td>
<td>Introduction to Christian and Byzantine Archaeology</td>
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<tr>
<td>APR 101</td>
<td>Introduction to Prehistoric Culture</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIA 101</td>
<td>History of Art: Theory and Methods</td>
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<tr>
<td>FSA 101</td>
<td>Introduction to Folklore and Social Anthropology</td>
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</tbody>
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#### COMPULSORY BY MODULE (CM)

**Specialisation in ARCHAEOLOGY**

- APR 601 Theory and Methods of Prehistoric Archaeology
- APR 602 Prehistoric Societies of the Aegean and the Balkans
- APR 603 Prehistoric Societies of the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean in the Bronze Age
- ACL 601 Archaic and Classical Architecture
- ACL 602 Sculpture of the Archaic and Classical Periods
- ACL 603 Archaic and Classical Pottery
- ACL 604 Topography. Attica, Sanctuaries of Olympia, Delphi, Delos
- ACL 607 Hellenistic and Roman Periods
- ABY 601 Byzantine Architecture
- ABY 602 Byzantine Painting
- ABY 603 Byzantine Sculpture – Miniature Art
- HIA 601 Early Renaissance Art
- HIA 602 European Art from 1880 to World War I
- HIA 603 20th Century Greek Art

**Specialisation in HISTORY**

- HAN 601 Archaic and Classical Periods
- HAN 602 Hellenistic and Roman Imperial Periods
- HBY 601 Byzantine History I (324-1081)
- HBY 602 Byzantine History II (1081-1453)
- HMG 601 Modern Greek History I (15th-18th c.)
- HMG 602 Modern Greek History II (19th-20th c.)
- HMO 601 Modern European History I (15th-18th c.)
- HMO 602 Modern European History II (19th c.)
- HMO 603 Modern European History III (20th c.)
- HCG 601 Contemporary Greek History
- HSL 601 History of the Slavic People
- HBA 602 Southeastern Europe from the Ottoman Conquest until World War I (1354-1918)
- HBA 601 Southeastern Europe in the 20th Century (1918-1989)

#### COMPULSORY BY MODULE-SEMINARS (CMS)

**History**

- HAN 603 Seminar on Ancient Greek History
- HBY 603 Seminar on Byzantine History
- HMG 603 Seminar on Modern Greek History
ARCHAEOLOGY

SCHOOL OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
GUIDE OF STUDIES 2016-2017

Archaeology
APR 606 Seminar on Prehistoric Archaeology
ACL 606 Seminar on Classical Archaeology
ABY 606 Seminar on Byzantine Archaeology
HIA 606 Seminar on History of Art

OPTIONAL COURSES

Prehistoric Archaeology (APR)
APR 201 Spatial Organisation and Use of Space in Neolithic Aegean
APR 202 Spatial Organisation and Use of Space in Bronze Age Aegean
APR 203 Spatial Organisation and Use of Space in Bronze Age Mainland Greece
APR 204 Neolithic Economy in the Aegean
APR 205 Bronze Age Economy in the Aegean
APR 206 Bronze Age Economy in Mainland Greece
APR 207 Neolithic Ideology in the Aegean
APR 208 Bronze Age Ideology in the Aegean
APR 209 Bronze Age Ideology in Mainland Greece
APR 210 The Beginning of the Production Stage in the Near East and the Balkans
APR 211 The Palaeolithic Period
APR 212 Prehistoric Europe
APR 213 Prehistoric Cyprus
APR 214 Neolithic Europe
APR 215 Cultures of the Eastern Mediterranean in the 3rd and 2nd millennia BC
APR 301 Seminar. Issues in Theory and Methodology
APR 302 Seminar. Interpretation of Cultural Change
APR 303 Seminar. Interpretation of the Archaeological Record
APR 304 Seminar. Interdisciplinary Approaches
APR 305 Experimental Archaeology
APR 306 Analytical Methods
APR 307 Archaeometry – Problems on Dating and Provenance
APR 308 Bioarchaeology - Palaeoenvironment
APR 309 Ethnoarchaeology - Archaeodemography
APR 312 Seminar. Practice in Archaeological Sites and Museums
AAA 313 Excavation - Drawing
AAA 314 Museology – Museography
AAA 315 Excavation Methodology (Methods)

