

PART FOUR: POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

2023-2024



12. POSTGRADUATE STUDIES IN HISTORICAL RESEARCH DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

a) Ancient History

WINTER SEMESTER

Ilias SVERKOS

HAN 701 Greek Epigraphy

The contribution of epigraphic sources to the study of ancient history (Greek and Roman) will be demonstrated through a selection of Greek and Latin inscriptions. Special sections are devoted to: (a) the writing systems in Greece before the adoption and adaptation of the Phoenician alphabet; (b) «the culture of writing»: the alphabet and the consequences of its use; (c) The history of epigraphic research; (d) the methodology of reading, restoring and interpreting inscriptions; (e) the categories of inscriptions (laws, decrees, royal edicts, imperial letters, votive inscriptions, funerary inscriptions, etc.); (f) the contribution of selected epigraphic texts to the study of particular areas of ancient history (institutions, society, religion, historical geography, etc.). To familiarize students with the inscribed monuments, visits and in situ research will be carried out in museums.

Ioannis XYDOPOULOS

ARCH 701 Sources of Ancient Greek and Roman History: Rhetorical Discourses and the Political Climate in Early-4th-century Athens

The civil war plunged Athens into even greater introspection, as its citizens were forced to question and re-examine everything they had known up to that point. The imprint left on the population by the civil war and what preceded it was great and the processes that took place within society even greater. Of particular importance, however, is the fact that whatever decisions were taken by the people had to be taken in the context of reconciliation. One may reasonably ask, since toxicity was prevalent within society, why the Athenian orators give the impression

that the situation was not only controlled, but also very good. Surely there is a logical explanation behind these strange claims.

The purpose of this course is to familiarize students with the historical context of the late fifth and early fourth centuries, which constitutes the transition of Athens from the phase of defeat to the phase of recovery. Understanding the needs that shaped the formation of Athenian consciousness and identity will be at the heart of the classes. In addition, they should be able to understand the historical profile of the period and be able to critically process historical sources such as the rhetorical speeches of the period.

SPRING SEMESTER

Maria KANTIREA

ARCH 702 Research Methods in Ancient History and Exercises

The aim of the course is to familiarize the students with the research tools of Ancient History, especially with the Greek and Roman literary and historiographic editions, the epigraphic et papyrological corpora, including the reading of squeezes, the numismatic collections, the publications of the results of the archaeological excavations, and with the different study methods through the writing of short personal or collective essays.

Ilias SVERKOS

HRO 705 The Provinces of the Roman Empire

Starting with Rome's expansive policy, from the second half of the 3rd cent. B.C. onwards, and the Roman administration's main objectives (law and order maintenance and tax collection) the course will examine the provincial administrative system of the Roman Empire. The successive incorporations of the different regions into the provincial administrative system of the empire (*provinciae*) will constitute the frame, within which the following topics will be studied on the basis of selected literary, epigraphic and papyrological sources: Augustus' administrative reforms, the distinction between senatorial and imperial provinces, the personnel of the provincial administration, the provincial

jurisdiction, the relations between the Roman administration and the emperor, the intermediate role of the local administrations or of the army within the Imperial administration. Special attention will be given to the taxation system and the judicial power of the Roman provincial authorities.

b) Byzantine and Medieval History

WINTER SEMESTER

Georgios LEVENIOTIS (coordinator)

HBM 701 Written Sources of Byzantine and Medieval History

This is a modular course with multiple instructors. It provides to the post-graduate students a general introduction to the various types of Byzantine - Medieval sources: Narrative Sources of Byzantine History; Sources and Research tools of Byzantine Historical Geography; Byzantine Legal sources and “Taktika”; Byzantine Documents; Byzantine Seals; Byzantine Numismatics; Byzantine Documents; Arabic and Armenian sources; Hagiography as a historical source.

