

1.	Subject/module name General Archaeology – the Roman period
2.	Discipline archaeology
3.	Lecture language Polish
4.	The entity conducting subject Institute of Archaeology
5.	Subject/module code 22-AR-S1-01-APOWR1
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>) 2nd year
10.	Semester (<i>winter or summer</i>) summer
11.	Form of classes and number of hours (including number of hours of online classes*) lecture 15 hours, seminar 30 hours, laboratory 8 hours
12.	Prerequisites in terms of knowledge, skills and social competences for the subject/module - in terms of knowledge: the student has basic knowledge of prehistoric archaeological cultures and their inventory as well as methods of their analysis, typology, chronological systems - in terms of skills: the student is open to learning about issues related to the archaeology of particular periods in history; is ready to analyze scientific articles on archaeological issues - in terms of competences: the student is prepared to discuss issues related to settlement and economic processes, issues of spiritual culture, funeral rites, and classification systems of monuments; can read maps, has basic knowledge of European geography
13.	Learning objectives for the subject Lecture: Learning the basics of the archaeology of the European Barbaricum, including chronology, leading artefacts as chronological cultural distinguishing features, basic

	cultural and ethnic changes, and mutual dependencies between the barbarian zone of Europe and the Mediterranean culture. Seminar: Getting to know the form and changes in the products of material culture of the European Barbaricum during the period of Roman influence. Getting to know the cultural changes in the European Barbaricum during the period of Roman influence, also in the field of funeral rites and spiritual culture. Laboratory: Familiarization with the form and transformations of products of material culture of the Roman period and the Migration period, with particular emphasis on ceramic material and metal objects. Classes are conducted based on historic material obtained during excavations. They are intended to contribute to understanding the basic categories of finds and objects and their characteristic diagnostic features, which are the basis for systematization, determining chronology and cultural affiliation, and identifying functions. They also place emphasis on observing technological traces and traces of wear visible on artefacts.
14.	Program content: Lecture: 1. Introduction to the archeology of the Roman period and the migration of peoples. Chronology, cultural zones, ethnic zones. 2. Eastern Europe in the Roman period: Zarubints culture, hatched pottery culture, Zubritze group, Diakow culture. 3. Kiev culture 4. The importance of the Marcomannic Wars in the Barbaricum culture

5. The circle of Dacian cultures
6. Trade routes in Barbaricum in the Roman period
7. Scandinavia and Jutland in the Roman period
8. Germanians peoples of the North Sea
9. Rhine-Weser Germanic peoples and Alamanni
10. Archaeological cultures of the Elbe in the Roman period. Marcomanno-Quadian circle. Púchov culture
11. Scythians and Sarmatians
12. Przeworsk, Wielbark, Luboszyce culture, groups: Gustow, Lubusz, Dębczyno
13. Baltic cultural circle
14. Gothic cultural circle and Chernyakhov culture
15. Huns and the period of migration of peoples in Europe

Seminar:

1. Issues in the chronology of the Roman Barbaricum period. Barbaricum definition. Basic chronological systems, foundations and principles of their creation, and problems of establishing relative chronology systems. Categories of archaeological and historical sources used in research on the archaeology of Barbaricum.
2. Garment brooches . Construction, raw materials, typological divisions (Almgren's typology and recent detailed approaches). Research on specifying the chronology of fibulae. Spread of individual types in Barbaricum, Roman imports.
3. Metal elements of the belt (end fittings, rings, buckles, etc.) - typology and chronology.
4. Pins, rings, pendants, bracelets, necklaces, beads - their chronology, the issue of common use and the issue of clothing in various Barbaricum cultures.

5. Offensive and protective weapons, equestrian equipment (pole weapon points, swords, axes, shield elements, armor fragments, spurs).
6. Molded ceramics of the Barbaricum cultures - technological, stylistic issues, ornamentation.
7. Workshop ceramics in Barbaricum - the issue of pottery workshops, technology, style and ornamentation of vessels; variety of pottery "traditions" in Barbaricum.
8. Settlement and construction issues in the Roman period.
9. Economic issues and trade.
10. Roman imports (coins, metal vessels, glasses, terra sigillata).
11. Funeral rite - cremation.
12. Funeral rite - inhumation.
13. Elements of the spiritual culture of barbarian societies.
14. The decline of the Roman period - the issue of continuation/discontinuation of cultural phenomena.
15. The problem of intercultural contacts in Barbaricum.

