

**STUDII ȘI ARTICOLE**

**ÎNCEPUTURILE NEOLITICULUI TIMPURIU LA NORD DE DUNĂRE**

*Livian Rădoescu*

**THE BEGININGS OF THE EARLY NEOLITHIC PERIOD  
AT THE NORTHERN DANUBE**

*Abstract*

The emergence and the evolution of the Early Neolithic in the Carpathian and the Danubian area was due to the migration and diffusion of the impulses coming from the East which penetrated through Anatolia and Cyclade to Thessalia and from here, through “swarming”, they spread to the Northern Danubian area. Currently we can say that the relasing of neolithisation in the Romanian territory was due to the bearers of painted pottery.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *neolitizare, Gura Baciului-Cârcea, aspect regional Cârcea-Grădinile, Starčevo-Criș, ceramică pictată*

**Key Words:** *neolithisation, Gura Baciului-Cârcea, Cârcea-Grădinile regional aspect, Starčevo-Criș, painted pottery*

**FORMA EXTERNĂ A VECHILOR MANUSCRISE BIBLICE  
ȘI SCRIEREA LOR**

*Mihai Ciurea*

**THE EXTERNAL FORM OF THE ANCIENT BIBLICAL MANUSCRIPTS  
AND THEIR WRITING**

*Abstract*

Biblical manuscripts of the New Testament were written, with a few minor exceptions, on papyrus, then on parchment and, after a while, on paper. Each had advantages and disadvantages. Parchment was the most durable, but also very expensive; papyrus was cheaper, but wore out more quickly; paper did not become available until relatively recently. The sheets of papyrus were usually pasted together at the sides to make long rolls, written on one side, called in graeco-roman times the "volume". Because in the Jewish tradition, using the rolls for the sacred books was almost a rule, as a reaction, the Christians were publishing their sacred books in papyrus codices. Out of over fifty copies of ancient Christian books present in rolls, the rest are written in codices. Later, as vellum or parchment, became fashionable, Christians adopted that more durable material, but probably more expensive. So, in the early Christian times, literary works were usually published on rolls of papyrus, but soon the parchment and probably the papyrus codex was in use, not only for business and private purposes, but also for publication of those books.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *manuscris biblic, papirus, pergament, scrib, sul, codex, scriptorium, nume divine*

**Key words:** *biblical manuscript, papyrus, parchment, scribe, roll, codex, scriptorium, sacred names*

**PROFEȚIILE LUI AMOS ÎMPOTRIVA POPOARELOR  
DIN ORIENTUL APROPIAT**

*Mihai Valentin Vladimirescu*

**AMOS PROPHECIES AGAINST THE NATIONS FROM MIDDLE EAST**

*Abstract*

All the eight oracles against nations rest on a shared theological assumption: there is one God, Yahweh, who has power over the whole earth, and whose righteousness will not tolerate unrighteousness on the part of any nation. In other words, Yahweh is not merely the God of Israel or Judah, but has an implicit covenantal relationship with all nations, through which he expects obedience to a basic sort of “international law” and in recognition of which he will enforce that covenant’s sanctions against those who rebel against it. Attempts to show that international developments in the experiential memory of Amos’ own contemporaries are the backdrop for the catalog of crimes are ill-founded. Amos the messenger is announcing to eight nations the punishment that awaits them at the hands of the One whose law they have broken. The judgment sentence is the same for each: defeat and destruction in war, as symbolized by fire. Consequently, citizens and kings will both be affected.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Amos, profeție, oracole, Yahweh (Dumnezeu), națiuni*

**Key words:** *Amos, prophecy, oracle, Yahweh (God), nations*

**IDEI ȘI PRACTICI EDUCATIVE ÎN LUMEA ANTICĂ ROMANĂ  
(SECOLELE VII Î.H. – V D.H.)**

*Florentin Remus Mogonea*

**IDEAS AND EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES IN ANCIENT ROME  
(VII<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY B.C. – V<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY A.D)**

*Abstract*

This study emphasizes the main features and ways of action required by the Roman culture and education (VII<sup>th</sup> century B.C. – V<sup>th</sup> century A.D) as well as the principles governing the pedagogical approach/thinking identified in different pieces of writing belonging to that period.

Initially based on an exclusively family related to education shaping the personality of the young Roman is subsequently supported by an institutionalised education, both a private one as well as a public one which contributes to achieving the Roman educational ideal due to the fact that it is strongly influenced by the Greek education, culture and civilization. The Ancient Rome's heritage left to the barbarian invaders is really important: a valuable classical culture as the solid basis of our post-modern spirituality.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *educație și cultură (spiritualitate) romană, școala gramaticului, școala retorului (oratorului), educația familială, influențe elenistice*

**Key words:** *Roman education and culture (spirituality), the education of the scholar/ teacher, the education of the orator, the education received within the family, Greek influences*

**FORME DE MANIFESTARE A CRIZEI ÎN COLONIILE  
VEST-PONTICE LA SFÂRȘITUL EPOCII ELENISTICE**

*Florian Olteanu*

**FORMS OF MANIFESTATION OF THE CRISIS IN THE WESTERN-PONTIC  
COLONIES AT THE END OF THE HELLENISTIC PERIOD**

*Abstract*

The article reveals the historical mentions of the crisis in the life of the Western-pontic colonies at the end of the hellenistic era. Having an independent position, but a fragile economical and defensive system, they tried to establish relations of cooperation with the “man of the day” (the head of the kingdom who controlled the region) for having the certitude of surviving. It is known that only the Roman authority, established at the beginning of the Christian era, was able to ensure the political and economical safety of the colonies which continued to have an internal autonomy.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *criză, colonii vest-pontice, autonomie, evoluții politice, conflict*

