

STUDII ȘI ARTICOLE

**UN NOU *UMBO* DE SCUT DESCOPERIT ÎN CETATEA
ROMANO-BIZANTINĂ SUCIDAVA (JUDEȚUL OLT)**

Petre Gherghe, Lucian Amon

**UN NOUVEAU *UMBO* DE BOUCLIER DÉCOUVERT DANS LA
FORTERESSE ROMANO-BYZANTINE SUCIDAVA (DÉP. DE L'OLT)**

Résumé

Pendant les fouilles de l'année 2007, nous avons trouvé un *umbo* de bouclier, en fer, avec une forme circulaire, qui mesure 19 cm en diamètre et 6 cm de haut. Il est formé par une bordure évasée et une bosse légèrement conique. La stratigraphie de la découverte indique les deuxième et troisième quarts du IV-ème siècle. La forme de sa bosse évoque une influence germanique et celle de la bordure nous détermine à supposer que l'*umbo* était fixé sur un bouclier rond et vaguement concave.

Cuvinte cheie: *Sucidava, umbo, scut roman, secolul IV*

Mots-clefs: *Sucidava, umbo, bouclier romain, le IV-ème siècle*

**CRIZA BIZANTINĂ A SECOLULUI XIII
– ÎNTRE MOȘTENIREA IMPERIALĂ ȘI FĂRÂMIȚAREA MEDIEVALĂ**

Constanțiu Dinulescu

**THE BYZANTINE CRISIS OF THE 13rd CENTURY
– BETWEEN IMPERIAL HERITANCE AND MEDIEVAL DISINTEGRATION**
Abstract

The article reveals the major crisis of the Byzantine Empire in the 13rd century, after the conflict between Western commanders of the 4th Crusade and the Byzantine emperor, which conducted at the temporarily disintegration of the Byzantine Empire, accelerated, also by internal tensions.

The new states tried to rebuild the Byzantine Empire, the final victory belonging to the powerful center of Nikaia.

Cuvinte cheie: *Imperiul Bizantin, Cruciada a IV-a, fărâmițare, Imperiul de la Niceea, criză*

Key words: *Byzantine Empire, 4th Crusade, disintegration, Empire of Nikaia, crisis*

**MATEI BASARAB ȘI RECONSTRUIREA BISERICII
SF. DUMITRU DIN CRAIOVA
LA JUMĂTATEA SECOLULUI AL XVII-LEA – O IPOTEZĂ**

Liviu Marius Ilie

**MATEI BASARAB AND THE RECONSTRUCTION
OF THE CHURCH ST. DEMETRIUS FROM CRAIOVA
AT THE MIDDLE OF THE 17th CENTURY – A HYPOTHESIS**

Abstract

At the middle of the 17th century, the church St. Demetrius from Craiova was rebuilt during Matei Basarab's reign. The historical sources did not record the necessity of the reconstruction neither from architectural, nor from administrative point of view. Matei Basarab chose to rebuild the ecclesiastic foundation from a symbolic and dynastic motivation, as he was and he considered himself a descendant from Craiovescu family and from Neagoe Basarab, the prince who owned the estate on which the church St. Demetrius was built.

Cuvinte cheie: *domn, biserică, Matei Basarab, secolul al XVII-lea, reconstruire*

Key words: *prince, church, Matei Basarab, 17th century, reconstruction*

**STATUL ȘI CULTELE LA ÎNCEPUTUL SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA:
ȘANSELE ȘI LIMITELE UNUI NOU TIP DE EMANCIPARE
SOCIAL-POLITICĂ DUPĂ ANUL 1821**

Anca Parmena Olimid

**STATE AND CULTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 19th CENTURY:
THE CHANCES AND LIMITS OF A NEW TYPE OF SOCIAL-POLITICAL
EMANCIPATION AFTER THE YEAR 1821**

Abstract

The crisis of social legitimacy is often called the most challenging issue of the Romanian modernity. The present paper operates at two levels. First, it details the modern and partial reconstruction of the Romanian cults and the persistence of paternalist attitudes. Second, in the new socio-political context the uncertainty explains the longevity of centered politics surrounding the religious politics. Consequently, the paper addresses these potential sources of societal crisis after 1821 taking into account core variables of structural and socio-political variables of modernity as well as several proxies for diffuse internal and external influences beyond the specific incentives of the international politics.

