



Postgraduate programme in History and Social Anthropology

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Postgraduate programme

1. MA degree



The courses

- The courses' topics change often (every one or two years)
- Types of courses:
 - Based on primary sources analysis
 - Based on a given bibliography relevant to course's theme
 - Combination of both
 - Themes of European history presented through a proposed bibliography
- Writing of an essay on a topic or on a primary source.



Aims of the courses

- In depth knowledge and thorough examination of specific historical periods.
- Familiarity with the analysis of primary sources.
- Formulation of a research question and/or argument.
- Ability in asking and answering scientific questions.
- Ability in elaboration of a historical research from the initial stage (searching for a topic) to the final (writing an essay).



Selected titles of postgraduate courses

- Research problems in Ancient history: The kingdom of Bosphorus.
- The institution of 'senate' in the Greek cities of the Roman period.
- Byzantine Institutions.
- History and civilization in the Late Byzantine period.
- The Macedonian and the Albanian Question in the Balkans (19th-20th c.).
- The Ottoman provinces.
- Social history: Law and illegitimacy.
- The Hispanic civil war.
- Anthropological approaches to economy.
- Theoretical and methodological issues on Anthropology, Folklore and History.



A 'standard' plan of the course

- 1st-4th weeks (lectures): General guidelines for historical research - Introduction to the course topic - the 'bibliographical mapping' - the available primary sources and the research questions to be answered – selection of the essays' topics by the students.
- 4th-8th weeks (seminars): analysis of and discussion on selected primary sources or articles. Optional use of unpublished material from the Historical Archive of the Department. Optional visit to historical archives.
- 8th-12th weeks: presentation of students' projects for their essays.



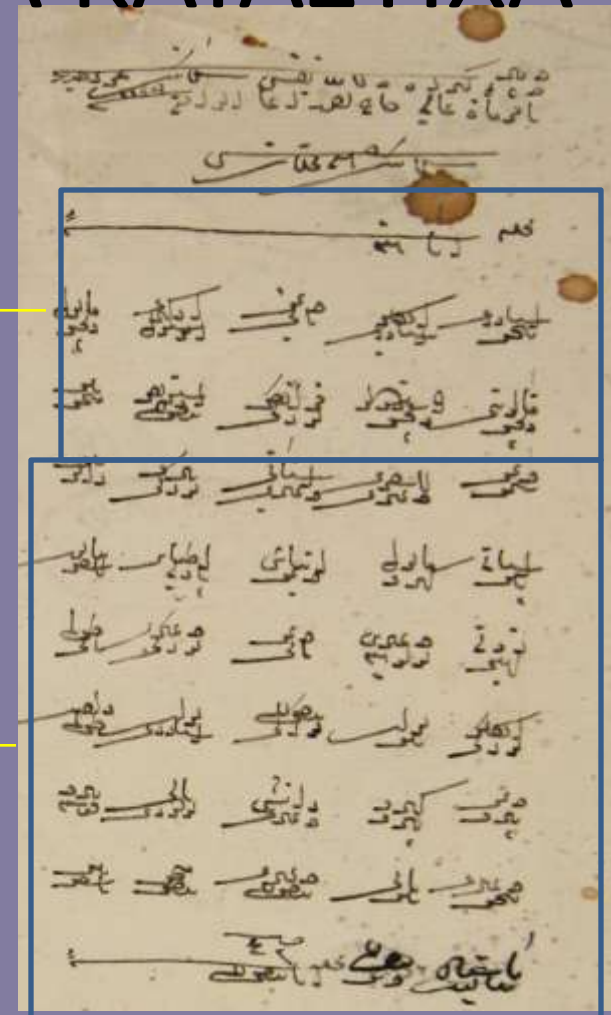
Syllabus of a course.

- “The Ottoman city.”
- Week 1: Introduction. The research in history. How to write an essay? The research question-argument. The use of historical sources. The topic of the course. The general framework of the research field (urban studies).
- Week 2: The ‘state of the art’. Some theoretical and methodological questions: What is an ‘Ottoman city’? Which is the difference with ‘Islamic’ one? How can we understand the terms ‘Balkan’, ‘Anatolian’, and ‘Arabic’ for cities? What were the constituent parts of an Ottoman city? What were the functions of an ‘Ottoman city’? Did in fact exist an ‘Ottoman city’?
- Weeks 3-4: The sources (tax registers, judicial protocol registers, market regulations, travel literature, historical narratives, monuments). The historiography on Ottoman cities based on such material. Discussion-comments. Two PPT presentations regarding the use of two sources for the study of Ottoman city: court registers and tax cadastres.



