Professor Diane Touliatos Endowed Annual Lecture in Greek Historical Studies

GREEK MIGRATION AND DIASPORA IN THE U.S. MIDWEST

BY DR. STEFANOS KATSIKAS

SEPTEMBER 19
University of Missouri—St. Louis
Century Room A, Millennium Student Center
About 1.3 million Americans are of Greek descent - the largest Greek community outside of Greece. This lecture will explore Greek migration and settlement in Central Illinois from 1880 to 1930. What prompted Greek emigration to Central Illinois during this period? How and in which areas were Greeks settled? What professional activities were they involved in? How were they integrated (or not integrated) in the society of Illinois? How did they cope with phenomena of racism and discrimination? Issues of settlement, Americanization, resistance and identity are woven throughout the narrative.

Dr. Stefanos Katsikas is a native of Mouria, a small village in Thessaly, near Trikala. Dr. Katsikas holds a Bachelor’s Degree in History from the Ionian University (Corfu, Greece), a Master’s degree in Southeast European Studies and a Ph.D. in Social Sciences (History and Political Science) from the School of Slavonic and East European Studies (SSEES) at the University College London (UCL).

A parking permit is required for all visitors to UMSL. To request your free permit, visit umsl.edu/sp or call 314-516-7299.
THE ANNUAL GEORGE E. MYLONAS MEMORIAL LECTURE

1177 BC: THE YEAR CIVILIZATION COLLAPSED

PROFESSOR ERIC CLINE, GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 2018, 2 P.M.

SAINT LOUIS ART MUSEUM, THE FARRELL AUDITORIUM
THE ANNUAL GEORGE E. MYLONAS MEMORIAL LECTURE

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SAINT LOUIS ART MUSEUM

For more than 300 years, in the Late Bronze Age (1500-1200 B.C.), the Mediterranean played host to a cosmopolitan and globalized world-system, such as has only rarely been seen before the current day. When the Bronze Age ended, this system came to a dramatic halt in a vast area stretching from Greece and Italy in the west to Egypt, Canaan, and Mesopotamia in the east. Empires and kingdoms that had taken centuries to evolve collapsed rapidly. With their end came the world’s first recorded Dark Ages. It was not until centuries later that a new cultural renaissance emerged in Greece and the other affected areas, setting the stage for the evolution of Western society as we know it today. In this illustrated lecture, based on his book of the same title (1177 B.C.: The Year Civilization Collapsed; Princeton University Press, 2014) Professor Eric H. Cline explores why the Bronze Age ended and whether that collapse might hold some warnings for our current society.

Dr. Eric H. Cline is professor of classics and anthropology, former chair of the department of Classical and Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, and current director of the Capitol Archaeological Institute at The George Washington University (GWU), in Washington, D.C. He has degrees in classical archaeology, Near Eastern Archaeology, and Ancient History from Dartmouth (B.A., 1982), Yale (M.A., 1984), and the University of Pennsylvania (Ph.D., 1991). In addition, he was awarded an honorary doctoral degree (honoris causa) from Muhlenberg College in 2015. A Fulbright scholar, National Geographic Explorer, and NEH Public Scholar, Dr. Cline is an active field archaeologist, and is currently co-directing the excavations at Tel Kabri in northern Israel. Dr. Cline has authored, co-authored, or edited a total of 18 books, 130 academic articles, and 30 book reviews.

CO-SPONSORED BY THE HELLENIC GOVERNMENT-KARAKAS FAMILY FOUNDATION PROFESSORSHIP IN GREEK STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ST. LOUIS; THE DEPARTMENTS OF CLASSICS AND ART HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS; THE CLASSICAL CLUB OF ST. LOUIS; THE SAINT LOUIS ART MUSEUM.
The Catherine Pelican Memorial Lecture in Greek Culture:

Unearthing the Lost History of GREEK PRIESTESSES

PROF. JOAN BRETON CONNELLY, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Thursday, October 25, 2018
7 p.m. reception; 7:30 p.m. lecture

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ST. LOUIS
Century Room A, Millennium Student Center
How did priestesses live and work? What role did they play in ancient Greece? From the Pythia at Delphi and the priestesses of Athena Polias, to basket bearers and attendants in religious processions, women in religious office were not as secluded and marginalized as we have thought. Indeed, religious office was one arena in ancient Greece where women enjoyed authority and privileges comparable to those of men. Understanding the complexity of priestesses’ lives requires us to look past the simple lines we draw today between public and private, sacred and secular.