Cuvinte cheie: *stat, culte, biserică, politică, ortodoxie*

Key words: *state, cults, church, politics, orthodoxy*

**EVOLUȚIA STATISTICĂ A PATENTARILOR DIN JUDEȚUL DOLJ
ÎN PERIOADA REGULAMENTARĂ**

Daniela Predescu Rădescu

**STATISTICAL EVOLUTION OF DOLJ COUNTY PATENT PAYERS
DURING STATUTORY PERIOD**

Abstract

Divide into merchants and craftsmen, patent payers represented a tax category established by the legislation of statutory. Organized into two corporations which have created a series of smaller organizations, mentioned in documents as “iznafuri” or “guilds”, they were solving any problems of fiscal and administrative nature, related to merchants or craftsmen. Increased economic activity and greater fiscal stability of increasing numbers of people affected, has produced significant changes in terms of the number and character of urban centres and has changed the composition of the social structure.

Cuvinte cheie: *patentari, negustori, meseriași, bresle, corporații, staroste*

Key words: *patent payers, craftsmen, merchants, guilds, corporations, guild*

**DESPRE DESCENTRALIZARE ÎN 1878:
„ADMINISTRAȚIUNEA ȚĂREI PRIN ȚARĂ”**

Mihai Ghițulescu

**ON DECENTRALIZATION IN 1878:
“THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTRY BY THE COUNTRY”**

Abstract

One of the main purposes of the liberal cabinet installed in 1876 was to decentralize state administration. The first step was to partially replace the conservative bill of 1874 with the old one of 1864. Meanwhile, the government prepared a new draft, which was presented to the Chamber in May 1878. Despite the difficult domestic and international context, the deputies paid attention to the administrative issue and they discussed it for more than a month. The discussions finally ceased because of the emergence of new urgent problems on the parliamentary agenda. The new reform was made four years later.

Our aim here is to briefly present the less known legislative project of 1878 and the debates that it generated. They are relevant to how Romanian political elite conceived state organization in the modern period.

Cuvinte cheie: *lege, administrație, descentralizare, comună, primar*

Key words: *law, administration, decentralization, common, mayor*

**ROMÂNIA ȘI ITALIA ÎN RELAȚIILE INTERNAȚIONALE.
ADERAREA ITALIEI LA TRATATUL DIN 30 OCTOMBRIE 1883
ÎN LUMINA DOCUMENTELOR DIPLOMATICE**

Ionuț Șerban

**ROMANIA AND ITALY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.
THE ACCESSION OF ITALY AT THE TREATY
FROM 30th OF OCTOBER 1883 IN LIGHT OF DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS**

Abstract

After the Treaty from 30th of October 1883 signed by Romania and Austro-Hungary and after the accession of Germany at this treaty the same day, in 1888 Italy was the one who accessed at the treaty.

The article reveals through diplomatic documents the negotiations between Constantino Nigra, the Italian Minister in Wien, and count Kalnoky regarding the accession of Italy at the treaty.

Cuvinte cheie: *România, Italia, Relații Internaționale, diplomație, documente diplomatice*

Key words: *Romania, Italy, International Relations, diplomacy, diplomatic documents*

**DIPLOMAȚIA ROMÂNEASCĂ ÎN TIMPUL DOMNIEI LUI CAROL I
– O DIPLOMAȚIE DE CABINET?**

Sorin Liviu Damean

**THE ROMANIAN DIPLOMACY DURING THE REIGN OF CAROL I
– A CABINET DIPLOMACY?**

Abstract

From the very beginning of his reign, Carol I took advantage of both his family prestige – the Hohenzollern dynasty – and the influence that his native country – Prussia – could exercise within the European Great Powers, to become a decision-maker in the field of foreign policy. During the whole reign, one can distinguish between three different stages with respect to the Romanian diplomacy: the stage of finding out how the land lies within the European Cabinets with respect to achieving independence diplomatically, the stage of international recognition with respect to Romania's independence, and finally, the stage of the alliance with the Central Powers and the relations implied until The First World War

Cuvinte cheie: *diplomație, Carol I al României, relații internaționale, Marile Puteri*

Key words: *Diplomacy, Charles Ist of Romania, International Relations, the Great Powers*