ΤΑ ΑΛΛΑ ΦΟΡΟΛΟΓΙΚΑ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΙΧΑ

Αρχή καταχώρισης για τη
Θεσσαλονίκη σε κατάστιχο
κεφαλικού φόρου



Οι υπόχρεοι καταβολής
κεφαλικού φόρου της
συνοικίας του Αγίου Μηνά



ΚΩΔΙΚΕΣ ΚΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΙΩΝ ΑΠΟΘΑΝΟΝΤΩΝ (TEREKE 'H MUHALLEFAT DEFTERLERİ)

Η υπόθεση κληρονομιάς



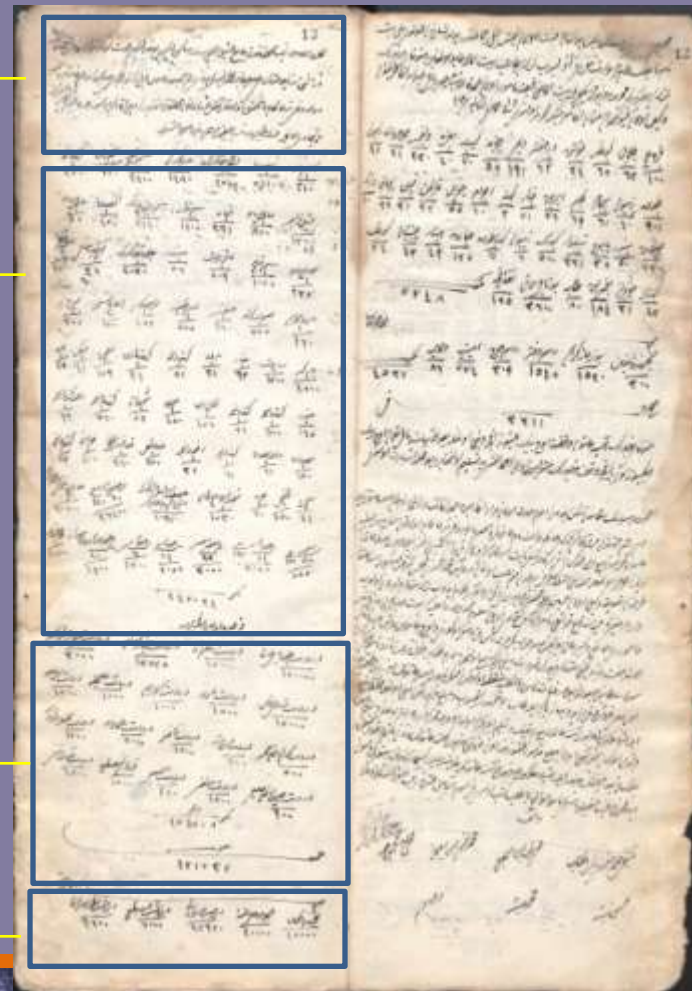
Η καταγραφή της περιουσίας



Χρέη, οφειλές, φόροι



Τα μερίδια των κληρονόμων



The *syllabus* of a course.

- Weeks 5-8: Analysis and discussion of some characteristic articles. Aims: the students encouraged to a) understand the method of writing a scholar essay; b) discuss on and think about the concept of the article; c) the discussion of the articles guides to a synthesis of various aspects on 'Ottoman city'.
- -von Grunebaum G., "The Structure of the Muslim Town", Idem, *Islam: Essays in the Nature and Growth of a Cultural Tradition*, Λονδίνο 1965, 141-158.
- -Abu-Lughod J., "The Islamic City – Historic Myth, Islamic Essence, and Contemporary Relevance", *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 19 (1987) 155-176.
- -Raymond A., "Islamic City, Arab City: Orientalist Myths and Recent Views", *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* 21.1 (1994), 3-18.
- -Çelik Z., "New Approaches to the 'Non-Western' City", *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 58/3 (2000), 374-381.
- -Acun F. "A Portrait of the Ottoman Cities", *Etudes Balkaniques* 4/32 (2001), 117-140.
- -Eldem E.-Goffman D.-Masters B., "Introduction: Was There an Ottoman City?", in: Eidem (eds), *The Ottoman City between East and West. Aleppo, Izmir, and Istanbul*, Cambridge 1999, 1-16.
- -Veinstein G., "Villes des provinces centrales, villes des provinces arabes: les facteurs d' unité de la ville ottomane", in: I. Ninic (ed.), *La culture urbaine des Balkans (XVe-XIXe siècles)*, Belgrade-Paris 1991, 31-51.
- -Stojanovich T., "Model and Mirror of the Premodern Balkan City", *Studia Balcanica* 3 (1970), 83-110.
- Weeks 9-13: Presentation of students' essays.



