



COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

Bachelor's Degree in History and Artistic Heritage

➤ First year

➤ 5997 Biological Anthropology

Fundamentals of Evolution.

Topic 1.

Basic principles of evolutionary theory.

Topic 2.

Molecular evolution: the genetic basis of human variation.

Human osteology.

Topic 3.

Human Craniology.

Topic 4.

Human dentistry.

Topic 5.

Anatomy of the post-cranial skeleton I: The scapular waist.

Topic 6.

Anatomy of the post-cranial skeleton II: The thorax.

Topic 7.

Anatomy of the post-cranial skeleton III: The pelvic girdle.

Topic 8.

Anatomy of the post-cranial skeleton IV: The upper extremity.

Topic 9.

Anatomy of the post-cranial skeleton V: The lower extremity.

Topic 10.

Skeleton-based estimation of sex.

Topic 11.

Skeleton-based estimation of age at death.

Topic 12.

Skeleton-based estimation of height and body weight.

Topic 13

Introduction to paleopathological study.

What makes us human.



Topic 14.

Standing up. Anatomical bases of standing up. The origin of standing up.
Different hypotheses on the origin of standing up.

Topic 15.

Biological History. Growth and development: pregnancy, childbirth and rearing.

Topic 16.

Biological History. Growth, development, aging, longevity and menopause.

➤ **5999 Basic Archaeology**

I- DO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS TELL US SOMETHING DIRECTLY FROM THE PAST?

Topic 1: The static and silent condition of archaeological materials

Activities:

- a) Visit to the Archaeological Museum of Burgos.
- b) PRACTICAL ACTIVITY: What do the Museum materials directly from the past say?
- c) Specific activity.

Title: Discussion topic: The abyss between the present and the past.

-Discussion format: Seminar.

-Preparation of a text on the basis of the ideas and comments of the Seminar.

II-NATURE AND PURPOSES OF ARCHAEOLOGY.

Topic 2: Concept of Archeology.

- a- Key Aspects of Archaeology.
- b- Recommended reading of texts: concept of Archaeology.
- c-Discussion Seminar.
- d- Written comments (Basis: recommended texts and ideas contributed by the seminar).

Topic 3: Archaeology and archaeologies.

Discussion of A. Schnapp's text: Archaeology.

- a- Reading the text.
- b- Discussion seminar.
- c-Written comment.

Topic 4: The formation of archaeological theory.

Analysis topics.

- 1-The system of the Three Ages.
- 2-Evolutionist Archaeology.
- 3-The crisis of Evolutionist Archaeology.
- 4-Historical Cultural Archaeology.
- 5-The Archaeological Culture.



Recommended reference text.

- a-Preparation of the topics (by groups).
- b- Exhibition.
- c- Debate.
- d- Written presentation (by groups).

III- ARCHEOLOGY AND ITS SOURCES

Topic 5: Sources of Archeology.

- 1- What is archaeological data?
- 2-What is a type?
- 3-Typology and its applications.
- 4-What is the archaeological record?
- 5-Formation and alteration of the archaeological record.
- 6-System of access to archaeological data.

Teaching method:

- Theory.
- Practice. Management of different sources: bibliographic, cartographic, toponymic, aerial photography.

Topic 6: Time in Archeology.

Dating and chronology: dating methods.

Teaching method:

- Theoretical classes.
- Preparation of topics by students.

➤ 6000 Universal Ancient History

- History of the Middle-East.

Mesopotamia. Mesopotamian cultures and the appearance of the first Empires.

Study of the Sumerian, Akkadian, Babylonian civilizations and the first empires of Mesopotamia.

Egypt. The geographical framework and the sources of study.

Study of the Nile valley and the documentary sources of Ancient Egypt.

Historical stages of Egypt. The Egyptian civilization.

Analysis of the stages of Ancient Egypt and the social, economic and cultural aspects of this civilization.

- History of Greece.



The geographical framework. Sources and stages of the History of Greece. The Bronze Age and the Dark Ages. Social transformations and the emergence of the polis.

Study of ancient Greece from its origins until the 8th c.

The Archaic era. colonization and political changes. Legislators and tyrants.

Study of archaism and the socio-economic transformations arising from colonization. **Athens and Sparta. The Median Wars and the time of Pericles. The War of the Peloponnese and the crisis of the 4th c. BC.**

Study of the 5th c. and the Athenian Empire. The democracy of Athens. The rivalry with Sparta and the end of the Athenian empire.

Alexander the Great and Hellenism.

Study of the work of Alexander the Great and the repercussions of Hellenism in the context of classical culture.

- History of Rome.

The geographical framework. Sources and stages of the History of Rome. The origins of Rome and the monarchical period.

Study of the early stages of ancient Rome. Approach to the historical legend and reality of the period of Tyrants.

The Republic. Social struggle and political organization. The conquest of Mediterranean.

The plebeian patriotic conflict. The formation of the Roman state. The first conquests and the economic and social repercussions of Roman expansion.

The crisis of the Republic. The reforms of the Graco. Mario. Sila. The triumvirates.

Study of the Late Republic. The crisis of the State and the Civil Wars. The end of the Republic.

The work of Augustus. The organization of Imperial Roman.

Study of the organizational and institutional work of Augustus and his successors. The Roman Empire during the 1st and 2nd c. AD.

The crisis of the third century. Reforms of Diocletian. The Christian Empire.

Study of the Roman Empire from the 3rd c. Roman until the fall of the Roman Empire of the West, and its social transformations.

➤ **6001 History of Ancient Art**

INTRODUCTION.

Introduction to the History of Art.

An approach to the History of Art will be followed, by analyzing the basic elements of its composition from different levels in the different artistic genres: architecture, sculpture, painting and other arts:



- Formal analysis.
- Analysis of the technical elements.
- Iconographic and iconological analysis.

EGYPTIAN ART.

Sources and chronology.

Main documentary sources and development of a chronological axis.

General characteristics.

General characteristics and analysis of the main expressions of architectural, sculptural, pictorial and decorative arts.

Development of Art over the different periods.

- Predynastic period.
- Ancient empire.
- Middle Empire.
- New Empire.
- Under Empire.

