

Undergraduate courses abstracts | Winter semester 2022-2023

Department of History & Archaeology

AIΣ 507: The Peloponnesian War and the history of the fifth century BCE (Lecture course) | Associate Professor Kostas Vlassopoulos

This course focuses on the study of the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BCE). Through the history of this war, both the basic characteristics and trends of Greek history of the 5th century will be examined, as well as the work and thought of the main source for the study of the war, namely Thucydides. Important topics that will be discussed in considerable detail are the history of Athens and Sparta, the system of Greek international relations, warfare on land and sea, the relationship between the Peloponnesian War and religion and culture, and the consequences of the war for ancient Greek history.

AIΣ 348: Social crises and struggles in antiquity (Seminar) | Associate Professor Kostas Vlassopoulos

The subject of this course is the study of social crises and conflicts in the ancient world. The course will examine the various causes of social crises (political, social, economic, religious) and the forms of conflict that gave rise to these crises. The course will cover a wide chronological range, from the archaic era to late antiquity. Its main concern will be to highlight the complex social structure of ancient societies and the ways in which this complexity created crises and produced specific forms of conflict.

BIΣ 504: The Crusades (Lecture course) | Assistant Professor Demetrios Kyritses

The crusader movement affected the lives of millions, and brought for the first time Western Christendom, the Byzantine world and the world of Islam into close contact and, more often than not, violent confrontation. The Crusades set in motion or shaped several political, economic and cultural developments that radically changed those three societies. During the course, we will examine the basic traits of the crusading phenomenon and interpretations that have been proposed; we will follow some of the most important consequences of the Crusades; particular emphasis will be placed in the way the Crusades shaped the relations between Western Europe and the Byzantine Empire, as a movement that was conceived as aid to the Eastern Christians led to the capture and sack of the most important Christian capital, Constantinople, in 1204.

Course requirements are a mid-term exam on October 25 and a final exam. Erasmus students have the option of taking the exams in English. For bibliography in English, students should contact the instructor.

BIΣ 628: The Last Century of Byzantium, 1354-1453 (Lecture course) | Assistant Professor Konstantinos Moustakas

Syllabus

This lecture investigates the developments of the last century of the byzantine state (1354-1453), which is conceived not arbitrarily in terms of periodization but in response to historic developments that established a new historic context. This context is marked by the repercussions of the Ottoman ascent that became a danger of an existentialist nature for Byzantium. In this respect, the lecture investigates the internal developments in Byzantium, in terms of the political affairs and social developments, in relation to the external situation, mostly in response to the Ottoman factor and the relations with the western powers.

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IMX 231: Europe at the Age of Discovery, 14th-16th centuries (Lecture course) | Associate Professor Eleni Sakellariou

This lecture course examines, based on recent scholarship and primary sources, the social, economic and cultural factors that led, as early as the first half of the 14th century, if not earlier, the peoples of Mediterranean and then northern Europe to seek ways of expanding their territory and activities in foreign, relatively or totally unknown areas. The age of discovery is closely linked to the development of international trade, long-distance navigation and related technology; it is also directly relevant to the phenomenon of colonialism. It is therefore appropriate to see it from the outset in the context of the mobility and travel of Europeans, and to place it in the perspective of global history.

IMX 328: Crisis and restructuring in late medieval Europe (Seminar) | Associate Professor Eleni Sakellariou

In the late Middle Ages, Europe was tested by a series of crises, through which a process of restructuring began that largely paved the way for early modern times. The aim of the seminar is to explore important aspects of both crises and transitions in order to understand the transformation of European society and economy on the threshold of modern times. This objective will be approached through sub-modules, such as:

- Political developments
 - Institutional issues
 - Demography, epidemics and climate
 - Social issues
 - Economy, trade, proto-industrialisation
 - Identities, diversities, minorities, heresies
 - Europe and the World
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ΠΠΔΕ/INX 157: Secondary Education in the Western World, Nineteenth to Twentieth Centuries (Lecture course) | Associate Professor Katerina Dalakoura

The course examines and analyses the emergence, development and expansion of secondary education in Europe from 18th to the 20th century, as well as its role in the formation of nation-states and modern societies. Secondary education systems/"models" of different European countries or regions (England, France, Germany, Russia, European South, Balkan countries) will be presented focusing on commonalities and divergences analyzed in association with the nation-state and modern society formation process, on the one hand, and the particular historical conditions of each national case or particular geographical region (e.g. European south, Balkans), on the other.