Criteria for the selection of a topic for MA thesis.

- Research interests of the student.
- Unexplored research areas.
- Knowledge of foreign languages.
- Availability of primary sources.
- Completion of thesis in 36 months.
- The originality (of research question and/or argument) for MA theses not required but welcomed.

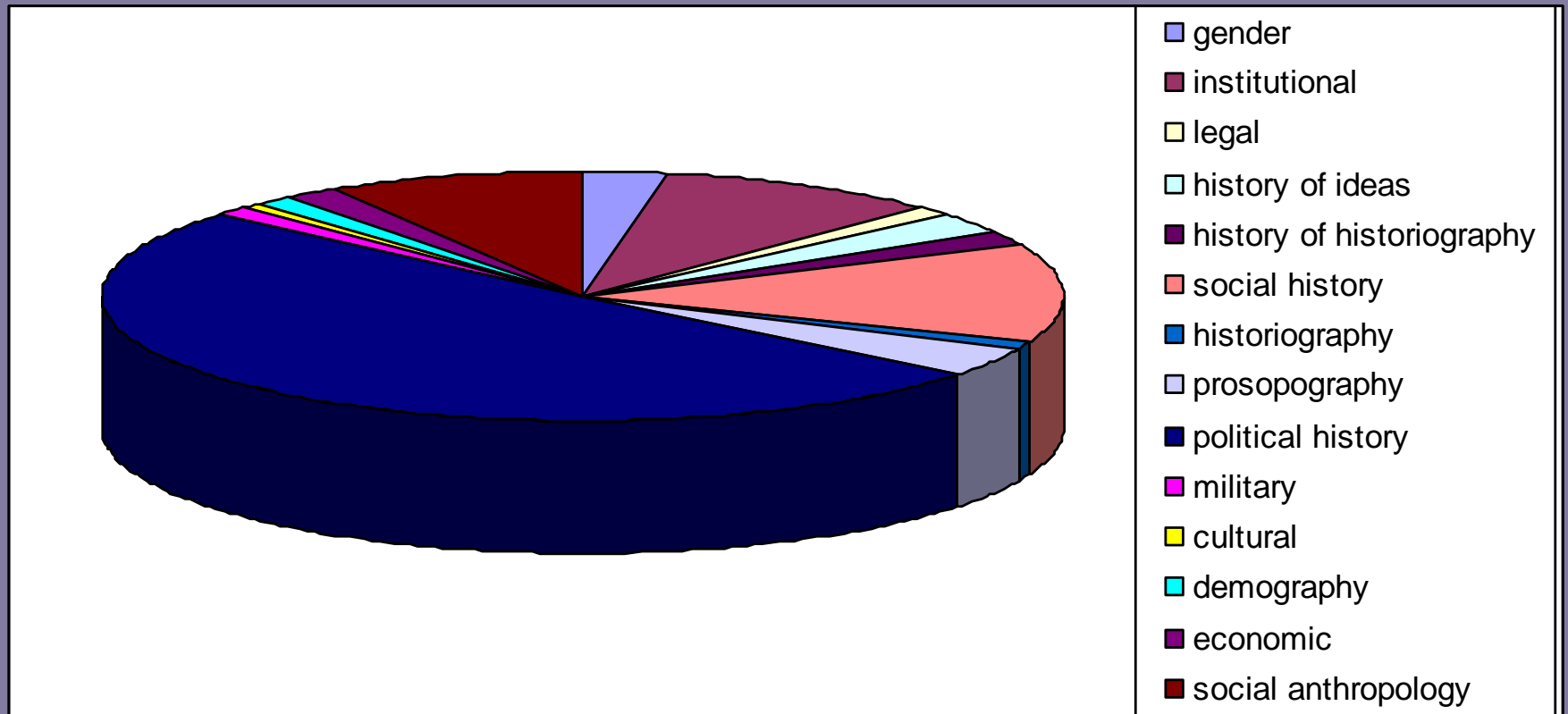


Characteristic titles of completed MA theses (2008-2013)

