

STUDII ȘI ARTICOLE

MANIPULAREA ÎN GRECIA ANTICĂ

Florian Olteanu

THE MANIPULATION IN THE ANCIENT GREECE

Abstract

The article reveals some types of manipulation in the Ancient Greece which prove that in some exceptional situations, statesmen used political measures which are placed at the limit of the law. There were a lot of situations in which these “measures” helped the saving of the polis, but turned against their initiators.

Cuvinte cheie: *Grecia, manipulare, oameni de stat, ostracism, măsuri excepționale*

Key words: *Greece, manipulation, statesmen, ostracism, exceptionally measures*

**EVANGHELIA ȘI IMPERIUL:
GLOBALIZARE ȘI MARTIRIU ÎN CREȘTINISMUL TIMPURIU**

Mihai Valentin Vladimirescu

**THE GOSPEL AND THE EMPIRE:
GLOBALIZATION AND MARTYRDOM IN EARLY CHRISTIANITY**

Abstract

The present study aims to offer a definition of the complex phenomenon of globalization in the Early Christianity, while identifying the place and role of the anti-Christian persecutions of the first centuries and of Christian martyrdom in the Roman imperial thinking, on the one hand, and in the Christian thinking, on the other hand.

Cuvinte cheie: *creștinism, globalizare, martiriu, Evanghelie, Imperiul Roman*

Key words: *Christianity, Globalization, Martyrdom, Gospel, Roman Empire*

**CERCETĂRILE ARHEOLOGICE DE LA SUCIDAVA
(JUDEȚUL OLT). CAMPANIA 2011**

Petre Gherghe, Lucian Amon, Mirela Cojoc, Ștefan Vasiliță

**LES FOUILLES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES DE SUCIDAVA
(DÉPARTEMENT DE L'OLT). LA CAMPAGNE DE L'ANNÉE 2011**

Résumé

Les fouilles archéologiques, qui se sont déroulés dans l'espace intérieur de la forteresse romano byzantine, ont réussi l'identification d'une couche daco-romaine, jusque-là inconnue dans cette zone. Aussi, quelques découvertes numismatiques nous permet d'avancer des dates chronologiques plus exactes sur le complexe des constructions de l'époque romaine tardive: un pavage en briques, qui semble avoir été fonctionnelle au moins dans l'intervalle des l'années 328-375; une construction carrée, avec une surface de plus de 33 m² et les murs en pierre, qui peut être attribuée à la première partie de la seconde moitié du V-ème siècle après J.C. Ces éléments sont particulièrement utiles pour la chronologie de tout l'ensable de bâtiments qui appartiennent, probablement, aux thermes de la forteresse.

Cuvinte cheie: *Sucidava, nivel daco-roman, nivel roman târziu*

Mots-clefs: *Sucidava, niveau romain, niveau romain tardive*

**CÂTEVA NOTE DESPRE TEOCRAȚIE
ȘI EVOLUȚIA RELAȚIILOR DINTRE STAT ȘI BISERICĂ**

Gelu Călina

**A FEW NOTES ABOUT THEOCRACY
AND THE EVOLUTION BETWEEN THE RELATIONSHIP STATE-CHURCH**
Abstract

This doctrine has been developed between the IX and XIV centuries. In the beginning it imposed itself very strong, “refusing” to recognize the state, which was the secular power, as an independent power towards the Church. In the times of crisis between the Western Church and the new Western states, has this doctrine has defined at its best.

The theocratic popes have always wanted to proclaim inviolable and intangible principles for the Church and to strengthen its position towards princes, empires and their power, always defining the relationships between the two powers through the superiority, the absorption, and the subjecting of the State to Church, which is to the Pope, as successor of Peter. Therefore, theocracy is very related to the mentality of the people from the Middle Ages, to the concept of authority and to the serving of the Christian cause.

Cuvinte cheie: *Teocrație, Biserică, stat, dispută, creștinism*

Key words: *Theocracy, Church, State, debate, Christianity*

**„RĂZBOIUL DE 80 DE ANI” DINTRE SPANIA ȘI ȚĂRILE DE JOS
– OPORTUNITATE SAU EȘEC?**

Constanțiu Dinulescu

**“THE EIGHTY YEARS WAR” BETWEEN SPAIN AND NETHERLANDS
– AN OPPORTUNITY OR A FAILURE?**

Abstract

The article tries to find an answer at an important question of the beginning of the modern era. Could be avoided the destructive war, between Spain and Netherlands? The author made a difference between the war and the Revolution of Netherlands, because the revolution had an end in 1609, after the proclamation of the United Provinces Republic, the Westphalia treaties being an act of political recognition for the new state. This conflict was one of the last intentions of the Catholic Reign of Spain to resist in front of the Reform, because in the same time was started disastrous war with England.

