

UNIVERSITY OF IOANNINA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

**POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM IN
BYZANTINE STUDIES**

ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025

STUDY GUIDE

Table of Contents

THE UNIVERSITY	3
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY.....	4
STRUCTURE & ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY	5
POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMME IN BYZANTINE STUDIES	6
Goal.....	6
Administration of the Program	6
Duration – ECTS.....	7
Education	7
Curriculum	8
Byzantine History	8
Byzantine Archaeology.....	9
Subject areas	9
Master’s thesis	10
Erasmus+ Programme.....	10
COURSES.....	11
Winter Semester 2024-25 Courses Outline.....	11
Summary of Winter Semester Courses	12
Summer Semester 2024-25 Courses Outline	16
Summary of Spring Semester Courses	17

THE UNIVERSITY

The University is a self-governed legal entity governed by public law, fulfilling a particular mission as defined by the Greek Constitution. It aims at the provision of higher education, the education of students, as well as the promotion of science.

University teaching aims to develop theoretical thinking and acquire the necessary scientific tools, the main components for the international repute of the awarded Titles of Studies, allowing graduates to develop a professional career and a complete personality, full of social sensitivity and democratic ethos.

The operation of the University, respecting all humanitarian principles and citizen rights, is based on the cooperation of all institutions of the academic community.

All University decisions are taken on transparent and meritocratic grounds. Knowledge, as a social benefit, originates from research that respects humanity and the natural environment and is carried out within a particular legislative frame.

Research, as a set of knowledge-generating tasks, forms a right exercised in conditions of academic freedom, which guarantees scientific analysis and teaching. The asylum provided by the University ensures academic freedom in teaching, research, expression and the ideas' mobility.

(Internal Rules of Procedure of the University of Ioannina: 22444/B1, ΦΕΚ 310/10.3.05)

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY

The Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Ioannina has been founded in 1964 as an annexe to the Faculty of Philosophy of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (B.Δ. 735/1964, ΦΕΚ Α' 240), before becoming an independent Higher Educational Institute in 1970.

Since 1984, the Department has been separated from the School of Philosophy, which now consists of:

- A. The Department of Philology
- B. The Department of History and Archaeology
- C. The Department of Philosophy

The Department of History and Archaeology is composed of the following four sectors:

- The Sector of Ancient and Medieval History
- The Sector of Modern History
- The Sector of Archaeology and Art History
- The Sector of Folklore Studies

STRUCTURE & ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY

1. Head of the Department

2. Departmental General Assembly. It is composed of the members of the Academic staff and a representative of the graduate and postgraduate students.

3. Departmental Board. It is composed of the head of the Department, the directors of each sector, two representatives of undergraduates and a representative of postgraduate students. A member of the Laboratory Teaching Staff is present when matters regarding their sector are discussed.

4. Administration. It provides students with all administrative support and required information during the entire period of their studies and it executes the decisions of the Departmental General Assembly. It is housed in the Transitional Administration Building. It accepts students daily from 11.00 to 13.00 (phone: +302651007231, +302651007232, +302651007180, email: gramisar@uoi.gr).

Rector: Anna Batistatou

Dean: Ioannis E. Tzamtzis

Presidency of the Department of History and Archaeology

Director: Anna Mahera

Vice Director: Andreas Vlachopoulos

Secretary: Aikaterini Papadima

POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMME IN BYZANTINE STUDIES

Goal

The Postgraduate Programme of Byzantine Studies, in which participate the Sectors of a) Ancient and Medieval History b) Archaeology and Art History, provides to a small number of graduates, after entrance exams, expert studies, which lead to the acquisition of a Master's Degree.

The Program offers a specialization in a) Byzantine History and b) Byzantine Archaeology. The goal of the Program is to promote knowledge and develop research through the formation of experts in the field of Byzantine Studies. Therefore, the Program aims to the multidimensional examination of various phenomena of the Byzantine world and focuses from the early Byzantine period to the post-Byzantine years, with an interdisciplinary approach to History and Archaeology.

The main axes of the Program can be summarized as:

- High-quality postgraduate studies.
- Specialized and in-depth training in the modern approaches of Byzantine studies.
- The promotion of new technologies in the research and study of Byzantine studies.
- The provision of the necessary skills to be qualified in working in the public, private or academic sector.
- Competent studies that will further lead to PhD level.