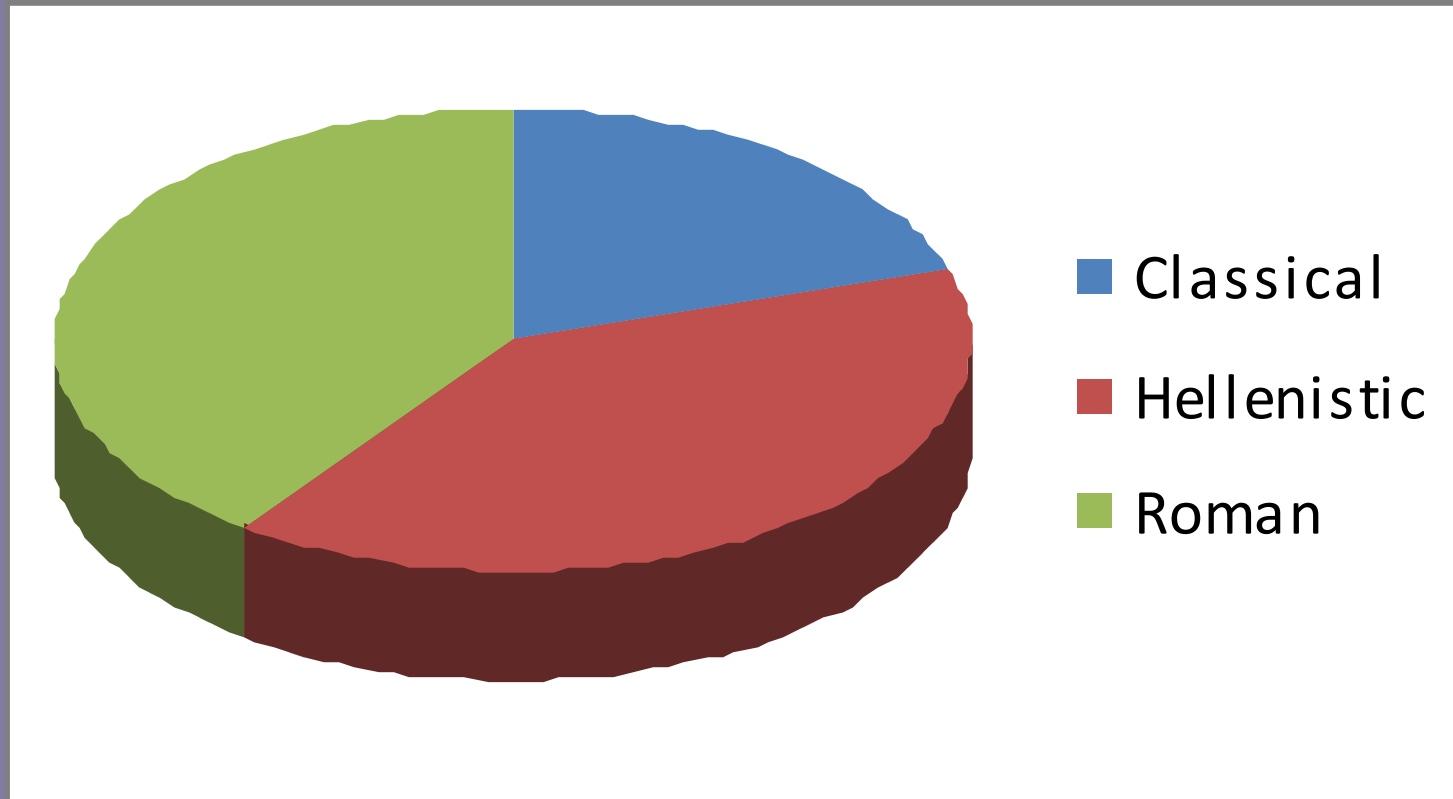
- “Στέφανος διηνεκής in honorary decrees and honorary inscriptions.”
- “The discourse *On kingship* by Synesius of Cyrene.”
- “The society of Egypt (5th-7th c.). The issue of the *Divine House*”.
- “Aspects of the *ethnophyletism* of the Orthodox Arabs, from the second half of the 19th c. until the WWI.”
- “The history of the Ancient Macedonia according to the research of the Yugoslav historians.”
- “The Path to World War II (1938-1939): British and French diplomats in the front line.”
- “The Bessarabia question and the process of the formation of the Moldavian identity in the context of Romania-USSR relations, 1918-1991”.
- “Beliefs and social practices about time in Ikaria's Raches.”