MIDDLE-EASTERN ART: MESOPOTAMIA AND PERSIA.

Sources and chronology.

Main documentary sources and development of a chronological axis.

Introduction and general characteristics.

Introduction from a historical perspective. General characteristics and analysis of the main architectural, sculptural, pictorial and artistic decorative expressions.

Artistic development of the different civilizations.

- Sumerian art.
- Akkadian Art.
- Assyrian art.
- Babylonian art.
- Neo-Babylonian art.
- Persian art.

GREEK ART.

Sources and chronology.

Main documentary sources and development of a chronological axis.

Introduction and general characteristics of the different artistic genres.



Introduction from a historical perspective. General characteristics.

Artistic development in the different periods.

- Precedents of Greek art: Crete and Mycenae.
- Archaic period.
- Classic period.
- Hellenist period.

ROMAN ART.

Sources and chronology.

Main documentary sources and development of a chronological axis.

Introduction and general characteristics. Etruscan art.

General introduction from a historical perspective and development of general characters.

Artistic development in the different periods.

- Republic.
- High Empire.
- Low Empire.
- Early Christian Art.

➤ **7230 Text, Images and Graphic Analysis and Commentary**

1. Search and retrieval of information: the bibliography.
2. The documentary sources: foundation for the work of the historian.
3. Techniques of the historian's work from the sources that are collected.
 - 1 A. Analysis and commentary of texts.
 - 1 B. Analysis and commentary of images.
 - 1 C. Analysis and commentary of maps.
 - 1 D. Analysis and commentary of graphics.

➤ **5998 General geography**

BLOCK I. FUNDAMENTALS OF GEOGRAPHY.

Topic 1. Structure, nature and diversity of the geographical space.

BLOCK II. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Topic 2. Geomorphology.

Topic 3. Geographic significance of climate.

Topic 4. Biogeography.



BLOCK III. HUMAN GEOGRAPHY.

Topic 5. The population.

Topic 6. Economic activity and geographic space.

Topic 7. Rural spaces.

Topic 8. The urban space.

BLOCK IV. THE IMPACT OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES ON THE ENVIRONMENT.

Topic 9. Consequences of human action on the environment. Diversity of geographic landscapes, environmental impacts and sustainable development.

➤ **6002 Introduction to Prehistory**

1. Theory and research method in Prehistory.

1. Concept of Prehistory. Definition, object, and limits of Prehistory.

2. Formation of prehistoric science: precedents until the 18th c. The Scientific structure of Prehistory in the 19th c. The periods of Prehistory. The 20th c. and the explanation of prehistoric times in the present.

2. The sources of Prehistory. Obtaining data.

1. The discovery of prehistoric sites and structures.

2. The evaluation of the distribution of deposits and structures.

3. The excavation in the prehistoric sites.

3. Data interpretation.

1. The reconstruction of the environmental surroundings.

a. The plant environment.

b. The animal environment.

c. The human environment.

2.- The reconstruction of societies.

a. Sources of information on the types and scales of prehistoric societies

b. Sources of information on social organization (Written sources, ethnological comparisons, etc).

3.- Food-related aspects.

a. Investigation of the diet from vegetable remains.

b. The diet from the analysis of faunal remains (diet, seasonality,



domestication).

c. Food and ways of life.

4.- Regarding Technology.

a. Origin, manufacture and use of stone tools.

b. The work and use of wood and bone.

c. Vegetable fibers and animals.

d. Ceramics. Manufacturing and use.

e. Regarding metallurgy.

5.- The chronology of Prehistory.

a. Relative data.

1) Stratigraphy.

2) Typological Sequences.

3) Climate and chronology.

b. Absolute dating.

1) Historical chronologies.

2) Annual cycles: Varve and tree growth rings.

3) Radioactive clocks.

4. Geo-environmental contextualization of prehistoric times.

1. The geological eras.

2. Meaning and duration of the Quaternary.

3. The Pleistocene, chronology and paleoclimatology: climate changes, glaciers and interglacial periods. Flora and fauna.

4 The Holocene

5. Chrono-cultural contextualization of prehistoric times.

1. The Lower Paleolithic.

2. The Middle Paleolithic.

3. The Upper Paleolithic.

4. Epipaleolithic and Mesolithic.

5. The Neolithic.

6. The Age of Metals.

a) The Chalcolithic.

b) The Bronze Age.

c) The Final Bronze and the Iron Age. The End of prehistory in Europe.



➤ **6003 Universal Medieval History**

Introduction.

On the expression "middle ages".

The early middle ages (5th to 10th c.).

The high middle ages (11th, 12th, and 13th c.).

The late middle ages (14th and 15th c.).

➤ **6004 History of Medieval Art**

INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL ART.

BYZANTINE ART.

General features.

Architecture.

Iconography.

Sculpture and color arts.

ISLAMIC ART.

General features.

Architecture (characteristics, typology and periodization).

Hispano-Muslim Art.

ART IN THE EUROPE OF INVASIONS AND PRE-ROMANIC ART.

General features.

Art in the time of the invasions: Visigothic Art.

Carolingian Art and Ottonian Art.

Asturian Art and the Art of the Repopulation.

ROMANIC ART.

General features.

Architecture.

(Characteristics, stages and main focal points in Europe and the Iberian Peninsula).

Sculpture.

(Characteristics, stages and main focal points in Europe and the Iberian Peninsula).

Painting.

(Characteristics, stages and main focal points in Europe and the Iberian Peninsula).

Other artistic manifestations.



GOTHIC ART.

General features.

Architecture.

(Characteristics, stages and main focal points in Europe and the Iberian Peninsula)

Sculpture.

(Characteristics, stages and main focal points in Europe and the Iberian Peninsula)

Painting.

(Characteristics, stages and main focal points in Europe and the Iberian Peninsula)

Other artistic expressions.

- **6005 History of America: American cultures, Colonial Times and Independency.**

1. AMERICAN CULTURES.

1. Cultures upon arrival of the Spaniards.

- A. The Taino Indians of the Caribbean islands.
- B. The Mayan civilization.