Syllabus: 1st-2nd Week: Georgios Leveniotis – General Introduction, Narrative Sources of Byzantine History (Historiography), Sources of Historical Geography; 3rd-4th Week: Andreas Gkoutzioukostas – Byzantine Legal Sources and “Taktika”; 5th-6th Week: Alexandra-Kyriaki Vasileiou-Seibt – Byzantine Sigillography (Seals); 7th Week: Eleni Lianta – Byzantine Numismatics (Coinage); 8th-9th Week: Elisabeth Chatziantoniou – Byzantine Documents; 10th-11th Week: Konstantinos Takirtakoglou – Arabic and Armenian sources; 12th-13th Week: Georgios Charizanis – Hagiography.

Post-graduate students who attend the course are expected, after its completion, to be familiar with the above types of sources and to be able to read written sources on multiple levels to extract reliable historical information.

<https://qa.auth.gr/el/class/1/600223746/M1/>

Alexandra Kyriaki VASILEIOU-SEIBT

HBY 706 Byzantine Aristocracy and its Political Function

The theme of the master seminary is the composition, structure, evolution, and representation of the predominant class in the social pyramid of the Byzantine Empire. Noble descent, economic prosperity, landed property, and a certain level of education are characteristic for the Byzantine aristocracy (civil and military, in the provinces and in the capital). There was a horizontal and a vertical mobility; also *homines novi* could enter these circles, as well as natives and foreigners with particular talents and capacities, especially with the help of a powerful patron.

The imperial institution and the public administration was to a certain degree in control of this dominant class, which was able to express discontent with the emperors by rebellions or usurpations. On the other hand, the alliance of some families with the emperor and his dynasty were decisive factors to achieve the highest titles, offices and commands, contributing to the differences between the various groups in the aristocracy (high, middle and lower stage) during the centuries. In a similar way, intermarriages with powerful families supported the advancement.

The participants should a) become acquainted with the main characteristics constituting the Byzantine aristocracy, the appearance, the structure, the role in the state and in the government, and the relations with the emperor, b) become aware of the main sources important for the theme, c) detect the relevant bibliography critically judging the scientific value, d) become initiated in the methodology of scientific research, d) compose short papers.

SPRING SEMESTER

Andreas GOUTZIOUKOSTAS

HBY 704 Administration of Justice in Byzantium

The course focuses on the administration of justice in Byzantium (324-1453) and, in particular, the courts and the judicial officers of the capital and provinces. The relevant testimonies of legal and narrative sources, documents and seals will be studied and the controversial views of modern research concerning the courts and the judges will be critically approached. The special features of the Byzantine judicial system in each period will be underlined and the changes introduced by

the emperors will be analysed. Specific examples of legal disputes will be examined.

Upon successful completion of the course the students are expected to learn the structure and the function of the justice system in Byzantium, to comprehend the different perception of the law by the Byzantine judges compared to today's legal thought, understand how the Byzantines could resolve their legal disputes in provinces and the capital through concrete examples and in connection with the administrative organization of the empire, become aware of methodological and practical issues related to their field of study, and practice their skills in analysing and interpreting the primary sources concerning the administration of justice.

<https://qa.auth.gr/el/class/1/600185697/M1/edit>

Eleni TOYNTA (co-teaching with Byzantinologists)

HBM 702 Research Methodology and Exercises

The course involves the study of various kind of sources from the medieval world. It includes understanding the historical text and context, assessing the credibility of the historical author/text, interpreting technical terms, locating places and identifying persons, etc. The aim of the course is for students to become aware of the problems that arise in studying byzantine and medieval written sources. The course also entails critical reading of chapters and articles (in Greek or in a foreign language), their oral or written presentation and multilevel analysis using a variety of methodological tools.

Upon the successful completion of the course, students are expected to be able to approach sources in a critical and methodological way and to be familiar with the primary and secondary bibliography in their field.

Syllabus: 1st-7th week: Eleni Tounta, Western sources; 8th week: Georgios Leveniotis: Narrative sources of Byzantine History (Historiography) and sources of Historical Geography; 9th week: Andreas Goutzioukostas, Byzantine legal sources and Taktika; 10th week: Alexandra-Kyriaki Vassiliou-Seibt, Byzantine Sigillography; 11th week: Eleni Lianta, Byzantine Numismatics; 12th week: Elisabeth Chatziantoniou, Diplomatic sources; 13th week: Konstantinos Takirtakoglou, Arabic and Armenian sources.