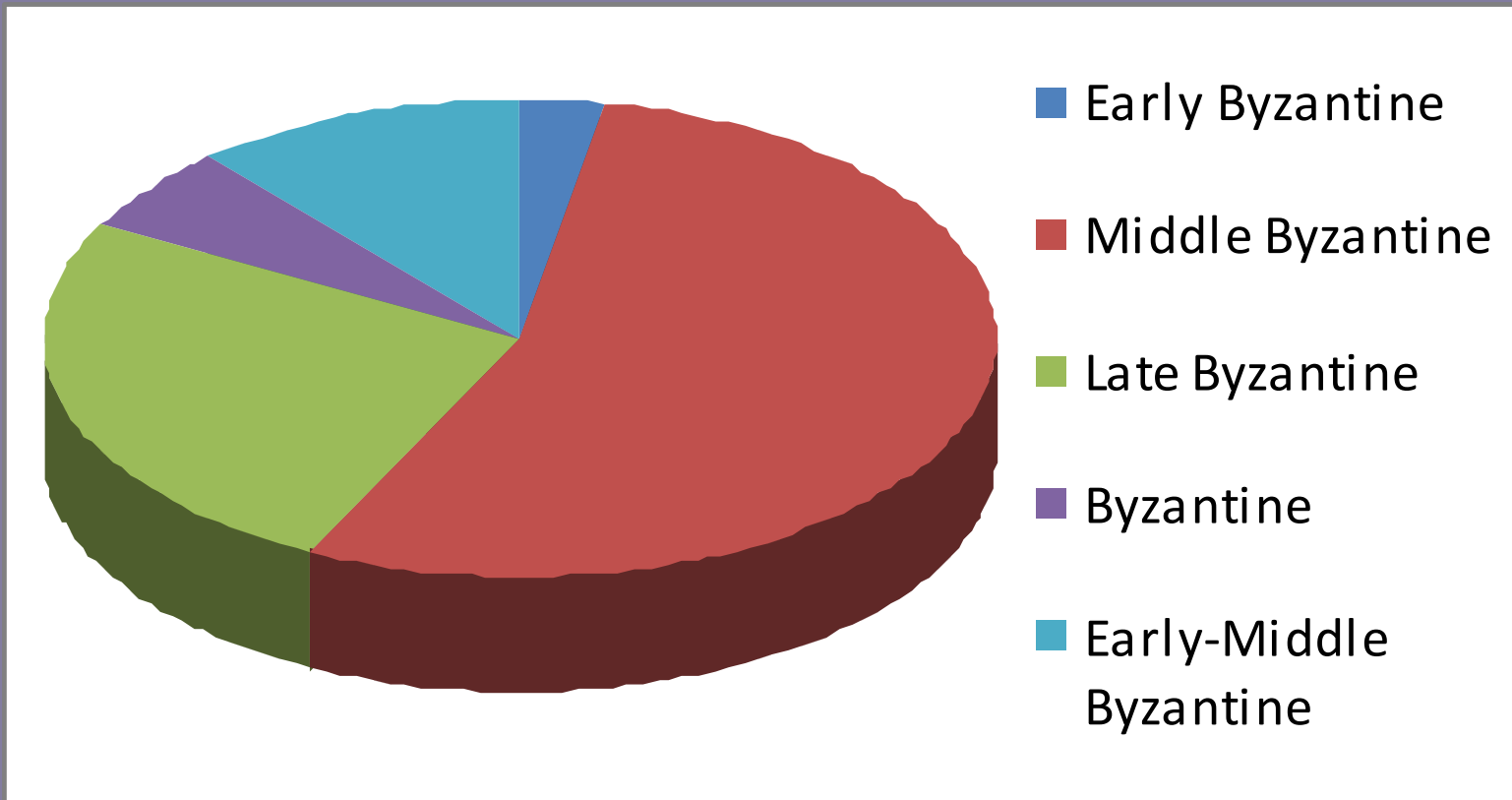
Subject areas according to the titles of the MA's (2008-2013).