Joan Breton Connelly is a classical archaeologist and Professor of Classics and Art History at New York University. A field archaeologist, she has worked at Nemea, Corinth, and the Athenian Agora in Greece, and has excavated at Kourion, Paphos, Polis tis Chrysochou, and Yeronisos in Cyprus where, since 1990, she has directed the NYU Yeronisos Island Excavations and Field School. She is an honorary citizen of Peyia Municipality, Cyprus.
New Evidence for the
TOMB OF JESUS IN JERUSALEM

Nikos Zacharias, University of the Peloponnese

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 2018
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ST. LOUIS
New Evidence for the Tomb of Jesus in Jerusalem

Nikos Zacharias, University of the Peloponnese

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 2018
7 P.M. RECEPTION, 7:30 P.M. LECTURE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ST. LOUIS
Century Room A, Millennium Student Center

The study of human remains and artifacts provides a better understanding of the technological level of ancient societies and their everyday life and practices. In many cases, fascinating secrets have been uncovered and hidden technologies have been revealed - revelations which carry great scientific and socioeconomic value. This presentation will focus on the application of absolute dating technologies for measuring the age of significant monuments, specifically by providing the years the Jesus Tomb was initially constructed, as well as the major chronological phases the monument has undergone during its long history.

Nikos Zacharias is Professor and Chair of the Department of History, Archaeology and Cultural Resources Management at University of the Peloponnese, Director of the MSc program Cultural Heritage Materials and Technologies CultTech, and Director of the Laboratory of Archaemetry. His specialization is in the analyses of archaeological and geoarchaeological inorganic materials, luminescence dating (TL/OSL) and environmental reconstruction. He has published 145 papers, books and book chapters, and has a total of 850 citations in scientific literature.
New original sources of information on the ancient Spartans are hard to come by - but the torrent of Sparta-related publication and propaganda shows no sign of drying up any time soon. One of the most controversial issues surrounds similarity and difference: how special, or different, were the ancient Spartans, really? Put it another way: by ancient Greek standards, how genuinely odd were the Spartans’ society and culture? In this talk Professor Cartledge - who has been studying them intensely for over half a century - aims to present the issues in as balanced a way as the evidence permits, concentrating especially on War, Gender and Religion.

THIS IS - Paul Cartledge’s - SPARTA!

Paul Cartledge is A.G. Leventis Senior Research Fellow, Clare College, Cambridge University & emeritus A.G. Leventis Professor of Greek Culture. He has published - as sole or joint author, as editor or co-editor - over 25 books, most recently Democracy: A Life (Oxford University Press, 2016, new edition with Afterword 2018). He took his doctorate at Oxford University in 1975 under the supervision of Professor Sir John Boardman. He taught at Oxford University, the New University of Ulster, Trinity College Dublin, the University of Warwick, and (1979-2014) Cambridge University. He holds honorary doctorates from the University of Thessaly, Greece (Economics) and the University of Warwick (Letters). He holds the Gold Cross of the Order of Honour bestowed by the President of the Hellenic Republic. He is an Honorary Citizen of (modern) Sparta.

Sponsored by International Studies and Programs, University of Missouri-St. Louis, Hellenic Government-Karakas Family Foundation Professorship in Greek Studies, and The Karakas Family Foundation Alliance for the Advancement of Hellenic Studies
CAPPELLA ROMANA
WEDNESDAY MAY 8 7:30PM
THE LEON AND JOHANNA SPANOS PERFORMING ARTS EVENT
CAPELLA ROMANA
WEDNESDAY MAY 8 7:30PM

At the Touhill Performing Arts Center on the University of Missouri–St. Louis

Byzantine musicologist and performer Alexander Lingas directs his ensemble Cappella Romana, renowned for their presentations of music that span the full breadth of the Roman Tradition, from the Greek East to the Latin West. Here Lingas conducts Venice in the East, a program of medieval Byzantine chant and related Latin works influenced by Byzantine Tradition from Crete and the Ionian Islands, which were ruled by the Venetians after the Latin conquest of Constantinople in 1204, and from Cyprus, a Venetian outpost from 1489 to 1571. Commissioned by the Early Music Festival in Utrecht (Netherlands), the largest early music festival in the world.

Sponsored by International Studies and Programs, University of Missouri-St. Louis, Hellenic Government-Karakas Family Foundation Professorship in Greek Studies, and The Karakas Family Foundation Alliance for the Advancement of Hellenic Studies

For tickets and more information
314.516.4949 or touhill.org