<https://qa.auth.gr/el/class/1/600205883/M1>

Eleni TOYNTA

HME 701 Byzantium and the West (9th-15th c.)

The seminar concerns the relations between the Byzantine Empire and the West (13th-15th c.). It mainly examines how these two cultures perceived one another. Emphasis will be put on the study of travel narratives and the construction of the Self, the Other and the space. Students will explore the aforementioned issues through the study of specific cases, like e.g. the Crusades, the Latin dominions in the former byzantine lands, the travel narratives of western travelers to Byzantium etc.

Students who attend the course are expected to a. become familiar with the analytical categories of perception, identity and space as tools of historical research, and with the study of travel narratives, b. comprehend the cultural encounters between the byzantine empire and medieval Europe, as well as similarities and differences in their historical evolution, c. to be able to answer specialized questions within the specific topic, which involve both critical thinking and empirical knowledge, d. practice their skills to present orally and in written their ideas and arguments, e. practice their skills to organize a research on a specific subject.

<https://qa.auth.gr/el/class/1/600184411/M1>

**c) Modern and Contemporary History
and Social Anthropology**

WINTER SEMESTER

Phokion KOTZAGEORGIS

HBT 702 Institutions and Ideology in the Ottoman Empire (15th-18th centuries)

General introduction. Discussion on the role of war in Ottoman history. An attempt is made to study all the parameters that a war causes, and not just the war events themselves. Based on this, issues related to the event of the war will be discussed, i.e. population, economic, social and cultural changes. The topic will

be approached through sources, books to be presented and the writing of short research essays.

The learning outcomes of the course are for students to delve into the concept of war in the Ottoman Empire, to understand the complexity of the phenomenon, to be able to analyze historical sources, to search and critically read the literature, to organize a research project and to write a research academic essay with all its specifications and requirements.

<https://qa.auth.gr/el/class/1/600223750/M1/edit>

Dimitrios PAPASTAMATIOU

IST 701 Archives and Sources of Modern and Contemporary History

The seminar aims at training students: a) to be able to distinguish, discuss and choose different methodological approaches suitable for historical research and in particular to appreciate interdisciplinary approaches; b) to understand deeply the methodological problems related to the different categories of historical sources, archival, published, artifacts and oral testimonies; c) to be familiar with the principal Greek archives as well as the foreign, relevant to Modern and Contemporary Greek History; d) to be competent to choose the sources suitable for their research; e) to be competent to schedule and handle an archival or other historical research evaluation

Athanasios SFIKAS - Loukianos HASSIOTIS (co-teaching)

HMC 704 Revolutions in the Modern and Contemporary Era

The seminar attempts a comparative approach to the phenomenon of Revolution in the modern and contemporary eras. The starting point is the clarification of the concept of 'revolution', its affinity or otherwise with concepts such as 'insurrection' and 'civil war' and the theorizing attempts by sociologists and political scientists. Such unifying attempts are examined in the light of the analytical tools currently employed by historians to bring out similarities and, more importantly, dissimilarities among diverse historical phenomena that are all labelled as 'revolutions'. The relative and comparative interpretative radius of theoretical approaches and analytical tools will be tested in the study of a diverse range of revolutions, stretching in time and place from the English and the American

Revolutions to the Chinese Revolution, with special attention to the French and the Russian Revolutions.

