President of the Department: Prof. Dr Konstantin Buraselis
Director of the Postgraduate Program: Prof. Dr. Georgia Kokkorou-Alevra

Address: Department for History and Archeology
Faculty of Letters
University Campus 15784 – Zografou, Athens Greece
http://www.uoa.gr

Secretary TelNr.: 0030210 7277319
Secretary email address: kboile@arch.uoa.gr
EMMHS
European Masters in Mediterranean Historical Studies

Academic coordinator of the whole programme, Professor Victor Mallia Milanes (victor.mallia-milanes@um.edu.mt)

Affiliated Universities /academic coordinators

Malta (Professor Victor Mallia Milanes) victor.mallia-milanes@um.edu.mt
Pisa (Professor A.K. Isaacs) isaacs@stm.unipi.it
Valencia (Professor Raphael Gil Salinas) rafael.gil@uv.es
Sofia, Sveti Kliment Ohridski (Professor Christo Matanov) chrmatanov@yahoo.de
Thessaloniki, Aristotle University (Ass. Professor, Jakovos Michaelides) iakovos@hist.auth.gr
Athens, National & Kapodistrian University (Professor Olga Katsiardi-Hering) okatsiar@cc.uoa.gr

The programme of the First Cycle will commence in October 2007. It was organized between 2004 and 2007 by all collaborating Universities, in accordance with the approval of the original project by the EU. The programme will be integrated in the existing post graduate programmes of study of the 6 affiliated Universities, in the framework of the Socrates/Erasmus programme for the exchange of students and scholars. Students who will be admitted to our programme of postgraduate studies in the year 2006-07 will have the option, starting from the academic year 2007-08, to spend a semester for study or research in any of the collaborating Universities (students from the University if Athens are exempted from going to Thessaloniki). All interested in joining this course can form their individual programme in Mediterranean Historical Studies in cooperation with their supervisor and an external supervisor from any of the other collaborating Universities. The Master’s dissertation on any topic of Mediterranean History will be written in the language of the candidate’s original University and will be examined by both the local and external supervisors. The degree/diploma will be awarded in accordance to the regulations of the programme of post-graduate studies of the Faculty of History & Archaeology, University of Athens.
SEMINARS ON HISTORY

(Only the subjects that concern EMMHS Programme are included here, the full postgraduate programme is to be seen in http://www.uoa.gr, Faculty of Letters, Department of History and Archeology)
# ANCIENT HISTORY

## WINTER SEMESTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pagans and Christians in late Antiquity I</td>
<td>P. Athanasiadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigraphical evidence on festivals and games in the eastern Mediterranean during the Hellenistic and Imperial period.</td>
<td>S. Aneziri</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## SPRING SEMESTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pagans and Christians in late Antiquity II</td>
<td>P. Athanasiadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The social aspects of the constitutional organization of Greek colonies in the Mediterranean in the Archaic era (7th-6th BC)</td>
<td>N. Birgalias</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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# BYZANTINE HISTORY

## WINTER SEMESTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Byzantine state documents (11th to 15th century)</td>
<td>Tr. Maniati-Kokkini</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Everyday life invasions: the capture of cities and relative repercussions upon the cities’ development and the lives of citizens during the Middle-Byzantine period (7th-11th centuries), in Eastern Mediterranean (islands and coastal areas of Greece, Asia Minor and Palestine)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instructor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Kolia-Dermitzaki</td>
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## MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY GREEK HISTORY

### WINTER SEMESTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aspects of the Family History in Modern Greek History (15-19th cent.) in comparison to south-eastern European and Mediterranean forms. Basic sources: testaments</td>
<td>O. Katsiardi-Hering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social groups, trading practices, entrepreneurial strategies in the Mediterranean (17th-19th centuries)</td>
<td>M. –Chr. Chatziioannou</td>
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</table>

### SUMMER SEMESTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Author</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ‘City’ in the Greek-Venetian world (13th-18th centuries)</td>
<td>A. Papadia-Lala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Religious Communities to National Minorities in South-Eastern Europe (18th-beginning of the 20th centuries)</td>
<td>P. Konortas</td>
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</table>

## EUROPEAN HISTORY

### WINTER SEMESTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin colonialism (Francs, Venetians, Genoese and Catalans) in the Eastern Mediterranean during the crusades (12th-15th cent.)</td>
<td>M. Dourou-Eliopoulou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain, Greece and Mediterranean Strategy, 1882-1964</td>
<td>Ev. Hatzivassiliou</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### SPRING SEMESTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Author</th>
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Programme of Studies

ANCIENT HISTORY

HST XXXXX

Epigraphical evidence on festivals and games in the eastern Mediterranean during the Hellenistic and Imperial period.