2. The Aztecs.

- A. History.
- B. Economy.
- C. Society.
- D. Ideology.
- E. Arts.
- F. Knowledge.

3. The Incas.

- A. History.
- B. Economy.
- C. Society.
- D. Ideology.
- E. Arts.
- F. Knowledge.
- E. The political organization of the Inca Empire.
- F. Religion and beliefs. Worldview.
- G. Knowledge.

2. SPANISH AMERICA.

1. The Frontier.



- A. The Europe of the late 15th c.: factors that contributed to the meeting of the two worlds
Worldview.
- B. Castile in the 15th c. through two images.
- C. The Modern State of the Catholic Monarchs.
- D. The great voyages and adventures of conquest.
- E. The demographic catastrophe.
- F. The indigenist question.

2. The City.

- A. The Hispano-American city.
- B. Regionalization.
- C. The Indian Peoples.
- D. The urban system, the political system and the typology.
- E. Urban legislation.
- F. The case of Our Lady of the Conception of the Bermejo River.

3. The Legal Order.

- A. Colonization and demography in the 16th c.
- B. Demographic issues of the 17th c.
- C. The Spanish American Society.
- D. The economy of Spanish America.
- E. Political organization.

3. INDEPENDENCY

1. Bourbon Reformism.

- A. Social and demographic changes.
- B. The economic transformations of Bourbon Reformism in the Indies.
- C. The 18th c.: characteristic cultural aspects.
- D. The influence of Reformism on Independence.

2. The Processes of Independence.

- A. The American singularities.
- B. The diffusion of Encyclopedism and Secret Societies.
- C. 'Juntismo'.
- D. Insurgency and Reaction (1810-1814).
- E. The South American processes.
- F. The Independence of New Spain.



➤ 2nd year.

➤ 6007 Prehistoric Societies

1 Theory and Methodology.

- 1.1 Positivist theoretical currents.
- 1.2 Structuralist and Marxist theoretical currents.
- 1.3 Idealistic and prescientific methods.
- 1.4 Materialistic methods.

2 Study and interpretation techniques.

- 2.1 Geographical and climatic framework.
- 2.2 Animals, plants and ecosystems.
- 2.3 Analysis of archaeological products.
- 2.4 Interpretations.

3 Primates and prehumans.

- 3.1 The instruments.
- 3.2 The territory.
- 3.3 Subsistence.
- 3.4 Symbolism.
- 3.5 Culture and social organization.

4 Societies 2.5-0.8 million years.

- 4.1 The instruments.
- 4.2 The territory.
- 4.3 The subsistence.
- 4.4 Symbolism.
- 4.5 Culture and social organization.

5 Societies 0.8-0.01 million years.

- 5.1 The instruments.
- 5.2 The territory.
- 5.3 Subsistence.
- 5.4 Symbolism.
- 5.5 Culture and social organization.

6 Tribal societies.

- 6.1 Instruments.
- 6.2 Territory.
- 6.3 Subsistence.
- 6.4 Symbolism.
- 6.5 Culture and social organization.

7 Segmental societies.

- 7.1 Instruments.
- 7.2 Territory.
- 7.3 Subsistence.
- 7.4 Symbolism.
- 7.5 Culture and social organization.

8 State formations.

- 8.1 Instruments.
- 8.2 Territory.
- 8.3 Subsistence.
- 8.4 Symbolism.
- 8.5 Culture and social organization.

➤ **6008 Modern History: Monarchies and Empires**

Introduction to the Modern World.

Topic 1.- The Modern Age.

Concept and limits. The characteristics of the Modern World.

Topic 2.- Population, Economy and Society.

The demographic structures; the economic scenario, and social organization.

Topic 3.- The culture of the Renaissance.

Humanism, Renaissance thought. The science of the Renaissance. The diffusion of the Renaissance.

Topic 4.- The break-up of Christianity.

Reform. Lutheranism and its branches. Calvinism. Anglicanism. The Council of Trent and the Catholic reform.

Topic 5.- The era of geographical discoveries and Iberian expansion.

The first European expansion. The technical budgets of the discoveries. The Lusitanian expansion and the formation of its empire. The Spanish discovery and conquest of America: the consolidation of its empire.

The creation of modern states.

Topic 6.- Monarchies and centralization.

European states since the late 15th c. Spain of the Catholic Monarchs. The French monarchy. Tudor England. The Italian mosaic. The Holy Roman-Germanic Empire.

Topic 7.- The Empire of Charles V.

The imperial inheritance. The formation of the Empire and the problems of the emperor: the crisis in the Spanish kingdoms, the confrontation between France and the Habsburgs, the Protestant problem in Germany, the fight against Islam.

Topic 8.- The Philippine hegemony in Europe.



The foundations of the Spanish Monarchy. The religious wars in the Netherlands. The confrontation with England: The Invincible Armada. The annexation of Portugal. Mediterranean policy. The troubled 17th c. in Europe.

Topic 9.- The Thirty Years War.

The failure of the pacifist generation of 1600. The problem of Bohemia. The interventions of Denmark and Sweden. The declaration of war of France in 1635. La Peace of Westphalia in 1648.

Topic 10.- English revolutions.

The arrival of the Stuart dynasty. The revolution of 1640. The dictatorship of Oliver Cromwell. The restoration of the Stuarts in 1660. The Glorious Revolution.

➤ **6009 History of Modern Art**

1. The Renaissance in Italy. 15th and 16th c.

Architecture.
Sculpture.
Painting.

2. The Renaissance in Spain. 15th and 16th c.

Architecture.
Sculpture.
The painting.

3. The Baroque in Italy.

Architecture.
Sculpture.
Painting.

4. The Baroque in Spain.

Architecture.
Sculpture.
Painting.

5. Other areas of the European Renaissance and Baroque.



➤ **6010 Palaeography**

I. Introduction.

- 1. Concept, object and method of Paleography.**
- 2. Editing of texts and documents. Methodology and transcription rules.**
- 3. Family tree of Latin writing and its periodization.**

II.- The great cycles of Latin-Romance writing in Spain.