Upon successfully completing the course students will be able to:

- (1) appreciate the historicity of Revolutions
- (2) grasp the epistemological diversity of attempts to theorize on Revolutions
- (3) recognize in practice the epistemological differences between history and disciplines such as political science and sociology, which have attempted to theorize, generalise and interpret accordingly the phenomenon of revolution
- (4) appreciate the importance, nuances and method of the comparative approach
- (5) understand the causes, the course, the importance and the attempts to define the essence of diverse revolutions (English, American, French, Russian, Chinese, Latin American Revolutions)
- (6) discern and differentiate between similarities and qualitative dissimilarities among seemingly 'kindred' historical phenomena
- (7) construct and present orally and in writing a historical argument based on the

<https://qa.auth.gr/el/class/1/600228394>

<https://elearning.auth.gr/course/view.php?id=11617>

SPRING SEMESTER

Georgios AGGELOPOULOS - Athina PEGKLIDOU (co-teaching)

IAL 701 Anthropological and Folklore Studies Research

The course discusses the theoretical foundations and methodological proposals of social and cultural anthropology in order to examine ethnography and its transformations both as a research method and as a production of ethnographic texts and images. From the "objective depiction" of social reality to cultural critique and the reflective turn, ethnography as the predominantly qualitative method remains at the core of anthropological epistemology. Ethnographic participant observation, fieldwork, contextual reduction and comparative analysis or cross-cultural perspectives are its main pillars. We will examine the relationship between folklore studies and the concept of culture and tradition, the transition from the study of exotic and rural societies to indigenous or house anthropology, ethical issues in ethnographic research.

<https://elearning.auth.gr/course/view.php?id=16507>

Stratos DORDANAS**HAT 701 Inter-Balkan relations in 19th and 20th Centuries**

The course examines the context of the formation of inter-Balkan relations in the long 19th and 20th centuries. The "Great Idea" of the Balkan states and individual issues such as the Macedonian conflict or the interventions of the Great Powers determined the relations between them accordingly. Particular emphasis will be placed on the two world wars (including the inter-war period) and the Cold War period.

<https://elearning.auth.gr/course/view.php?id=17553>

Eleftheria MANTA**IST 702 Research: Methodology and Practice**

The course aims at familiarizing students with the methodology of historical research and, in particular, with the types of historical sources available to modern historians in order to be ready for field research. Exercises include transcription, exploitation, and commentary on sources of different types and different periods, following a relevant introduction to paleographic data and the spoken language of the time. It also includes familiarization with interviewing techniques and approaches to oral and public history, as well as techniques and rules for the exploitation of electronic sources. The course will be combined with practical training in archives and libraries in the city of Thessaloniki.

4.

**POSTGRADUATE STUDIES IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
DESCRIPTION OF COURSES****a) Prehistoric Archaeology****WINTER SEMESTER****Ioannis FAPPAS****APR 717 From the Village to the Palatial State: Aspects of Power and Prestige in the Aegean in the 3rd and 2nd Mill. BCE**

The seminar will focus on issues related to the emergence of hierarchical societies and states in the Aegean and the wider Eastern Mediterranean region during the 3rd and 2nd millennia BCE. The importance of gift exchange practices, the organization of hunting activities and banquets, as well as the ostentatious possession and consumption of wealth for the rise and maintenance of centralized power will be aspects that will be examined in detail. Emphasis will also be placed on the position, role and qualities of the first in rank individual in Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean societies, as they emerge from the iconography and the Linear B and cuneiform tablets respectively, as well as on the practice of organizing and maintaining alliances in the Eastern Mediterranean region through diplomatic contacts and the formal exchange of gifts.

Upon successful completion of the course, postgraduate students are expected to have studied in depth the differences between the societies of the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean, to have understood the significance and symbolism of the practices used by the central authorities in both regions to gain and maintain their power, to be familiar with the relevant literature and terminology, and to be able to critically approach the issue of the interactions between the two regions.

Soultana Maria VALAMOTI**APR 712 Archaeobotany – Plants and People in Prehistoric Southeastern Europe and Eastern Mediterranean**