Administration of the Program

The responsible for the organization and function of the Program are:

- a) The Senate of the University of Ioannina
- b) The Departmental General Assembly
- c) The Coordinating Committee of the Program
- d) The Director of the Program

Coordinating Committee: Christos Stavrakos, Efstratia Sygkellou, Aggeliki Panagopoulou, Apostolos Mantas, Andrea Babuin

Director: Christos Stavrakos

Duration – ECTS

The duration of the Program is four (4) academic semesters which corresponds to 120 ECTS. This can be extended by two semesters, including the time for preparing the Master's thesis.

Education

To obtain a Master's degree, the students must successfully attend four semesters, according to the course programme. The detailed content of the courses is included in the Courses Syllabus, which updates yearly. Attending the courses - seminars of the Program is mandatory.

Besides the attendance and examination of postgraduate courses and the preparation of a Master's thesis, students have the opportunity to participate in educational trips, field research, visits to museums and collections, visits to excavations, as well as any other activity that strengthens the educational and research work of the Program.

To successfully attend a seminar, students must prepare essays and submit them before the end of the academic year. The minimum passing degree is seven out of ten (7/10). If a student fails a course, they have to replace it with another seminar.

If a student has not completed all the requirements by the given deadlines (see above: Duration), the Departmental General Assembly is responsible for deciding the future of their studies or their the termination of the Program.

If the student is considered to have not completed fulfilled the requirements, they he can be examined by a three-member committee of the Coordinating Committee without the presence in absence of the teacher of the failed seminar.

Working students can participate part-time in the Program. The duration of these the studies must not exceed twice the maximum duration of the studies, mentioned above. Students can get a break from their studies for a period that does not exceed two academic semesters. This suspension does not count in the maximum duration of studies.

The Program offers courses only in person. However, if necessary, the Coordinating Committee of the Director of the Program can grant special permission for online courses for a limited amount of time that does not exceed three (3) weekly courses per semester.

Curriculum

The curriculum of the Program is the following:

Byzantine History

For the completion of the Program (120 ECTS), the student must successfully attend two courses per semester and a total of four (4) courses in Byzantine History, one (1) in Byzantine Archaeology and one (1) in Byzantine Philology. In the 4th semester, they must write and present a Master's thesis.

The detailed curriculum consists of:

1st year:

1st semester:

1. Optional Compulsory Course: 15 ECTS
2. Optional Compulsory Course: 15 ECTS

2nd semester:

3. Optional Compulsory Course: 15 ECTS
4. Optional Compulsory Course: 15 ECTS

Total: 60 ECTS

2nd year:

3rd semester:

5. Optional Compulsory Course: 15 ECTS
6. Optional Compulsory Course: 15 ECTS

4th semester:

Writing and presenting the Master's thesis: 30 ECTS

Total: 60 ECTS

Grand Total: 120 ECTS

Byzantine Archaeology

For the completion of the Program (120 ECTS), the student must successfully attend two courses per semester and a total of four (4) courses in Byzantine Archaeology, one (1) in Byzantine History and one (1) in Byzantine Philology. In the 4th semester, they must write and present a Master's thesis.

The detailed curriculum consists of:

1st year:

1st semester:

1. Optional Compulsory Course: 15 ECTS
2. Optional Compulsory Course: 15 ECTS

2nd semester:

3. Optional Compulsory Course: 15 ECTS
4. Optional Compulsory Course: 15 ECTS

Total: 60 ECTS

2nd year:

3rd semester:

5. Optional Compulsory Course: 15 ECTS
6. Optional Compulsory Course: 15 ECTS

4th semester:

Writing and presenting the Master's thesis: 30 ECTS

Total: 60 ECTS

Complete ECTS: 120

Subject areas

A) **Byzantine History:** Institutions, Law, Church, Society, Administration, Economy, Education, Foreign Policy, Historical Geography, Relations between the Byzantines and foreign people and Auxiliary Sciences.

B) **Byzantine Archaeology:** Architecture, Monumental Painting, Icons, Illustrated Manuscripts, Miniature Art, Sculpture, Topography, Coptic Art,

Post Byzantine Art, Interactions between Byzantine and foreign Art and Auxiliary Sciences.

C) **Byzantine Philology:** Historiography, Chronography, Epistolography, Textual Criticism, Hagiology, Poetry and Hymnology.

Master's thesis

The student must submit to the Departmental General Assembly an application with the proposed title, the proposed supervisor and an abstract of the proposed topic. After reviewing, the Departmental General Assembly chooses the supervisor and assembles sets up a three-people Examination Committee, with the supervisor as a member.