The main conclusion is that of an impossible peacefully reconciliation between Catholic Spain and the new state of Netherlands because of the totally different political and economical thinking.

Cuvinte cheie: *război, revoluție, Țările de Jos, Spania, reconciliere*

Key words: *war, revolution, Netherlands, Spain, reconciliation*

**DINASTIE DOMNEASCĂ SAU FAMILIE BOIEREASCĂ
– OPTIUNEA LUI MATEI BASARAB PENTRU LOCUL
ÎNMORMÂNTĂRII SALE**

Liviu Marius Ilie

**PRINCELY DYNASTY OR NOBLE FAMILY
– MATEI BASARAB'S CHOICE FOR THE PLACE OF HIS BURIAL**

Abstract

In the 17th century, several descendents of Craiovescu family aroused to the throne of Wallachia, among them, an important personality being Matei Basarab. Although he constructed his political legitimacy by presenting himself as Neagoe Basarab's heir, Matei did not choose to be buried in Curtea de Argeș, near Neagoe, or in Comana, near Radu Șerban – another prince descending from Craiovescu family – but in the monastery Arnota, near his father, the boyar Danciu Brâncoveanu. Therefore, he was interested in demonstrating that, after his death, his noble origins were more important than a princely dynasty.

Cuvinte cheie: *dinastie, moarte, domn, Matei Basarab, mănăstire*

Key words: *dynasty, death, prince, Matei Basarab, monastery*

**TRADIȚIE ȘI INOVAȚIE ÎN DEMERSUL POLITIC
AL LUI TUDOR VLADIMIRESCU (II)**

Cristian Ploscaru

**TRADITION AND INNOVATION IN THE TUDOR VLADIMIRESCU
POLITICAL APPROACH**

Abstract

For contemporary as for historians, Tudor Vladimirescu proved a historic personality hardly covered in patterns, but also had to explain a particular course of Romanian history, to open a “threshold age” and structural changes in Romanian society. Political thought in the Romanian principalities in the Revolution of 1821 was driven by practical goals, think in terms of power, in a society assume that legitimate hierarchical organization and was distinguished by its own privileges. Moreover, in 1821, power was pivot element around which the facts have become an end, one way, at least to a point, one in which, once lost power, former combatants began to exculpate, to justify and claim a certain political order of the court that they were superior (Russia, Turkey, Austria).

Cuvinte cheie: *tradiție, inovație, discurs, cultură politică, politică boierească*

Key words: *tradition, innovation, discourse, political culture, noble policy*

STĂPÂNII MOȘIEI PREAJBA DIN JUDEȚUL DOLJ

Dinică Ciobotea, Aurelia Florescu

**LES PROPRIETAIRES DE DOMAINES PREAJBA
DE DISTRICT DOLJ**

Résumé

Les auteurs, basés sur des documents inédits, reconstituent l'histoire de la propriété des terres dans le village Preajba près de la ville de Craiova où les boyards Vâlcănescu, Otetelișeanu, Coșoveanum Jianu, Glogoveanu et Prejbeanu ont maîtrisé.

Cuvinte cheie: *moșia Preajba, genealogie, boieri, document*

Mots-clefs: *le domaine Preajba, boyards, généalogie, documents*

**ASPECTE PRIVIND COMUNITATEA EVREILOR
DIN ȚARA ROMÂNEASCĂ ÎN PERIOADA REGULAMENTARĂ**

Daniela Predescu Rădescu

**COMMUNITY ISSUES DURING ROMANIAN JEWS
OF REGULATORY GOVERNMENT**

Abstract

During the Regular Government the jews from Romanian land were divided in two communities, Sephardic and eschenazy considered foreigners and had no right to naturalization. Autonomy they enjoyed the aspects of community life, economic and religious. Community members were subjected to a form of indirect taxation (Gabel), not individual, which can cause unsafe situations financially. As a result of mutations occurring throughout the nineteenth century, and especially regulatory legislation, community solidarity has been weakened, which, while not gone, could not meet the old role.

Cuvinte cheie: *evrei sefarzi, evrei eschenazy, gabelă, evrei pământeni, sudiți*

Key words: *Sephardic, Eschenazy, Gabela (indirect taxation), earthly jews, suditi*

**CADRUL NORMATIV PRIVIND MODUL DE ORGANIZARE
ȘI FUNCȚIONARE A ȘCOLILOR SECUNDARE
ÎN BUCOVINA HABSBURGICĂ**

Ligia-Maria Fodor

**LEGAL FRAMEWORK REGARDING THE WAY OF ORGANIZATION
AND OPERATION OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS
IN HABSBURG BUKOVINA**

Abstract

The study *Legal framework regarding the way of organization and operation of the secondary schools in Habsburg Bukovina* analyzes the normative act that regulated the way of organization and operation of secondary schools: gymnasium, real gymnasium, real school and the girls high school in Bucovina during 1849-1918. There were represented the aim, characteristics and curricula for each type of secondary school. Reformation of the secondary school system within the Austrian Empire, made from the second half of the XIXth century, as result of the state involvement by establishing some school policies, contributed to the development of the school network and improvement of the school-educational process.