**PREOCUPĂRILE INTERNE ȘI INTERNAȚIONALE
ALE MITROPOLITULUI PRIMAT MIRON CRISTEA
PENTRU REPOZIȚIONAREA ȘI REAFIMAREA
BISERICII ORTODOXE ROMÂNE**

Lucian Dindirică

**PRIMACY METROPOLITAN MIRON CRISTEA'S INTERNAL
AND INTERNATIONAL CONCERNS FOR REPOSITIONING
AND REASSERTING THE ROMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH**

Abstract

A few months after he became Primate of Romanians, Miron Cristea tried to reaffirm, on the international level, the Romanian Orthodox Church now corresponding jurisdictional to the Reunited Romania. Under these conditions he asked to Romanian Holy Synod (Convocation) on March 5th – 18th 1920, for the support in organizing an Ecumenical Council, idea that was going to be send for acceptance to all the Orthodox churches around the world. In his proposal Miron Cristea asked for 9 important points that were going to be debated in the Romanian Orthodox Conference, among which we recall: actions for repel the sects, replacing the Julian calendar with the Gregorian one, celebrating the major holidays on Sundays, changing and adapting the ceremonies, Lent issues, the remarriage of widower priests and so one.

Cuvinte cheie: *Miron Cristea, Sfântul Sinod al Bisericii Ortodoxe Române, Conferința de Pace de la Lausanne, problema îndreptării calendarului iulian, patriarhii ortodocși ai Răsăritului*

Key words: *Miron Cristea, The Holy Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church, Peace Conference from Lousanne, the issue of straightening Julian's calendar, Eastern Orthodox Patriarchs*

**DEMOCRAȚIE ȘI CULTURĂ ÎN PRIMUL DECENIU
DE FUNCȚIONARE A RADIOULUI ROMÂNESC (1928-1938)**

Rodica Marilena Păvălan

**DEMOCRACY AND CULTURE DURING THE FIRST DECADE
OF EXISTENCE OF THE ROMANIAN RADIO SERVICE (1928-1938)**

Abstract

The discovery of hertzian waves and the possibilities of the remote transmission of the radio signals determined major preoccupations all over the world on using them for military, economical and political objectives. Romania made no exception and succeeded in keeping up with the implementation of the new means of communication, managing to have a radio broadcasting service of its own, before the Second World War, with great contributions to the proliferation of the information necessary for educating people and for the progress of society. Major personalities in history, sociology, literature and music shared their thoughts in front of the microphone at the national radio and the radio programmes in the first decade of activity were considered among the most balanced in Europe.

Cuvinte cheie: *comunicare, radio, educație, echilibru, cultură*

Key words: *communication, radio, education, equilibrium, culture*

VICTOR SLĂVESCU – MINISTRU DE FINANȚE (1934-1935)

Iulian Oncescu, Andrei Tudorache

VICTOR SLĂVESCU – MINISTER OF FINANCE (1934-1935)

Abstract

As a politician, Victor Slăvescu was related to the National Liberal Party. Member of this party since 1915, he served until its dissolution in 1947. He was close associate of some liberal leaders, president of the National Liberal organizations from Râmnicu Sărat and Covurlui (1928, respectively 1934), was elected from P.N.L. deputy for six times, but also assigned to functions of Under Secretary of State and Minister of Finance (1934-1935). Therefore as a liberal politician the most important position that Victor Slăvescu held was the one of finance minister (1934-1935), in the government Gheorghe Tătărescu (1934-1937).

Cuvinte cheie: *Victor Slăvescu, om politic, ministru al Finanțelor (1934-1935), guvernul Gheorghe Tătărescu (1934-1937), România interbelică*

Key words: *Victor Slăvescu, politician, Minister of Finance (1934-1935), Gheorghe Tătărescu government (1934-1937), the interwar Romania*

**SITUAȚIA INTERNAȚIONALĂ – DIN ANII 1936, 1937 –,
ÎN VIZIUNEA UNUI ATAȘAT MILITAR ROMÂN LA LONDRA**

Marusia Cîrstea

**INTERNATIONAL SITUATION – DURING THE YEARS 1936, 1937 –,
IN THE VISION OF A ATTACHED ROMANIAN MILITARY IN LONDON**

Abstract

This article presents some original documents, developed by Commander Gheorghe Dumitrescu during 1936-1937. Documents evidence the Great Powers role in the Spanish Civil War as well as other international events. Referring to this, Commander George Dumitrescu pointed out that: “Today exist: Japanese-American rivalry in the Pacific, French-Italian in the Mediterranean sea, the recognition of the German Navy which will have in response the revival and development of the Russian Navy”.