**Key words:** *crisis, Western pontic colonies, autonomy, political evolutions, conflict*

**MENTALITĂȚI ALE SOCIETĂȚII ANTICE ROMANE OGLINDITE  
ÎN DIHOTOMIA *OTIUM-NEGOTIUM***

*Mihaela Popescu, Ilona Duță*

**LES MENTALITÉS DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ANTIQUE ROMANE  
À TRAVERS LA DICHOTOMIE *OTIUM-NEGOTIUM***

*Résumé*

L'évolution des concepts *otium – negotium* dans la zone de la littérature latine démontre, par les effets de sens produits dans les différents contextes, l'existence d'une problématique cohérente autour de l'idée de la préoccupation de soi, respectivement, de la préoccupation de l'autre (l'insertion dans l'ensemble collectif, dans la Cité); le déplacement de l'accent du pôle du *negotium* vers celui de l'*otium* (pendant l'époque impériale) est extrêmement lié à la naissance de l'individualisme et de la subjectivité romaine à l'intérieur de la fonction civique.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *otium, negotium, identitate, îndatorire civică, subiectivitate*

**Mots clef:** *otium, negotium, identité, altérité, tâche civique, subjectivité*

**SIMILITUDINI ÎNTRE IMPERIUL ROMAN  
ȘI UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ**

*Mădălina Strechie*

**SIMILITUDES BETWEEN THE ROMAN EMPIRE  
AND THE EUROPEAN UNION**

*Abstract*

This study proposes itself to demonstrate the numerous similitudes existing between the Roman Empire and the European Union. These are obvious especially if we bring into discussion the concept of *pax romana*, an avant la lettre definition of the European Union. Most of the European Roman provinces superpose on the European Union countries. The European Union economy, institutional organization, administration and geography have Roman imperial models (especially those of the Principate). The European citizen status, with all the rights and obligations that result from it, is strikingly similar to that of *civis Romanus*. Europe's single currency, euro, a standard currency, reminds of the Roman imperial currency that was in circulation in all the Roman Empire provinces and outside them, representing a standard currency for the European world in the Antiquity.

Roman civilization represents a foundation of the European civilization and it is the Roman Empire's merit in having realized Europe's unification for the first time. Roman traditions prevail even today in the European world, especially in the administration field.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Roma, Uniunea Europeană, civilizație, organizare, similitudini*

**Key words:** *Rome, European Union, civilization, organization, similitudes*

**CERCETĂRILE ARHEOLOGICE DE LA SUCIDAVA  
(JUDEȚUL OLT). CAMPANIA 2009**

*Petre Gherghe Lucian Amon*

**LES FOUILLES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES DE SUCIDAVA  
(DÉPARTEMENT DE L'OLT). LA CAMPAGNE DE L'ANNÉE 2009**  
*Résumé*

Les fouilles archéologiques se sont déroulées dans l'espace des quatre cassettes situées à l'intérieur de la forteresse romano byzantine. Les résultats les plus importants ont été obtenus dans la cassette C5 où l'on a découvert les traces d'un pavage en briques qui appartenait au niveau romain (du début du IV-ème siècle jusqu' à la première moitié du V-ème siècle après J.C.) et une fosse ménagère du VI-ème siècle où nous avons trouvé un fragment en céramique avec l'inscription abrégée du nom de *Χριστος*. Dans la cassette C10, nous avons aussi identifié deux fosses ménagères qui coupent le niveau dacique récent (I siècle avant J.C. – I siècle après J.C.) et qui contiennent, parmi d'autres objets, une amphore et un bout de ceinture en bronze.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Sucidava, nivel roman, nivel bizantin, Χριστος*

**Mots clefs:** *Sucidava, niveau romain, niveau byzantin, Χριστος*

**TIPOLOGIILE ARHITECTURALE ALE CTITORIILOR DOMNEȘTI  
DIN ȚARA ROMÂNEASCĂ ÎN SECOLELE XIV-XVI**

*Elisabeta Negrău*

**ARCHITECTURAL TYPES OF PRINCES' CHURCH FOUNDATIONS  
FROM WALLACHIA IN THE 14<sup>TH</sup>-16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES**

*Abstract*

The study presents the churches founded by the Wallahian Princes during 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries, bringing some new explanations regarding the architectural development of this period, favored by more recent findings of archaeological research. Many important architectural developments and innovations took place during these centuries in Wallachia, leading to the architectural original synthesis of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, called by historians "the first Wallachian style". A series of observations on the archaeological material and various documentary sources show the numerous filiations between Wallahian monuments in the 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries which led to the creative period from the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, bringing into question also the previously poorly known monuments of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The study shows that the church foundation policy of the Wallahian Princes had a dual orientation, an official one, to emphasize the Church (and implicitly, the State) and a traditional one, in support of the indigenous monastic traditions of the hermits.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Țara Românească, fundație bisericască aulică, necropolă, arhitectură, tradiție bizantină*