Cuvinte cheie: *Bucovina, gimnaziu, gimnaziu real, școală reală, liceu de fete*

Key words: *Bucovina, gymnasium, real gymnasium, real school, girls high school*

**L'ÉVOLUTION DES RELATIONS FRANCO-ROUMAINES
AU DEBUT DU REGNE DU CHARLES I^{er} (1866-1871)**

Mihaela Damean, Sorin Liviu Damean

**EVOLUȚIA RELAȚIILOR ROMÂNNO-FRANCEZE
LA ÎNCEPUTUL DOMNIEI LUI CAROL I (1866-1871)**

Rezumat

Cercurile politico-diplomatice franceze au avut o contribuție esențială nu numai în crearea unui climat favorabil unirii Principatelor Române, ci și în ceea ce privește alegerea în 1866 a Principelui de origine prusiană, Carol de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, ca Domnitor al României, și recunoașterea sa de către Puterile garante. În pofida acestui fapt, relațiile româno-franceze vor evolua spre o tot mai pronunțată răceală, Împăratul Napoleon al III-lea manifestându-și suspiciunea că România, datorită originii Domnitorului, intrase în sfera de influență și interese ale Prusiei. În condițiile agravării situației pe plan internațional și a diferendelor franco-prusiene existente, diplomația de la Paris se arăta tot mai puțin preocupată de situația României. În perioada menționată, deși Franța se bucura în continuare de simpatia opiniei publice din România, la nivelul cercurilor guvernante de la București și ca urmare a acestui dezinteres, se va face simțită într-adevăr o reorientare, în planul politicii externe, spre Prusia, atât datorită legăturilor dinastice, cât și ca urmare a faptului că această putere se afla într-o continuă ascensiune pe continentul european, dobândind chiar supremația în 1871, odată cu constituirea Imperiului german.

**L'ÉVOLUTION DES RELATIONS FRANCO-ROUMAINES
AU DEBUT DU REGNE DU CHARLES I^{er} (1866-1871)**

Résumé

Les cercles politiques et diplomatiques françaises ont eu une contribution essentielle, non seulement dans la création d'un climat favorable à l'union des Principautés Roumaines, mais aussi en ce qui concerne l'élection en 1866 du Prince d'origine Prusse Charles de Hohenzollern Sigmaringen comme Prince régnant de la Roumanie et la reconnaissance de celui-ci par les puissances garantes. En dépit de ce fait, les relations roumaino-françaises évolueront vers un refroidissement plus accentué, l'Empereur Napoléon le III-ème en manifestant le soupçon que la Roumanie, par l'origine du Prince régnant était entrée à la sphère d'influence et d'intérêts de la Prusse. Au contexte de l'aggravation de la situation internationale et des différences franco-prussiennes existants, la diplomatie de Paris se montrait de moins préoccupée de la situation de la Roumanie. En cette période-ci, bien que la France jouisse de suite de la sympathie de l'opinion publique de la Roumanie, au niveau des gouvernants de Bucarest et par conséquence de cette indifférence il apparaît une orientation nouvelle,

au plan de la politiques extérieures, vers la Prusse, à cause des relations dynastiques, mais aussi parce que ce puissance se trouvait dans une ascension continue sur le continent européen, obtenant la suprématie en 1871, avec l'organisation de l'Empire allemand.

Cuvinte cheie: *relații internaționale, România, Franța, Carol I, Napoleon al III-lea*

Mots-clefs: *relations internationales, La Roumanie, La France, Charles I^{er}, Napoléon III^{ème}*

**ITALIA ȘI RECUNOAȘTEREA INDEPENDENȚEI
DE STAT A ROMÂNIEI (1879-1880)**

Laura Oncescu

**ITALY AND THE RECOGNITION OF THE INDEPENDENCE
OF STATE OF ROMANIA (1879-1880)**

Abstract

Italy made clear diplomatic efforts to recognize the Independence of the Romanian state, before the other Great Powers, without conditioning it to the solving of the Stroussberg affair and of the Jewish Question, which led to the disapproval of Europe and even threats of diplomatic sanctions. Recognizing the independence of Romania on 6 December 1879 and naming Count Torielli minister plenipotentiary at Bucharest, Italy gave evidence to the preservation of good relations with our country. These two states intended to develop relations especially in economic terms.