Cuvinte cheie: *comandorul Gheorghe Dumitrescu, Franco, războiul civil din Spania, Marea Britanie, Franța*

Key words: *Commander Gheorghe Dumitrescu, Franco, the Spanish Civil War, United Kingdom, France*

**EȘECUL POLITICII DE RELANSARE
A FRONTULUI RENEAȘTERII NAȚIONALE – INFLUENȚE INTERNE**

Mihaela Camelia Buzatu

**THE FAILURE OF THE RELAUNCH POLICY
OF THE NATIONAL RENAISSANCE FRONT – INTERNAL INFLUENCES**

Abstract

The death of the prime minister Armand Călinescu, on September 21st, 1939, imposed the transfer of prerogatives of undeclared leader of the National Renaissance Front to King Carol II; the sovereign tried, first by launching the F.R.N. Program manifesto, and then through the decree-law of F.R.N. reorganization, to implement a large scale campaign to revive the Romanian single-party. Although he held all the levers of power in his hands, the sovereign, also influenced in his approach by the evolution of external events, failed to carry out the plan to reform the National Renaissance Front.

Cuvinte cheie: *Frontul Renașterii Naționale, Carol al II-lea, politică de relansare, manifest program, lege de reorganizare*

Key words: *National Renaissance Front, King Carol II, relaunch policy, program manifesto, reorganization law*

ARTIȘTII ROMÂNI LA ÎNCEPUTUL REGIMULUI COMUNIST

Paul Nistor

ROMANIAN ARTISTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE COMMUNIST REGIME

Abstract

To ensure the collaboration of the artists, the P.C.R. ideologists invented, being inspired a treacherous system in which coerciveness mixed with incentives and with the illusion of the official support for all the areas of culture. On one hand, all of the public artistic manifestations were strictly controlled, by a series of biased criteria and judges that had more to do with the regime than they did with plastic arts. On the other hand, the incentives offered by the communists were not few and they could tempt anyone, especially people at the beginning of their career, or those already half-way there, who needed a title.

Cuvinte cheie: *comunism, artiști, ideologie, socialism realism, arta totalitară*

Key words: *communism, artists, ideology, socialist realism, totalitarian art*

MISCELLANEA

DACIA ROMANĂ – ÎNTRE CUCERITORI ȘI REFORMATORI

Florian Olteanu

ROMAN DACIA –BETWEEN CONQUERORS AND REFORMERS

Abstract

The article presents the way in which the Dacian kingdom was subdued by Roman Empire, and the ways of geopolitical thinking. The real „breakthrough” was made by Traian. His successors have tried to keep as long as possible the Province of Dacia, until the age of Aurelian. This emperor settled another Dacian province in the south of Danube. In the tetrarch age, Galerius, son of a Dacian-Roman woman refugee in Southern Danube, named Romula, from Romula (Reșca, Romania), and Constantine the Great followed to the heritage of Traian, restoring the Roman authority, behind two Roman vallum from Drobeta, Romula, Pietroasele and the Danubian line. Constantine erected in Rome a Triumphal Arch, with eight statues of Dacians, near the Colloseum.

Cuvinte cheie: *Dacia, moștenirea lui Traian, reformatori, cuceritori, împărași*
Key words: *Dacia, Traian's heritage, reformers, conquerors, emperors*