**Key words:** *Wallachia, aulic church foundation, necropolis, architecture, Byzantine tradition*

**UN REPREZENTANT AL GÂNDIRII MODERNE  
ÎN EUROPA MEDIEVALĂ: JAN AMOS COMENIUS**

*Constanțiu Dinulescu*

**A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MODERN THINKING  
IN THE MEDIEVAL EUROPE: JEAN AMOS COMENIUS**

*Abstract*

The article points out the contributions of Jean Amos Comenius in the fields of the political, social and educational thinking. Born in medieval Bohemia, he had the chance to go in England when he discovered a modern type of political system. He imagined an united Europe based on peace, understanding and cooperation.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *modernism, sistem politic, universalitate, pace, cooperare*

**Key words:** *modernism, political system, universality, peace, cooperation*

**ASPECTE PRIVIND STATUL ȘI DREPTUL ROMÂNESC  
ÎN PERIOADA REGIMULUI FANARIOT**

*Cezar Avram, Roxana Radu*

**ASPECTS CONCERNING ROMANIAN STATE AND LAW IN THE  
PHANARIOT REGIME**

*Abstract*

Between the years 1711-1716 and 1821, a number of Phanariots (members of those prominent Greek families residing in Phanar, the chief Greek quarter of Constantinople) were appointed Hospodars (Voivodes or Princes) in the Danubian Principalities (Moldavia and Wallachia), usually as a promotion from dragoman offices; that period is usually named “the Phanariote epoch” in Romanian history. Further many of the Phanariote princes were capable and farsighted rulers: as prince of Walachia in 1746 and of Moldavia in 1749, Constantin Mavrocordat abolished serfdom and Alexandru Ipsilanti of Walachia (reigned 1774-1782) initiated extensive administrative and legal reforms. His “Pravilniceasca condică”, a rather modern legal code, met stiff boyar resistance. Alexandru's enlightened reign, moreover, coincided with subtle shifts in economic and social life and with the emergence of new spiritual and intellectual aspirations that pointed to the reform.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *lege, fanariot, regim, regulă, stat*

**Key words:** *law, phanariot, regime, rule, state*

**MAZILII – CATEGORIE SOCIALĂ DISTINCTĂ  
ÎN EPOCA REGULAMENTARĂ**

*Daniela Rădescu*

**“MAZILI” – SOCIAL CATEGORY OF MIDDLE CLASS**

*Abstract*

In 1741 the nobility was factually identified with the occupancy of a service, being considerate as part of this social class even the immediate descendants: “neamurile” and “mazilii”. During the Statute Governing “mazilii” represented the rural nobility leaning toward activities specific for the shaping burgeoise.

According to the Constantin Mavrocordat reform being a “mazil” was a hereditary right (this social category being the offspring of the second class nobility); in time, the membership to this category was possible through assignment of the ruler prince. The reform from 1741 purview for “mazili” to pay their dues in groups, pecuniary units named “cruci”, during the Statute Governing the dues were paid individually and the providing documents of their membership to the social category were writings that supplied individual information.

Last but not last they represented a social category related to the countryside but connected by participation to the policy, administrative and commercial enterprises, being during the Statute Governing the amount of a large number of the middle class of the society.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *mazili, boierime, burghezie rurală, dregătorie, clasă socială*

**Key words:** *nobility, rural bourgeoisie, service (acts performed by nobility), social class*

**1821. TABĂRA PANDURILOR DE LA ȚÂNȚĂRENI**

*Dinică Ciobotea, Vladimir Osiac*

**1821. LE CAMP DES PANDURES DE ȚÂNȚĂRENI**

*Résumé*

La révolution de 1821 a représenté un moment d'action nationale, par les objectifs suivis et par l'implication de la nation. La force armée de la révolution était constituée par des paysans, des pandures spécialement ceux qui ont connu directement ou indirectement – Tudor Vladimirescu – du temps de la guerre de 1806-1812. L'organisation de cette armée révolutionnaire a été conclue dans le camp de Țânțăreni.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *revoluție, Tabăra de la Țânțăreni, panduri, Tudor Vladimirescu*

**Mots clefs:** *révolution, le camp de Țânțăreni, pandures, Tudor Vladimirescu*

**APARIȚIA CURȚII DE CONTURI CA INSTITUȚIE A STATULUI  
DE DREPT ÎN ROMÂNIA MODERNĂ**

*Marian Tudor*

**L'APPARITION DE LA COUR DES COMPTES EN TANT QU'INSTITUTION  
DE L'ETAT DE DROIT DANS LA ROUMANIE MODERNE**

***Résumé***

La modernisation de la société roumaine, à la différence des sociétés occidentales, n'a pas été graduelle, par une évolution lente et organique, par continue accumulation. Le contexte historique de la réalisation de l'Union de Moldavie et Valachie le 24 janvier 1859 a créé aussi les prémisses favorables à la modernisation de la société roumaine.

Le problème de la création d'une Cour des Comptes moderne roumaine a été discuté pour la première fois dans la séance du 12 juin 1859 de la Commission Centrale de Focsani.

