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#### DESA – UN SIT ARHEOLOGIC MAI PUȚIN CUNOSCUT

Petre Gherghe

### DESA – AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECENTLY REVEALED Abstract

The article points out the new discoveries made during the excavations between the years 2001-2004 in "Catravita" and "La Ruptura" points, to reveal mainly the evolution of Roman-Byzantne settlement, strongly attested by archeological evidence (fortifications, pottery, sealed bricks etc.).

#### CONSIDERAȚII PRIVIND CULTUL ȘI MAGISTRATURA DE EPONIM ÎN CETĂȚILE IONIENE DE PE COASTA DE VEST A MĂRII NEGRE

Lucian Amon, Florian Olteanu

Autorii și-au propus să prezinte cele mai importante atestări epigrafice ale existenței magistraturii de eponym, precum și ale cultului divinității eponime în coloniile ioniene de pe Coasta de Vest a Mării Negre, așa cum apar în culegerile de inscripții publicate în țară și străinătate.

# CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE CULTE AND THE MAGISTRACY OF EPONYMUS IN THE IONIAN CITIES ON THE WESTERN COAST OF THE BLACK SEA

Abstract

The authors proposed to present the main epigraphic proves of the existence of the magistracy of eponymous, and also of the cult of the eponym deity in the Ionian colonies on the Western Coast of the Black Sea, as they appear in the Romanian and foreign epigraphic collections.

#### ORIGINEA SOCIALĂ A SCRIITORILOR LATINI

Mădălina Strechie

### THE SOCIAL ORIGIN OF THE LATIN WRITTERS Abstract

The subject of this article is the social origin of the Latin writers. The author describes the origins of Livius Andronicus, Cneus Naevius, Fabius Pictor, Cincinatus Alimentus, Plautus, Ennius, Cato Censor, Terentius, Cicero, Sallustius, Dio Cassius, Cornelius Nepos, Marcus Terrentius Varo etc. the conclusion of the article is that the Latin writers came from all social classes in Rome.

## CONTROVERSE ISTORIOGRAFICE PRIVIND OPȚIUNILE STRATEGICE ÎN BĂTĂLIA DE LA CRECY (1346)

Constanțiu Dinulescu

# HISTORIOGRAPHICAL CONTROVERSIES CONCERNING THE STRATEGIC OPTIONS IN THE BATTLE OF CRECY (1346) Abstract

The author presents the historiographical debates over the strategic options in the battle of Crecy between English and French troops during the War of a Hundred Years (1337-1453). The strategy of the "cavalcade" used at Crecy will be the model of all the English military campaigns of the XIV<sup>th</sup> century, being successfully applied.

### LUMEA ÎN A DOUA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI AL XV-LEA ȘI MOLDOVA LUI ȘTEFAN CEL MARE

Eugen Denize

# THE WORLD IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XV-TH CENTURY AND MOLDAVIA DURING THE REIGN OF STEFAN THE GREAT Abstract

The article proposed to make a comparative analysis between the political evolutions in the world of the XV<sup>th</sup> century and Moldavia ruled by the voivode Stefan the Great (1457-1504). During his reign of 47 years, he realized o powerful state, with a solid defense structure which enabled Moldavia to have its own choice in the foreign policy in front of great powers as Hungary, Poland and Ottoman Empire, to be connected at all the important transformation in Europe, and to preserve is internal autonomy after the death of the great ruler.

### PORTRETUL LUI ȘTEFAN CEL MARE DUPĂ IZVOARE

Doru Neagu

### THE PORTRAIT OF STEFAN THE GREAT ACCORDING TO SOURCES Abstract

The author makes a list of main literary and historical sources which presented the character and the personality of the great ruler Stefan the Great (1457-1504) starting from the authors of chronicles: Grigore Ureche, Ion Neculce, Miron Costin until the decision of The Holly Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church from 1992 which decided to put the great ruler in the family of the saints, for his faith and work to defend the Christianity.

#### ŞTEFAN CEL MARE ŞI SFÂNT ÎN MEMORIA TIMPULUI

Iolanda Ţighiliu

### STEFAN THE GREAT IN THE MEMORY TIME Abstract

The article offers a presentation of the ways to remember the actions and the personalities of Romanian medieval and modern rulers. The most beloved, respected and popular ruler is Stefan the Great (starting from 1992, Saint Stefan the Great by the decision of the Holly Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church). The conclusion of the article is that Stefan the Great remains the most popular ruler, the only prince regnant who could equalize his popularity being Alexandru Ioan Cuza (1859-1866). The author considers that the two rulers had taken similarly measures to consolidate the middle class of the population. Their memory is preserved especially in legends and popular songs.