**O IMAGINE PUȚIN CUNOSCUTĂ A LUI ALEXANDRU LĂPUȘNEANU
– CTITOR AL UNEI BISERICI DIN LIOV**

Anca-Mihaela Tătaru

**UNE IMAGE PEU CONNUE D’ALEXANDRU LAPUSNEANU
– FONDATEUR D’UNE EGLISE DE LIOV**

Resumé

Le texte *Une image peu connue d’Alexandru Lăpușneanu – fondateur d’une église de Liov* veut analyser quelques gestes du prince Alexandru, gestes déterminées par l’essor de la Réforme dans le regat Jagellon et Transylvanie. Pour cette chose nous avons choisi cette église de Liov, église qui cache au-delà des les mots utilisés au levée d’un établissement, et quelques gestes qui individualise la règne de Lăpușneanu et montre comme on organise la règne pendant le seizième siècle. Ainsi, l’utilisation de nomme d’Alexandru sûr le cloche donné à cette église ne peut pas être accidentelle car ainsi comme on montrera, et le nomme de le prince n’est pas choisi occasionnel. Aussi, l’attention avec quelle est garnit cette fondation pendant les deux règnes (uniquement Slatina, la nécropole de Lăpușneanu, a bénéficié de la même attitude) montre le désir de le prince de s’affirmer parmi les catholiques et les protestants de Liov. Les mots de le prince dites à la communauté orthodoxe de Liov sont d’inspiration biblique et montre l’attention particulière pour sa fondation. Aussi et le patron de l’église transmet le désir de le prince à devenir le défenseur de ces orthodoxes.

Cuvinte cheie: *Liov, clopot, Alexandru Lăpușneanu, gest, cuvânt*

Mots-clefs: *Liov, cloche, Alexandru Lăpușneanu, geste, mont*

**THE “HORRIBLE CRIME” OF SCARVULIS (1880).
ETHNICAL STEREOTYPES REGARDING THE GREEKS
IN ROMANIA DURING THE LATTER HALF OF THE 19th CENTURY**

Gabriel Constantinescu

**„CRIMA ORIBILĂ” A LUI SCARVULIS. STEREOTIPURI ETNICE
PRIVITOARE LA GRECI ÎN ROMÂNIA
ÎN A DOUA JUMATATE A SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA**

Rezumat

Un caz de pedofilie din 1880 a îngrozit societatea românească. Scarvulis, un grec din Brăila, își violase fiica. Acest caz a dus la o serie de relatări în presă care reiterau imagini stereotipice ale grecilor ce erau răspândite în România în acea perioadă. Începând de la mijlocul secolului al XIX-lea până în primii ani ai următorului secol, a existat o atitudine anti-grecească la toate nivelurile societății. Grecii erau reprezentați de regulă, drept indivizi imorali. Se poate considera că ei erau ținta unei cenzuri sociale adânc înrădăcinate în structurile societății românești. Numele „Scarvulis” a căpătat o putere simbolică atunci când a început să fie folosit în relatările din ziarele care prezentau cazuri de pedofilie sau de imoralitate.

**THE “HORRIBLE CRIME” OF SCARVULIS (1880).
ETHNICAL STEREOTYPES REGARDING THE GREEKS IN ROMANIA
DURING THE LATTER HALF OF THE 19th CENTURY**

Abstract

In 1880 a case of pedophilia horrified the Romanian society. A Greek from Brăila, Scarvulis had raped his daughter. This triggered a series of newspaper accounts that reiterated stereotypical images of Greeks that were widespread in Romania at that time. Starting from the mid 19th century until the first years of the 20th century there was an anti-Greek attitude present at all the levels of the society. The Greek was mainly depicted as immoral. Greeks can be seen as the target of a social censuring, which was rooted in the structures of the Romanian society. The name “Scarvulis” acquired a symbolic power when entering the vocabulary of newspaper reports describing cases of pedophilia or immorality.

Cuvinte cheie: *pedofilie, Scarvulis, Grecii, Fanarioții, stereotip, cenzura socială*
Key words: *pedophilia, Scarvulis, Greeks, Fanariots, stereotype, social censure*

**IPOSTAZE ALE REGELUI CAROL I AL ROMÂNIEI
ÎN ARTA GRAFICĂ**

Radu Gabriel Dumitrescu

THE KING CAROL I OF ROMANIA IN THE GRAPHIC ARTS

Abstract

The Portraits analyzed in this study show a decline of a graphic art in Romania in favor of the series, in the second decade of the nineteenth century, excepted only the work of Theodor Aman. Lithographs and etchings presented are generally copied from photographs, which start to occupy a dominant position in the visual arts, through the rapid and cheap means of reproduction. Portraits of Carol I capture important moments of his reign, such as his installation as Ruler in Bucharest, his marriage to Princess Elizabeth, his participation in the 1877-1878 war, his proclamation as King of Romania and ending with the celebration of the 40-year reign.