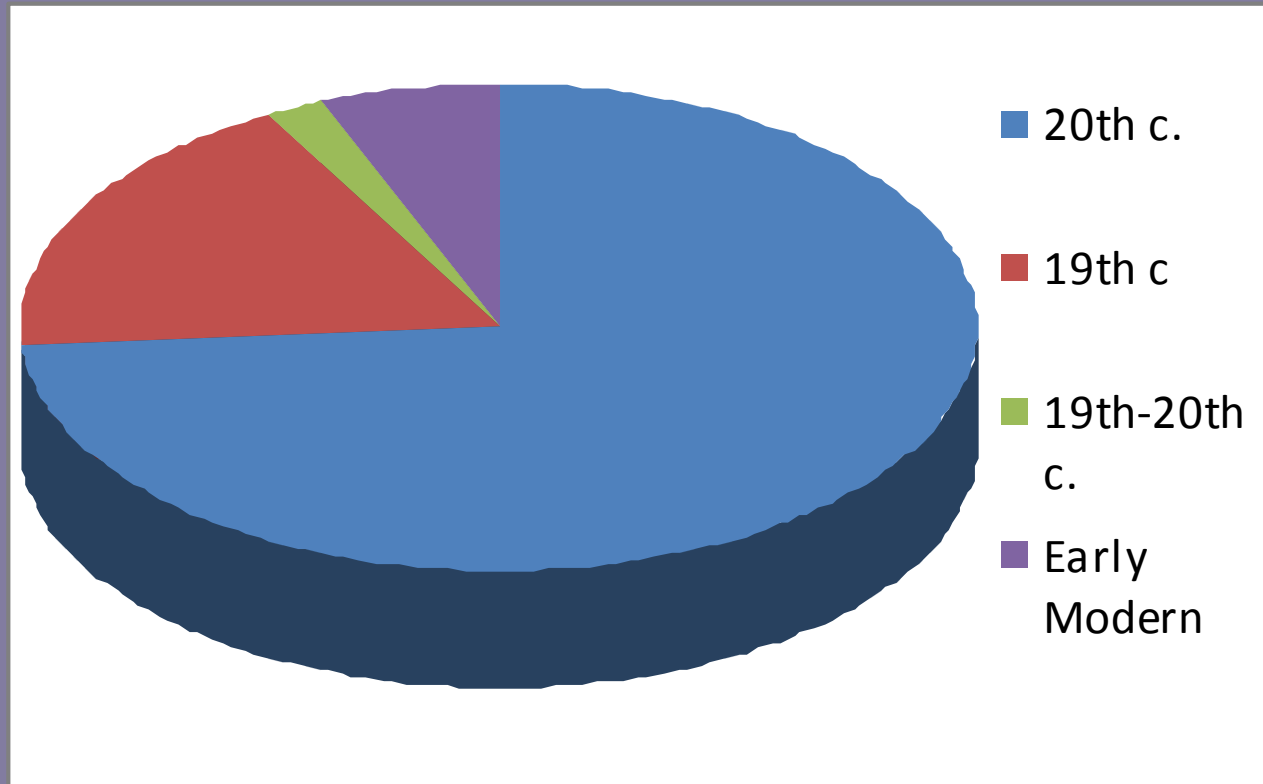
Historical periods, according to the titles of the MA's. Antiquity.



Historical periods, according to the titles of the MA's. Middle Ages.



Historical periods, according to the titles of the MA's. Modern.



Research methods

- Priority in the use and analysis of primary sources, published or not, more than historiographical or theoretical themes.
- Use of a plethora of sources for theses, although the majority of them are diplomatic documents (for Modern period), narrative sources (for Byzantine & Medieval), and epigraphic material (for Ancient)
- Theoretical context consists part of some MA theses, but by no means is the rule.



