COURSE OUTLINE

(1) GENERAL

(1) SEIVENAL					
SCHOOL	SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY				
ACADEMIC UNIT	DEPARTMENT OF PHILOLOGY				
LEVEL OF STUDIES	UNDERGRADUATE				
COURSE CODE	BYFF124	SEME	SEMESTER ALL		
COURSE TITLE	THE HYMNOGRAPHIC KANON POETRY				
INDEPENDENT TEACHI if credits are awarded for separate collectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If the cr of the course, give the weekly teaching	omponents of the course, e.g. redits are awarded for the whole TEACHING HOURS		CREDITS		
LECTURE			5		
Add rows if necessary. The organisation of	f teaching and the teaching				
methods used are described in detail at (d					
COURSE TYPE	SCIENTIFIC	AREA			
general background, special background, specialised general knowledge, skills development					
PREREQUISITE COURSES:	NONE				
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION	Greek				
and EXAMINATIONS:					
IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO	YES (in Greek)				
ERASMUS STUDENTS					
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)	https://classweb.cc.uoc.gr/class_profile.asp				

(2) LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learning outcomes

The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course are described.

- Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area
- Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B
- Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes

The courses aim to introduce students to the basic principles of Byzantine liturgical poetry, and in particular to acquaint themselves with the most important and, perhaps, the richest in production, hymnographic genre of the canon, that was born at the end of the 7th century and flourished from the 8th to the 10th century.

By completing the course the student should be able to:

- understand the basic characteristics of the canon and distinguish it from the other hymnographic genres
- understand its basic structure
- know the important representatives of the genre until the 11th century and their characteristics.
- understand the role of this particular poetic genre in the society and the era it was produced.
- be aware that liturgical poetry is also a child of its time and expresses its ideas and perceptions: the birth and the apogee of the kanon is closely connected to the church's battle against Iconoclasm.

General Competences

Taking into consideration the general competences that the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma

Supplement and appear below), at which of the following does the course aim?

Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and Project planning and management information, with the use of the necessary technology Respect for difference and multiculturalism Adapting to new situations Respect for the natural environment

Decision-making Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and sensitivity Working independently
Team work
Working in an international environment
Working in an interdisciplinary environment
Production of new research ideas

to gender issues Criticism and self-criticism Production of free, creative and inductive thinking

Others...

- Help students to develop a free, creative and inducing thinking
- Help students to develop critical and self-critical reflexes.

(3) SYLLABUS

- General introduction to Byzantine poetry. The main distinction between secular and religious poetry and a brief presentation of the liturgical genres before the birth of the *kanon*, with emphasis on the kontakion
- The birth of the *kanon* and the historical conditions that led to the consolidation of the genre
- The most prominent representatives of the acme of the genre (8th century): Andrew of Crete
- Andrew of Crete and the Great Kanon. Cosmas the Melodist
- The hymnography of Cosmas. Selected texts
- John of Damascus. Selected texts
- The main representatives of the genre in the 9th century: Theodorus of Studios. Selected texts
- Theophanes Graptos
- Joseph the Hymnographer. Selected texts
- Other Hymnographers of the 9th and 10th c.
- 11th c.: John Mauropous

(4) TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODS-EVALUATION

(4) TEACHING AND LEARNING MET	HODS-EVALUATION		
DELIVERY Face-to-face, Distance learning, etc. USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory education, communication with students	 In class Class notes, announcements & communication via ClassWeb Communication via email 		
TEACHING METHODS	Activity	Semester workload	
The manner and methods of teaching are described in detail	Lectures	39	
Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice,	Autonomous study and preparation for exams	83	
fieldwork, study and analysis of bibliography, tutorials, placements, clinical practice, art	Final written exam	3	
workshop, interactive teaching, educational visits, project, essay writing, artistic creativity, etc. The student's study hours for each learning	Course total hours (25 hours of workload for each ECTS)	125	
activity are given as well as the hours of non- directed study according to the principles of the ECTS			
STUDENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION Description of the evaluation procedure Language of evaluation, methods of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer questions, open-ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination, public	Final Written Examination		

presentation, laboratory work, clinical
examination of patient, art interpretation,
other
Specifically-defined evaluation criteria are
given, and if and where they are accessible to
students.

(5) ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

ΔΕΤΟΡΑΚΗΣ, Θ. 1997. Βυζαντινή Υμνογραφία (Ηράκλειο)

ΕΥΣΤΡΑΤΙΑΔΗΣ Σ. 2006², Είρμολόγιον, ἐκδ. Κυριακίδη, Ἀθῆνα

FOLLIERI E. 1961-1966. *Initia Hymnorum Ecclesiae Graecae*. vols I-V/ 1-2, [Studi et Testi 211-215 bis] Città del Vaticano.

ΚΟΡΑΚΙΔΗΣ Α. Σ. 2006, Βυζαντινή Ύμνογραφία. Τόμ. Β΄. Λεξικὸ τῶν ὑμνολογικῶν καὶ λειτουργικῶν ὄρων τῆς Ὀρθοδόξου Ἐκκλησίας, Ἀθῆνα 2006.

ΞΥΔΗΣ Θ. 1978. Βυζαντινή Υμνογραφία (Αθήνα).

ΠΑΪΔΑΣ, Κ. 2006. Εισαγωγή στη Βυζαντινή Ποίηση (Αθήνα).