Cuvinte cheie: *Italia, România, independența, recunoaștere, Congresul de la Berlin*

Key words: *Italy, Romania, independence, recognition, the Congress of Berlin*

**THE AIGUES MORTES INCIDENT (1893) AND ITS REPERCUSSIONS
ON THE FRANCO-ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS**

Ionuț Șerban

**INCIDENTUL DE LA AIGUES MORTES (1893) ȘI REPERCUSIUNILE SALE
ASUPRA RELAȚIILOR DIPLOMATICE FRANCO-ITALIENE**

Rezumat

Sfârșitul secolului al XIX-lea a dus la o rivalitate politică între Franța și Italia în urma incidentelor din Tunisia (1881) și prin aderarea Italiei la tratatul germano-austro-ungar, formând Tripla Alianță în 1882. Ca urmare a acestor tensiuni politice între cele două state, un val de manifestări xenofobe s-a manifestat în sudul Franței, unde localnicii s-au revoltat împotriva muncitorilor italieni care lucrau în minele de sare din Aigues Mortes. Incidentul a avut urmări din cele mai grave, soldându-se cu 9 morți și 50 de grav răniți. Calmul, seriozitatea și prudența de care au dat dovadă guvernele francez și italian au făcut ca acest incident să rămână unul rezolvabil la nivel guvernamental între cele două state.

**THE AIGUES MORTES INCIDENT (1893) AND ITS REPERCUSSIONS
ON THE FRANCO-ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS**

Abstract

At the end of the nineteenth-century a political rivalry started between France and Italy do to the Tunis incidents in 1881 and because Italy joined the German-Austro-Hungarian treaty, giving birth to the Triple Alliance in 1882. These political tensions started a wave of xenophobic manifestations in the Southern France where local workers started a riot against the Italian workers that worked in the salt mines from Aigues Mortes. The incident had very bad follow-ups, resulting 9 dead Italians and at least 50 severely injured. At the end, the two governments showed prudence and succeeded in resolving the incident without degenerating further in the international relations.

Cuvinte cheie: *Relații internaționale, diplomație, Aigues Mortes, Italia, Franța*
Key words: *international relations, diplomacy, Aigues Mortes, Italy, France*

**APLICAREA LEGILOR LUI SPIRU HARET ÎN MEDIUL RURAL
DOLJEAN, LA SFÂRȘITUL SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA
– ÎNCEPUTUL SECOLULUI AL XX-LEA**

Georgeta Ghionea, Narcisa Maria Mitu

**THE ENFORCEMENT OF SPIRU HARET'S LEGISLATURE
IN DOLJ COUNTY, AT THE END OF THE XIXth CENTURY
AND THE BEGINNING OF THE XXth**

Abstract

The network of commercial banks set up at the end of the XIX century and the beginning of the XXth, with the support of Romanian National Bank couldn't ensure all the needs for capital solicited by the large masses of peasants, by the small craftsmen and office workers, these still depending on the the money lenders. To decrease the negative effects of usury, was unleash a truly campaign regarding the creation of cooperations of loan and economy.

On the ground of Spiru Haret's law which facilitated the development of urban cooperation, in Dolj county were functioning 122 cooperative societies of loan and economy. These were considered commercial societies and were founded by the small farmers, craftsmen, priests or office workers. The loans granted by these popular banks were: used for the endowment of the farms, for reconstruction of the dwelling destroyed by fire, to continue their studies etc. Regarding the granted loans, there were on short period, for almost one year, and in exceptionally cases on middle term, 4 or 5 years.

Cuvinte cheie: *județul Dolj, reforme, bănci populare, școli*

Key words: *Dolj county, reforms, popular banks, schools*

**CONFERINȚE ALE ANTANTEI ÎN PRIMUL RĂZBOI MONDIAL.
CHESTIUNEA BALCANICĂ ȘI CEA ROMÂNEASCĂ**

Hadrian Gorun

**ENTENTE'S CONFERENCES DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR.
BALKAN AND ROMANIAN PROBLEMS**

Abstract

The subject of the Entente's conferences during World War I represents a significant matter for a good understanding of the diplomatic and military relations between the Allies and particularly between Romanian Kingdom and the Entente. The matter concerning the keeping or the withdrawal of the army from Salonic represented the topic of great debates. The Entente's conferences of the World War I had as purpose the material and the logistic aid of the Romanian and Balkan fronts.

Because of the Russia's cease of the belligerence that worsened Romania's situation, the Entente's conference held in Paris, in December 1917 attempted to find suitable solutions for the achievement of the supply of Romanian army.

The fruits of the Allies' conferences on the topics concerning Romania and Balkan front were contradictories. There were a few successes, but the failures were even greater.

