

SUBJECT/MODULE SYLLABUS*

1.	Subject/module name Archaeology of the Early Middle Ages
2.	Discipline archaeology
3.	Lecture language Polish
4.	The entity conducting subject Institute of Archaeology
5.	Subject/module code 22-AR-S1-03-APEBiOH
6.	Type of subject/module (<i>obligatory or optional</i>) obligatory
7.	Field of study (specialization)* archaeology
8.	Level of studies (<i>1st degree*, 2nd degree*, long-cycle master's studies*, name of the Doctoral College*</i>) 1st degree
9.	Year of studies (<i>if applicable</i>) 3rd year
10.	Semester (<i>winter or summer</i>) winter
11.	Form of classes and number of hours (including number of hours of online classes*) lecture 30 hours, seminar 30 hours, laboratory 10 hours
12.	<p>Prerequisites in terms of knowledge, skills and social competences for the subject/module</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in terms of knowledge: 1) basic knowledge about the place and importance of archaeology in the system of sciences and its specific subject and methodology; 2) knowledge of basic concepts and terminology used in archaeology and other humanities, especially history and cultural anthropology (knowledge obtained during the first and second year of bachelor's studies in archeology) - in terms of skills: 1) ability to independently acquire knowledge, 2) ability to substantively argue using the views of various authors and formulate conclusions. - in terms of competences: demonstrating independence and independence in thinking; understanding and respect for the right of others to make different decisions and formulate different conclusions. Preparation for a substantive scientific discussion conducted with respect for the opponent.

13.	<p>Learning objectives for the subject</p> <p>Understanding cultural phenomena in the early Middle Ages in Poland and Central and Eastern Europe in the broad context of European historical events and economic and social processes</p>
14.	<p>Program content:</p> <p>lecture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The concept, division and subject of early Middle Ages archaeology - chronological scope, the problem of defining the concept of "early Middle Ages" and its different semantic value in different European countries; "archaeology" of the early Middle Ages and "history" of the early Middle Ages 2. Archaeology of the early Middle Ages in Poland and Central European countries - state of research and characteristics of scientific institutions 3. Merovingian and Carolingian culture and Western cultural influences on the Slavic region in the 8th and 9th centuries. 4. Avars and Keszthely culture. Avar and Blatnik-Mikulčice monuments in Polish lands 5. Balts and Finno-Ugric peoples 6. Hungarians in Central Europe. Elements of early Hungarian culture in southern Poland 7. Early medieval Scandinavia. Scandinavian-Slavic relations 8. Ethnogenesis of the Slavs (presentation of the polemic between supporters of the autochthonous and allochthonous concepts). Early Slavic culture 9. Western Slavic lands - the Great Moravian State (history and material culture; elements of Great Moravian culture in Poland) 10. The Czech Přemyslid state in the early Middle Ages (history, cultural development, influence on neighbouring areas).

11. Tribal divisions of the Western Slavic region (discussion of historians, linguists and archaeologists). The importance of archaeology in the study of early medieval tribal geography

12. Material culture of early Piast Poland

13. Eastern and Southern Slavs - perception of elements of Byzantine culture

14. Slavic region - the land of strongholds. Military architecture of the Slavs in the early Middle Ages

seminar:

Presentation of the early medieval Slavic culture, with particular emphasis on Polish lands, especially Silesia and neighbouring lands, against a broader European comparative background. Presentation of the basic changes taking place in early medieval Europe.

Topics covered during the seminar:

1. Ethnogenesis of the Slavs (presentation of the polemic between supporters of the autochthonous and allochthonous concepts). Early Slavic culture

2. Europe in the 7th-8th centuries. Political and cultural changes

3. Western Slavdom - Great Moravia (history and material culture; elements of Great Moravian culture in Poland)

4. Tribal divisions of the Western Slavic region (discussion of historians, linguists and archaeologists). The importance of archaeology in the study of early medieval tribal geography

5. Scandinavia in the early Middle Ages, history and causes of expansion (territorial, commercial, etc.) of the Scandinavians

