101 ΜΑΘΗΜΑ, δευτερα 24-04-2023,

Webex meeting recording: 101 MONDAY INM-20230424 0909-1

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ΠΡΟΚΑΤΑΡΚΤΙΚΑ,

Εξηγηση της αλλαγης αριθμισησ

Εχουν εξετασθη οι εργασιες 2, 3, 4, .

Σημερα θα εξετασθη η 1, .

ΞΕΚΙΝΑΜΕ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ 1, καραθεοδωρη

# ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΟΣ ΠΡΟΛΟΓΟΣ και ΠΕΡΙΓΥΡΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΕ (ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΕΠΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ), (c. 1500-1700)

## ΜΕΣΑΙΩΝΑΣ (MIDDLE AGES), 500-1500 m.X.

500-1500,

Μεσαίωνας (476 - 1492 μ.Χ) ονομάζεται η χρονική περίοδος της Ευρωπαϊκής ιστορίας, από τον 5ο μέχρι το 15ο αιώνα μ.Χ..

DARK AGES, ΣΚΟΤΕΙΝΟΙ ΧΡΟΝΟΙ,

Οι αγγλόφωνοι ιστορικοί, ακολουθώντας τους γερμανόφωνους συναδέλφους τους, συνήθως διαιρούν το Μεσαίωνα σε τρία τμήματα**: τον Πρώιμο (EARLY), , τον Ώριμο ή Μέσο (HIGH), και τον Ύστερο (LATE).** Το 19ο αιώνα, ο Μεσαίωνας στο σύνολό του συχνά αναφερόταν ως οι «Σκοτεινοί Αιώνες»,[13] ωστόσο μετά την υιοθέτηση των διαιρέσεων που περιγράφηκαν παραπάνω, η χρήση του όρου περιορίστηκε στο να χαρακτηρίζει τον Πρώιμο Μεσαίωνα, τουλάχιστον σε ό,τι αφορά τους ιστορικούς.[2]

What happened in 476?

In 476 C.E. Romulus, (nicknamed Augustulus) the last of the Roman emperors in the west, was overthrown by the Germanic leader Odoacer, who became the first Barbarian to rule in Rome. T

#### ΜΕΙΟΤΙΚΟ ΟΝΟΜΑ,

### ΠΡΩΙΜΟΣ ΜΕΣΑΙΩΝΑΣ, EARLY MIDDLE AGES, «ΣΚΟΤΕΙΝΟΙ» ΧΡΟΝΟΙ, DARK AGES, 500-1000μ.Χ.,

Εμφαση στην μελλουσα ζωη.

### Η ΕΥΡΩΠΗ ΕΞΟΡΜΑ, 1000-1500,

#### ΜΕΣΟΣ (η ΩΡΙΜΟΣ) ΜΕΣΑΙΩΝΑΣ, HIGH MIDDLE AGES, 1000-1300

Battle of Lechfeld

The Battle of Lechfeld was a series of military engagements over the course of three days from 10–12 **August 955 in** which the Kingdom of Germany, led by King Otto I the Great, annihilated the Hungarian army led by Harka Bulcsú and the chieftains Lél and Súr. With the German victory, further invasions by the **Magyars** into Latin Europe were ended.

##### ΠΑΡΑΓΟΝΤΕΣ

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΚΗ ΜΕΤΑΡΥΘΜΙΣΗ

ΑΡΟΤΡΟ. ΣΛΑΒΙΚΟ αντι ΡΩΜΑΙΚΟ

ΑΛΛΑΓΗ ΧΑΛΙΝΟΥ. ΑΛΟΓΟ αντι ΒΟΟΣ

Medieval Warm Period, ΑΥΞΗΣΗ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΚΗΣ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗΣ

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medieval\_Warm\_Period

The Medieval Warm Period (MWP), also known as the Medieval Climate Optimum or the Medieval Climatic Anomaly, was a time of warm climate in the North Atlantic region that lasted **from c. 950 to c. 1250**.[2] Climate proxy records show peak warmth occurred at different times for different regions, which indicate that the MWP **was not a globally uniform event**.[3] Some refer to the MWP as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly to emphasize that climatic effects other than temperature were also important.[4][5]

ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΙΚΗ ΜΕΤΑΡΡΥΘΜΙΣΗ

ΣΕΛΛΑ, ΑΝΑΒΑΤΗΡΕΣ ΑΛΟΓΟΥ, ΚΑΤΑΦΡΑΚΤΟΣ ΑΝΑΒΑΤΗΣ,

ΥΨΗΛΗ ΤΕΧΝΙΚΗ του ΑΝΑΒΑΤΗ,

ΔΙΑΚΟΠΗ εισβολων «βαρβαρων»,

##### ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΣΜΑΤΑ

The Cathedral, ΚΑΘΕΔΡΙΚΟΣ ΝΑΟΣ,

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathedral>,

A cathedral is a church that contains the cathedra (Latin for 'seat') of a bishop,[1] thus serving as the central church of a diocese, conference, or episcopate.[2] Churches with the function of "cathedral" are usually specific to those Christian denominations with an episcopal hierarchy, such as the Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Anglican, and some Lutheran churches.[2] Church buildings embodying the functions of a cathedral first appeared in Italy, Gaul, Spain, and North Africa in the 4th century, but cathedrals did not become universal within the Western Catholic Church until the 12th century, by which time they had developed architectural forms, institutional structures, and legal identities distinct from parish churches, monastic churches, and episcopal residences. The cathedral is more important in the hierarchy than the church because it is from the cathedral that the bishop governs the area under his or her administrative authority.[3][4][5]

Etymology and definition

The word cathedral is derived, possibly via the French cathédrale, from the Latin ecclesia cathedralis and from the Latin cathedra ('seat'), and ultimately from the **Ancient Greek καθέδρα** (kathédra), 'seat, bench', from κατά (kata) 'down' and ἕδρα (hedra) 'seat, base, chair'.