Postgraduate programme

2. PhD degree

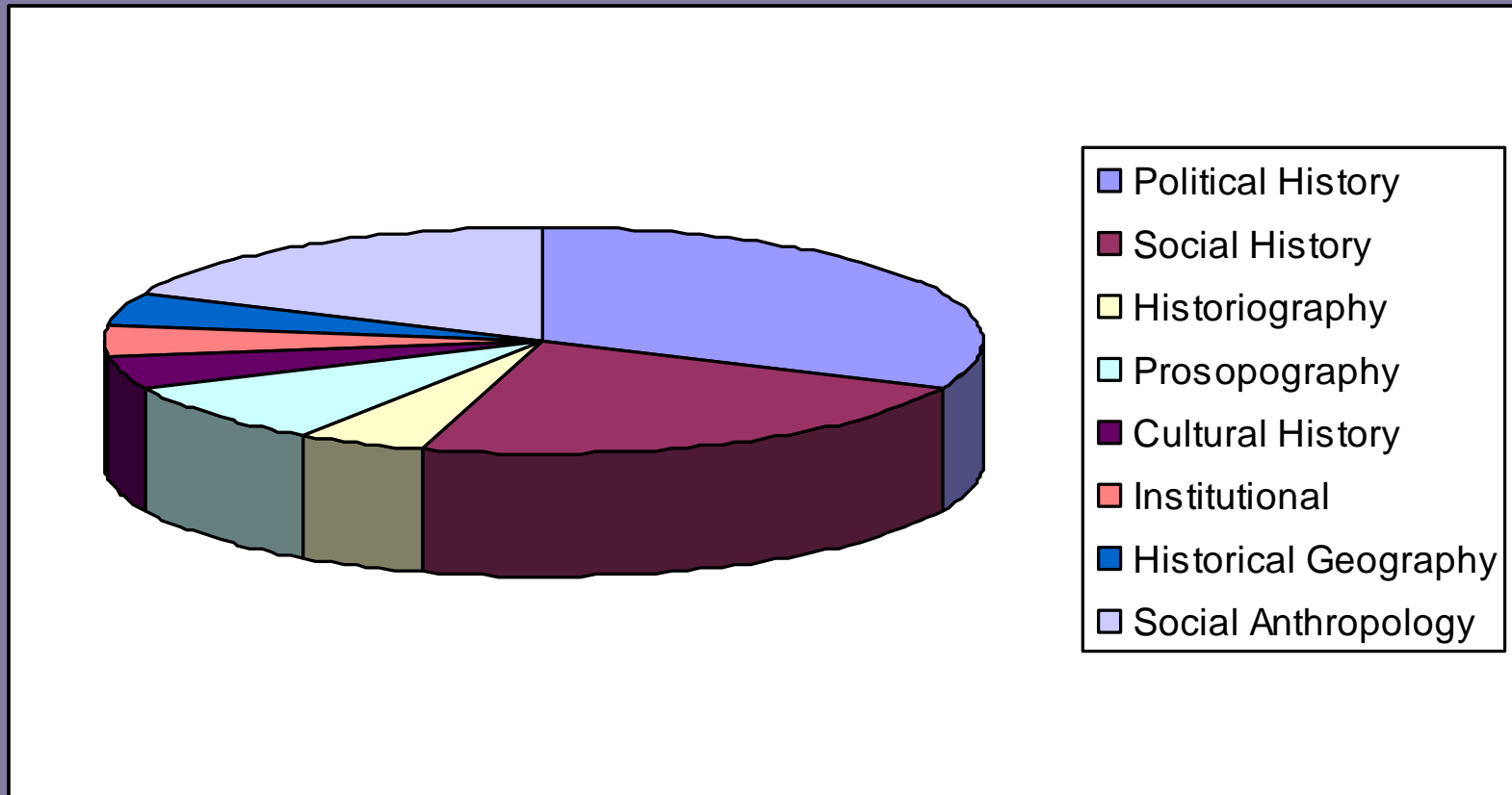


Process of selection of PhD candidates

- MA degree (grade A [8-10]).
- Testified and certified knowledge of at least two foreign languages, relevant with the field.
- Research experience and/or publications.
- A research project proposal.
- Two reference letters from Professors, specialists in the field.
- The Coordinating Committee in cooperation with the professors of the relevant subject area decide for the supervisor of the PhD thesis.



Subject areas, according to the titles of the PhD theses (2008-2013).



Titles of completed PhD theses (2008-2013).

- “Epigraphic contributions to the history of Chios in the classical and hellenistic periods.”
- “Monasticism and society during the early byzantine period“.
- “Invasions and sedentarization of Slavic tribes in the Northern-Greek Area from 6th to 8th century.”
- “The woman in Byzantine Dreambooks”.
- “The defensive naval policy of Byzantines on the sea and river borders in the Early and Middle Byzantine Period.”
- “The period of prosperity of the kingdom of Lusignan in Cyprus from 1285 to 1369.”
- “Relations of Byzantium and Ottomans at the years of 1391-1421.”
- “The bishoprics of Vessaina, Harmena and Katria: the ecclesiastical district of Agia during the Byzantine and Post-byzantine period.”
- “Sacra Historia: the divergent course of a genre between West and East from *Dodekavivlos* by Dositheos of Jerusalem to *Ekklisiastiki Istoría* by Meletios of Athens.”



Titles of completed PhD theses.