La nomination de M. Kogălniceanu comme premier ministre le 11 octobre 1863, aura pour résultat l'impulsion de l'activité législative. A été élaboré aussi un paquet de lois financières, et parmi les mesures fiscales préconisées dont faisait partie aussi la loi concernant la création de la Cour des Comptes discutée dans l'Assemblée pendant le séance du 4 janvier 1864.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *evoluție, modernizare, Curtea de Conturi, stat de drept, legi financiare*

**Mots clefs:** *évolution, modernisation, la Cour des Comptes, Etat de droit, lois financières*

**RELAȚII FRANCO-ROMÂNE  
ÎN PRIMII ANI AI DOMNIEI LUI CAROL I (1866-1870)**

*Iulian Oncescu*

**FRANCO-ROMANIAN RELATIONS  
DURING THE FIRST YEARS OF CAROL I'S REIGN (1866-1870)**

*Abstract*

The period from 1866 to 1870 was marked by “intense confrontations” between the young Romanian state and its great supporter, namely France. After 1866, it became clear that a new kind of French politics, much more reticent than that of the period from 1853 to 1866, was coming to light concerning Romania. The vividly disputed issues between Romania and France were those regarding the support given by the Romanian state to the Balkan peoples, the Jewish problem, as well as the radicalism of some Romanian leaders such as Ion C. Brătianu. The French military mission was as well one of the disputed issues for the two states, so that, at the beginning of the year 1869, Napoleon III withdrew it. At the same time, the emperor accused Carol I and some important political leaders, like Ion C. Brătianu, of having oriented Romania’s external politics towards Prussia and Russia.

France’s politics concerning Romania – already undermined by suspicions and especially by Paris’s discontent regarding the perseverance with which Romania was pursuing its independence – entered, therefore, a new stage in the above-mentioned year of 1870. The old affinity, born during the fight for union and the support given to the Principalities and even to the international recognition of prince Carol was visibly fading, the French politics seeming unlikely to agree with the idea of a Romania unwilling to accept its tutorship – though this tutorship had proven nevertheless extremely useful during the previous period. France’s lack of interest concerning the problems of the European Orient was also announcing a major change in the relations between this great power and the Romanian state.

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

**Key words:** *French-Romanian relations, Carol I, Napoleon III, France, Romania*

**ASPECTE ALE MODERNIZĂRII SOCIETĂȚII ROMÂNEȘTI  
(1866-1876). INIȚIATIVE MONARHICE**

*Sorin Liviu Damean*

**ASPECTS OF THE MODERNIZATION OF ROMANIAN SOCIETY  
(1866-1876). MONARCHY INITIATIVES**

*Abstract*

The author underlines certain aspects in order to demonstrate the involvement of Prince Carol I-st, ruler of Roumania, in the vaste process of modernization of the Romanian society, such as: the building of railway system, the improvement of the army through a modern legislation and the perfection of the educational system at all levels.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Carol I, moderrnizare, rețea de căi ferate, armata, învățământ*

**Key words:** *Carol Ist, modernization, railway system, army, education*

**RĂZBOIUL FRANCO-GERMAN DIN 1870-1871  
ȘI CONSECINȚELE SALE ASUPRA POLITICII ROMÂNEȘTI**

*Dănuț Alexandru Nuță*

**LA GUÈRRE FRANCO-ALLEMANDE DE 1870-1871 ET SES  
CONSÉQUENCES SUR LA POLITIQUE ROUMAINE**

*Résumé*

La politique intérieure de la Roumanie très brillante entre 1866-1877 a été bulversée, encore un fois par les conflits entre les Grandes Puissances. Le Prince regnant Charles I-er et les politiciens qui l'entourent ont voulu profiter en faveur de leur pays de toutes les contraintes qui s'augmentent pendant la guerre franco-allemande de 1870-1871.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *independența, partide politice, diplomație, război*

**Mots clefs:** *indépendance, partis politiques, diplomatie, la guerre*

**ROMÂNIA ȘI ITALIA ÎNTRE ANII 1879 ȘI 1887**

*Ionuș Șerban*

**ROMANIA AND ITALY BETWEEN 1879 AND 1887**

*Abstract*

After the closure of the Peace Congress of Berlin was signed peace treaty through the recognition of Romanian independence was conditioned by granting of civil and political rights of all inhabitants of the country which were not foreign subjects, yielding southern Bessarabia to Russia and the favorable resolution of capital regarding the issue of foreign Romanian railways, Romania has made efforts to meet the requirements established by the Treaty of 1/13 July 1878. The Italian Government, on 6/18 December 1879 recognized the independence of Romania following the amendment of Article 7 of the Constitution accrediting on Count Tornielli in Bucharest, while Nicholas Crezulescu was accredited in Rome in January 1880. The diplomatically relations between Italy and Romania after the Peace Congress of Berlin were very good even if Italy adhered to the Romanian-Austro-Hungarian alliance only in 1888.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *diplomație, relații internaționale, Tripla Alianță, Italia, România*

**Key words:** *diplomacy, international relations, Triple Alliance, Italy, Romania*

**DIPLOMAȚIA EUROPEANĂ ÎN VREMEA RĂZBOAIELOR  
BALCANICE (1912 -1913). INIȚIATIVE ȘI RESPONSABILITĂȚI**

*Claudiu-Lucian Topor*

**THE EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY DURING THE BALKAN WARS (1912-1913).  
INITIATIVES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