Classical Archaeology (ACL)
ACL 201 Topography
ACL 202 Architecture and Town Planning in the Geometric and Archaic Periods
ACL 203 Architecture and Town Planning in the Classical Period
ACL 204 Architecture and Town Planning in the Hellenistic Times
ACL 205 Architecture and Town Planning in the Roman Times
ACL 206 Sculpture of the Geometric and Archaic Periods
ACL 207 Sculpture of the Classical Period
ACL 208 Sculpture of the Hellenistic Period
ACL 209 Sculpture of the Roman Period
ACL 210 Pottery: Geometric and Attic Black-Figured Pottery
ACL 211 Pottery: Attic Red-Figured Pottery
ACL 212 Pottery outside Attica
ACL 213 Pottery: Painting – Mosaics
ACL 214 Economy – Numismatics
ACL 215 Public and Private Life
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACL 216</td>
<td>Religion</td>
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<td>ACL 217</td>
<td>Greek Epigraphy</td>
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<td>ACL 218</td>
<td>Latin Epigraphy</td>
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<td>ACL 219</td>
<td>Mythology-Hermeneutics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 301</td>
<td>Seminar on Topography</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACL 302</td>
<td>Seminar on Architecture – Town Planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACL 304</td>
<td>Seminar on Pottery and Painting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 305</td>
<td>Seminar on Numismatics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 306</td>
<td>Seminar on Epigraphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 307</td>
<td>Seminar on Mythology and Hermeneutics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 308</td>
<td>Archaeometry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 309</td>
<td>Sculpture (all Periods)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 310</td>
<td>Vase Painting – Painting (all Periods)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 311</td>
<td>Architecture (all Periods)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 312</td>
<td>Practice in Archaeological Sites and Museums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 313</td>
<td>Seminar: Sculpture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 314</td>
<td>Seminar: Topography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA 313</td>
<td>Excavation – Archaeological Drawing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA 314</td>
<td>Museology – Museography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA 315</td>
<td>Excavation Methodology (Methods)</td>
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**Byzantine Archaeology (ABY)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABY 201</td>
<td>Early Byzantine Church Architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 202</td>
<td>Byzantine Church Architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 203</td>
<td>Secular Architecture (3rd–16th c.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 204</td>
<td>Early Byzantine Painting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 205</td>
<td>Middle Byzantine Painting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 206</td>
<td>Late Byzantine Painting</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABY 207</td>
<td>Post Byzantine Painting (15th-17th c.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 208</td>
<td>Early Byzantine Sculpture – Miniature Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 209</td>
<td>Topography of Macedonia - Thrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 210</td>
<td>Topography of South Greece and the Islands</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABY 211</td>
<td>Topography of Cyprus</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABY 212</td>
<td>Topography of Serbia, Fyrom, Bulgaria, Albania, Russia, Italy, Tynesia and Algeria</td>
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<td>ABY 213</td>
<td>Byzantine Iconography</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABY 214</td>
<td>Topography of Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 215</td>
<td>Daily Life in Byzantium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 217</td>
<td>Sculpture – Miniature Art of the Middle and Late Byzantine Periods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 218</td>
<td>Monuments of Thessaloniki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 219</td>
<td>Monumental Paintings – Mosaics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 220</td>
<td>Monuments of Constantinople</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 221</td>
<td>Monuments of Thessaly–Epirus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 301</td>
<td>Issues in the 8th-9th Century Architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 302</td>
<td>Issues in the 10th-18th Century Architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 303</td>
<td>Issues in Painting, Wall-Paintings, Mosaics</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABY 304</td>
<td>Issues in Painting, Icons, Manuscripts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 305</td>
<td>Issues in Sculpture – Miniature Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 306</td>
<td>Numismatics – Sigillography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 307</td>
<td>Epigraphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 308</td>
<td>Palaeography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABY 309</td>
<td>Byzantine Pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA 312</td>
<td>Seminar. Practice in Archaeological Sites and Museums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA 313</td>
<td>Excavation – Archaeological Drawing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA 314</td>
<td>Museology – Museography</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SCHOOL OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
GUIDE OF STUDIES 2016-2017