Cuvinte cheie: *Antanta, România, conferințe, Primul Război mondial, negocieri*

Key words: *Entente, Romania, conferences, World War I, negotiations*

**PATRIARHUL MIRON CRISTEA – INIȚIATOR AL PROIECTULUI
CATEDRALEI MÂNTUIRII NEAMULUI**

Lucian Dindirică

**PATRIARCH MIRON CRISTEA – PROMOTOR OF THE CHURCH
OF THE SALVATION OF THE NATION'S PROJECT**

Abstract

The political and administrative changes in the second half of the nineteenth century led to the necessity for structural changes in Romania, among them being also found the construction of a cathedral church to meet the new realities. The project for building a cathedral church was assumed by King Carol I. The fundraising, after being stopped during the First World War, were resumed immediately after 1918, the project being brought into question by the newly elected Metropolitan Miron Cristea as Primate of Romania.

Cuvinte cheie: *Catedrala Mântuirii Neamului, Miron Cristea, Carol I, Ferdinand, Sfântul Sinod al Bisericii Ortodoxe Române*

Key words: *the Church of the Salvation of the Nation, Miron Cristea, Carol I, Ferdinand, the Holy Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church*

**NOI DOCUMENTE DIPLOMATICE
PRIVIND RELAȚIILE ROMÂNNO-FRANCEZE (1924-1925)**

Marusia Cîrstea

**NEW DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS
REGARDING ROMANIAN-FRENCH RELATIONS (1924-1925)**

Abstract

The following article refers to the Romanian-French negotiations concerning the conclusion of a treaty of friendship between the two countries in such a manner – as N. Titulescu emphasized – “France must help us, and we must help France”. In this regard, we reveal several original documents – issued by Constantin Diamandy – concerning negotiations in the years 1924-1925.

Cuvinte cheie: *Constantin Diamandy, Aristide Briand, Edouard Herriot, București, Paris*

Key words: *Constantin Diamandy, Aristide Briand, Edouard Herriot, Bucharest, Paris*

**ELITELE ÎN SPAȚIUL EST-CENTRAL EUROPEAN
ÎN PERIOADA INTERBELICĂ. ELEFThERIOS VENIZELOS
ȘI MUSTAFA KEMAL – DOI OAMENI POLITICI ATIPICI
– DOI DESCHIZĂTORI DE DRUMURI**

Ionuț Cojocaru, Teodora Stănescu-Stanciu

**ELITES IN EAST-CENTRAL EUROPEAN SPACE
DURING THE INTERWAR PERIOD. ELEFThERIOS VENIZELOS
AND MUSTAFA KEMAL – TWO ATYPICAL POLITICIANS
– TWO PIONEER**

Abstract

Analysis of political elites for Eastern Central Europe can offer different perspectives, and possible models of behavior or results. Theoretical perspectives are backed by concrete analysis of two cases – Eleftherios Venizelos and Kemal Atatürk, whose political evolution can be considered as a kind of mirror image, often contradictory.

Cuvinte cheie: *elite politice, Grecia modernă, Turcia modernă, Eleftherios Venizelos, Kemal Atatürk*

Key words: *political elite, modern Greece, modern Turkey, Eleftherios Venizelos, Kemal Atatürk*

**ORGANIZAREA ADMINISTRATIVĂ A ROMÂNIEI
ÎN ACCEPȚIUNEA LEGII PENTRU ORGANIZAREA
ADMINISTRAȚIUNII LOCALE DIN ANUL 1929**

Florin Ionuț Stancu

**L'ORGANISATION ADMINISTRATIVE DE LA ROUMANIE SELON
LA LOI POUR L'ORGANISATION DE L'ADMINISTRATION LOCALE DE 1929
*Résumé***

Sous l'empire de la Constitution de 1923, mais sous un nouveau régime politique, dont les visions de la vie administrative du pays étaient essentiellement différentes, la Roumanie connaît un modèle nouveau d'organisation administrative de son territoire grâce à *la loi pour l'organisation de l'administration locale du 3 août 1929*.

D'une part, une nouvelle loi d'organisation administrative et territoriale s'imposait, impérieuse, dictée par les problèmes internes que soulevait l'application de *la loi d'unification administrative de 1925* sur tout le territoire de la Roumanie. D'autre part, il faut rappeler l'incidence des réformes de certains pays européens et des modèles de politique régionale qu'ils offraient sur la réorganisation administrative de la Roumanie. Parmi les avantages de cette loi, il faut mentionner la réelle décentralisation qu'on a réalisée en s'appuyant sur les systèmes administratifs mis en place jusqu'en 1918 en Transylvanie, en Bucovine et en Basarabie

Cuvinte cheie: *autonomie locală, descentralizare, directorate ministeriale locale, organizare, tutela administrativă*

Mots-clefs: *autonomie locale, décentralisation, directorats ministériels locaux, organisation, tutelle administrative*

**DIN ISTORIA RELAȚIILOR ROMÂNNO-SOVIETICE
(ANUL 1940)**

Cristian Sandache

**DE L'HISTOIRE DES RELATIONS ROUMAINES-SOVIETIQUE'S
(L'ANNÉE 1940)**

Résumé

Pendant la seconde guerre mondiale les préoccupations diplomatiques de la Roumanie se concentrèrent sur la Bessarabie.