Type: Seminar
Credit Value: 10 ECTS
Lecturer: Dr Sofia Aneziri
Method of teaching: Lectures, seminars, and presentations
Assessment: Written Essay and Seminar Presentation

The subject of the seminar will be the festivals and the games in mainland Greece, the islands, western Asia Minor, Syria-Palaestine, Cyprus and Egypt. Topics covered include: the festivals and the games as manifestations of worship as well as an instrument of propaganda on the verge of religion and politics, their organization and the requirements for their success, financing, truce and safety, the participation of the citizens and other population groups, and finally the professional artists and athletes.

Suggested Reading
Bergmann, B.-Chr., The Art of Ancient Spectacle (Washington 1999)
Nikephoros Beih. 4 (Hildesheim 1999)
Ligt, L. de, Fairs and Markets in the Roman Empire. Economic and Social Aspects of Periodic Trade in a Pre-Industrial Society. Dutch Monographs on Ancient History and Archaeology 11 (Amsterdam 1993)

Biographical note

HST XXXXX

Pagans and Christians in late Antiquity

Type: Seminar during the winter and summer semester
Credit Value: 10 ECTS
Lecturer: Prof. Dr Polymnia Athanassiadi
Method of teaching: Lectures, seminars, and presentations
Assessment: Written Essay and Seminar Presentation

A study of the quarrels on orthodoxy and heresy within and between textual communities in late antiquity through the reading of sources such as Numenius, Origen, Eusebius of Caesarea and others.

Suggested Introductory Reading:
Philosophican and patristic texts

Biographical note
P. Athanassiadi is an expert on the intellectual history of late antiquity especially in the Greek East. Sge has published a biography of the Emperor Julian (Oxford 1981), an edition of Damascius’ *Philosophical History* (Athens 1999) and has edited, together with M. Frede, a book on *Pagan Monotheism in Late Antiquity* (Oxford 1999).

HST XXXXX
The social aspects of the constitutional organization of Greek colonies in the Mediterranean in the Archaic era (7th-6th BC)
Type Seminar
Credit Value: 10 ECTS
Lecturer: Dr Nikos Birgalias
Method of Teaching: Lectures and seminars
Assessment: Written Essay and Seminar Presentation

The Greek *poleis* founded on the shores of the Mediterranean (Asia Minor, Africa, Italy and France), relieved from the problems of the aristocratic organization of their *metropoleis*, provide us with vast information regarding political experiments attempted by their Greek founders. On the basis of literary evidence the seminar explores the association of the social formation and development of these *poleis* with the various types of constitutional organization they produced.

Suggested Introductory Reading:
Biographical Note
Nikos Birgalias is Lecturer for Ancient History at the Department of History of the Faculty for History and Archaeology at the University of Athens. He studied “History of Art”, at the École du Louvre and “History” at the University Paris VIII wherefrom he got his bachelor’s degree (maitrise), his first graduate degree (DEA) and his doctorate in Ancient History (Doctorat). He is responsible for the publication of a series of books on “Ancient Greek and Medieval History” by “Patakis Publications”. He is also a founding member of the International Institute of Ancient Greek History “Sosipolis”. He has independently published a significant number of scientific works in several Greek and international specialized journals and he has participated in numerous international conferences in Greece and abroad. His research interests focus on the study of political models and social classes of Archaic and Classical Greece.

MEDIEVAL HISTORY

HST XXXXX
Latin colonialism (Francs, Venetians, Genoese and Catalans) in the Eastern Mediterranean during the crusades (12th -15th cent.)

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<th>Type</th>
<th>Seminar</th>
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<tr>
<td>Credit Value:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lecturer:</td>
<td>Assoc.Prof. Dr Maria Dourou-Eliopoulou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method of Teaching:</td>
<td>Lectures and seminars</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assessment:</td>
<td>Written Essay and Seminar Presentation</td>
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</table>

The seminar aims at exploring the western policy and the organization (administration, Latin church, feudal institutions, feudal law, economy, civilization) of the Latin dominions formed after the first crusade in the Eastern Mediterranean, especially in the late Byzantine Empire (Romania). Furthermore, it examines aspects of everyday life of the Franks, Venetians and other Italians or Catalans who settled there, as well as their symbiosis with the local population. Through the study of Latin sources (archival Venetian and Angevin documents, notarial documents and chronicles) the students try to understand problems of that period.