6. The formation of states in Central Europe

	<p>7. Material culture of early Piast Poland and socio-political changes in the era of the first Piast dynasty</p> <p>8. Spiritual culture of the Slavs, the beginnings of Christianity in Polish lands</p> <p>9. The formation of the economy of early medieval Europe</p> <p>10. Cultural influence of neighbouring areas on the Slavic region/rhythm of cultural changes in relation to long-distance trade contacts</p> <p>laboratory:</p> <p>1. Material culture of the 6th-8th centuries. Presentation of monuments typical of this period. Discussion of their functions and dating bases. Controversies surrounding the dating of some monuments. Changes in the material culture of this period</p> <p>2. Material culture 9th-1st half of 10th century. Presentation of artefacts typical of this period. Discussion of their functions and dating bases. Controversies surrounding the dating of some artefacts. Changes in the material culture of this period. Cultural zones and the problem of foreign influence.</p> <p>3. Material culture of the 10th-11th/12th centuries. Presentation of artefacts typical of this period. Discussion of their functions and dating bases. Drawing attention to the appearance of a number of new monuments and discussing the causes of changes taking place in the material culture of that period.</p> <p>4. Material culture of the 12th-13th centuries. Presentation of artefacts typical of this period. Discussion of their functions and dating bases. Drawing attention to the appearance of a number of new monuments and discussing the causes of changes taking place in the material culture of that period.</p>		
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="248 1912 981 1984">Assumed learning outcomes</td><td data-bbox="981 1912 1431 1984">Appropriate directional symbols</td></tr> </table>	Assumed learning outcomes	Appropriate directional symbols
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		learning outcomes
	Has structured knowledge of prehistoric, historical and ancient archaeology	K_W04
	Has basic knowledge of the connections between archaeology and scientific fields and disciplines that are the basis for specialties developed within them, such as environmental archaeology (bioarchaeology), underwater archaeology, architectural archaeology, conservation of archaeological monuments	K_W05
	Has basic knowledge enabling the analysis and interpretation of archaeological sources and other products of civilization, useful for learning about a given era in the history of mankind	K_W12
	Has elementary knowledge of the forms of scientific discourse while maintaining ethical norms	K_W14
	Is able to search, analyze, evaluate, select and use information using various sources and methods	K_U01
	Is able to recognize various types of cultural products specific to the studied discipline and conduct their critical analysis and interpretation using typical research methods in order to determine their content and meanings, including chronological and cultural affiliation and function	K_U05
	Has the ability to substantively argue using the	

	<p>views of other authors and formulate conclusions</p> <p>Is aware of the responsibility for preserving cultural heritage.</p> <p>Demonstrates independence and independent thinking, while understanding and respecting the right of other people to do the same.</p> <p>Appreciates the role of the humanities, related and cooperating sciences in shaping social bonds at the local and supra-local level</p>	<p>K_U06</p> <p>K_K05</p> <p>K_K07</p> <p>K_K08</p>
15.	<p>Required and recommended literature (sources, studies, textbooks, etc.)</p> <p>Lecture:</p> <p>Godłowski K. 1979. Z badań nad zagadnieniem rozprzestrzeniania Słowian w VII w. n.e., Kraków: Wydawnictwo UJ.</p> <p>Kurnatowska Z. 1977. Słowiańszczyzna południowa, Wrocław: Ossolineum.</p> <p>Leciejewicz L. 1989. Słowianie zachodni, Wrocław: Ossolineum.</p> <p>Łodowski J. 1980. Dolny Śląsk na początku średniowiecza (VI-X w.). Podstawy osadnicze i gospodarcze, Wrocław: Ossolineum.</p> <p>Poleski J. 2004. Wczesnośredniowieczne grody w dorzeczu Dunajca, Kraków: Instytut Archeologii UJ.</p> <p>Szymański W. 1973. Słowiańszczyzna wschodnia, Wrocław: Ossolineum.</p> <p>Wachowski K., Kultura karolińska a Słowiańszczyzna Zachodnia, Wrocław: Wydawnictwo UWr.</p> <p>Kouřil P. (red.). 2017. Wielkie Morawy. Great Moravia, Gniezno-Szczecin: Triglav.</p> <p>Kouřil P., Procházka R. et al. 2018. Moravian and Silesian Strongholds of the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries in the Context of Central Europe, Brno: AV ČR.</p> <p>Zábojník J. 2009. Slovensko a avarský kaganát, Bratislava: Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave.Seminar :</p> <p>Past societies, vol. 5. 2016. Ed. W. Trzeciecki. Warszawa: Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology PAN.</p> <p>Buko A. 2005. Archeologia Polski wczesnośredniowiecznej, Warszawa: wyd. Trio.</p> <p>Buko A. 2021. Świt państwa polskiego, Warszawa: Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii PAN.</p> <p>Wielka historia świata, t. 4. Kształtowanie średniowiecza. 2005. Kraków: Fogra.</p> <p>The Archaeology of Medieval Europe. Eight to Twelfth Centuries A.D. 2007. Eds. J.G. Campbell, M. Valor-Piechotta, Aarhus: Aarhus University Press.</p> <p>Kara M. 2009. Najstarsze państwo Piastów – rezultat przełomu czy kontynuacji? Studium archeologiczne, Poznań: Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii PAN.</p> <p>Kurnatowska Z. 2002. Początki Polski, Poznań: Polskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk.</p> <p>Urbańczyk P. 2008. Trudne początki Polski: Wydawnictwo UWr.</p> <p>Łosiński W. 2008. Pomorze Zachodnie we wczesnym średniowieczu, Poznań: Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii PAN.</p> <p>Wielka historia Polski, t. 2. Dzieje Polski piastowskiej (VIII w. - 1370). 2017. Red. J.</p>	