4. The Carolingian period.

5. The Gothic period.

- 5.1. 'Privilegios' style of writing.
- 5.2. 'Albalaes' style of writing.
- 5.3. 'Precortesana' style of writing.
- 5.4. 'Cortesan' style of writing.
- 5.5 'Procedural' style of writing.

➤ **6012 Contemporary Art Movements**

The arts in the nineteenth century: between tradition and rupture.

- Neoclassicism.
- The Romanticism.
- Architecture of the second half of the 19th c.: Historicist eclecticism and Functional architecture.
- The Sculpture of the second half of the 19th c.
- Painting of the second half of the nineteenth century: Impressionism, Realism, Neo-Impressionism, Post-Impressionism.

The new paths of Architecture in the 20th c.: from Modernism to Postmodernism.

The historical Vanguards.

- Cubism.
- Expressionism.
- Fauvism.
- Abstraction.
- Dadaism.
- Surrealism.

Trends in the plastic arts since 1945.

- Figurative currents: New Figuration, Pop Art, Social Realism, Hyperrealism.
- Optical-Kinetic Art.
- Minimal Art.
- Arte povera.
- Land Art.



- Body art.

➤ **6013 Cultural Anthropology**

T.1 Culture and Cultural Anthropology.

The object of anthropology.

Concept of culture. Definitions and characteristics.

The culture / nature debate.

Savages/Barbarians/Civilized. Ethnocentrism vs. Cultural Relativism.

T.2 History of Anthropology and Methods of Cultural Investigation.

Travelers and precursors.

The scientific beginnings.

The errors: physiognomy, raciology, and social determinism.

Boas and Malinowski. The origin of the method.

T.3 Sociocultural systems: Kinship, gender and sociability.

How to place the individual: The kinship. Types of family. Marriage and filiation.

Out of kinship: sociability and associationism.

Social stratification (gender, poverty, and marginalization).

T.4 Political and socio-economic organization systems.

Economic adaptation, production control systems, emergence of authority / power. Political systems.

➤ **6014 Techniques and Methods in Field Archaeology**

General questions of Archaeological Excavation.

Topic 1: Introduction to Archaeological Excavation.

What is archaeological excavation used as a method of investigation and what is expected of it?

-Reading of recommended texts.

-Preparation discussion.

-Discussion seminar/conclusions.

-Written commentary.

Topic 2: The perspective of geological stratigraphy in Archeology.

Analysis of the scope of geological stratigraphy in archeology.



- Reading of recommended texts.
- Preparation discussion.
- Discussion seminar / conclusions.
- Written comment.

Topic 3: What to dig and what not to dig?

Proposals and reflections in view of a limited heritage.

- Recommended readings.
- Preparation discussion.
- Discussion seminar / conclusions.
- Written comment.

Block II-Forms, procedures and techniques of archaeological excavation.

Topic 4.- Excavation methods and strategies.

- Training and transformation of the archaeological record.
- Strategies prior to excavation.
- Excavation methods by means of probes and ditches.
- "French" Excavation method.
- Grid excavation method.
- "Open Area" excavation method.
- Excavation methods in specific areas.

Unit 5.-Archaeological excavation and registration systems.

- Registration and representation of plants and sections.
- Registration of faunal samples.
- Registration of botanical samples.
- Registration of chronological data.

Topic 6.- The archaeological stratigraphy

- Archaeological strata: components, attributes and properties.
- Stratification units composed of deposits and surface.
- Stratification units composed of surfaces.
- Altered surfaces.



➤ **Elective Courses**

➤ **6015 Prehistoric Technology**

Topic 1. Technology in the framework of Prehistory.

- 1.1. Definition of technology.
- 1.2. Technology and typology.

Topic 2. Studies on prehistoric technology according to the different Paradigms.

- 2.1. Theoretical currents.
- 2.2. Sources for the study of prehistoric technology.

Topic 3. Stone carving.

- 3.1. Operational Chain.

Topic 4. Lithic technology.

- 4.1. Technological modes.
- 4.2. Other tools: microliths, elements of the sickle.
- 4.3. Typological classification systems.

Topic 5. Other stone works.

- 5.1. Percussion: picking and crushing.
- 5.2. Abrasion and polishing.

Topic 6. Material of animal origin.

- 6.1. Hard and soft raw materials.
- 6.2. Techniques and their evolution.
- 6.3. Typological classification systems.

Topic 7. Matters of vegetal origin.

- 7.1. Raw materials: wood, bark, and vegetable stems and fibers.
- 7.2. Processing techniques and their evolution.

➤ **6016 Prehistory of the Iberian Peninsula**

PREHISTORY OF THE IBERIAN PENINSULA.

Topic 1. The Quaternary: Paleoenvironments and landscapes.



1.1. Physical and chronological framework.

1.1.1. Quaternary.

- a. Pleistocene.
- b. Periodizations.
- c. Holocene.
- d. Periodizations.

1.1.2. Paleolithic: chronology.

Topic 2. The Lower Paleolithic.

2.1. Departure from Africa: first Europeans.

2.1.1. Departure from Africa: the oldest sites.

- a. Why?
- b. When?
- c. Who?

2.2. First European settlement: Main sites.

- a. At the gates of Europe: Dmanisi; Italy: Monte Poggiolo and Ceprano; France: Soleihac and Le Vallonet.

2.3. Iberian Peninsula: The Lower Paleolithic and the first peninsular settlements.

- 1. Guadix-Baza Basin (Fuente Nueva 3, Barranco León).
- 2. Atapuerca (Great Dolina and Elephant).
- 3. Morphological characteristics of the first Europeans.

2.4. Technological characteristics (Mode 1).

2.5. Subsistence strategies.

Topic 3. The Lower Paleolithic during the Middle Pleistocene (Acheulian).

3.1. Main deposits and their characteristics.

3.2. Lithic technology (Mode 2).

3.3. Morphological characteristics of Homo heidelbergensis.

3.4. Way of life, customs and subsistence strategies.

Topic 4. The Middle Paleolithic in the Iberian Peninsula.

4.1. Chronology.

4.2. Main sites.

4.3. Neanderthal morphological characteristics.

4.3. Technological characteristics Mode 3.

- appearance.
- characteristics.
- variability.



