

<i>Title</i>	Slovakia in the Roman period		
<i>Code</i>	FiF.KPg/A- boAE-011	<i>Teacher</i>	
<i>ECTS credits</i>	4	<i>Hours weekly</i>	1/1
<i>Prerequisites</i>		<i>Semester</i>	1/Winter
<i>Assessment</i>	<p>Assessment Course completion: 20% in the teaching period, 80% in the examination period</p> <p>Final rating: written exam; a minimum average score of 50% is required to pass the subject</p>		
<i>Content</i>	<p>Aims and Objectives: Ethnical and cultural development of the territory of Slovakia during the Roman period (1 – 4 c. AD)</p> <p>Course contents</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beginning of the Roman period – Celts, Dacians, Germans. 2. Historical events. 3. Chronology. 4. Barbarians settlements. 5. Mortuary practices. 6. Barbarian material culture. 7. Roman imports in barbaricum. 8. Roman military a civilian architecture in Slovakia. 		
<i>Bibliography</i>	<p>Literature: M. Todd: The early Germans. 2004 other titles in Slovak only Additional note: elaborate bibliography provided during the course.</p>		

Title	The Early Slavs and Avars		
Code	FiF.KPg/A--boAE-012	Teacher	
ECTS credits	4	Hours weekly	1/1
Prerequisites		Semester	1/Summer
Assessment	Assessment Course completion: preliminary/final: 0/100 Final rating: written exam; a minimum average score of 50% is required to pass the subject.		
Content	<p>Aims and Objectives: Overview of the Early Slavic and Avar khaganate period (5th-8th century AD) on the territory of Slovakia. Early Slavic and Avar culture is being examined. While written sources and historical events are also analyzed, the attention is focused on archaeological finds – material culture, cultural and spatial relations.</p> <p>Course contents</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 01. Pre-Slavic settlement of Slovakia during the Migration Period. 02. Ethnogenesis of the Slavs. 03. Material culture of the Early Slavs, periodisation of the Early Slavic period. 04. Burial rite of the Early Slavs. 05. Early Slavic settlements and settlement structure in Slovakia. 06. Origins of Avars and the emergence of the Avar khaganate. 07. Material culture of the Avars, periodisation of the Avar khaganate period. 08. Burial rite of the Avars. 09. Settlements of the Avars and their settlement structure in Slovakia. 10. Slavic settlement north of the borders of the Avar khaganate. 		
Bibliography	<p>Literature:</p> <p>Fusek, G. 1994: Slovensko vo včasnოსlovenskom období. Nitra.</p> <p>Fusek, G. 2008: Frühe Slawen in Mitteldonaugebiet. In: Bemmann, J. – Schmauder, M. (zost.): Kulturwandel in Mitteleuropa. Langobarden – Awaren – Slawen. Bonn, 645-656.</p> <p>Fusek, G. – Zábojník, J. 2003: Príspevok do diskusie o počiatkoch slovanského osídlenia Slovenska. Slovenská archeológia 51, 319-337.</p> <p>Fusek, G. – Olexa, L. – Zábojník, J. 2010: Nové sídliskové nálezy z Nižnej Myšle. K problematike včasnოსlovenského osídlenia horného Potisia. Slovenská archeológia 58, 337-364.</p> <p>Hanuliak, M. 2004: Veľkomoravské pohrebiská. Pochovávanie v 9.-10. storočí na území Slovenska. Nitra.</p> <p>Pohl, W. 2003: A Non-Roman Empire in Central Europe: the Avars. In: Goetz, H. W. – Jarnut, J. – Pohl, W. (ed.): Regna et Gentes. The Relationship between Late Antique and Early Medieval Peoples and Kingdoms in the Transformation of the Roman World. Leiden – Boston – Köln, 571-695.</p> <p>Ruttkey, A. – Ruttkey, M. – Šalkovský, P. (zost.): Slovensko vo včasnოს sredoveku. Nitra.</p> <p>Zábojník, J. 1991: Seriation von Gürtelbeschlaggarnituren aus dem Gebiet der Slowakei und Österreichs (Beitrag zur Chronologie der Zeit des awarischen kaganats). In: Čilinská, Z. (zost.): K problematike osídlenia sredodunajskej oblasti vo včasnოს sredoveku. Nitra, 319-322.</p> <p>Zábojník, J. 2004: Birituálne pohrebiská v severnej a západnej časti Karpatskej</p>		