En mars 1940, l'Union Soviétique notifia qu'il avait un contentieux territorial avec la Roumanie.

L'effondrement de la France, le principal garant de l'intégrité territoriale de la Roumanie, constitua ce moment favorable, et Moscou fit connaître ses revendications territoriales vis-à-vis de la Roumanie. Le 26 juin 1940, Moscou adressa à la Roumanie un premier ultimatum qui indiquait les prétentions sur la Bessarabie et le Nord de la Bukovine.

Après le 26 juin 1940, toute la politique de la Roumanie a été liée à la perte de la Bessarabie, du Nord de la Bukovine et de la région de Hertza.

Cuvinte cheie: *România, Uniunea Sovietică, Basarabia, Bucovina, diplomație, război*

Mots-clefs: *Roumanie, l'Union Soviétique, Bessarabie, Bukovine, diplomatie, guerre*

**ETHNIC SEGREGATION OR XENOPHOBIA?
CASE OF UNION OF PATRIOTS IN BIHOR COUNTY**

Gabriel Moisa

**SEGREGARE ETNICĂ SAU XENOFOBIE?
STUDIU DE CAZ – UNIUNEA PATRIOȚILOR DIN BIHOR**

Rezumat

Atitudinea politică avută de organizația bihoreană a Uniunii Patrioților în primii ani după cel de-al doilea război mondial a fost una care a părut a fi xenofobă. Totuși, nu poate fi vorba despre așa ceva întrucât întreaga situație a fost generată nu de vreo atitudine xenofobă a liderilor politici locali, români sau maghiari, ai Uniunii Patrioților – organizația din Bihor. Această încercare reușită de a segrega formațiunea pe criterii etnice s-a înscris în efortul aproape general al minorității maghiare din Transilvania cedată Ungariei în urma Dictatului de la Viena. Pentru aceasta nu a ezitat să se separe de români constituindu-și propriile structuri politice care să militeze în acest sens. Cea mai importantă dintre acestea a fost Uniunea Populară Maghiară.

**ETHNIC SEGREGATION OR XENOPHOBIA?
CASE OF UNION OF PATRIOTS IN BIHOR COUNTY**

Abstract

The political attitude taken by the Bihor County's organization of the Patriots' Union in the first years after the World War II was one that seemed to be xenophobic. However, no one could talk about such thing because the whole situation was caused not by any xenophobic attitude of the local political leaders, Romanians or Hungarians, of the Union of the Patriots – organization of Bihor County. This successful attempt to segregate ethnic formation had joined the effort almost general of the Hungarian minority in Transylvania ceded to Hungary after the Vienna Award. For this, it did not hesitate to separate from the Romanians constituting its own political structures to campaign in this regard. The Hungarian Popular Union was the most important of them.

Cuvinte cheie: *Uniunea Patrioților, Bihor, Transilvania, organizație xenofobă, comunism*

Key words: *the Patriots' Union, Bihor County, Transylvania, Xenophobic Organization, communism*

DREPTUL LA MUNCĂ ÎN COMUNISMUL ROMÂNESC

Roxana Radu, Cezar Avram

THE RIGHT TO WORK IN ROMANIAN COMMUNISM

Abstract

Work was declared the basic factor of economic life in the communist regime and was, at the same time, an obligation of every citizen. The right to work not offered the choice between working and not working, but the obligation to work – in other words, a mandatory right to work. In Romanian communism, forced labor was imposed in three ways: by laws providing compulsory recruitment and work distribution, compulsory non-professional labor and correctional work. Forced labor practically engaged the entire population from country's hawks to pupils, students and employees of all categories.

Cuvinte cheie: *comunism, lege, obligație, drept, muncă*

Key words: *communism, law, obligation, right, work*

**CERCURILE OFICIALE ȘI MASS-MEDIA STRĂINE
DESPRE REVOLUȚIA ROMÂNĂ DIN DECEMBRIE 1989**

Alexandru Oșca

**OPINIONS OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND FOREIGN MASS MEDIA
ABOUT THE ROMANIAN REVOLUTION OF DECEMBER 1989**

Abstract

The foreign public opinion was very interested about the situation from Romania, at the end of 1989. The news concerning the facts of Timisoara (16th-22nd of December) and Bucarest (21st- 7th of December) have been received as *breaking-news* in the Western Europe and USSR, modifying the working schedule of the important international organizations as NATO and CEE and those of some important summits between European powers. Then Roland Dumas launched his thesis of the legitimacy of the forced intervention (including the breaking of a sacred principle of the contemporary international relations: non intervention in the internal policy of a country) against a regime which breaks down the human rights in its own country.