Suggested reading
Balard M.-Ducellier A., Coloniser au Moyen Age, Paris 1995
Jacoby D., Recherches en Mediterranee orientale du XIIe au XVe siecle, Variorum Reprints 1979.
Setton K., A history of the crusades, 1-5, Madison 1969.

Biographical Note
Maria Dourou-Eliopoulou is associate Prof for Medieval History. She teaches Western Medieval History from the 5th to the 15th century in the University of Athens and her research is about the presence of Latins in the Eastern Mediterranean especially in the Byzantine empire (Romania), during the Crusades’ period. She has published several books and articles.
BYZANTINE HISTORY

HST XXXXX
Analyses violent raids on cities and their repercussions upon the cities’ development and the lives of citizens during the Middle-Byzantine period (7th-11th centuries), in Eastern Mediterranean (islands and coastal areas of Greece, Asia Minor and Palestine)

Type: Seminar
Credit Value: 10 ECTS
Lecturer: Assistant Professor Athina Kolia-Dermitzaki
Method of Teaching: Lectures and seminars
Assessment: Reading of sources, Written Essay and Seminar Presentation

The seminar is aimed at looking into the repercussions of the raids on cities upon everyday life, demographic evolution and the economic activity of their inhabitants in the islands and coastal areas of Greek territories, Asia Minor and Palestine. The capture of the inhabitants, the pillage and the destruction of cities as well as countryside (repeated in many cases) caused serious demographic and financial problems to those cities. The study of these repercussions in geographically and/or chronologically related case-studies as well as of the measures, taken by the Byzantine government, for the confrontation of consequences of the above problems in the specific areas, will contribute to better understanding of the changes that took place from the 7th to the 11th century along with their integration into the Eastern Mediterranean area configuration.

Methodology: Study of the relevant modern bibliography, study and utilization of Greek, Latin and Arab sources, use of maps and of findings of archaeological research. Assessment: A written essay with oral presentation is demanded.

Suggested introductory reading
Brandes W., Die Städte Kleinasiens im 7. und 8. Jahrhundert [Berliner Byzantinische Arbeiten, 56], Berlin 1989
Brandes W., Byzantine cities in the seventh and eighth centuries-different sources, different histories?, in: Brogiolo G. P.-Ward-Perkins B. 9e’d.), The idea and ideal of the town between late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages [Transformation of the Roman World, 4], Leiden/Boston 1999, 25-57
Foss Cl., Cities, Fortresses and Villages of Byzantine Asia Minor, Aldershot 1996
Kaegi W., Byzantium and the Early Islamic Conquests, Cambridge 1992
Laiou Angeliki (ed), The economic history of Byzantium. From the seventh through the fifteenth century [Dumbarton Oaks Studies, 39], Washington 2002 (the studies relevant to the subject by A. Laiou, Ch. Bouras, G. Dagron, J. Lefort)
Lilie R.-J., Die byzantinische Reaktion auf die Ausbreitung der Araber (Miscellanea Byzantina Monacensia 22), München 1976
Biographical note
Ass. Professor of Byzantine History in the Department of History and Archaeology of Athens University. Research Programmes supported by European Community Funds and Research Funds of Athens University. – E-learning educational programme “Hellenism and the West”. – Publications: The Byzantine “Holy War”, The Idea and Propagation of Religious War in Byzantium [Historical Monographs, 10], Athens 1991 (in Greek); The Meeting of East and West on Empire’s ground. The Aspects of the Byzantines about the Crusaders, Athens 1994 (in Greek); About Virtue and Vice. The Byzantine Officials in Historiographical Sources, Part I, Political and Military officials of the 9th and 10th Centuries (forthcoming); and several articles. Special research field: the relations between Byzantium and the West and their ideological background; the ideological background in the Byzantine-Islamic confrontation; aspects of the Byzantine Society (mentality, way of living).

HST XXXXX

Byzantine state documents (11th to 15th century)

Type Seminar (winter semester)
Credit Value: 10 ECTS
Lecturer Assistant Professor Triantafyllitsa Maniati-Kokkini
Method of Teaching: Lectures and seminars
Assessment: Reading of sources, Written Essay and Seminar Presentation

A. The document as historical source. The different types used by the State. Diplomatic edition. Archives - editions.
B. Formality and terminology: The text of state documents. Chronological elements. Signing by the emperor or the authorities. Byzantine state document used as a formula for Serbian rulers’ acts.
C. Real elements (the persons and the affairs in the examined diplomatic sources) and the historical context.
D. The social-economic elements and institutions in the general frame of development and change in the east Mediterranean region (Macedonia, Minor-Asia and Aegean islands).