The language of the thesis can be Greek or some other. After its completion, the thesis is submitted in a printed and electronic format. Its length must not exceed 30.000 words (main text, notes and bibliography). It must be written in point 12, margin 1,5 and printed in single-page view.

The candidate defends the topic of their work publicly before the Examination Committee, which then evaluates the thesis. Students must be present in the Department of History and Archaeology. After their successful evaluations, the theses must be submitted to uploaded on the website of the Department.

The student, submitting their thesis for the Master's, is obliged to cite all the works they used. Plagiarism is a serious academic misconduct. Plagiarism is considered the copying of another author's work, as well as the use of another author's work, published or not, without proper citation. The citation of any documentary material, without a relevant reference, may lead the Departmental General Assembly to delete expel the student or revoke the Master in hindsight under examination.

Erasmus+ Programme

Erasmus+ is the European Commission's programme dedicated to the education and training of youth, aiming at developing their skills, and their professional eligibility. In this context, the mobility of students and teachers at the Universities, participating in the Programme, is enhanced. The Programme is applicable to postgraduate students. Selection criteria: In addition to the criteria set by the programme, the following criteria apply to the Department of History and Archaeology for the selection of students for mobility. a) Postgraduate students, who have not formerly applied for the programme, are given priority. The classification eligibility of postgraduate students is determined by the admission degree (for freshmen) or by the final degree of the successfully completed courses, multiplied by the number of courses, divided by the number of courses that they should have completed according to the course syllabus. For more information:

<https://piro.uoi.gr/erasmus/121/incoming-erasmus-students>

COURSES

Winter Semester 2024-25 Courses Outline

CODE	FIELD	PROFESSOR	SEMESTER
BIS	BYZANTINE HISTORY		
101	Constantinople: City and society (Educational Trip)	Chr. Stavrakos	I, III
106	The Byzantines and their neighbours in the region of the SW Balkans and the Adriatic Sea (12 th -15 th c.)	E. Synkellou	I, III
111	Slavic tribal unions in Central and Eastern Europe (7th-10th centuries)	G. Kardaras	I, III
112	The "court culture" in the medieval Eurasian world	G. Kardaras	I, III
109	The crusades of the 12th century	A. Panagopoulou	I, III
BAT	BYZANTINE ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART		
200	Introduction to the early Christian and Byzantine Architecture	G. Fingarova	I, III
110	Monumental painting of the Palaeologan period	G. Fingarova	I, III
109	Issues of Byzantine iconography	A. Mantas	I, III
214	Byzantine Minor Art I	A. Mantas	I, III

Summary of Winter Semester Courses

BIS 101 CONSTANTINOPLE: CITY AND SOCIETY

(CHR. STAVRAKOS)

Seminar in which the image of Constantinople as the capital of Byzantium will be presented on the basis of the students' assignments, with its ubiquitous structures (political, ecclesiastical, economical, social ones) from its foundation to its conquest by the Ottomans in 1453.

The class aims firstly for students to become familiar with scientific research and the writing of scientific works in the field of byzantine studies. On another level students will get a first impression of the capital city of Byzantium with all its functions as a city, centre of administration and attractant of social activity.

The grading of the participants will be solely based on the written assignments they will hand in and their presentation.

Course chart: Introduction and presentation of the methods of research, *instrumenta studiorum*, presentation and explanation of the subjects of the assignments. Subsequently, in every lesson the participants will be presenting the progress of their research, which will be followed by discussion on the problems they may face, and they will also present scientific articles on the topic of their assignment. There will be an educational trip to Constantinople.

BIS 106 THE BYZANTINES AND THEIR NEIGHBOURS IN THE REGION OF THE SW BALKANS AND THE ADRIATIC SEA (12TH-15TH C.)

(E. SYGKELLOU)

This seminar aims to present the political conditions in the area of the SW Balkans and the Adriatic in the Late Middle Age. In this particular area dabbled several powers, western and balkan ones, which defined its peculiar history. Byzantines, Albanians, Serbs, Italians, and Ottomans clash and exchange practices and notions on several different levels. This conciliation is researched analyzing the war events, understanding the geostrategic importance of the area, as it is defined by the entanglement of political and economic interests and the deepening in the cultural background of the powers involved. The balkan peoples are emphasized.

