

Course Title	Byzantine and Latin States after the Fall of Constantinople in 1204				
Course Code	HES 622				
Course Type	Elective				
Level	Master (2 nd cycle)				
Year / Semester	1 st Year / 2 nd Semester 2 nd Year / 3 rd Semester				
Teacher's Name	TBA				
ECTS	10	Lectures / week	N/A	Laboratories / week	<u>Optional</u> <i>In-situ visits to museums and/or archaeological/historical sites</i>
Course Purpose and Objectives	<p>Through a series of case studies, this advance-level course provides a comprehensive and deep overview of the political, social, religious and ideological consequences of the catastrophe of 1204 and of the creation of a new world order on the remains of the destroyed Byzantine Empire. The course will analyze the rise of two Byzantine rival polities in Asia Minor and Epirus, their history, internal social and political structure, ideological bases, policies they pursued, and their relations with the Latin states formed on former Byzantine territory, headed by the new Latin Empire in Constantinople. The main objective of the course is to enhance the understanding of the causality and complexity of Byzantine history and the series of factors that constituted the essence of Byzantium through a presentation of the set of historical developments in triggered by the capture of Constantinople.</p>				
Learning Outcomes	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the preconditions that enabled the capture of Constantinople and destruction and division of the Empire. • Appraise the internal tensions within Byzantine elite and the change in the political system of the Empire that was governed by a network of relatives throughout the late Byzantine period. • Define and compare the developments of the two rival Byzantine states in Asia Minor and Epirus, their internal structure and the policies they pursued. • Identify the main Latin states created on territory of the Byzantine Empire and their leaders. • Elaborate the role that the church disputes between Rome and Constantinople, and the policy of the Pope played in the destruction of the Empire and the creation of the new political order in the Eastern Mediterranean and Southeast Europe. 				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the interactions of two Byzantine states with the Latin and Slavic states and the eventual prevalence of the Empire of Nicaea. • Assess the political and ideological impact of the division of the Byzantine Empire in 1204 and the creation of separate Byzantine states on the historical developments in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the Byzantines' relations with the West and the eventual conquering of the Empire by the Ottomans. • Practise independent critical thought, rational inquiry and self-directed learning. • Demonstrate the ability to communicate knowledge to a public consisting of specialists or laypersons, making use of various modes of communication. • Develop skills in organization, research and analysis that will be highly prized in any field of work. <p>Compose academic essays applying critical thought and using relevant literature and other scientific/academic sources.</p>		
Prerequisites	HES610, HES611, HES612	Co-requisites	None
Course Content	<p>This course presents the development and history of Byzantine and Latin states formed on the traditional Byzantine territories in the wake of the capture of Constantinople and the dismemberment of the Empire by the Crusaders of the Fourth Crusade in 1204. The course commences with that crucial event for the future of Byzantium and the entire region of the Eastern Mediterranean, presenting its causes and its consequences. The catastrophe of 1204 created a complex geopolitical situation that represented a radical political discontinuity with the centuries of uninterrupted historical development of the Byzantine Empire. The course follows the path of the exiled Byzantine elite, the creation of two Byzantine states in Nicaea and Epirus, their developments, political and ideological rivalry, the relations with the Latin Empire in Constantinople and other Latin states created by the Crusaders. In a new world order, with Byzantine ruling family maintaining power both in the Asia Minor and in Europe, the course traces the brief dominance of the State of Epirus and the rise of the Empire of Nicaea, the main political and intellectual figures in both Byzantine states, the tensions among the Latin states organized in a hierarchical political system with the Empire in Constantinople at its head, the role of Church of Rome in reshaping the political landscape of the region, and the intensive diplomacy of both Nicaea and Epirus toward the Bulgarians and the Serbs in the Balkans.</p>		
Teaching Methodology	<p>Distance Learning</p> <p>(Lectures on distance education platform, student-led presentations, online material – websites, audio/video media clips – interactive activities such as online quizzes, presentation of external/third party material online, commentaries and interpretation of material sources, dissertation, oral presentations and coursework essays through the platform, small-group tutorials, formative feedback on coursework, independent study and guided research, discussions and advance preparation of set work for platform meetings, unseen examinations, presenting and discussing texts, ideas, and cultural context).</p>		

Bibliography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ιστορία του Ελληνικού Έθνους</i>, Athens: Ekdotiki [17 volumes] • Online resources, journals and periodicals, such as: <i>Byzantinische Zeitschrift</i>; <i>Βυζαντινά Σύμμεικτα</i>; <i>Journal of Hellenic Studies</i>; <i>Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies</i>; <i>Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies</i>; <i>Thesaurus Linguae Graecae</i>; <i>Encyclopedia of the Hellenic World—Ίδρυμα Μείζονος Ελληνισμού</i>. • Books, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C. Mango (επιμ.), Πανεπιστήμιο Οξφόρδης, <i>Ιστορία του Βυζαντίου</i>, εκδ. Νεφέλη, Αθήνα, 2006. • A. Karpozilos, <i>The Ecclesiastical Controversy between the Kingdom of Nicaea and the Principality of Epiros (1217-1233)</i>, Κέντρο Βυζαντινών Ερευνών, Θεσσαλονίκη 1973. • M. Angold, <i>A Byzantine Government in Exile: Government and Society under the Laskarids of Nicaea 1204-1261</i>, Oxford 1975 • A. Stavridou-Zafraka, <i>Νίκαια και Ήπειρος τον 13ο αιώνα. Ιδεολογική αντιπαράθεση στην προσπάθειά τους να ανακτήσουν την αυτοκρατορία</i>, Θεσσαλονίκη 1990. • A. Laiou (ed.), <i>Urbs capta. The Fourth Crusade and Its Consequences</i>, Paris 2005. • J.Herrin—G. Saint Guillain (eds.) <i>Identities and Allegiances in the Eastern Mediterranean after 1204</i>, Ashgate 2011. • D. Angelov, <i>Imperial Ideology and Political Thought in Byzantium (1204–ca. 1330)</i>, Cambridge 2007. 				
Assessment	<table border="1" data-bbox="630 1115 1105 1192" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>Examinations</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On-going evaluation</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Students may choose to present a written assignment related to the in-situ visits to museums and/or archaeological/historical sites [it corresponds to 30% of the on-going evaluation].</i></p>	Examinations	50%	On-going evaluation	50%
Examinations	50%				
On-going evaluation	50%				
Language	English				