Laboratory:

1. Ceramic material from the early period of Roman influence - style, ornamentation, formal diversity, traces of production technology.
2. Ceramic material from the late period of Roman influence and the early period of migration of peoples - style, ornamentation, formal diversity, traces of production technology.
3. Metal artefacts from the period of Roman influence and the migration of people - elements of weapons, elements of clothing and decorations, coins, tools, everyday items.

	Assumed learning outcomes Knows and understands the basic methods of analyzing various cultural products and their interpretations carried out on the basis of selected traditions, theories and research schools in archaeology. Knows the basic research methods and tools of the archaeologist's workshop as well as the basic methods of disseminating archaeological knowledge. 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 humanity. Is able to search, analyze, evaluate, select and use information using various sources and methods. Is able to independently acquire knowledge and develop research skills, following the instructions of the research supervisor. 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	Appropriate directional symbols learning outcomes K_W07 K_W11 K_W12 K_U01 K_U03 K_U05
--	--	---

	chronological and cultural affiliation and function. Is aware of the responsibility for preserving cultural heritage. Appreciates the role of the humanities, related and cooperating sciences in shaping social bonds at the local and supra-local level.	K_K05 K_K08
15.	Required and recommended literature (sources, studies, textbooks, etc.) Required literature Błażejowski A. 1998. Obrządek pogrzebowy kultury przeworskiej na Śląsku, Wrocław: Katedra Archeologii UWr. Błażejowski A. (red.). 2008. Ceramika warsztatowa w środkowoeuropejskim Barbaricum, Wrocław: Instytut Archeologii UWr. Domański G. 1979. Kultura luboszycka między Łabą a Odrą (II–IV wiek), Wrocław: Ossolineum. Droberjar E. 2002. Encyklopedie římské a germánské archeologie v Čechách a na Moravě, Praha: Libri. Die Germanen. Ein Handbuch in zwei Bänden, Bd. I, 1976, Bd. II, 1983, Berlin: Akademie-Verlag. Godłowski K. 1969. Budownictwo, rozplanowanie i wielkość osad kultury przeworskiej na Górnym Śląsku, Wiadomości Archeologiczne, t. 34, 305-331. Godłowski K. 1970. The chronology of the late roman and early migration periods in central Europe, Kraków: Uniwersytet Jagielloński. Godłowski K. 1985. Przemiany kulturowe i osadnicze w południowej i środkowej Polsce w okresie przedrzymskim i w okresie rzymskim. Wrocław: Ossolineum. Godłowski K. 2000. Pierwotne siedziby Słowian, Kraków: Instytut Archeologii UJ. Kaczanowski P., Kozłowski J.K. 1998. Wielka historia Polski, t. I. Najdawniejsze dzieje ziem polskich (do VII w.), Kraków: Fogra. Kmiecinski J. 1962. Zagadnienie kultury gocko-gepidzkiej, Wrocław: Ossolineum. Kokowski A. 1995. Grupa masłomecka. Z badań nad przemianami kultury Gotów w młodszym okresie rzymskim. Lublin: Wydawnictwo UMCS. Liana T. 1970. Chronologia względna kultury przeworskiej we wczesnym okresie rzymskim, Wiadomości Archeologiczne, t. 35, 429-491. Machajewski H. 1992. Z badań nad chronologią dębczyńskiej grupy kulturowej w dorzeczu Parsęty, Poznań: Wydawnictwo UAM. Niewęglowski A. 1981. Obrządek pogrzebowy ludności kultury przeworskiej na przełomie er (II wiek p.n.e. – II wiek n.e.), Wrocław: Ossolineum. Okulicz J. 1973. Pradzieje ziem pruskich od późnego paleolitu do VII wieku n.e. Wrocław: Ossolineum. Pleiner R., Rybová A. 1978. Pravěké dějiny Čech, Praha: Academia. Podborský V. 1993. Pravěké dějiny Moravy, Brno: Muzejní a vlastivědná společnost. Archeologie pravěkých Čech, t. 8. Doba římská a stěhování národů, 2008, Praha: Archeologický ústav AV ČR. Tempelmann-Maczyńska M. 1985. Die Perlen der römischen Kaiserzeit und der frühen Phase der Völkerwanderungszeit im mitteleuropäischen Barbaricum, Mainz am Rhein: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft. Wielowiejski J. 1970. Kontakty Noricum i Pannonii z ludami północnymi, Wrocław: Ossolineum. Wołągiewicz R. 1970. Napływ importów rzymskich do Europy na północ od	