BIS 111 SLAVIC TRIBES UNIONS IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE (7th-10th) CENTURIES

(G. KARDARAS)

Since the 7th century, but more intensively during the next three, the development of tribal unions (*chiefdoms* with central power) is observed in the area of Central and Eastern Europe, which, in an advanced form and after wider unions, created the medieval Slavic states. The period of tribal unions (or pre-state) is the intermediate stage in the historical and cultural development of the Slavs in the Middle Ages, between migration (where warlords/"big men" rule over smaller tribes) and the establishment of states (Kingdoms, Duchies, etc.). The Seminar takes an interdisciplinary approach to

the new political, social and economic conditions prevailing in tribal unions (emergence of central power, skilled labour, etc.), their reflection on material culture, the development of fortified centers, influences from neighbouring cultures, etc. Examining the relevant sources also, the names, other characteristics of these unions as well as the titles for the Slavic rulers are under discussion.

BIS 112 THE “COURT CULTURE” IN THE MEDIEVAL EURASIAN WORLD

(G. KARDARAS)

The Seminar focuses on the ‘courts’ (centers of power and administration) of the nomadic peoples in the Middle Ages, promoting the elements of its structure and how these evolve due to the contacts and influences that the Eurasian nomads received from the courts of the powerful sedentary empires, especially when some nomadic principalities gained the status of Empire. The various issues under consideration relate on the one hand to the persons and, on the other hand, to the functions recorded in the sources within the nomadic ‘courts’. Valuable information is also provided by the wealth of the nomadic ‘courts’ which includes valuable objects (prestige objects), part of which came from imperial donations or more broadly the influx of wealth from the sedentary empires, as well as the sources’ testimonies or finds for the image of a nomadic ‘capital’ with the buildings or other structures related to the persons and functions of the ‘court’.

BIS 109: THE CRUSADES OF THE 12th CENTURY

(A. PANAGOPOULOU)

The course aims to present the survival efforts of the Eastern Crusader states after the First Crusade, among the aggressive Seljuk emirates of Asia Minor, the Fatimids of Egypt, and other surrounding Muslim rulers. Also examined are the relations of their ambitious rulers with the emperor of Constantinople, as they were formed after the failed Crusades of 1100. With the use of Byzantine, Western, Arabic, Armenian sources, the relations between Byzantium and the West in the Second and the Third Crusade are investigated, along with the inter-relations of the Frankish rulers and the role of the papacy. Students will undertake individual assignments on special issues, such as the relations of the kingdom of Jerusalem with Constantinople and the role of the knightly orders in the stabilization of the Crusader states, which are analyzed in-depth together with the close examination of the related sources.

BAT 200 INTRODUCTION TO THE EARLY CHRISTIAN AND BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE

(G. FINGAROVA)

Presentation of the architectural heritage of Byzantium through references to construction techniques, structural materials and architectural types. The course focuses on the Roman and Eastern origins, on influences from the Arab world and generally on other influences that enriched the Byzantine architectural tradition throughout its long history. Emphasis will be given to the analysis of the religious and secular architecture of Constantinople and its

urban organization. The parts of the churches and the evolution of architectural types will also be presented.

BAT 110 MONUMENTAL PAINTING OF THE PALAEOLOGAN PERIOD (G. FINGAROVA)

The course aims at presenting elements related to the analysis and interpretation of the achievements of late Byzantine art and their systematic presentation. Areas under the cultural influence of Byzantium in the years of the formation of the Palaeologan artistic idiom will be examined. More specifically, reference will be made to works originating from the major centres and from the periphery, in the Balkan Peninsula, Italy, Crete, Cyprus and Asia Minor, Georgia, and Russia. Traditions will cover the period from the beginnings of Palaeologan art in the late Conquest and the Latin period to the great flowering of the so-called "schools" of Thessaloniki, Constantinople and Mystras. Special mention will be made of the artistic events in Serbia up to the fall of the Nemanid dynasty.

BAT 109 ISSUES OF BYZANTINE ICONOGRAPHY

(A. MANTAS)

It is well known that the artists who fashioned the religious depictions of the Early Christian and Byzantine periods had only a limited degree of artistic freedom. Subject matter, protagonists, even individual details were all dictated by the bishop who ordered the works, who was usually well-educated and possessed in-depth knowledge of scripture. Compositions were thus embellished with elements not found in the gospel narratives, but drawn instead from the apocrypha or exegetical texts, hymns, imperial iconography, etc. The present course discusses the creation and evolution of religious iconography in all forms of art (monumental painting, icons, illuminated manuscripts, works of minor art), with particular focus on the cycle of the *Dodecaorton*, otherwise known as the Twelve Great Feasts.