	<p>kotliny v období avarského kaganátu. Študijné zvesti AÚ SAV 36, 339-357. Zábojník, J. 2009: Slovensko a avarský kaganát. Druhé prepracované a doplnené vydanie. Bratislava. Note: elaborate bibliography provided during the course</p>
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Title	The Great Moravian and post-Great Moravian Period		
Code	FiF.KPg/A-boAE-019	Teacher	
ECTS credits	4	Hours weekly	1/1
Prerequisites		Semester	1/Winter
Assessment	Assessment Course completion: preliminary/final: 0/100 Final rating: written exam; a minimum average score of 50% is required to pass the subject.		
Content	<p>Aims and Objectives: Overview of the Great Moravian and post-Great Moravian period (9th-10th century AD) on the territory of Slovakia. Great Moravian and Old Hungarian culture is being examined. While written sources and historical events are also analyzed, the attention is focused on archaeological finds – material culture, cultural and spatial relations.</p> <p>Course contents</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 01. Written sources related to Great Moravia. 02. Historical events. 03. The beginnings of the Great Moravian culture. 04. Material culture of the Great Moravian and post-Great Moravian period. 05. Fortified settlements (<i>Burgwälle</i>, <i>Burgstätte</i> and courts). 06. Settlement structure of the Great Moravian period in Slovakia. 07. Early medieval churches and pagan places of worship. 08. Burial rites of the Great Moravian period. 09. Rural settlement and rural landscape. 10. Old Hungarians and the Slovakia in the post-Great Moravian period. 		
Bibliography	<p>Literature:</p> <p>Boháčová, I. – Poláček, L. 2008 (ed.): Burg – Vorburg – Suburbium. Zur Problematik der Nebenareale frühmittelalterlicher Zentren. ITM 7. Brno.</p> <p>Hanuliak, M. 2004: Veľkomoravské pohrebiská. Pochovávanie v 9.-10. storočí na území Slovenska. Nitra.</p> <p>Galuška, L. – Poláček, L. 2006: Církevní architektura v centrální oblasti velkomoravského státu. In: Sommer, P. (ed.): České země v raném středověku. Praha, 92-153.</p> <p>Macháček, J. – Ungerman, Š. (ed.): Frühgeschichtliche Zentralorte in Mitteleuropa. Studien zur Archäologie Europas 14. Bonn.</p> <p>Ruttikay, M. 2002: Ländliche Siedlungen im Mitteldonauebiet zwischen dem 9. und 11. Jh. In: Europa im 10. Jahrhundert. Archäologie einer Aufbruchzeit. Mainz, 267-282.</p> <p>Ruttikay, A. – Ruttikay, M. – Šalkovský, P. (ed.): Slovensko vo včasnóm stredoveku. Nitra.</p> <p>Steinhübel, J. 2004: Nitrianske kniežatstvo. Počiatky stredovekého Slovenska. Bratislava.</p> <p>Třeštík, D. 2001: Vznik Velké Moravy. Moravané, Čechové a střední Evropa v letech 791-871. Praha.</p> <p>Ungerman, Š. 2011: Tzv. blatnicko-mikulčický horizont a jeho vliv na chronologii raného středověku. In: Turčan, V. (ed.): Karolínska kultúra a Slovensko. Štúdie. Zborník SNM, Archeológia – Supplementum 4, Bratislava, 135-</p>		

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Additional note: elaborate bibliography provided during the course.