	<p>Wyrozumski. Kraków: Fogra.</p> <p>Nie-Słowianie o początkach Słowian. 2006. Red. P. Urbańczyk, Poznań-Warszawa: Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii PAN.</p> <p>Laboratory:</p> <p>Obligatory:</p> <p>Past societies, vol 5. 2016. Ed. W. Trzeciecki, Warszawa: Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology PAN.</p> <p>Poleski J. 2013. Małopolska w VI-X wieku. Studium archeologiczne. Kraków: Towarzystwo Wydawnicze „Historia Iagiellonica”.</p> <p>Kara M. 2009. Najstarsze państwo Piastów – rezultat przełomu czy kontynuacji? Studium archeologiczne, Poznań: Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii PAN.</p> <p>Jaworski K. 2005. Grody w Sudetach, Wrocław: Instytut Archeologii UW.</p> <p>Recommended:</p> <p>Archeologia. Górny Śląsk. 2014. Red. E. Tomczak, Katowice: Śląskie Centrum Dziedzictwa Kulturowego.</p> <p>Pradzieje Wielkopolski. Od epoki kamienia do średniowiecza. 2008. Red. M. Kobusiewicz Poznań: Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii PAN.</p> <p>Sutiejek. Gród pogranicza polsko-ruskiego w X-XIII wieku. Studium interdyscyplinarne. 2013. Red. J. Kalaga, Warszawa-Pękwice: Instytut Archeologii UW-Profil-Archeo.</p> <p>Rytm rozwoju miasta na kulturowym pograniczu. Studium strefy placu Nowy Targ we Wrocławiu (= Wratislavia Antiqua, t. 23). 2019. Red. J. Piekalski, K. Wachowski, Wrocław: Instytut Archeologii UW.</p>	
16.	<p>Methods of verifying the assumed learning outcomes:</p> <p>lecture: oral exam</p> <p>seminar and laboratory: final test, discussion during classes</p>	
17.	<p>Conditions and form of passing individual components of the subject/module:</p> <p>lecture: oral examination after obtaining a positive grade in the seminar and laboratory</p> <p>seminar and laboratory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - active participation in classes - reading assigned literature for classes in Polish and English - passing the final test with a positive grade 	
18.	Student/PhD student workload	
	the form of carrying out classes by the	the number of hours allocated to

	student*/doctoral student*	carry out a given type of classes
	classes (according to the study plan) with the instructor:	
	- lecture:	30
	- seminar:	30
	- laboratory:	10
	student/doctoral student's own work (including participation in group work), e.g.:	
	- reading the indicated literature:	50
	- preparation for tests and the final exam:	30
	Total number of hours	150
	Number of ECTS points (<i>if required</i>)	5

(T) – implemented in a traditional way

(O) – implemented online

* remove unnecessary