*Abstract*

At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, diplomacy could be accounted as a profession. The diplomats accredited abroad, in terms of status to a certain social ground and of an acquired education, formed a community of interests and clearly defined behaviours, a world which, from an identity view, is close to the one of the officership or the navy. This is the era where the historical rivalries from the Balkans induce the glum image of the war into the masses' consciousness, an image pigmented with actions particular to barbarians. Along with the Balkan Wars these stereotypes solidified through the spreading of the stories about murders and atrocities, which, for many decades, had constantly besieged the European public consciousness. Our study attempts to present the European diplomats' initiatives and responsibilities at the age and before the two Balkan Wars, in a political record, in a ministerial profile which detects actions particular to monarchs, prime ministers, foreign ministers, and a diplomatic profile containing the manifestations of the ambassadors accredited in the capitals of the Balkan states.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *diplomație, conferință, război, politică, corespondență*

**Key words:** *diplomacy, conference, war, policy, correspondence*

**ACȚIUNI ALE UNIUNII EVREILOR PĂMÂNTENI PENTRU  
EMANCIPARE, ÎN DOCUMENTE INTERNE ROMÂNEȘTI (1913)**

*Adi Horațiu Schwarz*

**ACTIONS OF THE JEWS' AUTOCHTHONOUS UNION FOR  
EMANCIPATION IN SOME INTERNAL ROMANIAN DOCUMENTS (1913)**

*Abstract*

In this article we present some documents discovered by us in the Romanian archives which refer to the activity of the Jews' Autochthonous Union concerning the political and civil rights of the Jews from Romania, in 1913, during the Balkan crisis. We correlated them with the bibliographical informations about the correspondence of Adolphe Stern, the president of the Jews' Autochthonous Union with leaders of other Jewish organizations from U.S.A., Great Britain, France and Italy.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *evrei, diplomație, drepturi politice, naturalizare, emancipare*  
**Key words:** *Jews, diplomacy, political rights, naturalization, emancipation*

**INFORMATII NECUNOSCUTE DESPRE VIAȚA COTIDIANĂ  
DIN CRAIOVA REFLECTATE ÎN „BUKARESTER TAGELLBAT”  
ÎN PERIOADA OCUPAȚIEI GERMANE (1916-1918)**

*Cornel Popescu*

**UNKNOWN INFORMATION OVER THE DAILY LIFE IN CRAIOVA  
REFLECTED IN THE „BUKARESTER TAGELLBAT”,  
IN THE PERIOD OF THE GERMAN OCUPATION 1916-1918**

*Abstract*

On the 20<sup>th</sup> of November/3<sup>rd</sup> of December, after the end of the fight from Arges-Neajlov, or the fight for Bucharest, the Romanian Government and the king went to Moldavia. The general opinion spread around the country was a negative opinion that considered the lost of capital in the hand of enemies a disaster. The belief of Romanians was in that moments that the Antant will win and the Great Romania will be built.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *primul război mondial, ocupație germană, viață cotidiană, Craiova, abuzuri*

**Key words:** *First World War, German occupation, daily life, Craiova, abuses*

**„PĂDUREANCA” ȘI MAREA UNIRE**

*Radu Ștefan Vergatti*

**«PĂDUREANCA» ET LA GRANDE UNIFICATION**

*Résumé*

La roumaine Maria Puia (1894-1916), une «pădureanca», arrêtée et torturée pour la diffusion du premier manifeste «Nous voulons la Transylvanie» a renoncé à sa vie pour 100 Roumains condamnés par le régime Autricien-Hongrois, pour leur participation à une action subversive.

Pages inoubliables pour ceux qui ont milité et préparé la Grande Unification de 1918, sont extraites du dossier spécial no. 1464/1915 d' Alba Iulia sur le nom de Maria Puia de Blaj, devenue une vraie martyre.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Ardeal, Maria Puia, Radu Cosmin, Marea Unire, Alba Iulia*

**Key words:** *Transylvania, Maria Puia, Radu Cosmin, Great Union, Alba Iulia*

**CONSIDERAȚII PRIVIND EXTREMA-DREAPTĂ EUROPEANĂ  
INTERBELICĂ**

*Cristian Sandache*

**CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNANT L'EXTRÊME DROITE EUROPÉENNE,  
DANS LA PERIODE INTERBÉLIQUE**

***Résumé***

*L'activistes d'extreme-droite meprisent la raison et la doctrine systématique. L'extrême droite n'est pas un produit d'exportation. Son seul critère moral est la prouesse de la race, de la nation, de la communauté. Puisant leurs slogans et leurs symboles au répertoire patriotique de leur propre culture, les fascismes sont radicalement particuliers dans leurs discours et dans leurs décors.*

*Ils s'accordent mal à un système de principes intellectuels universels.*

*Dans tous les pays d'Europe, l'extreme droite commença à séduire une partie de la jeunesse, déçue par les lendemains médiocres de la guerre mondiale, et qui aspirait à une révolution se conciliant avec la tradition nationale.*

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Extrema-dreaptă, Europa, națiune, antisemitism, război*

**Mots clefs:** *L'extreme droite, Europe, nation, antisémitisme, guerre*

**ANTI-SEMITE DISORDER IN ORADEA IN 1927**

*Gabriel Moisa*

**TULBURĂRI ANTISEMITE ÎN ORADEA ANULUI 1927**

***Rezumat***

În ciuda existenței unor organizații politice de factură extremistă, Oradea nu a cunoscut decât arareori situații care să demonstreze intoleranța locuitorilor. Un astfel de eveniment a avut loc în zilele de 4-6 decembrie 1927 cu ocazia desfășurării Congresului Național Studențesc, când au fost devastate mai multe magazine și locuințe evreiești din oraș. Incidentele au fost amplu reflectate în presa vremii, având chiar și un ecou internațional nefavorabil. Despre ceea ce s-a întâmplat în orașul de pe Crișul Repede cu această ocazie aflăm atât din Monitorul Comunal cât și din presa vremii.