The international community did not rush to recognize the new power from Bucharest; France was from the earliest which recognized the Council of NSF (National Salvation Front), but the United States pronounced their position only after the announcement of a new government, and USSR limited to communicate that the NSF recognition was implicit without making a formally announcement.

Cuvinte cheie: *drepturile omului, represiune, reuniuni internaționale, declarații oficiale, intervenția în treburile interne ale unui stat*

Key words: *human rights, repression, international summits, official declarations, interventions in the internal affairs of a state*

MISCELLANEA

**CRITICA TEXTUALĂ A NOULUI TESTAMENT
ȘI IMPORTANȚA SA PENTRU DEZVOLTAREA STUDIILOR
BIBLICE ȘI ISTORICE**

Mihai Ciurea

**TEXTUAL CRITICISM OF THE NEW TESTAMENT
AND ITS IMPORTANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BIBLICAL
AND HISTORICAL STUDIES**

Abstract

The textual criticism of the New Testament is based on the so-called ‘standard text’ of the critical editions, including the most important witnesses. In spite the fact that the text of the New Testament contains more variants than that of any other body of ancient literature, we don’t have today a document of the original manuscripts. Therefore, the main task of the textual critic is to choose that reading which is most likely to be the autograph or most primitive form. The textual scholar, who is working from within the Christian tradition, must be, in a certain sense, not only a textual critic but a church historian, a historian of Christian thought and a theologian as well. His attitude toward the Scripture is also determined by the time, place and religious community from which the document derives. The textual criticism is an art as well as a science and demands that each set of variants be evaluated in the light of the fullest consideration of both external evidence and internal probabilities, in order to establish the age, the type and the theological importance of it.

Cuvinte cheie: *criticism textual, variantă, autograf, arhetip, familie textuală*

Key words: *textual criticism, variant, autograph, archetype, textual family*

**EDUCAȚIA ȘI ÎNVĂȚĂMÂNTUL ÎN TIMPUL DOMNIILOR
FANARIOTE. ACADEMIILE DOMNEȘTI DIN BUCUREȘTI ȘI IAȘI**

Alexandrina Mihaela Popescu, Florentina Mogonea

**EDUCATION DURING PHANARIOT REIGN.
ROYAL ACADEMY IN BUCHAREST AND IASSY**

Abstract

The presence of the Romanian school Phanariot rule of a specific printed separately, which makes the eighteenth century a distinct period in the history of Romanian education. Even if time does not compensate for declines Phanariot are some positive aspects in the social order by dismantling the peasant master dependency by establishing schools and hospitals, development of statutes in November, the first flat major manufactures.

Royal academies of Iasi and Bucharest were the real source of culture, both for the Romanian countries and for the whole part of Southeast Europe, especially the Greek population.

Cuvinte cheie: *epoca fanariotă, epoca luminilor, academiile domnești, învățământ, cronicari*

Key words: *Phanariot, Enlightenment, royal academies, education, chroniclers*

**STATUTUL FEMEII ROMÂNE ȘI LUPTA EI PENTRU EMANCIPARE
ÎNAINTE DE 1918**

Ligia Dănilă

**STATUS OF ROMANIAN WOMAN AND HER STRUGGLE
FOR EMANCIPATION BEFORE 1918**

Abstract

Under the influence of Western lifestyles, the woman moves from the strictly domestic universe into social world and plays a key role in life. She had a status which cannot be separated from the family group of origin. It carries with it a part of the fathers heritage. This extraordinary role was what prevented social exclusion because of sex. A special attention is paid to female education. Education and instruction of landowners' daughters was made by private teachers. Establishment of the first professional schools will facilitate the development of those girls without fortune, so they could cut themselves a path in life and a career.

Cuvinte cheie: *avere, educație, școală, meserie*

Key words: *wealth, education, school, job*

**BĂNCI ROMÂNEȘTI ÎN COMITATUL SOLNOC-DĂBÂCA
LA ÎNCEPUTUL SECOLULUI AL XX-LEA**

Radu Gavrilă

**ROMANIAN BANKS IN SOLNOC-DĂBÂCA COUNTY
AT THE START OF THE 20th CENTURY**

Abstract

Within the economic system of the Romanian Lands, Transylvania and Banat banks should be given a place of honor. Tours of credit was “Buna” in Feleacul sășesc (Feleacul Saxon). Credit institutions “Rîureana” in Copalnic-Mănăștur and “Țibleșana” in Căianu Mic (Small Caianu) (then Beclean, Reteag, Dej) were active on the economy market of Solnoc-Dăbâca County. But the oldest and most influential was “Someșana” in Dej, led for over three decades by Dr. Teodor Mihali, a leading figure in the political, economic and social life in the county. Relevant data, and in part novel, about these banks will show their role in the development of the Solnoc-Dăbâca County.