4.4. Way of life and Neanderthal subsistence strategies.

a. Modern human behavior?

b. Disappearance.

Topic 5. The Upper Paleolithic peninsular.

5.1. Timeline and periodization.

5.2. Main deposits.

5.3. Morphological characteristics Homo sapiens.

5.4. Technological characteristics: Mode 4.

- replacement or evolution?

Topic 6. Paleolithic rock art.

6.1. Paleolithic rock art of the Iberian Peninsula.

6.1.1. Peninsular distribution and demonstrations.

6.1.2. Themes and techniques.

6.1.3. Chronology.

6.2. Furniture art.

6.2.1. Supports.

6.2.2. Techniques.

6.2.3. Characteristics.

6.2.4. Chronology.

6.3. Meaning of rock art.

Topic 7. THE LAST HUNTERS AND GATHERERS.

7.1. The climatic and ecological changes of the Holocene.

7.2. Mesolithic / Epipaleolithic: concepts and periodization.

7.3. The Mesolithic in the Cantabrian region and the Basque Country: Azilian and Asturian.

7.3.1. Their ways of life.

7.3.2. The symbolic behavior.

7.4. The Portuguese Concheros.

7.4.1. Patterns of settlement and subsistence.

7.4.2. Funerary ritual.

7.5. The epipaleolithic groups of the Mediterranean regions.

7.5.1. Technology and typology.

7.5.2. Settlement patterns.

7.5.3. Ritual and symbolic practices.

Topic 8. THE FIRST FOOD PRODUCERS.

8.1. Theoretical approaches to the neolithization process in the Iberian Peninsula: invention or diffusion.

8.2. Economic, technological and social changes in the first Iberian 'food producer' communities.

8.3. Main sequential schemes.

8.4. The Ancient and Middle Neolithic around the Mediterranean.

8.5. The so-called 'Culture of the Caves' and the Ancient and Middle Neolithic societies in Andalusia.

8.6. Symbolism on the Mediterranean coast during the Neolithic: the styles of art Macroeschematic, Levantine and Schematic.

Topic 9. THE PEASANT COMMUNITIES OF THE RECENT NEOLITHIC.

9.1. Models for the study of cultural change in the Recent Prehistory of the Iberian Peninsula.

9.2. The development of the first peasant communities: the processes of 'agricultural colonization' of the Recent Neolithic in the Mediterranean regions and in the interior of the peninsula.

9.3. The appearance of the megalithic ritual.

9.3.1. The historiographical debate on the meaning of the megalithic phenomenon.

9.3.2. Current perspectives.

Topic 10. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE 'COMPLEX SOCIETIES'.

10.1. The origins of metallurgy in the Iberian Peninsula.

10.1.1. The classical paradigm: settlers in Iberia.

10.1.2. Current proposals.

10.2. The first metallurgical societies of the Southeast: Los Millares. Patterns of settlement and exploitation of the territory. Funerary ritual and social complexity.

10.3. The megalithic groups of Alta Andalucía, the Bajo Guadalquivir and the Southwest.

10.4. The Portuguese metallurgical groups.

10.5. The Plateau and other peninsular areas.

10.6. The significance of Campaniform in the 'metallurgical cultures' during the Recent Copper Age.

➤ **6017 Europe and Spain in 19th c.**

1. The nineteenth century: General features of a century marked by changes.

2. Europe in the 19th c.

2.1. The Industrial Revolution: its economic and social repercussions.

2.2. The era of the liberal revolutions (1780-1849).

2.3. The era of the bourgeoisie and imperialism (1850-1914).

3. Spain in the 19th c.

3.1. Crisis of the Old Regime and Revolution (1789-1843).

3.2. The development of the new liberal society and the new State at the time of Isabel II (1843-1868).

3.3. The reforming attempt of the Democratic Sexenio (1868-1874).

3.4. The Spain of the Restoration (1875-1902).

3.5. A century of economic and social transformations.

➤ **7231 Historian Skills: between Practice and Theory**

HISTORIAN SKILLS: BETWEEN PRACTICE AND THEORY.

General scheme.

Preliminary considerations. Object and function of the history.

- 1.- The sources of history.
- 2.- Basic concepts.
- 3.- Some practical problems.
- 4.- Brief guide for the preparation of history work.

➤ **3rd year.**

➤ **6020 Atapuerca and Human Evolution**

1. Sierra de Atapuerca.

1.1. Historiography.

History of the discoveries.

1.2. Geology and Geomorphology.

Formation and filling of the cavities. Formations on the outside of the karst and geomorphological units.

1.3. Chronology.

2. Deposits.

2.1. Pleistocene.

2.2. Holocene.

3. Subsistence strategies and settlement patterns during the Lower Pleistocene.

4. Subsistence strategies and settlement patterns during the Middle Pleistocene.

5. Subsistence strategies and settlement patterns during the Upper Pleistocene.

6. Subsistence strategies and settlement patterns during the Holocene.

7. Fossil record of human evolution.

7.1. First hominids: Ardipithecus, Sahelanthropus and Orroin.

7.2. First hominids II: The genera Australopithecus and Paranthropus.

7.3. Origin of the genus Homo.



7.4. Archaic human.

➤ 6021 History of Spanish Ancient World.

PROTOHISTORY OF THE IBERIAN PENINSULA.

SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY FOR THE STUDY OF PROTOHISTORY.

Approach to literary sources, to the archaeological record, epigraphy and numismatics and the studies of linguistics, onomastics and toponymy.

PHOENECIAN AND PUNIC COLONIZATION.

Study of the Phoenician culture and the main Phoenician settlements in Hispania.
Cultural contributions. Analysis of the Carthaginian presence.

THE GREEK COLONIZATION.

Characteristics of Greek colonization. Main Greek colonies in Hispania.
Cultural contributions. The conflict with the Carthaginians.

THE TARTESIC CULTURE.

Tartessos in the ancient sources. Political and social organization of Tartessos.
Economic and cultural Aspects.

THE IBERO CULTURE.

The formation of the Iberian world. Political and social organization. The Iberian economy. Writing and artistic manifestations. Religious aspects.