**ANTI-SEMITE DISORDER IN ORADEA IN 1927**

***Abstract***

Even though there were extremist organizations, Oradea seldom knew situations that proved the intolerance of the people. Such an incident took place on December 4-6 1927, during the National Student Congress, when several shops and Jewish places were devastated. The incidents were extensively presented by the media of that time. It even had a negative international echo. About what happened in Oradea with this occasion, we find out more from the Municipal Monitor and from the media of that time.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *studenți, români, evrei, tulburări, Oradea*

**Key words:** *students, roumanians, jewish, disorder, Oradea*

**UNIFORMA FRONTULUI RENĂȘTERII NAȚIONALE  
– SIMBOL AL ACCEPTĂRII REGIMULUI CARLIST**

*Mihaela Camelia Buzatu*

**THE UNIFORM OF THE NATIONAL RENNAISSANCE FRONT  
– A SYMBOL OF ACCEPTING CHARLES II'S REGIME**

Wearing the uniform as a sign of being a member in a political party was a commonplace in interwar Europe. After establishing the National Renaissance Front, the king Charles II introduced the uniform for all the members, whatever their social position was. The uniform had to be worn in daily life activities and in the ceremonies as well. Although some intellectuals or political figures from Romania rejected the idea, “the clothes of the new party” became a part of the society, both for the elite and for the common people.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *uniformă, rege, intelectuali, ceremonie, senatori*

**Key words:** *uniform, king, intellectuals, ceremony, senators*

**UN COMANDOR ROMÂN LA LONDRA: GHEORGHE NICULESCU**

*Marusia Cîrstea*

**A ROMANIAN COMMANDER IN LONDON: GHEORGHE NICULESCU**

*Abstract*

The article is based on a complex research in the national archives and it refers to London naval attaché, the commander Gheorghe Niculescu. He usually activated in England in the period 1930-1935 and he had a rich activity for the Romanian army. He collected various data and he authored many papers regarding the Great Powers' armies, their international politics and he initiated contacts in order to improve the Romanian army.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *atașat naval, comandor, diplomație, Gheorghe Niculescu, bază navală – Tașaul*

**Key words:** *naval attaché, commander, diplomacy, Gheorghe Niculescu, naval base – Tașaul*

**ASPECTE PRIVIND CENZURA CINEMATOGRAFICĂ  
ÎN CADRUL ȚINUTULUI OLT (1938-1940)**

*Diana-Mihaela Păunoiu*

**ASPECTS REGARDING THE CINEMATOGRAPHIC CENSURE  
WITHIN THE OLT COUNTY (1938-1940)**

*Abstract*

In this paper, we have tried to present the attention that the Olt County authorities have give to cinematographic censure and to youth's education. According to the researched documents, this was in correspondence to the existing central level. Measures have been taken to permit the influence of the adolescent's education in the orientations pursued by authorities. In the "new" society thought by Carlist Polity protagonists, the young men were a key item, within the meaning of being "the tomorrow citizens" of Romania, those who has to perpetuate the King's Carol The 2<sup>nd</sup>'s "opera". Furthermore, having the control over relayed information's to youths and, generally, to main public was one of the pylons that supported the authorities in the period between 10/11 February 1938 and 6 September 1940 in their attempt to enlighten a "new" Romanian society. The censure during Carlist Polity has become a dangerous precedent in Romanian history.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *censură, cinematograf, tineret, ținutul Olt, regim carlist*

**Key words:** *censure, movie house, youth, Olt County, Carlist Polity*

**O CONTROVERSĂ NESEMNICATIVĂ:  
ESTUL ȘI VESTUL DESPRE MOMENTUL ÎNCHEIERII  
ULTIMEI CONFLAGAȚII MONDIALE**

*Alexandru Oșca*

**AN INSIGNIFICANT CONTROVERSY: THE EAST AND WEST  
ABOUT THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR**

*Abstract*

There are insignificant differences between the way the end of the Second World War is perceived among the political men responsible of that moment from the west and east of the continent. Winston Churchill considered the military operation ended on the 7<sup>th</sup> of May 1945 while Stalin believed they ended on the 8<sup>th</sup> of May at 24.00 hours. In fact some German military groups surrendered on the 12<sup>th</sup> of May 1945. Unfortunately, in these last confrontations there were Romanian military units involved, obviously on the side of the United Nations.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *armistițiu, capitulare, conferințe, proclamație, comunicat*

**Key words:** *armistice, surrender, conferences, proclamation, communicate*

**MONARHIA SUB SUPRAVEGHEREA  
DIPLOMAȚIEI ROMÂNIEI COMUNISTE (1947-1948)**

*Paul Nistor*

**THE MONARCHY UNDER THE SURVEILLANCE  
OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST DIPLOMACY (1947-1948)**

*Abstract*

In the first years after the proclamation of the Republic, the authorities from Bucharest had a major surveillance over the activity of the Romanian exile from U.S.A., especially over the actions and political contacts of the former kings, Carol II and Michael I. The gathering of the informations and their synthesis was made by the means of the Romanian Embassy from Washington, using very important financial resources.