Suggested introductory reading
Dölger, F. - Karayannopulos J., Byzantinische Urkundenlehre, I. Die Kaiserurkunden, München 1968. / (Or:)
Hunger, H., Schreiben und Lesen in Byzanz. Die byzantinische Buchkultur, München 1989. / (Or:).

Examples of reference bibliography
OTTONAN HISTORY

HST XXXXX
From Religious Communities to National Minorities in South-Eastern Europe
(18th-beginning of the 20th centuries)

Type: Seminar (Summer semester)
Credit Value: 10 ECTS
Lecturer: Associate Professor Paraskevas Konortas
Method of Teaching: Lectures and seminars
Assessment: Written Essay and Seminar Presentation

The seminar will focus on the political, economic and social status of the non-Muslim Religious Communities as component elements of the Ottoman Society, especially in South-Eastern Europe, from the 15th century till the end of the Ottoman Empire. The study of the Status of the non-Muslims will follow the Evolution of the Ottoman Institutions. Finally the seminar will focus on the impact of nationalisms over the Christians as well as the Muslims of South-Eastern Europe that tend to transform the above mentioned communities to national identities and/or to national minorities within the Balkan States and Turkey till 1930. The discussion proceeds with a consideration of the “other” in a multiethnic empire and in a national state in South-Eastern Europe during the above mentioned period.

Suggested Introductory Reading:
R. Davison, Reform in the Ottoman Empire, 1856-1876, Princeton 1963
B. Lewis, The Emergence of Modern Turkey, Oxford 1968

Biographical note

Paraskeva Konortas is Associate Professor of Ottoman History (Department of History and Archaeology – University of Athens). P. Konortas has been teaching courses on History of the Ottoman Empire, History of medieval Islam (7th – 14th c.), History of Hellenism during the Ottoman Era (15th-beginning of the 20th c.). He has published a book and many articles.
Aspects of the Family History in Modern Greek History (15-19th cent.) in comparison to south-eastern european and mediterranean forms. Basic sources: testaments

The aim of the seminar is to focus on the various forms of family, the relations between husbands, wives and their children. Comparative research will be carried out on patterns of marriage as well as on forms of inheritance in various districts of Southeastern Europe and the Aegean islands. The main sources will be notarial archives from the Aegean, Crete, Ionian Islands, Peloponnese Athens, as well as from the archives of Vienna, Trieste, Budapest. The methodology of Historical Anthropology will be adopted.

Suggested Introductory Reading:
*The History of Family, 9/3 (2004)*
Hopkins Univ. Press, pp. 117-144.
Todorova, Maria, *Balkan Family History and the European Pattern: Demographic Developments in Ottoman Bulgaria*, The American University Press 1992

**Biographical note**

Olga Katsiardi-Hering is Professor of Modern Greek History (Department of History and Archaeology - University of Athens). She has been lecturing on the History of the Greeks under the Ottoman Rule, as well as Family History, History of the Greek Diaspora, Economic History (15-beginning 19th cent.), Methodology of History, Migration History, History of Greek Enlightenment. She has written three books concerning the Greek diaspora and economic history as well as many articles on the above-mentioned subjects.

**HST XXXXX**

**Social groups, trading practices, and entrepreneurial strategies in the Mediterranean (17th-19th centuries)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Seminar (Winter Semester acad. year 2007-2008)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Credit Value:</td>
<td>10 ECTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecturer:</td>
<td>Dr Maria Christina Chatziioannou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method of Teaching:</td>
<td>Lectures and seminars</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assessment:</td>
<td>Reading of Sources, Written Essay and Seminar Presentation</td>
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</table>

This seminar intends to analyse the lives and activity of merchants that acted in market places that had a different ethnic, national, and political structure than their own. The scope of this seminar will be to investigate the transformations and adaptations of common mercantile characteristics of the firm, of ethnic networks through individual strategies and collective economic behaviour. Merchants as social actors in a comparative perspective creating/ affecting institutional and network hierarchies.

**Bibliography**


Biographical note

Maria Christina Chatziioannou, (PhD. Modern History 1989) studied History at the Faculty of Letters, University of Athens (1973-78) and at the Scuola di Perfezionamento di Storia Medioevale e Moderna, Universita di Sapienza, Rome (1978-80). She is currently Research Director in the Institute for Neohellenic Research/ National Hellenic Research Foundation. She has published on several historical issues of social and economic history such as: Greek merchant houses and entrepreneurs, development of Greek cities, Italian historiography.

