

ΒΙΣ 206 ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΟ ΚΑΙ ΔΥΣΗ ΤΟΝ 10ο ΑΙΩΝΑ (Εαρινό εξάμηνο)

Στο μάθημα διερευνώνται οι πολιτισμικές και άλλες επαφές που αναπτύχθηκαν ανάμεσα στο ανατολικό φραγκικό κράτος και το Βυζάντιο, κατά τον 10^ο αιώνα. Μελετώνται οι σχέσεις του Βυζαντίου με την αυλή των Οθώνων πριν και μετά τον γάμο της βυζαντινής πριγκίπισσας Θεοφανώς με τον διάδοχο του γερμανικού θρόνου, Όθωνα Β', το 972. Εξετάζονται επίσης οι σχέσεις του Βυζαντίου με την παπική εκκλησία κατά τον 10^ο αιώνα, καθώς και οι σχέσεις της τελευταίας με τους Σάξονες ηγεμόνες. Μέσω της «οθωνικής ιστοριογραφίας» εξετάζεται η «εικόνα» του Βυζαντίου στην αυλή των Οθώνων, η «ιταλική» πολιτική των τελευταίων, καθώς και ο ανταγωνισμός τους με το Βυζάντιο για τη βυζαντινής επιρροής νότια Ιταλία και τον ρωμαϊκό αυτοκρατορικό τίτλο. Οι φοιτητές αναλαμβάνουν ατομικές εργασίες σχετικά με ειδικά ζητήματα, όπως η ιταλική πολιτική του Όθωνα Α', η διάδοση του χριστιανισμού στους δυτικούς Σλάβους, κ.α., που αναλύονται σε βάθος μέσω της προσέγγισης των σχετικών πηγών.

BIS 109 THE CRUSADES OF THE 12th CENTURY

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.

BIS 206 BYZANTIUM AND THE WEST IN THE 10th CENTURY

The course aims to present the cultural and other contacts that developed between the eastern Frankish state and Byzantium in the 10th century. In addition, the relations of Byzantium with the court of the Saxons before and after the marriage of the Byzantine princess Theophano to the heir to the German throne, Otto II, in 972 are examined. Finally, Byzantium's relations with the papacy in the 10th century, as well as the relations of the latter with the Saxon rulers are studied. The "image" of Byzantium at the court of the Saxons is sought through "Ottonian historiography", while the Saxons' "Italian" policy, as well as their competition with Byzantium for the influence on southern Italy and for the Roman imperial title are also explored. Students undertake individual assignments on special issues, such as Otto I's Italian policy and the expansion of Christianity to the West Slavs, which are analyzed in-depth together with the close examination of the related sources.

BIS 104 BYZANTIUM AND THE FIRST CRUSADE

The course aims to present the social and political conditions that led to the birth of the Crusader idea in the West. The relations between the Byzantines and the Crusaders and the image they formed of each other are investigated, through the testimonies of Byzantine and Western sources. In addition, the role of the papacy in the beginning of the First Crusade, the relations of Alexios I Komnenos with the Normans, as well as the relations of the

crusaders with the papacy are examined. The role of the Normans and the papacy in cultivating the anti-Byzantine spirit in the West is also explored. Students undertake individual assignments on special issues, such as the participation of the Italian maritime cities and the role of the women in the First Crusade, which are analyzed in-depth together with the close examination of the related sources.