


In view of the health context linked to the spread of the coronavirus, the methods of organisation and evaluation of the learning units could be adapted in different situations; these possible new methods have been - or will be - communicated by the teachers to the students.

5 credits	22.5 h	Q2
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This biannual learning is being organized in 2019-2020

Teacher(s)	Flament Christophe ;
Language :	French
Place of the course	Louvain-la-Neuve
Aims	<i>The contribution of this Teaching Unit to the development and command of the skills and learning outcomes of the programme(s) can be accessed at the end of this sheet, in the section entitled "Programmes/courses offering this Teaching Unit".</i>
Content	<p>During the academic year 2017-2018, the course will be devoted to the grain trade in Athens, from the archaic period to the end of the 4th century B.C.</p> <p>Grain was the basic food of the whole humanity during antiquity, but its supply received particular attention in classical Athens, because Attica was far from producing enough food for its entire population. In those circumstances, it thus not surprising that grain trade was the best-documented commercial activity in Athens.</p> <p>The course is divided in three parts. The first deals with the parameters determining the degree of the Athenian dependency on imported grain: size of the population, productivity of the Attic soil, but also the particular organization of the Athenian rural economy, called <i>oikonomia attik�</i> by Aristotle, which was more largely turned to the market than in any other Greek city, and that implied to favour crops of high cash value.</p> <p>The second part goes into the grain trade world of the 4th century B.C., largely exploiting the forensic speeches of the Attic orators. We will be dealing then with vessels, commercial routes, traders and others people involved in grain trade (as lenders or shipowners), as well as the rules created by the Athenian state to regulate it. We will also be insisting on the existence of two distinct supply channels: one organized and regulated by the state; the other left to private traders.</p> <p>The last part deals with grain trade during the archaic period and the 5th century B.C., for which we have far less information. It is generally assumed that the situation was similar to that of the following century. However, when comparisons are possible, a totally different situation is emerging.</p>
Faculty or entity in charge	HIST

Programmes containing this learning unit (UE)				
Program title	Acronym	Credits	Prerequisite	Aims
Master [120] in Ancient Languages and Literatures: Classics	CLAS2M	5		
Master [120] in History	HIST2M	5		