Cuvinte cheie: *național, împrumuturi, dividend, depuneri, economie*

Key words: *national, loans, dividends, deposits, savings*

**DE LA EDINBURGH 1910 LA EDINBURGH 2010
LUCRĂRILE COMISIEI A IV-A**

Adrian Boldișor

**FROM EDINBURGH 1910 TO EDINBURGH 2010
THE WORKS OF COMMISSION IV**

Abstract

In 1910, delegates from all over the World met together for ten days in Edinburgh, for the First World Missionary Conference. For many people, these conferences marked the first step of the end of the colonial missionary era. The importance of Edinburgh 1910 must be seen in the following the conference. On the 6th of August 2010, the Committee in charge with organizing the meeting, celebrated a century from the first missionary Conference in Edinburgh and presented the conclusions of these meetings in which it was stressed the necessity of a good understanding between the Christians and the people belonging to other confessions. In the same time, it was pinpointed the opportunity of spreading the message of Jesus in the entire world, focusing on love commandment as we can see from the pages of the Holly Book.

Cuvinte cheie: *Edinburgh 1910, John. R. Mott, Comisia a IV-a, religiile ne-creștine, Edinburgh 2010*

Key words: *Edinburgh 1910, John. R. Mott, Commission IV, Non-Christian Religions, Edinburgh 2010*

**MEMORIE ȘI CINSTIRE: READUCEREA
CAPULUI LUI MIHAI VITEAZUL LA TÂRGOVIȘTE (1920)
ÎN ISTORIOGRAFIA ROMÂNEASCĂ**

Julian Oncescu

**MEMORY AND HONOURING: THE RETURNING
OF MICHAEL THE BRAVE'S HEAD IN TARGOVISTE (1920)
IN THE ROMANIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY**

Abstract

After the murder of Michael the Brave, at 9/19 August 1601, on the plain of Turda, his head was brought to the monastery Dealu near Targoviste. During World War I to avoid falling into the hands of the German occupation, at 15/28 oct. 1916, the skull was moved from Dealu Monastery to Iasi where it remained until 8/21 August 1917. From this date until 19 March/1 April 1918 the holy relic was moved to the city Kerson in Russia, from there it returned to Iasi at 3/16 April the same year, remaining there until 23 August/September 5, 1920. Several days later, on 26 August 1920, the voivode skull would definitely return to monastery Dealu where is located today. Bringing back the head of Michael the Brave in Targoviste and from there to Dealu monastery, in 1920, and honoring the memory of the one who performed the first union of the Romanian has been also a concern of Romanian historiography in recent period. Our study aims only to recall and report some of these contributions.

Cuvinte cheie: *Mihai Viteazul, relicvă, Mănăstirea Dealu, Târgoviște, istoriografia românească, memorie*

Key words: *Michael the Brave, relic, Dealu Monastery, Targoviste, Romanian historiography, memory*

**HIDRAULICA PUTERII. INTELECTUALITATEA ROMÂNESCĂ
ȘI DIALECTICA PARTIDULUI (1944-1946)**

Silviu-Gabriel Lohon

**THE HYDRAULICS OF POWER. THE ROMANIAN INTELLECTUALS
AND THE PARTY DIALECTICS (1944-1946)**

Abstract

It is true that, all over the planet, the communism created a model, a powerful attraction, more or less: it became an false alternative between two kinds of society. Nowadays, we are able to say that the communist ideology favoured the stressing of the *voluntary slavery*. Romania joined “successfully” this circuit, hardly, visible contrasting the already existing political and cultural society. Moreover, an ethnopsychological analysis would also be necessary, but this will be the object of another research.

Cuvinte cheie: *comunism românesc, dialectică, realism socialist, istorie intelectuală*

Key words: *Romanian communism, dialectics, socialist realism, intellectual history*

**DESCENTRALIZAREA – CA FENOMEN ADMINISTRATIV
EUROPEAN – STUDIU DE CAZ: FRANȚA**

Alin-Sorin Mitrică

**THE DECENTRALIZATION – AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE
AND EUROPEAN PHENOMENON – CASE STUDY: FRANCE**

Abstract

The decentralization is a complex administrative process which targets the transmission of the decisional attributions to the formal levels which are nearest the citizens. The local government with a high degree of autonomy can be done only if a real decentralization is done. The European Union had created the premises for the manifestation of this process, causing also the normative frame for the implementation. Obviously, there are several visions which concern the decentralization process, each one of them being connected with the structure of the respective state, with the form of the government, with the administrative tradition or with the development objectives of the society. France can be considered a model of good practice for the domain and that is the reason why the presentation of the system implemented in France is a real source of information for the states with a recent experience.

Cuvinte cheie: *descentralizare, subsidiaritate, guvernare locală, autonomie decizională*

Key words: *decentralization, subsidiarity, local government, decisional autonomy*