

STUDIES AND ARTICLES

**DECIPHERING LATIN INSCRIPTIONS OF VALCAMONICA:
A GLIMPSE OF THE ROLE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN
IN AN ALPINE VALLEY IN THE ROMAN AGE**

Monica Pavese Rubins

Abstract

The article explores the condition of the woman and children in the society of Camunni. The importance of the patronymic, the low number of female names and the lack of daughters names in the family lists on Latin funerary inscriptions of Valcamonica suggest a patriarchal society. When a woman becomes eventually a wife, a mother or a grandmother, she deserves a place on a funerary inscription. Meanwhile, women of Valcamonica appear alone on sacred and honorary inscriptions, when they can pay out of their own pockets for an inscription.

Key words: *Valcamonica, Camunni, Latin inscriptions, woman, children, society*

**TESTIMONIES OF THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN TRAVELERS
ABOUT THE ROMANIANS IN THE 18TH CENTURY**

Iulian Oncescu

Abstract

Among the numerous foreign testimonies left by the Western travelers about the Romanians in the 18th century, there are also those of the German and Austrian travelers. Out of these travelers who went through the Romanian area and wrote about the Romanians in the 18th century, we shall mention here: Georg Franz Kreybich, Johan Wendel Bardili, Erasmus Heinrich Schneider von Weismantel, Frederic Ernest de Fabrice, Ludwig Nicolas Allard, Tiepolt, Peter Heinrich Bruce, Andreas Jäschke, Zacharias Hirschel, Nicolas Ernst Kleemann, Johann Friedel, Johan Martin Minderer, Ignaz von Born, Joseph II, Friedrich Wilhelm Von Bauer (Bawr), Maximilian Franz von Habsburg, Karl Friedrich von Magdeburg, Geor Lauterer, Marianne von Herbert Ratkeal, Jenne Lebprecht, Wenzel von Brognard, Ernst Friedrich König, Cyntznyo, Karl von Götze, Johann Christian von Struve, Johann von Hofmannsegg. This paper aims to deal with the German and Austrian travelers who have come through the Romanian area in the 18th century and have left, under various forms, testimonies about the Romanians, the accent falling on the larger works.

Key words: *foreign testimonies, German and Austrian travellers, Romanians, 18th century, memoirs, histories*

THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY

Defrim Gashi

Abstract

The article deals with the Monarchy of Austro-Hungary, split into two distinct units, which were ruled by a common emperor. It focuses on the Austro-Hungarian dualism as a system of multinational government, featuring two great nations, formed under the crown of the Austro-Hungarian kingdom as a monarchy between the Austrian Empire and the Hungarian Kingdom in 1867 and continued as such until 1918. The 19th century in the Balkans was dominated by the rise of nations and clashes of great interests and rivalries over the area. In many cases, the major European powers stood behind conflicts in this area, and in order to achieve their goals they not only encouraged disputes between the Balkan people and their Ottoman rulers, but also among Balkan states or nations themselves.

The Great Powers, by exploiting the ethno-nationalistic ideas of local elites in accordance with their geopolitical, religious and other motives and interests, supported their own satellites. Namely, Russia supported the creation of a greater Bulgaria and a greater Serbia, while England that of a greater Greece and France that of a greater Serbia.

The article concludes that the recognition of politics followed by Austria-Hungary at the time (almost similar to the policy followed by other Great Powers with a direct interest in the fate of Ottoman holdings) enables us to conclude that the attitudes and actions of “great” chancelleries of Europe were a prevailing factor in determining the fate of the Balkan peoples.

Key words: *The Habsburg Dynasty, Austro-Hungary Monarchy, Vienna Congress, Emperor Franz Joseph, Foreign policy Austro-Hungary*

**POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF REVOLUTION LEADERS AND MASSES
IN RUSSIAN PROVINCE**

Elena Viktorovna Simonova

Abstract

The article is dedicated to a complicated question concerned the role of party leaders in revolution propaganda in Russian provinces in 1917. The author observes different kinds of political mind during the revolution and activity of different groups of people in revolution events. The main role in arranging and strengthening the local revolutionary organizations played the party leaders of the central party organizations who visited provinces for a special purpose or transiently during the transit under the police supervision. But sometimes it was hard for them to rule the masses because of their political unconsciousness.

Key words: *revolution 1917, province, masses, party leaders, Russia*

**ROMANIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN LEBEDIN COUNTY
OF KHARKIV PROVINCE DURING WORLD WAR I**

Natalia Lobko, Vadim Guzun, Valeriy Vlasenko

Abstract

The events of World War I are rather well-studied, but still there are a lot questions and problems requiring consideration. One of them is the stay of war prisoners on some territories of Russian Empire, and in Ukrainian provinces in particular. The status of prisoners of war of some nationalities is not studied.

The authors, using documents of zemstvo self-government, stored in the State Archives of Sumy Region, analyze the problem of the labour usage of prisoners of war in various sectors of the economy and in public works. The labour usage of Romanian prisoners of war, conditions of their detention and supervision on the territory of Lebedin County of Kharkiv Province in 1915-1917 are considered. The management system and sanitary state of the camps, as well as the legal status and life of captives are analyzed. It is concluded that the labour of prisoners of war was an important economic factor in the situation of labour resources shortage in wartime and was widely used in various sectors of the national economy.