Starting from 1950, the interest of the authorities from Bucharest for the activities of the two exiled kings became smaller, when the risks of restoring the monarchy diminished.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *exilul românesc, comitetul de rezistență, supravegherea exilului, contacte diplomatice*

**Key words:** *Romanian exile, resistance committee, surveillance of the exile, diplomatic contacts*

**CONSILIERI SOVIETICI ÎN ROMÂNIA  
ÎN PRIMUL DECENIU POSTBELIC (1945-1955)**

*Eugen Cristian Răduț*

**SOVIET ADVISERS IN ROMANIA  
IN THE FIRST POST-WAR DECADE (1945-1955)**

*Abstract*

The article reveals some of the main actions that established the soviet domination on Romania at the beginning of the Cold War and also pursues the activity of the institution of soviet advisers for the first post-war decade (1945-1955). This occult institution was settled in Bucharest since november 1949, after Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, the communist leader of Romanian Worker's Party, requested from Moscow a few experts to investigate some of the party members with unclear and suspicious activity, because the political regime from Bucharest had a lack of experience in such investigations taking place successfully. Until the departure of Russian troops from Romania, Soviet advisers exerted an interesting guardianship over Romanian politics.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *consilieri sovietici, comunism, Sovrom, Cominform*

**Key words:** *soviet advisers, communism, Sovroms, Cominform*

**LA ROUMANIE VUE PAR LES FILTRES JOURNALISTIQUES  
QUÉBÉCOIS ET CANADIENS DES ANNÉES 1970 À 1991**

*Serge Bernier*

**ROMÂNIA VĂZUTĂ DE JURNALIȘTII  
DIN QUEBEC ȘI CANADA DIN 1970 ÎN 1991**

*Rezumat*

Presa din Canada a reflectat în modalități specifice evoluția evenimentelor din România, din decembrie 1989 și prima parte a anului 1990. După olimpiada de la Montreal, când presa canadiană a prezentat pe larg succesul Nadiei Comănești, știrile despre România au fost sporadice. De Nicolae Ceaușescu s-a amintit doar când s-a opus escaladării cursei înarmării. Multe referiri s-au făcut despre situația specialiștilor de la centrala atomică (Cernavodă). Interesant, că evenimentele de la București au fost relatate de trimiși ai ziarelor canadiene de la Paris, care s-au deplasat ulterior în România.

**ROMANIA SEEN BY THE JOURNALISTIC FILTERS  
FROM QUEBEC AND CANADA BETWEEN 1970-1991**

*Abstract*

The Canadian press has reflected in its own ways the evolution of the Romanian events, from December 1989 to the beginning of 1990. After the Olympics in Montreal, when the Canadian press presented widely the success of Nadia Comaneci, the news concerning Romania were occasionally. Nicolae Ceaușescu was noted only when he opposed the escalating of arms race. Many references were made about the situation of specialists from the nuclear power plant (Cernavoda). Interestingly, the events in Bucharest were reported by Canadian newspaper's envoys in Paris, which were subsequently sent to Romania.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *România, comunism, revoluție, tranziție, alegeri libere*

**Key words:** *Romania, communism, revolution, transition, free elections*

**DEMOCRACY PROMOTION IN POST-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:  
CONGRUENCE BETWEEN HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL  
PATTERNS IN EU**

*Anca Parmena Olimid*

**PROMOVAREA DEMOCRAȚIEI ÎN ȚĂRILE POST-COMUNISTE  
LA CONGRUENȚA ÎNTRE MODELELE ISTORICE ȘI POLITICE  
ÎN UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ**

***Rezumat***

Articolul analizează inițiativele Uniunii Europene în domeniul promovării democrației dintr-o perspectivă istorică și politică. Analiza privește aspecte teoretice și dilemele legate de guvernarea europeană, strategiile de promovare a democrației în țările foste comuniste, dezbaterile cu privire la reformele liberale și interesul național. De asemenea, trebuie să notăm faptul că Uniunea Europeană a dezvoltat un sistem ierarhic echitabil. În contextul alegerilor pentru Parlamentul European, o atenție specială a fost acordată discuțiilor cu privire la îmbunătățirea cadrului democratic european. Ca urmare a evoluției procesului democratic, Uniunea Europeană este un proiect ce nu și-a găsit încă finalitatea.

**DEMOCRACY PROMOTION IN POST-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES:  
CONGRUENCE BETWEEN HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL PATTERNS IN EU**

***Abstract***

This article examines the initiatives of European Union in the field of the democracy promotion from a historical and political perspective. The analysis covers: the theoretical framework and the dilemmas of the European governance; the EU democracy promotion strategies in post-communist countries; the debates over the liberal reforms and the national interest. Moreover, we have to note that EU has developed a “fairly hierarchical” political system. In the light of the 2009 European Parliament, particular attention has been devoted to the discussions for improving the European democracy. Due to the staging of the democratic process, the Union is a project in evolution that clearly has not reached its final framework.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *democrație, Uniunea Europeană, deficit democratic, condiționare politică*

**Key words:** *democracy, European Union, democratic deficit, political conditionality*

MISCELLANEA

**ÎNCERCĂRI DE INSTAURARE A TIRANIEI LA ATENA  
(SECOLELE VII-IV a.Chr.)**

*Florian Olteanu, Adi Horațiu Schwarz*

**ATTEMPTS FOR SETTling THE TYRANNY IN ATHENS  
(VII<sup>TH</sup> – IV<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES B.C.)**