Title	Introduction to Archaeological Science 1		
Code	FiF.KPg/A-boAE-116	Teacher	
ECTS credits	5	Hours weekly	1/1
Prerequisites		Semester	1/Winter
Assessment	Assessment Course completion: 20% in the teaching period (oral presentation), 80% in the examination period Final rating: written exam		
Content	<p>Aims and Objectives</p> <p>The main aim of the course is to provide students with basics of archaeological science by introducing classical archaeological sciences and their role in contemporary archaeological research. The objectives will cover history of individual disciplines, essentials of sampling and data analysis, and case studies illustrating vital role of archaeological science in the investigation of archaeological records.</p> <p>Course contents</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Archaeological science: variety of disciplines and selection of research tools 2. Archaeobotany and domestication of plants 3. Archaeozoology and domestication of animals 4. Palaeoanthropology and emergence of modern humans in the Levant 5. Archaeological chronometry 6. Archaeometalurgy and petroarchaeology 7. Non-destruction survey in archaeology 		
Bibliography	<p>Literature:</p> <p>Hajnalová, E. 1993: Obilie v archeobotanických nálezoch na Slovensku. Nitra.</p> <p>Hajnalová, E. 1999: Archeobotanika pestovaných rastlín. Nitra.</p> <p>Hajnalová, E. 2001: Ovocie a ovocinárstvo v archeobotanických nálezoch na Slovensku. Nitra.</p> <p>Hajnalová, M. 2012: Archeobotanika doby bronzovej na Slovensku. Nitra.</p> <p>Hermann, B. a kol. 1990: Prähistorische Anthropologie Strana: 184</p> <p>Jones, S., Martin, R., Pilbeam, D. (eds.)1992: The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Human Evolution. Cambridge</p> <p>Reitz, J., Wing, S. 2008: Zooarchaeology. Cambridge</p> <p>Zohary, M., Hopf, M., Weiss. E. 2012: Domestication of Plants in the Old World. Oxford</p>		

Title	Conception of archaeological reasoning with 14C dates		
Code	FiF.KPg/A-moAE-303	Teacher	
ECTS credits	4	Hours weekly	1/1
Prerequisites		Semester	1/Summer
Assessment	Assessment Course completion: 20% in the teaching period (oral presentation), 80% in the examination period Final rating: exam – colloquium		
Content	<p>Aims and Objectives: Conception of archaeological reasoning with radiocarbon The main aim of the course is to provide students with knowledge that archaeologically responsible use of radiocarbon dating is based in strong multidisciplinary background and often in complex transdisciplinary reasoning. The objective is to explain the reasoning with radiocarbon dates in archaeology as an inference mechanism operating within a specific theoretical framework with data from variety of samples that is driven by specific research questions. The course is a result of author's research in the subject.</p> <p>Course contents</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Libby and First Radiocarbon Revolution, accuracy and precision 2. Second and Third Radiocarbon Revolution 3. Theory of formulation of absolute-chronological questions on a general level: event, archaeological event, archaeological absolute-chronological construction 4. Chronometric hygiene: relation sample – context, sample materials, behavioural aspects of artefacts 5. Bone in archaeological 14C dating: offsets induced by diet, carbon turnover in collagen, and cremation 6. Wood in archaeological 14C dating 7. Sampling and field documentation of 14C samples 8. Calibration curves and chronological resolution 9. Fusion of archaeology and chronometry, Chronological modeling 10. 14C dates with unequal chronological information 		
Bibliography	<p>Literature:</p> <p>Buck et al. 1995: Absolute dating. IN: Shennan, S.: Bronze Age copper producers of the Eastern Alps. Excavations at St. Veit-Klinglberg. Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie, 27, Bonn 1995, 39-68</p> <p>Buck, C. Cavanagh, W.G., Litton, C. D. 1996: Bayesian Approach to Interpreting Archaeological Data. Chichester</p> <p>Neustupný, E. 1968: Absolute Chronology of the Neolithic and Aeneolithic Periods in Central and South-Eastern Europe. Slovenská archeológia XVI, č. 1, 19 – 60</p> <p>Reimer et al. 2013: Incal 13 and Marine 13 radiocarbon age calibration curves 0 – 50,000 years cal BC. Radiocarbon 55, č. 4, 1869–1887</p>		