The ‘City’ in the Greek-Venetian world (13th-18th centuries)

Type: Seminar (Summer Semester acad. year 2007-2008)
Credit Value: 10 ECTS
Lecturer: Prof. Dr Anastasia Papadia-Lala
Method of Teaching: Lectures and seminars
Assessment: Written Essay and Seminar Presentation

The ‘City’ in the Greek-Venetian world (13th-18th centuries) studies the evolution of the urban centers in the Eastern Mediterranean, especially in the Greek Lands during the Venetian period from 1204 to 1797. Within the frame of the Venetian political-economic strategies, the topics covered include: the development of town-construction, economic functions, social stratification, cultural life. On the basis of a great number of case-studies, a typology of the urban centers in the, mainly rural, Venetian-ruled Greek Lands is constituted. The discussion proceeds with a comparison with the city of Venice itself as well as with other West European cities. Students are also encouraged to categorize the subject within the general scientific field of the theory of the “city”.

Suggested Introductory Reading:
Biographical note
Anastasia Papadia-Lala is Professor of Modern Greek History (Department of History and Archaeology - University of Athens). She has been teaching courses on History of the Venetian-ruled Greek Territories (13th-18th c.) and on History of the Hellenic Diaspora. She is the author of three books and many articles.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

HST XXXXX

Type: Seminar
Credit Value: 10 ECTS
Lecturer: Assistant Professor Evanthis Hatzivassiliou
Method of Teaching: Lectures and seminars
Assessment: Written Essay and Seminar Presentation

Britain, Greece and Mediterranean Strategy, 1882-1964 discusses the relationship between the policies of two states, a Great Power and a small regional power in the Mediterranean, covering the period from Wolseley’s conquest of Egypt until Britain’s withdrawal from Malta, its principal naval base in the Inland Sea. The course will present the broad outlines of British security policy, including the post-war switch from naval to air power, as well as Greek concerns in the Mediterranean and the debate about the strategic value of Cyprus both before and after the Second World War. The policies of other Great Powers (France, Russia, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and the US after 1945) will also be discussed to the extent that these influenced British and Greek priorities. Students are encouraged to discuss the ways that such issues affected the unequal Anglo-Hellenic relationship, especially in the post-war years.

Suggested reading

Biographical note
Evanthis Hatzivassiliou is Assistant Professor of Contemporary History at the University of Athens. He is author of The Cyprus Question, 1878-1960: the Constitutional Aspect (Minneapolis: Minnesota Mediterranean and East European Monographs, 2002) and Greece and the Cold War: Frontline State, 1952-1967 (London and New York: Routledge, 2006).
PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

HST XXXXX
Ways of Management and Display of Prehistoric Sites and Monuments

Type   Seminar
Credit Value:  10 ECTS
Lecturers:  N. Sgouritsa and F. Mallouchou
Method of Teaching:  Lectures and seminars
Assessment:  Written Essay and Seminar Presentation

During this seminar four case studies of well-known prehistoric sites, Mycenae, Tiryns, Pylos and Knossos, and several monuments (such as the tholoi near the citadel at Mycenae) will be examined in order to find out what has been done in connection with the management and display of archaeological heritage and what needs still to be done. Moreover, different kinds of shelters used in Greece will be studied.

Selected bibliography
Matero Fr., Fong K. et al., Archeological site conservation and management, an appraisal of recent trends, CMAS* 1998, 2, 129-142 (with bibliography).
Archeological Vestiges, in situ conservation, ICOMOS, ICAHM, Montreal, Canada 1994.
I siti archeologici, Un problema di musealizzazione all’aperto, Secondo seminario die studi, Bonelli R., Scritti sul restauro e sulla critica architettonica, Roma 1995
Choay Fr., L’ allégorie du patrimoine, Paris 1996.

Biographical note
Professor Naja Sgouritsa is specialized in Mycenaean Archaeology and carries out fieldwork at the Mycenaean settlement and cemetery of Lazarides on Aigina.
Dr F. Mallouchou is the head of the Archives of the First Ephorate of Athens (Akropolis).
PROSPECTUS OF GRADUATE STUDIES
FACULTY OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

1. Targets
Graduate Studies in the Faculty of History and Archaeology of the University of Athens operate in accordance with Law 2083/92 and offer
a) a series of specialized seminars/courses to a limited number of students, providing in-depth knowledge on fields taught in the Faculty, leading to a Master’s degree (First Cycle).
b) supervision of candidates’ original research leading to a doctoral dissertation (Second Cycle).