##### Medieval university

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medieval_university>,

A medieval university was a corporation organized during the Middle Ages for the purposes of higher education. The first Western European institutions generally considered to be universities were established in present-day Italy (including the Kingdom of Sicily, the Kingdom of Naples, and the Kingdom of Italy), the Kingdom of England, the Kingdom of France, Holy Roman Empire, the Kingdom of Spain, the Kingdom of Portugal and the Kingdom of Scotland between **the 11th and 15th centuries** for the study of the arts and the higher disciplines of theology, law, and medicine.[1] These universities evolved from much older Christian cathedral schools and monastic schools,[2][3][4] and it is difficult to define the exact date when they became true universities, though the lists of studia generalia for higher education in Europe held by the Vatican are a useful guide.

Among the earliest universities of this type were the University of **Bologna (1088),** **University of Paris (c. 1150), University of Oxford (1167),** University of Modena (1175), University of Palencia (1208), University of Cambridge (1209), University of Salamanca (1218), University of Montpellier (1220), University of Padua (1222), University of Naples (1224), University of Toulouse (1229), University of Orleans (1235), University of Siena (1240), University of Valladolid (1241) University of **Northampton (1261),** University of Coimbra (1288), University of Pisa (1343), Charles University in Prague (1348), Jagiellonian University (1364), University of Vienna (1365), Heidelberg University (1386) and the **University of St Andrews (1413)** begun as private corporations of teachers and their pupils.[16][17]

###### STUDENTS,

Students attended the medieval university at different ages—from 14 if they were attending Oxford or Paris to study the arts, to their 30s if they were studying law in Bologna. During this period of study, students often lived far from home and unsupervised, and as such developed a reputation, both among contemporary commentators and modern historians, for drunken debauchery. Students are frequently criticized in the Middle Ages for neglecting their studies for drinking, gambling and sleeping with prostitutes.[25] In Bologna, some of their laws permitted students to be citizens of the city if they were enrolled at a university.[26]

**debauchery** excessive indulgence in sex, alcohol, or drugs.

###### ΠΤΥΧΕΙΑ, Course of study,

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medieval_university#Course_of_study>,

University studies **took six years for a Master of Arts degree (a Bachelor of Arts degree was awarded after completing the third or fourth year).** Studies for this were organized by the faculty of arts, where the **seven liberal arts** were taught: arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music theory, grammar, logic, and rhetoric.[27][28][page needed] All **instruction was given in Latin and students** were expected to converse in that language.[29] The trivium comprised the three subjects that were taught first: grammar, logic, and rhetoric.[30] The quadrivium consisted of arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. The quadrivium was taught after the preparatory work of the trivium and would lead to the degree of Master of Arts.[31] The curriculum came also to include the three Aristotelian philosophies: physics, metaphysics and moral philosophy.[30]

Once a Master of Arts degree had been conferred, the student could leave the university or pursue further studies in one of the higher faculties, law, medicine, or theology, the last one being the most prestigious. Originally, only few universities had a faculty of theology, because the popes wanted to control the theological studies. Until the mid-14th century, theology could be studied only at universities in Paris, Oxford, Cambridge and Rome. First the establishment of the University of Prague (1347) ended their monopoly and afterwards also other universities got the right to establish theological faculties.[34]

##### VARIOU,

**Students** often entered the university at fourteen to fifteen years of age, though many were older.[39] Classes usually started at 5:00 or 6:00 a.m.

###### Legal status

**As students had the legal status of clerics, Canon Law prohibited women from being admitted into universities**. Students were afforded the legal protection of the clergy, as well. In this way, no one was allowed to physically harm them; they could only **be tried for crimes in an ecclesiastical court**, and were thus immune from any corporal punishment. This gave students free rein in urban environments to break secular laws with impunity, which led to many abuses: theft, rape, and murder. Students did not face serious consequences[40] from the law. Students were also known to engage in drunkenness. Sometimes citizens were forbidden to interact with students because they made accusations against the university.

This led to uneasy tensions with secular authorities—the demarcation between town and gown. **Masters and students would sometimes "strike" by leaving** a city and not returning for years. This happened at the University of Paris strike of 1229 after a riot left a number of students dead. The university went on strike and they did not return for two years.

Most universities in Europe were recognized by the **Holy See** (ΑΓΙΑ ΕΔΡΑ), as studia generalia, testified by a papal bull. Members of these institutions were encouraged to disseminate their knowledge across Europe, often lecturing at a different studium generale. Indeed, one of the privileges the papal bull confirmed was the right to confer the ius ubique docendi, an entitlement to teach everywhere.[41]

##### First Crusade (1096–1099), ΚΑΤΑΚΤΗΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΟΥΣΑΛΙΜ (1099),

«αντιδραση» στην αραβικη κατακτηση.

##### ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΜΑΤΑ,

Renaissance of the 12th century,

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renaissance_of_the_12th_century>,