Key words: *Romania during World War I, Romanian Prisoners of War, Romania-Russia relations, Russian Empire, Lebedin County*

**KING CAROL II AND THE PRIME MINISTER CONSTANTIN
ARGETOIANU BETWEEN COOPERATION AND CONFLICT**

Mihaela Ilie

Abstract

In this paper I will analyze the institutional relationship between King Carol II and the President of the Council of Ministers – Constantin Argetoianu. By examining this relationship, I will try to identify the decision-making circuit followed by the Government's decisions. The route that the executive measures followed – from simple proposals, debates, consultation of those involved, decision taken (adoption or rejection) to their transformation into decrees laws, is eloquent to see how powerful or how weak a government was and, implicitly, what was the degree of independence the Council of Ministers displayed within the executive power in relation to the King during the period concerned.

Key words: *King Carol II, Constantin Argetoianu, Council of Ministers, decision-making process, National Renaissance Front*

**RECONSTRUCTION OF INTELLECTUAL AND TECHNICAL
POTENTIAL OF THE VILLAGES IN KAZAKHSTAN
AFTER SECOND WORLD WAR**

*Aldar Sarsenov, Gulfairuz Kairgaliyeva, Aniya Yermagambetova,
Dana Alipova, Gulzhamal Kalenova*

Abstract

Historians recognize the Second World War as a crucial historical event of the XX century that changed the destiny of many peoples. Many Kazakhs bravely fought in the front and worked hard in the rear. Although the territory of Kazakhstan had never been under occupation, its rural population stretched to the breaking point to support and provide for the Army and de-occupied republics. Therefore after the war, the Kazakh villages and agriculture were in need of reconstruction. This article explores the specifics of the reconstruction of rural districts of Kazakhstan during post war years. The research zooms in the rebuilding of the infrastructure and technical capacity of the villages, its subsequent industrialization and mechanization. Besides, the article describes the reopening of cultural, educational and medical institutes as a significant aspect of everyday rural life. The research of official documents combined with statistical data paints challenging circumstances of the post war rural reconstruction in Kazakhstan.

Key words: *Second World War, material losses, economy, mechanic-technical station (MTS), virgin lands*

**THE WAR SCARE OF NOVEMBER 1968: MOUNTING SOVIET
PRESSURE ON CEAUȘESCU’S REGIME**

Cezar Stanciu

Abstract

This article brings forth further evidence from the British Archives in order to further illustrate the pressures to which Romania was subjected by its Warsaw Pact allies in the aftermath of the Soviet-led intervention in Czechoslovakia. Apparently British diplomats came in the possession of certain intelligence information indicating that a Soviet-led military intervention in Romania was being prepared for 22 November 1968. The information was seriously considered in London since the Cabinet decided to alert both the United States and Romania. Although the rumors eventually proved groundless, they illustrate conclusively the high level of tension that existed between Romania and the Soviet Union, following Nicolae Ceaușescu’s decision to condemn the intervention in Czechoslovakia.

Key words: *Romania, Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Britain, military intervention, intelligence*

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BLACK SEA FOR THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Andreea Gavrilă

Abstract

After the attacks of September 11, 2001, but especially with the decision to expand NATO in 2002, the Black Sea became an intersection of Euro-Atlantic geopolitical and geo-economic borders. At the same time, the accession of Romania and Bulgaria to NATO (2004) and to the EU (2007) brought the two organizations into a region that has been under the influence of the Russian Federation. The aims of this article are to determinate the way that these geostrategic movements have influenced the importance of the Black Sea, not only for NATO and the EU, but also for Russia. The objectives are to identify the main reasons for witch this region is so important, to describe and present the military strengthening from the Black Sea Region, and to establish the role and significance of Crimea for Russia.

From the perspective of this research, geopolitics is used to analyze the foreign policy of Russia towards the Black Sea, by seeking to understand, explain and anticipate the international political behavior of the states from the wider Black Sea region as well as of the global actors.

The main conclusion of this article is that the Black Sea plays a very important role for the Russian Federation and the placement of the Black Sea region in the focus of the strategic concerns is a requirement of the current global interest, but also an essential condition for the good evolution of relations in this region, as well as for the regional and global stability and security.

Key words: *the Black Sea, the Russian Federation, NATO, Black Sea Fleet*

OGUZ'S HISTORY IN THE EXAMPLES OF FOLKLORE

Aknur Koshymova, Talas Omarbekov, Mendigul Nogaibayeva

Abstract

Genealogical data reached us as legends, stories, fairy tales, poems, poetries, and oratorical speeches which tell us about origin of human, formation of nations and tribes and their disjunction, about well-known heroes' and other famous people's life, customs and traditions, political events etc. The ability of the legendary and genealogic information of the poems and legends such as "Turkmen genealogy", "Oguz-name", "The book of Korkyt Ata" can open new stage of the history. Containing the information about world outlook and religious beliefs, and etc. of Oguz tribes who populated Syrdaiya region, Aral, the north of Kaspi Sea plays considerable role in unfolding the content of the topic.

In the study, the results of archaeological excavations carried out in the towns of Oguz and data of samples of folklore were compared, and it was determined that it was the cultural heritage of cities of Zhankent, Kumkent, Shaulder, Barshinkent. It was proved that using data of folklore samples can help to unfold the historical truth.

Key words: *Oguz tribes, folklore, poems, legends, genealogy*