Excavation Methodology (Methods)

History of Modern Art (HIA)
HIA 201 Medieval Art (Early Medieval-Romanesque-Gothic)
HIA 203 High Renaissance- Mannerism
HIA 204 Baroque- Rococo
HIA 205 Neoclassicism- Romanticism
HIA 206 Realism- Impressionism - Post-Impressionism
HIA 208 Art from World War I to the Present
HIA 210 19th Century Greek Art
HIA 211 Art of Non European Cultures
HIA 301 Terminology of the History of Art
HIA 302 History of Art: Art Forensics
HIA 303 Conservation of works of art: theory and methods
HIA 304 Teaching Humanities through Art Historical Material: a Teacher Training Seminar
HIA 305 Applied Arts – Engraving
HIA 306 Photography
HIA 307 Art Criticism
HIA 308 Practice in Museums, Art Collections, Art Galleries and Artists’ Studios
HIA 312 Practice in Archaeological Sites and Museums
HIA 314 Museology – Museography

Ancient Greek (HAN) and Roman History (HRO)
HAN 201 Mycenaean and Homeric Era
HAN 202 Issues in Archaic Period
HAN 203 Issues in Classical Period
HAN 204 Issues in Hellenistic Period
HAN 205 Issues in the Roman Imperial Period
HAN 301 Social and Economic History of the Ancient Greek World
HAN 302 Ancient Greek Institutions
HAN 303 Ancient Greek Historiography
HAN 304 Greek Epigraphy
HAN 201 Roman History: the Republican Period
HAN 202 Early Roman Imperial Period
HAN 203 Late Roman Imperial Period
HAN 301 Institutions in the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire
HAN 302 Administration, Society and Economy of the Roman Empire
HAN 303 Latin Historiography
HAN 304 Latin Epigraphy

Arab-Islamic History (HAR)
HAR 201 Arab-Islamic Historiography and Byzantine Influences
HAR 202 Arab Language II and Arab-Islamic Civilization
HAR 301 Medieval History of the Arab-Islamic World (6th – 13th c.)
HAR 302 The Arab-Islamic Caliphate. Administration, Law and Economy
HAR 303 Omayyads and the Byzantine Influences. Society and Civilization

Byzantine History (HBY)
HBY 201 Issues in Early Byzantine Period
HBY 202 Issues in Middle Byzantine Period
HBY 203 Issues in Late Byzantine Period
HBY 301 Society in the Early Byzantine Period
HBY 302 Society in the Middle Byzantine Period
HBY 303 Society in the Late Byzantine Period
HBY 304 Economy and Commerce in the Early Byzantine Period
HBY 305 Economy and Commerce in the Middle Byzantine Period
HBY 306 Economy and Commerce in the Late Byzantine Period
HBY 307 Administrative Institutions of the Byzantine Empire
HBY 308 Institutions in the Late Byzantine Period
HBY 309 Army and Military Organization in Byzantium
HBY 310 Church and Ecclesiastical Administration in Byzantium
HBY 311 Private Life in Byzantium
HBY 312 Historical Geography of Byzantium
HBY 313 Local History – History of the Byzantine Provinces
HBY 401 Political Theory and Ideology of the Byzantine Empire
HBY 402 Political, Religious and Social Controversies in Byzantium
HBY 403 Byzantine Diplomatics
HBY 404 Byzantine Numismatics
HBY 405 Byzantine Sigillography