	środkowego Dunaju, <i>Archeologia Polski</i>, t. 15, z. 1, 207-247. Detailed items: Almgren O. 1923. Studien über nordeuropäischen Fibelformen der ersten nachchristlichen Jahrhunderte mit Berücksichtigung der Provinzialrömischen und südrussischen Formen, Leipzig: Kabitzsch (tablice). Biborski M. 1978. Miecze z okresu wpływów rzymskich na obszarze kultury przeworskiej, <i>Materiały Archeologiczne</i>, t. 18, 53-165. Ginalski J. 1991. Ostrogi kabłąkowe kultury przeworskiej. Klasyfikacja typologiczna, <i>Przegląd Archeologiczny</i>, t. 38, 53-84. Grabarczyk T. 1983. Metalowe rzemiosło artystyczne na Pomorzu w okresie rzymskim, Wrocław: Ossolineum. Kaczanowski P. 1992. Importy broni rzymskiej na obszarze europejskiego Barbaricum, Kraków: Wydawnictwo UJ. Kaczanowski P. 1995. Klasyfikacja grotów broni drzewcowej kultury przeworskiej z okresu rzymskiego, Kraków: Wydawnictwo UJ. Mączyńska M. 1977. Paciorki z okresu rzymskiego i wczesnej fazy okresu wędrówek ludów na obszarze środkowoeuropejskiego Barbaricum, <i>Archeologia</i>, t. 28, 61-96. Madyda-Legutko R. 1983. Próba rekonstrukcji pasów z metalowymi częściami na obszarze środkowoeuropejskiego Barbaricum w okresie wpływów rzymskich i we wczesnej fazie okresu wędrówek ludów, <i>Przegląd Archeologiczny</i>, t. 31, 91-133. Michałowski A. 2011. Budownictwo kultury przeworskiej, Poznań: Wydawnictwo Poznańskie. Pazda S. 1976. Badania nad problematyką pracowni garncarskich z IV-V w. na Dolnym Śląsku, <i>Studia Archeologiczne</i>, t. 7, 165-203. Tempelmann-Mączyńska M. 1985. Części stroju kobiecego w okresie rzymskim na obszarze środkowo- i wschodnioeuropejskiego Barbaricum, Kraków: Wydawnictwo UJ. Wołągiewicz R. 1993. Ceramika kultury wielbarskiej między Bałtykiem a Morzem Czarnym, Szczecin: Muzeum Narodowe.
16.	Methods of verifying the assumed learning outcomes: lecture: oral exam seminar: - activity during classes, - attendance, - preparation of an oral presentation, - full-semester colloquium; laboratory: - motivating to the active participation in classes and discussions, - monitoring attendance and progress in the scope of classes, - passing the final test with a positive grade

17.	Conditions and form of passing individual components of the subject/module: lecture: oral examination after obtaining a positive grade in the seminar and laboratory seminar: - continuous monitoring of attendance and progress in the scope of classes, - full-semester colloquium, - oral presentation laboratory: - continuous monitoring of attendance and progress in the scope of classes, - positive summary of the student's activity during classes, - passing the final test with a positive grade	
18.	Student/PhD student workload	
	the form of carrying out classes by the student*/doctoral student*	the number of hours allocated to carry out a given type of classes
	classes (according to the study plan) with the instructor: - lecture: - seminar: - laboratory:	15 30 8
	student/doctoral student's own work (including participation in group work), e.g.: - preparation for classes: - reading the indicated literature: - preparation of works/speeches/projects:	20 40 37
	Total number of hours	150
	Number of ECTS points (<i>if required</i>)	7

(T) – implemented in a traditional way

(O) – implemented online

* remove unnecessary