- “People and fortunes of Moschopolites: the rise, the decline and the dispersion of the People of Moschopolis, the community of Miskolc.”
- “Economy, society and the provincial elite of kotzabasis and ayans in the Ottoman Peloponnesus in the 18th century: the case study of Panayotis Benakis.”
- “Greek Economic Presence in Romania from the Crimean War until WWI.”
- “Historical geography and national claims of the Greek people in the 19th century .”
- “John Gennadius and the formation of the Greek national policy (1870-1918).”
- “The Muslim populations in Greece (1912-1923).”
- “The emigration of Greeks from Bulgaria to Greece during the middle war period (1919-1931) according to the Neuilly Convention.”
- “The Macedonian Scientific Institute Sofia (1923-1947) as an instrument of the Bulgarian revisionism.”
- “The Greek-Yugoslav Relations and the Macedonian Question (1950-1967).”



“Sacra Historia: the divergent course of a genre between West and East from *Dodekavivlos* by Dositheos of Jerusalem to *Ekklesiastiki Istoría* by Meletios of Athens.”

- Comparison of two important texts of early modern Greek historiography composed around 1700
- 1st part: the correlation between the two texts and their authors (the intellectual and ecclesiastical relations between the two clergymen and the role of Chryssanthos Notaras as a significant medium between the two men; editing and publication issues; the intrinsic genre relation between the two texts and their treatment as ecclesiastical history; their content).
- 1st ‘intermezzo’: a) the milestone 17th and 18th centuries and a genealogy of ecclesiastical history from its origins to Late Antiquity until Reformation; b) genre continuity between the aforementioned texts of ecclesiastical history written in the Ottoman Empire around 1700



“Sacra Historia: the divergent course of a genre between West and East from *Dodekavivlos* by Dositheos of Jerusalem to *Ekklesiastiki Istoría* by Meletios of Athens.”

- 2nd part: the link between controversial theology: both refute the comprehensive uniat historical and theological interpretation suggested by Leon Allatios in the middle of 17th century.
- 2nd ‘intermezzo’: material and intellectual prerequisites of the interaction between the historiographic texts of the Western and Eastern Europe
- 3rd part: historical methodology (common characteristics of texts composed by Protestants and Catholics in Germany, Italy and France at the end of 16th and 17th centuries with *Nomiki Synagogi* by Dositheos): the intellectual activity of Dositheos in relation with Positive Theology of Catholic Reformation; correlation of *Dodekavivlos* with *Historia Sacra* (Italy after Council of Trento) - *Ekklesiastiki Istoría* relation to the French ecclesiastical history of 2nd half of 17th c.) – study of the concepts such as old / new, science, truth - Meletios’ work linked with modern Historia –
- Conclusion: conception and intellectual influence of the two texts, in contrast with editorial fate of *Dodekavivlos* and *Ecclesiastiki Istoría*.



“The Muslim populations in Greece (1912-1923).”

- Aim: the basic aspects of the Muslim population's presence in the Greek state in the period from the Balkan Wars (1912) until the Population Exchange (1923)
- Survey of the interactions of two pairs of relations: between the Muslim minority and the Greek administration as well as between the Muslim minority and the Christian population, indigenous or refugees.
- The main question: the way the former in pious 'ruler', synonymous to Hellenism's enemy, was treated by the Greek central and local administration institutions, by the indigenous Christians and finally by the Christian refugees, victims of the persecutions by the Young Turk or Kemal's army.
- The extent to which these two pairs of relations described above were influenced by the political events of a period of full alterations and tensions, such as several war conflicts (Balkan Wars, World War I and Minor Asia Expedition), the political dispute during the 'National Schism' and the pursuits of the Greek foreign policy .



“The Muslim populations in Greece (1912-1923).”

- THE BOOK

- Section 1: The demographic data.
- Section 2: The Muslims in the concepts and practices of the Greek government.
- Section 3: The relations of Muslims with the Christians, indigenous and refugees.
- Section 4: The society of Muslim population into a Christian state.
- Conclusion: The pro-Muslim policy of the Greek government and the peaceful relations between Muslims and Christians although tensions were not absent.



Interdisciplinary approach.

- Research with related subject areas.
E.g. byzantine history with byzantine philology and archaeology, ancient history with classical philology and archaeology etc.
- Towards an interdisciplinary approach: a new course on slavery from antiquity to the present times.



After the completion of (MA & PhD) theses.

- MA theses published as articles in scientific journals (e.g. *Egnatia, Istor*) or delivered as papers in historical congresses (e.g. Annual Congress of *Hellenic Historical Society*).
- PhD theses as books.