Major changes in human societies have involved plants such as the emergence of agriculture and food production, the use of land for surplus production and the

first urban centres. The factors underlying the various changes occurring in the relationship between prehistoric societies and plant resources are often disputed in archaeological discourse. Archaeobotany offers a powerful tool for approaching past human societies and understanding aspects of their social and economic life. This course aims to offer an overview of the potential of Archaeobotanical research to unlock the complex factors influencing prehistoric societies that lived in Southeastern Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean. Field and laboratory methods of Archaeobotany are discussed, in particular their potential and limitations in archaeological interpretation. The course aims to move beyond the taphonomic constraints posed by formation processes of the archaeobotanical record and attempt insights of the various aspects of prehistoric life and socioeconomic organization. The main themes explored during the semester are as follows: the contribution of archaeobotany towards understanding the emergence of agriculture in the Near East and the Balkans, agricultural practices and their change over time in the Aegean, food choices and culinary transformation of plant food ingredients, the various uses of plants by prehistoric people, the use of plants as identity signifiers and the role of alcohol and hallucinogenic plants in rituals, feasts and elite emergence, the contribution of Archaeobotany in exploring contact networks of prehistory. The course is taught in the form of seminars, each topic explored and discussed on the basis of the available bibliography. Students will also attend laboratory sessions in the study of archaeobotanical macro-remains at LIRA, the departmental Laboratory for Interdisciplinary Research in Archaeology (<http://edae.hist.auth.gr/index.php/home-el>). In addition to the literature for the study area, publications on similar topics from different parts of the world are occasionally discussed in comparison. A field-trip is also scheduled for this course. An oral presentation is given by each student at the end of the semester as well as a written essay of 4000 words (including bibliography).

At the end of the course students will have acquired an overview of the field and laboratory techniques of Archaeobotany and an in depth understanding of the use of archaeobotanical analysis towards reconstructing prehistoric human societies.

SPRING SEMESTER**Maria NTINOU****APR 705 Prehistoric Landscapes: Humans Societies and Environment**

The seminar will present interdisciplinary research topics that examine the ancient environment in relation to prehistoric societies. Students will familiarize themselves with the questions and methods of Environmental Archaeology. They will examine case studies where such methods have been applied in order to understand and comment on issues of prehistoric research related to early mobility, different forms of settlement, selection, management and shaping of environments, as well as questions of dating and correlation of cultural phenomena with large-scale past climate events.

Specialisation of postgraduate students in documentation, analysis and interpretation of archaeological materials through the systematic use of Greek and international bibliography. Familiarization of postgraduate students with ways of managing and developing archaeological information. Familiarization with the formulation of research questions that will help them to choose the topic of their postgraduate dissertation.

<https://qa.auth.gr/el/class/1/600223764>

<https://elearning.auth.gr/course/view.php?id=17154>

Sevasti TRIANTAFYLLOU**APR 716 Aegean Societies in the 3rd and 2nd Mill. B.C.: Major Problems and Current Debates**

The seminar will examine issues related to current problems and debates in the emergence of the prepalatial societies of Crete. In particular the organization of the settlements, the technological novelties and traditions, the contacts and inter-connections of the communities before the emergence of the first palaces in Crete will be explored and further discussed. Special emphasis will be given on the burial customs and practices, the mortuary architecture and the manipulation of the deceased as well as on the associated artefacts and the outside areas which will be approached as mnemonic landmarks and social arenas integrated by the living communities.

The primary aim of the seminar will be the reconstruction of the prepalatial societies on Crete derived from the archaeological evidence and current theoretical discussions.

b) Classical Archaeology

WINTER SEMESTER

Athanasia KYRIAKOU

ACL703 Hellenistic Period. Funerary Monuments of the Late Classical and Hellenistic Periods

The subject of the course is funerary monuments of the late classical and Hellenistic periods in terms of their architecture and decoration in relation to funerary ideology. Emphasis will be placed on a type of monument characteristic of ancient Macedonia, the "Macedonian" tombs, while characteristic examples from the region of Thrace and Asia Minor will also be examined. The aim of the course is a) to familiarize the students with the typological characteristics of the monuments and to understand the constructions in question as an integral part of the burial process, b) to come into contact with ancient Greek painting through the literary sources, its reflection in other art forms and the authentic examples from the area of Macedonia c) to perceive the painted decoration of funerary monuments as a social practice linked to the rites of passage related to death and the formation of identity in the context of the community and d) to realize the relations of interaction between cultures, as they are detected in the funerary structures.