2. Fields
1) Prehistoric Archaeology
2) Classical Archaeology
3) Byzantine Archaeology
4) History of Art
5) Ancient History
6) Byzantine History
7) Modern and Contemporary Greek History
8) European History

3. Duration
The maximum duration of the combined courses of the First and Second Cycles is ten years. Candidates reading for each graduate degree must complete their studies within five years.

4. Students
The total number of postgraduate students in the programme shall not exceed 200. The number of candidates admitted each year is determined by the Special General Assembly of the Faculty (SGAF), after a recommendation of the Board of Graduate Studies (BGS), taking into account the fact that the number of First Cycle postgraduate students in each Department must not exceed 20. The Board’s recommendation is based on the availability of academic staff in the Departments of History and of Archaeology and Art History for supervising postgraduate students. There is an additional number of students admitted as holders of state scholarships or as members of European Union or ministry of education exchange schemes. The maximum number of students admitted to the graduate studies programme is 60 per year and corresponds to the numbers of academic staff.

Candidates are expected to have obtained a degree from a corresponding Department in a Greek or a recognized foreign university of equal status. They are expected to possess competence in at least one other European language. Non-Greek nationals are expected to possess competence in modern Greek. Application forms are to be submitted to the Secretary of Graduate Studies in the Faculty Graduate Studies Office between 1 and 20 June and 1 and 10 September.
**First Cycle:** In order to qualify for admission to the programme, candidates are required to sit a written examination and are also interviewed by a board of examiners from one of the two Departments in the first fortnight of October. This board consists of no more than five members of academic staff specializing in the candidates’ chosen fields. If no examinations take place in this period, the candidates can be admitted directly by the BGS. The written examination is in the candidates’ chosen fields and the questions require answers in the form of short essays. The questions are set by a second board of examiners appointed shortly before the examination. During the oral interview, the candidate’s knowledge in three topics of his/her chosen field is tested. In addition to the examinations and interview, the examiners take into account the candidate’s degree grade and especially the grades in the undergraduate courses of his/her chosen field, the number of foreign languages, performance at undergraduate seminars and research experience. The written examination accounts for 50% and the interview for 50% of the candidate’s final grade.

Holders of degrees in other disciplines can be admitted to the programme at the BGS’ discretion. Successful candidates in this category are required to take two additional seminars/courses of the First Cycle, determined by their supervisor. The total number of seminars/courses, including their thesis, amounts to 10.

Candidates with scholarly publications are required to take fewer seminars/courses in the First Cycle.

Holders of state scholarships, scholars from recognized research centres (National Research Intitute, Athens Academy research institutes, Hellenic Institute in Venice) and archaeologists who are members of the Greek Archaeological Service (which they entered by competitive examination) are exempt from the written examination. During the interview, candidates are assessed on the basis of their knowledge of their chosen field, the additional criteria listed above, and their suitability for the course or research degree proposed. Candidates with scholarly publications are required to take fewer seminars in the First Cycle.

Holders of first degrees of other Faculties may be admitted to a trial period of two semesters following an interview by a board of examiners from the candidates’ chosen field. The numbers admitted annually may not exceed two in every field. During the trial period the candidates are required to take five undergraduate courses within two semesters, as follows: two obligatory courses, two optional courses and an undergraduate seminar in their chosen field. Their success in the written exams of the above courses entitles them to an oral exam by the regular board of examiners to determine their admission to the First Cycle.

Foreign candidates who wish to be admitted full-time to the graduate studies programme may be registered for the First Cycle provided that for two semesters they have taken courses in the Greek language plus the following undergraduate courses in their chosen field: two obligatory courses, two optional courses and a seminar. Their success in the exams of the above courses determines their admission to the First Cycle. The numbers admitted annually may not exceed two in every field.

Foreign holders of state or other scholarships awarded for no longer than ten months may be registered for the graduate studies programme provided they can
by supervised by a member of academic staff for the duration of the scholarship.

Holders of postgraduate degrees from institutions of higher education of equal status, specialized in fields corresponding to those in the programme, are admitted to the Second Cycle to read for a doctoral dissertation at the discretion of the BGS following an interview by a board of examiners and provided a member of academic staff undertakes their supervision. Applications for admission to the Second Cycle are to be submitted between 1 and 20 November and the interview is held in the first fortnight of December.