INX 352: Fascism and Youth (1936-1940) (Seminar) | Associate Professor Katerina Dalakoura

The seminar explores the mechanisms of influencing youth by Metaxas regime (youth press, parades-public celebrations, sports, youth fascist organization -EON-, education, etc.) to spread the fascist ideology and create a massive social base of support to the regime. The ideology of the August 4th (Metaxas) regime, the relationships with the fascist/totalitarian regimes of the period in Europe, and the analogies to the position of youth in their politics, are aspects of the seminar subject that will be explored.

ΠΑΡ 170: Prehistoric archaeology III-Early Bronze Age, Thu 17.30-20.30 (Lecture course) | Assistant Professor Artemis Karnava

The course topic is the discipline of prehistoric archaeology, as it is practiced in Greece, and focuses on the archaeology of the geographical space occupied by today's Greece. An

additional goal of the course is to function as an introduction to the 3rd mill. BC and its archaeological evidence, which will be used to showcase how archaeological narratives are created.

Greek prehistoric archaeology spans from the first human steps to the end of the 2nd mill. BC. The course includes a general introduction to the history and methods of the discipline for the whole of this period, it will however focus in its last section, the so-called Bronze Age (BA), and most notably the 3rd mill. BC, the Early Bronze Age (EBA).

ΠΑΡ 302: Bronze Age Pottery, Fr 11.30-14.30 (Seminar) | Assistant Professor Artemis Karnava

The seminar will focus on Bronze Age pottery (3200-1200 BC). Pottery fragments, the so-called potsherds in archaeological jargon, as well as whole vases, when we are fortunate enough to recover them as complete specimens during excavations: they are among the most numerous, but also of fundamental importance archaeological finds. Why and how pottery is seminal to the discipline of archaeology is what the discussions and the seminar essays will deal with. The student essays, maintaining their emphasis on Bronze Age pottery, will include discussions on the role(s) and importance of the pottery in past societies; pottery technology and technological requirements for its manufacture; pottery studies in archaeology (typology-dating); what the pots tell us about the potters, but also about the societies these people lived and created in.

KAP 316: Religious experience and healing cult of Asclepios: monumental sanctuaries, votives and recorded iamata (Seminar) | Associate Professor Dimitrios Bosnakis

The overall aim of the seminar is to examine the cult of Asklepios in the Mediterranean world (introduction, spread and popularity), the monumental form of the Asklepieia, and the typology of the buildings for ritual and cure. This seminar will consider both religious and medical aspects of healing, providing the main sources (archeological evidence and testimonia) for understanding the practice of ancient medicine, the "schools", the profile and the social status of a physician (itinerants and public physicians). Particular attention is given to the case of Kos.

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ITA 185: Modernist Tendencies in European Painting During the Period 1880-1910: Pre-Raphaelites, Symbolism, Art Nouveau, Fauvism, Expressionism (Lecture course) | Professor Evgenios D. Matthiopoulos

The aim of the course is to study the early modernist trends in European painting during the period 1880-1910 and specifically: Pre-Raphaelitism, Symbolism, Art Nouveau, Fauvism and Expressionism. Emphasis will be placed on the particular stylistic and aesthetic pursuits developed within each movement. Their social-political and ideological conditions will be analyzed, as well as the theoretical opinions and public exhibitions developed within the above time frame. Further, the contribution of the most important artists of these trends will also be discussed.