The course is articulated in a limited number of lectures by the professor and mainly in the presentation of papers by the students, as well as in some visits to selected monuments. The assessment is based on the written assignment to be submitted at the end, the presentation with power point and the interaction during the educational process.

Upon successful completion of the course, students are expected to be able to comment critically on the methodology of approaching the ancient monuments and art in relation to the archaeological, historical and social contexts, to have familiarized themselves with the scholarly output especially in issues related to ancient Macedonia and to be able to compose with a critical spirit an integrated work that includes the necessary information in combination with the questions posed by the scientific research.

Eleni MANAKIDOU

ACL 709 Iconography – Iconology

The seminar focuses on the interpretive approach to the "images" in objects and monuments of various periods, with emphasis on the Geometric, Archaic and Classical periods. The interpretation of pictorial representations in various categories of objects, buildings and visual artworks has been one of the most prolific fields of archaeological research since the 19th century. Most theoretical approaches, adopted from time to time by archaeologists, have influenced the hermeneutics of ancient "images" accordingly (e.g. historical-typological in the first half of the 20th century, social and political mainly in the 1960s-1970s, semiological-structural and anthropological-metastructural in the second half of the 20th century). Erwin Panofsky's iconographic and iconological views with his application of a threefold interpretative scheme concerning the "reading" of works of modern art, which many scholars of representations on objects/works of ancient art embraced, were particularly influential. Pictorial representations consist of individual iconographic units (figures, objects) with different identity and significance. The iconographic "reading" is analytical and descriptive, while the iconological "reading" is synthetic and interpretive. Apart from the generally accepted notion that ancient "images" are neither realistic depictions nor photographic documents, any attempt at interpretative "readings" is not an end in itself, but a substantial condition for a comprehensive and deeper understanding of the past and its material culture.

The seminar includes an introductory part with a presentation of theoretical principles and specific examples, exercises to familiarize students with the study and commentary of specific literature and, finally, the composition of an individual paper with oral presentation and written form by the students.

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to be familiar with the basic theoretical approaches that have been developed for the interpretation of pictorial representations, to analyze in a methodical way the depicted scenes in various categories of objects/monuments and to understand the importance of a multifaceted interpretive approach.

SPRING SEMESTER

Eleni PAPAGIANNI

ACL 704 Roman Period

Emphasis will be given to the examination of the various categories of Sculpture in the Greek region during Roman Era and mainly at the height of the Roman Empire. It will be discussed also the complicated issue of “Romanization”, which is highly interesting, in order to examine to what extent and in which way the tradition can be combined with the new elements adopted gradually from the West.

Students who attend the course are expected to study the basic categories of Sculpture in Roman Greece, to become sensitive to methodological and practical issues related to their field of study and to practice their skills to present orally and in written their essays and to comment relevant articles and studies. The ultimate goal is to be provided by this course specialized knowledge on Sculpture of the Roman period in Greek region.

<https://qa.auth.gr/el/class/1/600223761/M1/edit>

Vasiliki VLACHOU

ACL 701 The Early Iron Age and Archaic Period in the Cyclades. Settlement Patterns, Burial Sites, Sanctuaries

The course focuses on the study of the contexts that have been investigated in the Cyclades, highlighting aspects of settlement development, cemetery location and organisation, as well as the establishment of sanctuaries during the Early Iron Age and Archaic periods. In recent decades, systematic excavations on Cycladic islands such as Kythnos, Naxos, Paros, Despotiko, Tinos, Delos and Amorgos, among others, as well as the publication of specialized studies have enriched our knowledge of early island societies and have changed our understanding of this important and ever-changing period. The aim of the course is to highlight the individual characteristics of the islands individually, but also to offer a comparative study, in order to better discern shared patterns, but also to highlight the particular features of each island that make up this important Aegean complex. In addition to the reference works for the study of the Aegean and the Cyclades in particular, most recent articles and selected chapters from collective volumes will constitute the basic bibliography of the course. Students will deal with specific examples of

island archaeology for further study, discussion and bibliographical documentation. The course may include a 5-day excursion to the Cyclades, in order to have the opportunity to visit some of the most important sites of this period and their material remains in the regional museums of the Cyclades.