Postgraduates in the above categories (state scholarship holders, members of the Greek Archaeological Service, holders of postgraduate degrees, holders of first degrees of other Faculties, foreign graduates, holders of graduate degrees of other universities) are selected in addition to the average number of admissions.

Postgraduate students taking part in exchange schemes of the European Union or other such schemes arranged between the University of Athens and other institutions, are admitted as supernumeraries for a limited period, at the discretion of the BGS. Conversely, postgraduate students of the Faculty who wish to carry out part of their studies by participating in an exchange scheme (see above) can do so at the discretion of the BGS.

Students in the postgraduate programme who do not have a scholarship from any other source, are entitled to apply, in accordance with article 12 §6 and article 23 §1a-b of Law 2083/92, for superior performance scholarships (2 per annum) and support scholarships (6 per annum). The Faculty provides a number of additional scholarships for the entire duration of the programme. The scholarships are awarded via the BGS.

5. **Academic Staff**

The academic staff of the programme is defined by the provisions of article 12 §3a-b and 5a of Law 2083/92. A few seminars/courses may be taught by specialists who are not members of the University, recommended by the Departments to the BGS. A list of courses/seminars, with recommended bibliography and names of teachers is submitted annually by each Department to the BGS. The BGS is responsible for the implementation of the syllabus and the coordination of options.

6. **Administration**

Postgraduate studies are administered by the Board of Graduate Studies. This consists of representatives of each field (see above, §2), the Faculty Chair, the Department Chairs, as well as representatives of any inter-departmental programmes, and two representatives of the postgraduate students. The students do not have the right to vote. The BGS meetings are called by the Chair of BGS, who must be a high-ranking member of academic staff (either a full or an associate professor). The Chair is elected by the BGS (Law 2454/97, article 6) and represents the Faculty on the University Board of Graduate Studies. The BGS is responsible for admissions and recommends the numbers to be admitted, including state scholarship holders and participants in exchange schemes, selects the candidates each year, co-ordinates the annual syllabi, recommends the award
of grants and exercises general supervision over postgraduate studies. At the end of each academic year the BGS reports to the Special General Assembly of the Faculty (SGAF).

The SGAF meets at least four times a year. It ratifies the recommendation of the BGS for the number of candidates admitted and informs the State Scholarship Foundation and the Ministry of Education of the number of scholarship holders that the programme can take during the following academic year; it ratifies the BGS admission of successful candidates, the implementation of the syllabi and the students’ grades; it awards postgraduate degrees. It also authorizes the BGS to administer postgraduate studies during the following academic year.

The BGS has a full-time Office. The Secretary maintains the registry and the students’ archive and keeps the minutes of BGS meetings. The Office issues certificates and conducts the correspondence concerning graduate studies and student exchanges. It also provides secretarial support for the academic events organized by the graduate studies programme.

7. Structure of Studies

The syllabi of graduate studies in the Faculty of History and Archaeology have a common structure.

Attendance at seminars and participation in the activities of the graduate programme are compulsory for all students. Students are free to choose options in consultation with their supervisor, who writes to the BGS to inform them of the student’s choices.

Students are supervised by members of academic staff who are willing to teach in the graduate studies programme and offer at least one seminar within the four semesters of the First Cycle. The ratio of postgraduate students per supervisor is 5. This does not apply to fields taught by up to three members of academic staff. Supervisors are appointed by the board of examiners. Students have a right to name their supervisors.

Courses of study leading to a Master’s degree and to a degree by research (PhD):

First Cycle (leading to a Master’s degree): This consists of a two-year course (four semesters). Candidates are required to choose eight seminars from a wide range of options (including special undergraduate seminars) provided there are no seminars with similar topics. Two of the seminars need have no formal course of instruction but may be in the form of papers written under the direct supervision of a member of academic staff. The eighth seminar must lead to a thesis (about 55,000 words) on a chosen topic. Four out of the eight seminars must be selected from a list of subjects in the candidate’s chosen field or of a related field, or may be taught while the candidate participates in a European Union exchange scheme. The other four seminars may be chosen from a list taught in other fields in the graduate studies programme of the Faculty or may be taught by specialists who are not members of the University but are appointed by the supervisor in consultation with the student. The graduate programme of the Faculty offers a minimum of eight courses (seminars) in each field within a two-year cycle. Topics
with related reading lists are made available to the candidates in the first ten days of October. In order to obtain a Master’s degree the candidate must prepare a thesis that makes an original contribution to scholarship and demonstrates his/her ability for synthesis. The cumulative grade of seminar papers and of the thesis leads to the award of the Master’s degree.