THE PRE-ROMAN PEOPLES OF THE INTERIOR.

Peoples of the North Plateau and the concept of Celtiberian culture. The peoples of the South plateau. The towns of the Atlantic coastline and the Cantabrian cornice.
Social, political and economic traits.

ROMAN HISPANIA.

THE CONQUEST OF HISPANIA BY ROME.

The second Punic War. The first phase of the conquest. The Celtiberian Wars
Lusitanians. The civil wars. The conquest of the northern peoples.

SOCIETY, ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD.

The formation of the provinces and the creation of the first cities. The role of the army. Hispanic society and emigration to Italy. The economy of Hispania: mines, agriculture, livestock, fishing, trade. Religious and cultural aspects.

THE WORKS OF AUGUSTUS IN HISPANIA.

The pacification of Hispania. The administrative reforms. The Legal Convents.
The successors of Augustus.

HISPANIA DURING THE HIGH EMPIRE. CENTURIES I AND II.

The Flavia and Antonina dynasties. Social and administrative changes. Economic development. The urban and rural world.

THE CRISIS OF THE THIRD CENTURY.

Manifestations of the crisis of the third century. The crisis of the city and the ruralization of the economy.

THE HISPANIA OF THE LATE EMPIRE.

The reforms of Diocletian and the government of the Tetrarchy. Constantine and his successors. The Hispania of Theodosius. Social and economic changes of the Late Empire.

RELIGION IN ANCIENT HISPANIA.

Indigenous religiosity. Roman religion and its influence in the public and private spheres. The oriental religions. The expansion of Christianity.

➤ **6022 History of Spanish Middle Age**

BLOCK I. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD.

Topic 1. Regional Geography and Region. Concept and methodological foundations.

BLOCK II. DIVERSITY AND COMPLEXITY OF THE CURRENT WORLD. ANALYSIS OF INEQUALITY AND THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION.

Topic 2. The complexity of the global space: development and economic and social inequality on a global scale.

Topic 3. Globalization and inequality. Great challenges of the current world.

Topic 4. Approach to a regional division of the current world in large geopolitical and socio-economic groups.

BLOCK III. SOCIOECONOMIC DIVISION OF THE WORLD: DEVELOPED SPACES AND DEVELOPING SPACES. STRUCTURAL CHARACTERS AND SPATIAL DIVERSITY.

Topic 5. Development and underdevelopment: meaning and interpretation from the geographical perspective.

Topic 6. Structural characters of developed spaces.

Topic 7. Structural characters of underdeveloped spaces and strategies towards development.

Topic 8. Emergent economic areas and their differentiating characteristics.

➤ **6023 Geography of the World**

BLOCK I. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD.

Topic 1. Regional Geography and Region. Concept and methodological foundations.

BLOCK II. DIVERSITY AND COMPLEXITY OF THE CURRENT WORLD. ANALYSIS OF INEQUALITY AND THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION.

Topic 2. The complexity of the global space: development and economic inequality and social on a planetary scale.

Topic 3. Globalization and inequality. The great challenges of the world today.

Topic 4. An approach to a regional division of the present-day world into large geopolitical and socio-economic groups.

BLOCK III. SOCIOECONOMIC DIVISION OF THE WORLD: DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING AREAS. STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS AND AREA DIVERSITY.

Topic 5. Development and underdevelopment: meaning and interpretation from the geographical perspective.

Topic 6. Structural characteristics of developed areas.

Topic 7. Structural characters of underdeveloped spaces and strategies towards development.

Topic 8. Emergent economic areas and their differentiating characteristics.

➤ **6024 History of Latin America: Society, Economy and Politics**

Latin America in the 19th c.

Topic 1. Caudillismo (1825-1850).

Topic 2. The liberal reforms (1850-1875).

Topic 3. The Positivist Regimes (1875-1900).

Topic 4. The last colonies.

Topic 5. The influence of Socialism and Anarchism.

Topic 6. Permanence and social changes.

Topic 7. Economic transformations.

Latin America in the twentieth century.



- Topic 1. Latin America in the 20th century. Presentation.
- Topic 2. Pan-Americanism.
- Topic 3. The population of Latin America (1st third of the century).
- Topic 4. Emigration to Latin America.
- Topic 5. Interventionism of the United States: Cuba at the beginning of the century.
- Topic 6. Periods of the Mexican Revolution.
- Topic 7. Indigenous people and women in the Mexican Revolution.
- Topic 8. The Constitutions and the defense of the Indigenous.
- Topic 9. The Left in Central America.
- Topic 10. The Cuban Revolution.

➤ **6025 Introduction to the Study of Cultural Heritage**

- I. Heritage. Definitions.
- II. Natural Heritage and Cultural Heritage.
- III. The history of Cultural Heritage.
- IV. The legal framework of Cultural Heritage.
- V. Types of Cultural Heritage.
- VI. Heritage and Society.
- VII. Heritage and History.

➤ **6027 Natural Heritage**

The geographical area.
Constitutive elements of the natural space. Notion of the ecosystem.
The diversity of the natural spaces of the globe.
The concept of Natural Heritage.
Heritage value of natural areas. Protected natural areas, definition and issues.
Relations between humans and natural diversity. Natural landscape concept. Relations between natural and cultural heritage. Foundations for the interpretation of the cultural landscape concept.
Historical evolution of the criteria for the conservation of natural areas: from National Parks to international strategies and standards for the conservation of the global biodiversity.

➤ **6026 Management of Cultural Heritage**

Historical Heritage.

T.1.- Concept and origin of heritage. The Heritage of the 21st c.



T.2.- Interventionist criteria in Heritage.

T.3.- The 19th c. and the first measures of heritage protection and intervention.

T.4.- The 20th c.: Letters and Documents. Entities of guardianship, management and protection.

T.5.- Heritage Ownership in Spain.

T.6.- The private initiative in the management of the Patrimony.

T.7.- The management of the Cultural Heritage.

T. 8. -Tourism and Cultural Heritage.

➤ **Elective Courses:**

➤ **6028 The Northern Meseta in Ancient Times**

SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY FOR THE STUDY OF THE NORTHERN MESETA IN ANCIENT HISTORY.