### MĂNĂSTIREA PUTNA - CTITORIE ȘI NECROPOLĂ DOMNEASCĂ

Dragoş Şesan

### THE PUTNA MONASTERY – RULER'S WORK AND NECROPOLIS Abstract

The author presents the history of the Monastery of Putna, built by Stefan the Great, where the great ruler found his eternal rest. The article insists over the evolution of this holly monastery during its entire history (reparations, donations etc.).

### ŞTEFAN CEL MARE ŞI SFÂNT ŞI MĂNĂSTIREA NEAMŢ

Emilian Nica

## THE SAINT STEFAN THE GREAT AND THE MONASTERY OF NEAMŢ Abstract

The Monastery of Neamt is the oldest monastery of Moldavia. During its entire history this holly church represented the place of great scientific, spiritual and cultural achievements. The greatest flourishing period is the reign of 47 years of Stefan the Great.

### ILUMINISMUL EUROPEAN ȘI INFLUENȚA SA ASUPRA PROCESULUI DE EMANCIPARE A EVREILOR

Ionuţ Şerban, Adi Horaţiu Schwarz

# THE EUROPEAN ILLUMINIST MOVEMENT AND ITS INFLUENCE OVER THE JEWS' EMANCIPATION PROCESS Abstract

The illuminist movement tried to solve all the conflicts resulted by the failure of rationalist vision during the all history of Europe. The authors present the illuminist attitude concerning the emancipation of the Jews in the Western Europe between denial and acceptance.

#### EVENIMENTELE DE LA 1821 ÎN RELATĂRILE LUI F.G. LAURENCON

Dinică Ciobotea, Ileana Cioarec

### THE 1821 EVENTS IN THE INFORMATIONS OF F.G. LAURENÇON Abstract

F.G. Laurençon, the author of the work *Nouvelles observations sur la Valachie...* presents the facts concerning the main actions of the revolution of 1821, especially the relations between Tudor Vladimirescu and Alexandru Ipsilanty. As a general conclusions the authors consider that the work of F.G. Laurençon represents one of the most objective works about the revolution of 1821 in Walachia, which offers a lot of interpretative possibilities, in a superior measure in comparison with another works which treat the same subject.

## ION BĂLĂCEANU, MINISTRU AL AFACERILOR STRĂINE (30 ianuarie/11 februarie – 3/15 aprilie 1876)

Viorica Ciurea

## ION BALACEANU, MINISTRZ OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (30 JANUARY / 11 FEBRUARY – 3 / 15 APRIL 1876) Abstract

Ion Balaceanu is a very important Romanian politician which accomplished a great and difficult task, that of Ministry of the Foreign Affairs in the period which preceded the Proclamation of State Independence of Romania. The article proposes to offer a synthesis of his political activity. During his presence at the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ion Balaceanu remained a consequent promoter of the Romanian approaching policy from Great Britain, France, in front of German and especially Russian interests, which would to use the Romanian state as a basis of counterrevolutionary actions of Bulgarians and Serbians against the Ottoman Empire and, in the same time, as a piece of resistance against the increase of interests of Austria-Hungary in Balkan questions.

#### INAUGURAREA STATUII LUI ȘTEFAN CEL MARE LA IAȘI ÎN 1883. REACȚII DIPLOMATICE AUSTRO-UNGARE

Sorin Liviu Damean

# THE INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF STEFAN THE GREAT AT IASSY IN 1883. DIPLOMATIC AUSTRIAN-HUNGARIAN REACTIONS Abstract

The author presents the diplomatic reactions of Austria-Hungary in front of the public declarations made by the senator Petre Gradisteanu at the inauguration of the statue of Stefan cel Mare at Iasi in 1883 who claimed the reintegration of Bukovine, "the missing jewel on the crown of Stefan the Great" in Romanian borders. The Austrian-Hungarian authorities pretended an official declaration of denial from the Romanian Government. Romanians officially declared that they would not tolerate any agitation which intended to change the international agreements accepted by Romania.