Cuvinte cheie: *Carol I, litografie, portrete, fotografie, propagandă*

Key words: *Carol I, lithography, portraits, photo, propaganda*

**RAPORTURILE DIPLOMATICE ROMÂNNO-ELENE
LA CUMPĂNA SECOLELOR XIX ȘI XX**

Diana-Mihaela Vancea (Văncica)

**ROMANIAN-HELLENIC DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS
AT THE TURN OF THE 19th AND 20th CENTURIES**

Abstract

The Romanian-Hellenic diplomatic relationships were influenced by the Macedo-Romanians' problems.

The Romanian state was supporting the schools and churches of the Macedo-Romanians. Romania, sought to ensure the cultural and linguistic survival of this minority and had no intention to annex their territory. The Hellenic state considered that Macedonia, belonged to the Greek national patrimony and that Macedo-Romanians were also Greek. Because of anti-Romanian actions, the Romanian government had to take measures that contravened the interests of Greeks that lived in Romania. The problem of Evangelhie Zappa's succession and the provisions of the 1905 Sultan's Act led to multiple tears in diplomatic relationships. However, there were moments of cordial contacts between the two countries such as establishing trading conventions and King Charles the First of Romania's visit at Abazzia.

Cuvinte cheie: *relațiile româno-elene, diplomație, aromâni, Peninsula Balcanică, luptă națională*

Key words: *Romanian-Hellenic diplomatic relationships, diplomacy, Macedo-Romanians, Balkan Peninsula, national struggle*

**DEZVOLTAREA URBANISTICĂ A CONSTANȚEI
ÎN PERIOADA 1900-1913**

Dumitru-Valentin Pătrașcu

**THE ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTANȚA
DURING 1900-1913**

Abstract

This study presents the important municipal evolutions that took place in Constantza in the first years of the XXth century. In those years the Constantza harbour was modernised and enlarged, the public electricity lighting was introduced, the sea baths from Mamaia were arranged, so all these improvements made Constantza a touring town with an accelerated modernization process.

All these evolutions were possible because all the concern of the liberal and conservative governments from Bucharest and also because of the great work led by mayors like: Ion Bănescu, Mihail Coiciu or Mircea Solacolu.

Cuvinte cheie: *port, stațiunea Mamaia, cazinou, moschee, Constanța*

Key words: *harbour, Sea side resort of Mamaia, casino, mosque, Constantza*

**UN NOU ÎNCEPUT ÎN POLITICA EXTERNĂ ROMÂNEASCĂ
(AUGUST 1936 – DECEMBRIE 1937)**

Flori-Lăcrămioara Doroftei (Pușcașu)

**A NEW BEGINNING IN THE ROMANIAN FOREIGN POLICY
(AUGUST 1936 – DECEMBER 1937)**

Abstract

For the Romanian diplomacy, the second half of 1936 was a period of feverish search for the most appropriate instrument to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country in an environment destabilized by the action of the revizionist states. Therefore, Romania has tried to find the best allies who were willing to guarantee the national frontiers.

Cuvinte cheie: *diplomație, politică externă, conferință, Ministerul Afacerilor Străine, perioada interbelică*

Key words: *Diplomacy, External Policy, Conference, Foreign Affaires, Interwar Period*

MANUSCRISELE DE LA NAG HAMMADI ȘI NOUL TESTAMENT

Radu Cosmin Săvulescu

THE NAG HAMMADI MANUSCRIPTS AND THE NEW TESTAMENT

Abstract

In this paper we try to offer a general view over the Coptic library of Nag Hammadi, commenting on the main research topics in the contemporary study of the relation between Gnosticism and Early Christianity. A significant part of our study is devoted to a presentation of the links between the canonical writings of the New Testament and their apocryphal counterparts.

Cuvinte cheie: *Nag Hammadi, Noul Testament, Iisus Hristos, gnosticism, canon*

Key words: *Nag Hammadi, New Testament, Jesus Christ, Gnosticism, Canon*

CULTURA GLOBALĂ – PERSPECTIVE ANTROPOLOGICE

Mihai Valentin Vladimirescu

GLOBAL CULTURE – ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

Abstract

This study aims to provide epistemological means of understanding if global culture can be conceived in the framework of modernity, and if its characteristics are mere extensions of local culture. The conclusion of the research is that although global culture can be conceived and realized, one cannot cross the individual and national anthropological states of being, and thus local must be understood as global without boundaries.

Cuvinte cheie: *globalizare, cultură, antropologie, modernitate, societate*

Key words: *Globalization, Culture, Anthropology, Modernity, Society*