Each seminar is taught for one semester, in two-hour sessions per week. The Faculty offers a minimum number of eight seminars/courses per semester. At the beginning of each course the teacher gives an introduction of its contents and the topics to be addressed, provides a bibliography and assigns seminar papers.

Candidates are offered a wide range of options; their choices are approved by their supervisor and conform to the programme regulations. Their attendance at class is obligatory and they must follow the instructions of the teacher. If a student misses three classes without cause, he/she cannot submit a seminar paper. Students are required to attend additional lectures or scholarly colloquia organized by the BGS. Students may attend specialized seminars and/or special undergraduate courses in other departments of Athens University or another Greek university if these are necessary supplements to his/her area of specialization. The attendance of such courses requires the approval of the BGS. Attendance at undergraduate courses is possible only in addition to the required number of postgraduate seminars.

During the first year of studies the student can attend three seminars per semester. During the second year the student prepares a thesis and can attend only a single seminar. A seminar is successful if the student achieves a minimum grade of 8/10. The candidate who has failed to score 8 in 1/3 of the seminars is crossed off the registry. If he/she fails to obtain this grade in one third of the seminars, then he/she leaves the programme. In order to proceed to the second year of the First Cycle, a student must have succeeded in a minimum of four seminars during the first year. The First Cycle normally takes two years but can be extended to three. For each extra semester a proposal from the supervisor is submitted to the BGS. In order to obtain a Master’s degree, the student submits a thesis in his/her chosen field, of approximately 55,000 words (ca. 100 typed pages). The thesis is graded by the supervisor and a second member of academic staff, participating in the postgraduate programme. The cumulative grade is composed of the average of the grades proposed by the two teachers. If the two grades differ by as much as 3 points, the matter is referred to the BGS.

Students who fail to graduate from the First Cycle in three years are considered inactive. The maximum period of inertia is two years. If this period expires and the student is unable to produce a written recommendation from the supervisor, he/she is crossed off the registry. The student can reapply to resume studies. The application must be endorsed in writing by the supervisor. The student is then obliged to complete the remaining First Cycle courses in one year.

At the end of each academic year postgraduate students present their Master’s theses or chapters of doctoral dissertations in progress in the form of conference papers at a single-day colloquium. This colloquium is open to the public and is announced to the scholarly community well in advance. Alternatively, seminar papers on progress of the candidate's research can be presented in the course of a
regular seminar of the Second Cycle. The seminar paper must be attended by the candidate’s three advisors.

**Second Cycle:** Applications for admission to the Second Cycle are considered in June and December, at regular meetings of the BGS. Candidates are admitted by the BGS upon evaluation of the
- cumulative grade of the seminars in the First Cycle
- grade of the First Cycle thesis
- supervisor’s report
- documented proposal for a doctoral dissertation.

The course for a PhD is three years. An extension is granted if the supervisor recommends it. Candidates who do not complete their dissertation within five years are considered inactive. The maximum period of inertia is three years. If this period expires and the candidate is unable to produce a written recommendation from the three advisors, he/she is crossed off the registry. The candidate can apply to resume studies if the application is endorsed by the advisors, and is obliged to submit his/her thesis within two years. The candidate has the right to suspend his/her studies on account of illness, military service etc. The maximum period of suspension is two years within the course of both Cycles. The application for suspension must be endorsed in writing by the supervisor. The suspension period must not coincide with the period of inertia.

Doctoral candidates are guided in their work by three advisors appointed by the BGS. The principal supervisor suggests the other two to the BGS. The doctoral candidate must follow the advisors’ recommendations and submit a progress report at the completion of each semester. The supervisor also reports on the candidate’s progress to the BGS by filing a special form distributed annually by the Graduate Studies Office. If a candidate does not submit a progress report for an entire year, he/she is crossed off the registry. Students in the Second Cycle are required to attend any special lectures and/or seminars scheduled for this Cycle.

After the submission of the doctoral dissertation, the three advisors submit a report to the BGS, requesting the formation of a board of seven examiners. The examiners must be approved by the Faculty. The advisors’ report is distributed to the board of examiners as well as to the candidate thirty (30) days before the candidate’s viva. The viva is open to the public and is announced by notices on the bulletin board addressed to members of the University and by invitations issued to the scholarly community.

**Transitional regulations**
The above regulations are in force as from the academic year 1996-1997. Postgraduate students who were already reading for graduate degrees in the Faculty under previous regulations are included automatically in the new programme. Students reading for a PhD (Second Cycle) carry on under the guidance of their current advisors.