Short description of graduate courses, academic year 2018-2019
Winter semester

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Graduate seminar
The “Avant-Gardes” in Art: 19th-20th Century

The goal of the Seminar is three-fold: I. To discuss the development of the most influential modernist art movements from the end of the 19th to end of the 20th century.
II. To analyze the concept of “avant-garde” as it is used in art history. III. To critically investigate the historiography of the avant-garde art.

Selected bibliography:
1. Peter Burger, Θεωρία της πρωτοπορίας, μετάφραση Γιώργος Σαγκριώτης, Νεφέλη, Αθήνα 2011.
6. Mario De Micheli, Οι πρωτοπορίες της τέχνης του εικοστού αιών, μετάφραση Λένα Παπαματθεάκη, επιμ. Τέτη Χατζηνικολάου, Οδυσσέας, Αθήνα 1983.
7. Νίκος Χατζηνικολάου, Εθνική τέχνη και πρωτοπορία, Εκδόσεις Όχημα, Αθήνα 1982.
Spring semester

PSP: ANcient MediterraneAN world: history and arChaeology
Graduate Seminar, Spring Term 2018-2019
Cults and sanctuaries in Magna Graecia
Dimitris Bosnakis

The aim of this seminar is to examine from the 8th to the 3rd c. BC the archaeological record and the monumental topography of the colonial cities of Southern Italy and Sicily (so called Megale Hellas / Magna Graecia), as well as the literary and epigraphic testimonies, related to the religious and cultic activities of the Greeks in the West. Are the cults and sanctuaries of the colonists actually characterized by the traditional values of their cities of origin (metropoleis) or distinguished by innovations, influences and conscious adaptations to the new environment? In the west colonies are the authentic greek religious perceptions the prevailing feature or the evidence rather confirm a sacral independence which gradually changed the greek experience to italiotic?

The topics in question concern: the identical, or not, cult practices (ie the exact transfer and duplication of cults from the respective local pantheon), and the purportedly nostalgic ties with the metropoleis, the innovative cult of the oikist (the founder of the colony), the promotion and integration in the public level of private / family cults in order to obtain some members of the colony more political control, the possible religious influences from the native populations (due to co-habitation or marriage in the new urban environment), and finally, the architectural peculiarities or oddities of the conspicuous monumental temples in comparison with the relevant buildings in the rest Greek world. In addition a reference will be made to the specific role of some religious movements (from the 5th c. BC), such as orphism and pythagorism.

Selective bibliography for reading
Calder, W. M.,III 1963. The Inscription from Temple G at Selinus. Durham, NC.
Holloway, R.R. 1975. Influences and Styles in the Late Archaic and Early Classical Greek Sculpture of Sicily and Magna Graecia. Louvain.
Morgan, C. A. 1999. Isthmia VIII: The Late Bronze Age Settlement and Early Iron Age Sanctuary. Princeton, NJ.
**Shepherd, G. 2015. Magna Graecia (South Italy and Sicily) ch. 38 in Esther Eidinow and Julia Kindt (eds), The Oxford Handbook of ancient Greek Religion: Oxford Handbooks**

The aim of this course is to familiarize students with the history of Palaeolithic Archaeology focusing on the development of its theoretical and methodological background. The historical overview begins in the 18th century and the early study of handaxes of Saint Acheul by John Frere, the research in caves such as Le Moustier by Henry Christy and Édouard Lartet, and the discovery of *Homo neanderthalensis* and *heidelbergensis* fossils in Europe, *Homo erectus* and *Paranthropus Boisei* in Asia during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Furthermore, we trace the shift of research interest from Eurasia to Africa, the lifework and discoveries of the Leakey family, the *Australopithecus* and early *Homo* fossils associated with the early lithic assemblages from Olduvai, the establishment of the ‘Out-of-Africa’ hypothesis and its contrast with the multi-regional model of human evolution. In addition, we will examine the impact of advances in natural sciences, dating methods, and genetics which developed from the mid-20th century up to date, and the development of new and the re-iteration of previous theories in the 21st century. The overview wraps up with the presentation of archaeologists, the protagonists, who formed the theoretical orientation and the course of Palaeolithic Archaeology in the Greece and the Western world.
Historians have been investigating the history of sexuality for some time now, on the premise that sexuality is not a natural phenomenon, but its meaning and content change over time. Its history allows us to investigate changes and continuities in respect to what sexual acts and which sexual types are considered ‘normal’ or ‘abnormal’ in different times and how these binaries are related to relations of power. The seminar offers an overview of the major themes covered by the existing historiography on Europe for the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, introducing also studies concerning Greece. Themes include marriage and prostitution, the establishment of the sexual canon and its deviations, the emergence of sexology, sexual violence in war and peace, sexual regulation by law, homosexuality, etc. Students will have to read and discuss texts, undertake presentations and write an essay. Extended bibliography will be provided in due course.
Course summary
The purpose of the course is to discuss politics in the Ottoman context. For the longest part of Ottoman history the subjects of the Sultan did not have political rights nor were they expected to have any say in government. However, this does not mean that there were not both formal and informal political processes that took place all the time at the centre and the provinces. The course will focus on the period between the seventeenth and the nineteenth centuries, and will seek to explore the nature and goals of political processes in the Ottoman Empire with regard to both the state apparatus and the organisation of various groups of subjects into political communities.

Recommended literature
- Florian Riedler, *Opposition and Legitimacy in the Ottoman Empire: Conspiracies and Political Cultures*, London: Routledge, 2011