Upon completion of the course, students will be familiar with the research content of island archaeology, its subject matter and the methodological and theoretical problems associated with it. They will be able to recall the particularities of the Cycladic islands, their individual character in relation to the phenomena that characterize the transition from the Late Bronze Age societies to those of the Early Iron Age, and the Archaic period, and will be able to distinguish their basic characteristics. They will be able to recall specific geographical locations that had a central role during this period and identify the material culture associated with them. In addition, by completing a written assignment, students will become familiar with the tools of archaeological research, synthesis, and presentation of data.

c) Byzantine Archaeology

WINTER SEMESTER

Paschalis ANDROUDIS

ABY 712 Islamic Art and Architecture in the Middle East and Asia Minor (11th-15th Centuries)

Islamic Archaeology and Art is a specialization of archaeological science, with particular flourishing in Europe and America in recent decades. It chronologically covers the period from the emergence of Islam and its art (7th century AD) until today, while it concerns art and material culture in countries where Islam prevailed, with emphasis on both secular and religious art.

Due to the proximity of Byzantium to the world of Islam, the study of Islamic Art complements that of Byzantine, already from the end of the 7th until the 15th century. In addition, one of the international current trends in scientific research is the study of intercultural phenomena in art, a gap that can be filled with material traditions that can combine elements of Byzantine and Islamic culture, bringing them into fruitful dialogue.

The aim of the course will be to serve the above demand. Special research will therefore be carried out on medieval Asia Minor and its transition from

Byzantine to Turkish rule (Seljuk Sultanate of Rum, Turkmen Beyliks, Ottoman Empire). The study of the art and architecture developed in the present-day Greek regions during the Turkish occupation will also play an important role, in order to better understand the terms "Post-Byzantine" and "Ottoman", which are used until today uncritically and incorrectly.

Natalia POULOU

ABY 702 Advanced Topics of Byzantine Archaeology II

The topic of the seminar is the analytical approach to the archaeological data of the period of the early Byzantine Middle Ages in the regions of the Aegean and the Asia Minor. Elements of urban planning, topography, architecture, agricultural and artisanal production, and trade networks are examined. State control in important sectors of life is also examined.

Students must become familiar with the archaeological data of this period of Byzantium in the Aegean and the Asia Minor regions. Students are required to understand issues of topography, architecture, agricultural and artisanal production, while they must familiarize themselves with issues of state control and commerce networks.

SPRING SEMESTER

Athanasios SEMOGLOU

ABY 707 Organization and Use of Space in Byzantium III

The course will focus on thorough study of the organization of the Byzantine mainly and post-byzantine monumental decorations on Mount Athos. We will present and study the Protaton church as well as the Catholica of Vatopedi, Chilandari, Pantokratoros and Megisti Lavra. New evidence brought to light by the conservation and cleaning of the frescoes will be examined for first time.

Anastasios TANTSIS**ABY 703 Material Culture of Byzantium I**

The course for this semester will focus on the study of the archeology of the cities and settlements of Asia Minor and Syria during the Byzantine period. The course will begin with a short series of introductory lectures, in which the history of the research, the bibliography as well as the basic research and methodological issues in dealing with the subject will be developed. Then the students will be asked to write a paper based on the existing literature on groups of settlements in the areas in question. Before the final delivery the assignments will be presented in class.

Upon successful completion of the course, students will have familiarized themselves with the literature on the subject, as well as with the research and methodological problems in the research and analysis of the material that has emerged from the archaeological research in the cities of Asia Minor and Syria , in which the important question remains the meaning of the transformations in the transition from the Roman to the Byzantine era and the discontinuities that followed. In addition, they will be able to organize bibliographic research work with correct use and reference to the bibliography and present it to an audience.

3. Doctoral Studies. Programme Regulation

Cf. the Greek version of this Catalogue

4. Post-Doctoral Studies. Programme Regulation

Cf. the Greek version of this Catalogue