Medieval History of Western Europe (HME)
HME 101 History of Medieval Western Europe
HME 201 Institutions in Medieval Europe
HME 301 Society and Economy in Medieval Western Europe
HME 401 States in Medieval Europe

Modern Greek History (HMG)
HMG 201 Hellenism during the First Centuries of the Ottoman Period
HMG 202 Hellenism in the Age of Enlightenment
HMG 203 The Greek War of Independence
HMG 204 History of the Greek State
HMG 301 Modern Greek Society and Economy
HMG 302 Hellenism in the Ottoman Empire (19th-20th c)
HMG 303 The Greek Diaspora
HMG 401 Modern Greek Political Ideology
HMG 402 Themes in Modern Greek History

Modern European History (HMO)
HMO 201 Early Modern Europe
HMO 202 The Age of Enlightenment and of the French Revolution
HMO 203 Europe during the 19th century
HMO 204 Contemporary European History
HMO 301 Social and Economic History of Europe
HMO 302 Nation and State in Modern Europe
HMO 303 Ideological Currents in Modern Europe
HMO 401 The Eastern Question
HMO 402 Themes in Modern and Contemporary European History

Balkan History (HBA)
HBA 301 Political and Social organization in South Eastern Europe
HBA 302 History of the Balkan States
HBA 303 Ideological Currents in South Eastern Europe
HBA 401 Issues in South Eastern European History

History of the Slavic Peoples (HSL)
HSL 301 Issues in the Political, Social and Economic History of the Slavic People
HSL 401 Slavs and the Greek World
HSL 402 Russian History (882-1613)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HSL  403</td>
<td>Russian History (1613-1861)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>History of the Turkish Peoples</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>HTP  201</td>
<td>Introduction to the History of the Altaic People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTP  202</td>
<td>Institutions and Society in the Ottoman Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTP  301</td>
<td>History of the Ottoman Empire and of Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTP  401</td>
<td>Themes in Ottoman History</td>
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<td><strong>Contemporary Greek History (HCG)</strong></td>
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<td>HCG  201</td>
<td>Introduction to Contemporary Greek History</td>
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<td>HCG  301</td>
<td>Society and Economy in Contemporary Greece</td>
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<tr>
<td>HCG  401</td>
<td>International Relations of Contemporary Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>HEH  301</td>
<td>Introduction to the History of the Greeks of Asia Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Social and political organization of the Greeks of Asia Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Issues in the History of the Hellenism in Anatolia</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Social Anthropology and Folklore (FSA)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>FSA  201</td>
<td>Theory and History of Folklore and Social Anthropology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA  211</td>
<td>Fieldwork and Ethnography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA  221</td>
<td>Historical Anthropology and Oral History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA  231</td>
<td>Visual Anthropology and Ethnographic Cinema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA  301</td>
<td>Material Culture and Anthropology of Economy</td>
</tr>
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<td>FSA  302</td>
<td>Social Organization: Ecology and Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA  303</td>
<td>Oral Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA  304</td>
<td>Cosmology, Worldviews and Rituals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA  311</td>
<td>Creativity, Art and Technology in Traditional societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA  312</td>
<td>Social organization: Anthropology of gender and sexuality/kinship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA  313</td>
<td>Folk Narrative Discourses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA  314</td>
<td>Symbolic Thought and Ideology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA  321</td>
<td>Anthropology of Art: Humans and Material Objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA  322</td>
<td>Social Organization: Anthropology of Politics and Power</td>
</tr>
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<td>Folk Poetry</td>
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<td>FSA  324</td>
<td>Anthropology of Religion</td>
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<td>FSA  403</td>
<td>Issues in Oral Literature</td>
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<td>Issues in Theory and Method of Social Anthropology and Folklore</td>
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<td>Issues in Social Organization</td>
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<td>Issues in Orality and Creativity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA  414</td>
<td>Issues in Symbolic Thought</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ethnomusicology (FMA)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>FSA  501</td>
<td>Issues in Traditional Greek Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA  502</td>
<td>Traditional Greek Folk Musical Instruments</td>
</tr>
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