	<p>Renfrew, C. 1990: <i>Before Civilisation</i>. London</p> <p>Taylor. R. E. 1987: <i>Radiocarbon Dating. An Archaeological Perspective</i>. Orlando, Florida.</p> <p>Waterbolk, H. T. 1983: Ten guidelines for the archaeological interpretation of radiocarbon dates.</p> <p>PACT 8, II, č. 2, (Proceedings of the First International Symposium “14C and Archaeology”, Groningen 1981), 57–70.</p>
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Title	Eneolithic		
Code	FiF.KPg/A- A-boAE-013	Teacher	
ECTS credits	4	Hours weekly	1/1
Prerequisites		Semester	1/Summer
Assessment	<p>Assessment Course completion: 20% in the teaching period, 80% in the examination period Final rating: written exam, a minimum average score of 50% is required to pass the subject</p>		
Content	<p>Aims and Objectives: Student has an overview about history research and other themes (relative and absolute chronology, metallurgy of copper and other metals, settlement strategy, burial rite, material culture) in context of 4. – 3. MilleniumBC in Central Europe.</p> <p>Course contents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The essential characteristic of Eneolithic, origins of metallurgy, smelting/melting of copper 2. Absolute and relative chronology of Eneolithic in Central Europe, terminology, researchers 3. The development and character of burial rite of Eneolithic cultures in territory of Slovakia and Central Europe 4. The essential characteristic of cultural development in early, middle, late and final Eneolithic (cultural overview) in Danube and Tisza region (history research, material – ceramic, stone industry, features, graves, settlements etc., current state of research) 5. The essential characteristic of cultural development in Czech republic – Moravia and Czech (history research, material – ceramic, stone industry, features, graves, settlements etc., current state of research) 6. Material culture, finds and features in territory of Slovakia, Hungary, Austria, Czech, Silesia, Little Poland and western Ukraine 7. The trends in settlement strategy in Slovakia in Eneolithic. 8. Late Eneolithic and beginning of Bronze Age in Central Europe 		
Bibliography	<p>Literature (selection): Archeologický atlas pravěké Evropy 1, 2. Praha 2007. Bognár-Kutzián, I. 1963: The Copper age cemetery of Tiszapolgár - Basatanya. Budapest. Čižmář, Z. (ed.) 2008: Život a smrt v mladší době kamenné. Katalog výstavy. Brno. Novotná, M. 1970: Die Äxte und Beile in der Slowakei. Prähistorische Bronzefunde IX/3. München. Pavúk, J. – Šiška, S. 1980: Neolit a eneolit. Slov. Arch. 28-1, 137–158. Pavúk, J. – Bátora, J. 1995: Siedlung und Gräber der Ludanice-Gruppe in Jelšovce. Nitra. Peška, J. 2013: Mladší a pozdní eneolit Moravy. Vysokoškolský učební text. Olomouc. Bondár, M. – Raczky, P. 2009: The Copper Age cemetery of Budakalász. Budapest. Šuteková, J. 2005: Špecifiká pohrebného rítu v eneolite (so zreteľom na</p>		

	<p>pohrebiská v oblasti Karpatskej kotliny). In: I. Cheben/I. Kuzma (ed.): Otázky neolitu a eneolitu našich krajín – Skalica 2004, Nitra, 321 - 334. Proceedings Otázky neolitu a eneolitu našich krajín (zemí) Additional note: elaborate bibliography provided during the course.</p>
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