Study of literary, archaeological, epigraphic and numismatic sources for the study of the ancient history of the northern meseta.

THE ROMAN CONQUEST OF THE NORTHERN MESETA AND THE SITUATION OF THE PRE-ROMAN PEOPLES.

Study of the economy and society of the pre-Roman peoples. Political organization. Religious beliefs and artistic manifestations. Celtiberian wars. The Sertorian war. The impact of the Cantabrian wars.

THE ROMANIZATION OF THE NORTHERN MESETA. URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

Urban development. The role of the army. The road network and public works. The process of municipalization of the territory and the extension of the civitas model. Sociocultural changes (religious, artistic manifestations, epigraphic culture).

THE ROMANIZATION OF THE NORTHERN MESETA II. THE RURAL WORLD.

Study of the political, social and economic transformations of the Roman world. The rural environment in the Roman economic systems. The appearance of the villas (*Ullae*). Movements of social opposition.

THE END OF THE ANCIENT WORLD AND THE FORMATION OF THE KINGDOM OF THE VISIGOTHS.

Study of the transition from the ancient to the medieval world through economic, social and political changes of the 4th and 5th century AD.

➤ **6029 European Culture: from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment**

1: Sources for the study of culture and everyday life in the Modern Age.

2: Family life.



The types of family.
Marriage strategies.
Relationships within the family.

3: The household.

Infrastructure in the urban world and in the peasant world.
General considerations on housing.
Urban housing.
Peasant housing.

4: Food: eating and not eating.

Social aspects of nutrition.
The products consumed.
The supply.
The poor man's table and the rich man's table.

5: Clothing: signs of social identification.

The habit maketh the monk: uses and significance of clothing.
The clothes of men.
The clothes of women.
The clothing of certain social types: ecclesiastics, students, religious minorities.

6: Work and leisure.

The calendar.
The profane and religious public holidays: from Corpus Christi to Carnival.
The 'fiestas' of the courtesans.

7: The culture of the book.

8: The final hour: attitudes towards death.

➤ **6030 Men, Women and Wars in the 20th c.**

1. Popular attitudes towards military service: from the 19th to the 20th c.

2. A social history of the Great War.

2.1. The soldiers and the trenches.

2.2. Women and civilians.

2.3. Opposition to the war.

3. The miseries of 1945: the end of World War II seen from below.

3.1 Hunger.

3.2 Revenge.

4. The Aftermath of the War in Vietnam.

4.1. The combatants and the civil population.

4.2. Rejection of the war.

4.3. The cinematographic visions.

5. An overview of current wars.

➤ **6031 Instruments and Techniques of Territorial Analysis**

BLOCK A: GEOGRAPHY AND ANALYSIS OF THE TERRITORY.

1.- The geography and the analysis of the territory in the Social Sciences.

2.- The geographical area and its dimensions as an object of study. Territorial representation and the importance of scale.

BLOCK B: THE GEOGRAPHICAL TREATMENT OF THE INFORMATION: TOOLS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES.

3.- The geographic potential of information: on the origin of data and the sources for area studies.

4.- Information processing: the principal geographic tools and procedures for territorial analysis.

BLOCK C: THE MAP AS A RESOURCE: FROM THE OLD CARTOGRAPHY TO ONLINE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS).

5.- The map as an historical resource: the old cartography, online cartotecas and their functional roles.

6.- The map as a means of communication: social networks, lists of online maps and the widespread dissemination of cartography to transmit knowledge.

7.-The map as a source of geographic information: geographic information viewers, download centers, geoportals and Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI).

8.- The map as a tool of analysis: variables, data and cartography in the Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

➤ **6033 Introduction to Archivology**

I - General Aspects.

1.- The concept of document and file. File types and functions.

2.- History of the Archives and Archival. Object and method of the



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Archival science. Bibliography.

3.- The Spanish Archives: the Spanish system of archives, the archive system of Castile and Leon and the archives of Burgos.

4.- Genesis, form and documentary tradition.

5.- Documentary typology.

II – Archival studies.

6.- The description and its normalization: the descriptive instruments.

7.- The general principles of organization of a collection. Classification systems and the ordering of documents.

8.- The documental process.

9.- The management of electronic documents.

10.- The archive: building, facilities, and cultural function.

➤ **6032 Archaeological heritage**

FIRST PART. CONCEPTS.

Topic 1- Definition and delimitation of concepts.

1.1: Landscape and territory in archaeological research.

1.2: Archaeological site and surface archaeological evidence.

SECOND PART: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LAND. PREPARATION OF THE EMPIRICAL BASE.

Topic 2-Methodology for searching archaeological sites and archaeological evidence.

Intensive archaeological surface survey

2.1-Theoretical approaches.

2.2-Prior documentation: sources and access to information.

a- Toponymic sources.

b-Aerial photography.

c-Documentary, cartographic, and bibliographical sources.

2.3-Theoretical approaches to Remote Sensing and Geophysical Prospecting.

Topic 3- Surface Archaeological Survey: Probabilistic Sampling Techniques.

3.1-Theoretical approaches.

3.2-Applications and exercises.

Topic 4-Project: Intensive Surface Survey.

4.1-Creation of the empirical basis: collection of archaeological information.

4.2-Project preparation.

THIRD PART: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS. TERRITORY AND SCALE OF THE SOCIETIES.

Topic 5-Settlement patterns.



5.1-Theoretical approaches.

5.2-Research techniques.

- a) Polygons of Thiessen.
- b) -Theory of the Central Place.
- c) - Gravity models.

Topic 6- Deposits and areas of influence.

6.1-Theoretical approaches.

6.2-Research techniques.

- a) Deposit area of the site.
- b) Site exploitation area.

Topic 7- Internal structure of the site.

7.1-Theoretical approaches and research techniques.

7.2-Applications.