BAT 214 BYZANTINE MINOR ART I

(A. MANTAS)

The course examines the categories of artworks that may be classified under the term Byzantine Minor Arts, and the influence exerted by (at least some of) them on the development of a common religious iconographic language throughout the whole Roman Empire. Lessons will focus on discussion and interpretation of the most important issues related to Byzantine minor arts (technique, materials, dating, attribution to workshops), and also on the question of Rome, Constantinople, or other greater and more minor centers of art in both the Eastern and Western Empire. The most salient examples of minor arts from the Early Christian to the Late Byzantine period are presented: ivories, steatites, precious metals, enamels, textiles, ceramics, coins. Concurrently, the ivories of Constantinople that date to the 10th and 11th centuries offer the opportunity for an extensive discussion regarding the so-called "Macedonian Renaissance" and a comparison with the illuminated manuscripts that belong to that artistic

trend. To conclude, lessons will also discuss the topic of imperial gifts to Western rulers.

Summer Semester 2024-25 Courses Outline

CODE	FIELD	PROFESSOR	SEMESTER
BIS	BYZANTINE HISTORY		
202	Byzantine and post-byzantine inscriptions of Epirus	Chr. Stavrakos	II
220	Introduction to the History of the Steppe Peoples: Origins, Society and Politics, Migrations and Transformations (5th-15th Centuries)	G. Kardaras	II
210	War Conflicts and Military Movements in Byzantium: Middle and Late Period	E. Sygkellou	II
206	Byzantium and the West in the 10th century	A. Panagopoulou	II
BPH	BYZANTINE PHILOLOGY		
102	The power of the letter: Writing and text in byzantine everyday life	M. Grünbart	II
BAT	BYZANTINE ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART		
207	Byzantine Numismatics and Sigillography	Chr. Stavrakos	II
211	Introduction to Early Christian and Byzantine Monumental Painting	G. Fingarova	II
205	Monumental painting of the Post-Byzantine period	G. Fingarova	II
112	Byzantine Illuminated Manuscripts II	A. Mantas	II

Summary of Spring Semester Courses

BIS 202 BYZANTINE AND POST-BYZANTINE INSCRIPTIONS OF EPIRUS

(CHR. STAVRAKOS)

In the context of the seminar, the inscriptions will be examined as a group of historical sources for the history of the wider region of Byzantine Epirus and the early years of the Ottoman conquest. Compulsory seminar papers will be given, which will also be presented orally. (Educational trip).

The objective purpose of the course is to acquire the ability to read inscriptions and use them as sources for history and art history.

BIS 220 INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE STEPPE PEOPLES: ORIGINS, SOCIETY AND POLITICS, MIGRATIONS AND TRANSFORMATIONS (5th-15th CENTURIES)

(G. KARDARAS)

The course aims to understanding the history, culture and society of the peoples of the Eurasian steppe from the 5th to the 15th centuries, as well as the context of the contacts with their surroundings. With the exception of the Iranian origin Alans, a number of Turkic or Mongol peoples who migrated from Central Asia to Europe and created ephemeral or longer-lasting principalities (Huns, Western Turks, Avars, Proto-Bulgars, Khazars, Hungarians, Pechenegs, Uzes, Cumans and Mongols) are under consideration. The discussion of these peoples, using relevant fragments from the sources and the archaeological finds, focuses on their political, social and military organization, the changes brought about their diplomatic, cultural, trade etc. relations with the sedentary empires (such as Byzantium and China), as well as the relations of the nomads with the Slavs.

BIS 210 WAR CONFLICTS AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN BYZANTIUM: MIDDLE AND LATE PERIOD

(E. SYGKELLOU)

The course examines the phenomenon of war in Byzantium during the middle and late period. The military experience is presented on the one hand (e.g. tactics and strategy of war, equipment of the Byzantine army, siege art, naval warfare, etc.), and on the other hand the strategy of the Byzantines, which contributed to the creation of the longest center of international power in the history of Western civilization. Thus, war is viewed as the product of an integrated system of values, traditions, beliefs and ideas. During the course, students undertake individual assignments on special issues, such as e.g. the role of fortifications or the war ideology of the Komnenian dynasty etc., which are analyzed in depth along with the methods of writing a scientific historical essay.

BIS 206 BYZANTIUM AND THE WEST IN THE 10TH CENTURY

(A. PANAGOPOULOU)

The seminar will explore the cultural and other contacts that developed between the East Frankish state and Byzantium during the 10th century. The relations of Byzantium with the court of the Ottonians will be studied before and after the marriage of the Byzantine princess Theofanu with the heir to the German throne, Otto II, in 972. Byzantium's relations with the papal see during the 10th century will be examined, as well as the latter's relations with the Saxon rulers. Through "Ottonian historiography" the "image" of Byzantium in the court of the Ottonians will be sought, while their "Italian" policy will be studied, as well as their competition with Byzantium for Byzantine influence in southern Italy and the Roman imperial title.

Learning Objectives:

Understand the view of the Roman imperial idea by Church and State in the West, and its rise to prominence as a factor that determined the competing relations between the Byzantine and Germanic empires regarding the Roman imperial title, and rule in southern Italy.

BPH 102 THE POWER OF LETTER: WRITING AND TEXT IN BYZANTIUM'S EVERYDAY LIFE

(M. GRÜNBART)

This seminar is dedicated to writing and its functions: it examines the importance of letters, words and writing in the structure of the Byzantine everyday life. Letters can be found everywhere: they appear in simple objects for daily use or even inscriptions with artful design, serving a purpose of projection and propaganda. Letters have been produced with multiple methods: painting, writing, engraving, chiseling, compression, forging, burning, carving, casting, relief, perforation, embroidery, texture etc. Letters can be read, but can also serve as logos or turn into emblems. They seduce, they include hidden messages and serve as bearers of concealed meanings. Characters are handy: they merge with abbreviations or with monograms. This seminar aims to show methods of reading objects that bear inscriptions, giving them voice, comprehending concealed messages in other written sources (historiography, chronograph etc), interpreting them in their social context and discussing the perspective of letters, logos and words.

BAT 207 BYZANTINE NUMISMATICS AND SIGILLOGRAPHY

(CHR. STAVRAKOS)

The course offers a general overview of the Byzantine seals, set in their social framework, while teaching the students how to use them as an archaeological find. The history of the science of sealing, the collections around the world, their peculiarities, typology and form, their illustrations and representations, their language and symbolism, as well as their archaeological/historical interpretation are discussed in detail. The students will familiarize themselves with the seals and currency and their value as archaeological data and source of knowledge for Byzantine history. They will be introduced to the methods of their recognition, identification, dating, interpretation, processing and the possibilities for their publication.

BAT 211 INTRODUCTION TO EARLY CHRISTIAN AND BYZANTINE MONUMENTAL PAINTING

(G. FINGAROVA)

This course examines monumental painting during the Early Christian and Byzantine periods. The techniques, period-specific iconographic programs, iconography and style of the various representations/sets are studied. The most important mosaic floors from 319 to 628 are presented first. This is followed by the presentation of unique representations or sets of monumental painting from the Early Christian period (themes, formation of new iconography and style), the Iconoclasm period (aniconic decorations mainly in Greece and a simple reference to Cappadocia), the Middle Byzantine period (formation of the iconographic program from the second half of the 9th century to the end of the 19th century), and the Middle Byzantine period (formation of the iconographic program from the second half of the 9th century to the end of the 19th century). The first half of the iconographic program from the 9th century onwards, stylistic trends) and the Palaeologan period (artistic trends, schools, 'eponymous artists').

BAT 205 MONUMENTAL PAINTING OF THE POST-BYZANTINE PERIOD

(G. FINGAROVA)

This course studies monumental painting in the period after the fall of Constantinople, specifically in the 16th and 17th centuries. The two main schools of the 16th century (the Cretan School and the School of Northwestern Greece) are presented with their most important representatives through monumental sets of the 16th century, as well as their development in the 17th century. With regard to the last century, new currents and workshops that appeared in various regions (e.g. painters from Linotopi, Kapesovo) and the relationship between these currents/workshops and the aforementioned painting schools of the 16th century are also studied.

BAT 112 BYZANTINE ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS II

(A. MANTAS)

The manuscript in Antiquity and the Medieval period: materials, form, composition, scripture, conditions of authorship. Illumination of manuscripts in Antiquity, evolution from the roll to the codex. Decoration of manuscripts in Byzantium: types, subjects. The importance of the colophon. Iconography in the most widespread religious-liturgical books: gospel, lectionary, psalter, homilies, in addition to inter-manuscript connections (e.g. production in the same scriptorium). The Macedonian Renaissance (Photius, Constantine VII Porphyrogenetus), and comparison with contemporary works of minor art. Manuscripts as evidence for the non-extant monumental painting of Constantinople. Presentation of lay and religious manuscripts from the Early Christian, Middle and Late Byzantine periods. Critical assessment of theories regarding the copying of Byzantine manuscripts in Georgia and Armenia.