➤ **4th year:**

➤ **6034 History of Modern Spain**

0. Introduction to the Modern History of Spain.

1. The Spain of the Catholic Kings.

2. Carlos V and the Communities of Castile.

3. The Hispanic Monarchy at its zenith: the reign of Philip II.

4. The crisis of the Hispanic Monarchy: the reigns of Felipe III and Felipe IV.

5. The end of the Austrian Monarchy: from the reign of Charles II to the War of Spanish Succession.

➤ **6035 Spain in the 20th c.**

1. Spain at around 1900. General characteristics.

2. The first third of the 20th c. (1900-1931).

2.1. Development and social change during this period.

2.2. The crisis of the Restoration system.

2.3. The dictatorship of Primo de Rivera.

3. The Second Republic (1931-1936).

3.1. Proclamation, Constitution and Reforms.

3.2. The second biennium, the revolution of 34 and the Popular Front era.

3.3. The military coup: the end of the Republic and the beginning of the war.

4. The Civil War (1936-1939).

- 4.1. Debates and general characteristics.
- 4.2. Military evolution and key factors in the development of the conflict.
- 4.3. Balance and consequences of the War.

➤ **6036 Geography of Spain**

PART I. INTRODUCTORY SYNTHESIS OF PRESENT-DAY SPAIN

- Topic 1. Historical evolution and conditioning factors in the formation of territorial structures.
Topic 2. The Spanish state: political-administrative organization.
Topic 3. Spain in the context of the EU.

PART II. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT.

- Topic 4. The relief and the large morpho-structural groups.
Topic 5. Climate diversity.
Topic 6. Natural vegetation.
Topic 7. Water resources and forms of exploitation.
Topic 8. Environment: potentials and risks.

PART III. SOCIETY, ECONOMY, AND TERRITORY

- Topic 9. The Spanish population: structural, and socioeconomic characteristics.
Topic 10. The characteristics of the settlement and the predominant role of cities in territorial planning.
Topic 11. Economic activities and their territorial footprint.
Topic 12. Infrastructure and territorial organization: transport and communications systems.

➤ **6037 Ethnological and Intangible Heritage**

1. Culture, Tradition and identity. The value of heritage.
2. Concept of ethnological and intangible heritage. Legislation and main regulations.
3. Cultural practices, uses and management of ethnological and intangible heritage.
4. Museums and preservation of the ethnological and intangible heritage. Models and conflicts.

➤ **6038 Documentary and Bibliographic Heritage**

I.- DOCUMENTARY AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC HERITAGE.

1. The concept of documentary and bibliographic heritage: legal framework.
2. Dispersion and destruction of manuscripts: diasporas, exchanges and losses.
3. The Ecclesiastical Confiscations: from the destruction to the rescue of hand-written collections.



II.- THE WRITTEN HERITAGE: DOCUMENTS, CODICES AND INSCRIPTIONS.

4. Pre-Roman and Roman Spain.
5. Visigoth Spain (5th-7th c.).
6. Documents, codices and inscriptions in Visigothic script (5th-7th c.).
7. A time of change and consolidation (7th to 14th c.).
8. The power of writing and the writing of power (15th to 16th c.).

➤ **Elective Courses:**

➤ **6040 Human Ecology**

1. BASIC CONCEPTS.

1.1 Basic concepts of Ecology.

Ecosystem, biotic and abiotic factors, habitat, niche, species, community, population, etc.

2. ECOLOGY AND POPULATION.

2.1 General characteristics of a population.

Density, natality, mortality, distribution, age structure. Increasing population, factors that affect growth.

➤ **6041 Local History Topics**

INTRODUCTION.

- Local History and "total" History.
- Sources and methods of local History.

ANCIENT TIMES.

- An historical approach.
- Castilian and Burgos-related topics.

THE MEDIEVAL ERA.

- An historical approach.
- Castilian and Burgos-related topics.

SOME TEMPORAL APPROXIMATIONS: MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY TIMES.

- An historical approach.
- Castilian and Burgos-related topics.



➤ **6042 The Religious Wars in Europe (16th and 17th c.)**

Topic 1.

The war in modern Europe. Typology of wars.

Topic 2.

Origins, causes and characteristics of wars in the 16th and 17th c.

Topic 3.

The war machine: armies, recruitment, financing, armament, etc.

Topic 4.

The predatory effects of war: looting, booty, diseases, massacres, etc.

Topic 5.

The modern war in literature and the art of the 16th and 17th c.

Topic 6.

The war in movies and war movies.

➤ **6043 History of the United States of America.**

The construction of a nation (1776-1898).

Topic 1. The century of isolationism.

US territory: growth and management.

The Frontier and the Manifest Destiny.

Political organization.

The democratic system.

The fight for civil rights.

Controversies within the Union.

The Hegemonic Project (1898-2000).

Topic 2. The Imperial Republic.

The beginnings of the expansion into the Pacific.

Interventionism in Latin America.

United States and Europe.

The Great War.

The Roaring Twenties.

Topic 3. The difficult years.

The Crash of 1929 and the Great Depression.

The New Deal.

The totalitarian expansionism.

The Second World War.

The beginning of the Cold War.

Topic 4. The bipolar world.

The Fair Deal.

The Era of Consensus.

The New Frontier and the Great Society.

Détente.

Triumphalism.

The United States without the USSR.

➤ **6045 Urban Geography and Heritage**

1.- Geographic foundations to understand the city. Urban functions. The urban agents. The organization of the urban space.

2.- The image of the city: The subjective perception of the heritage values of the historic city. The importance of public space in the city as heritage: multifunctionality, symbolic dimension and a reference for citizens.

3.- The city as heritage and historical document. Concept and meaning of "Urban heritage".

4.- The conservation of historic cities. Façade practices in urban rehabilitation processes. The introduction of "customized" contemporary architecture in historical spaces.

5.- The problem of traffic and accessibility in the historic areas of cities. Pedestrianization and its consequences.

6.- Crisis and changes in the use of historic centers: the loss of Multifunctionality. Tourist uses of historical cities. The museumization of the historic center as a problem.

7.- Urban heritage management strategies. Urban planning and the protection of cultural heritage. Historic centers in Spanish Historical Heritage Law.

8.-International organizations, normative texts, letters and recommendations adopted for the protection of the heritage of historic cities. The cities declared World Heritage by UNESCO and their interpretation.