*Abstract*

We propose to present the main attempts to replace the democratic system with the tyranny. These attempts were followed by democratic reforms. Before the Mcedonian conquest, the tyranny was considered as an involvment of Sparta in the internal political life in Athens. Even Peisistratos was considered a „good tyrant”, this form of government could not replace the democracy.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *tiranie, încercări, aristocrație, ostracizare, democrație*

**Key words:** *tyranny, attempts, democracy, aristocracy, ostracization*

**IMPERIUL DE LA NICEEA ȘI STATELE SUD-SLAVE  
ÎN SECOLELE XII-XIII**

*Constanțiu Dinulescu*

**THE EMPIRE OF NICAEA AND THE SOUTHERN SLAVIAN STATES  
IN THE XII<sup>TH</sup> XIII<sup>RD</sup> CENTURIES**

*Abstract*

The XIII<sup>rd</sup> century represents a moment of crisis for the Empire of Nicaea which had lost without any chance of recovering the Balkan area where will be founded the Bulgarian and Serbian medieval states. The article reveals the fact that the Byzantine restoration from 1261 was made without the Balkan region which represented a great lost for the Empire in South-Eastern Europe.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *imperiul de la Niceea, bulgari, sârbi, stat, criză*

**Key words:** *Empire of Nicaea, Bulgarians, Serbians, state, crisis*

**«LE CODE DE GOVORA» – CORPUS DE LA LOI ECCLESIASTIQUE  
ET DE LA CROYANCE POPULAIRE DANS UNE REALITE  
HYSTORIQUE. CONVERGENCES ET DIVERGENCES**

*Gabriela Rusu-Păsărin*

**PRAVILA DE LA GOVORA – CORPUS DE LEGI BISERICESTI  
ȘI CREDINȚE POPULARE. CONVERGENȚE ȘI DIVERGENȚE**

*Rezumat*

Prima carte legislativă în limba română (1640), *Pravila de la Govora* sau *Mica Pravilă* este deopotrivă o culegere de tradiții și credințe populare despre ceremonialuri existențiale. Ne propunem să realizăm o analiză comparativă a celor două niveluri de referință, mentalitățile românești tradiționale și disciplina bisericească, aceasta din urmă fiind realizată ca urmare a adoptării vechilor norme bizantine și a canoanelor stabilite de Sinodurile Bisericii Ortodoxe. Credințele populare și codul de legi al Bisericii prezintă atât convergențe, cât și divergențe, în special cu privire la modul în care sunt oficiate ritualurile de creștinare, căsătorie sau înmormântare, acest lucru ducând la funcționarea unor stereotipuri condiționate de credința religioasă și de credințele populare.

**THE GOVORA CODE OF LAWS – CORPUS OF CHURCH LAWS  
AND POPULAR BELIEFS. CONVERGENCES AND DIVERGENCES**

*Abstract*

The first book of laws in Romanian language (1640), the *Govora Code of Laws* or the *Little Code of Laws* is also a referential corpus of traditions and popular beliefs on existential ceremonials. We aim to draw a comparative analysis of the two reference levels, traditional Romanian mentalists and Church discipline, the latter being subject to ancient Byzantine law provisions and to the canons established by the Synods of the Eastern Church. Popular beliefs and the Church code of laws have convergences and divergences in the way the rituals of baptism, marriage and funeral are carried out, and this is what motivates the functioning of stereotypes due to the constraints of religious faith and popular beliefs.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *credință religioasă, credință populară, codul comunitar, codul legislativ, reguli morale*

**Key words:** *religious faith, popular beliefs, community code, code of laws, moral rules*

**DRUMURI ȘI TRASEE PRIN BANATUL SECOLELOR XVI-XVIII**

*Mirela Osiac, Nicoleta Sarafolean*

**ROADS AND ROUTES THROUGH BANAT OF XVI-XVIII CENTURIES**

***Abstract***

In Banat of the XVI-XVIII centuries, the roads for change of place were the same as in the rest of Europe: by sea with ships and boats, by land with the wagon or horseback. The travel by sea could be done on the rivers Mures, Danube or on Bega canal. On the land were numerous roads better or worse.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *corăbii, drumuri, călători, călare, tâlhari*

**Key words:** *ships, roads, travelers, horseback, robbers*

**RĂZEȘII DINTRE PRUT ȘI NISTRU ÎN SECOLUL AL XIX-LEA**

*Maria Cigolea*

**“RĂZEȘII” BETWEEN THE PRUT AND NISTRU  
IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY**

*Abstract*

The experts of this specialized field raised many questions about the peasantry, a social distinctive stratum of the 19th society, which included the following social categories, if you may call it like that: yeomen “*răzeșii*”, peasants with free will and their own land dived into private lots, who were very skillfull in managing their households; the craftsmen; a category of peasants who were absolved from lordly tribute in exchange for the overtime work for the king or for the landowner (“*scutelnici*”); the servants – all this social subcategories were inhabitants of the village, who worked the land of the boyards (“*landowner*”) and were released from slavery by the state. The Russian and Romanian historic tried to approach this subject but they didn’t succeed entirely in explaining if the yeoman were actually an important social category or not.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *răzeși, boieri, clasă socială, Basarabia*

**Key words:** *răzeși, boyars, social class, Bessarabia*

**EVOLUȚIA RELAȚIILOR ROMÂNNO-ITALIENE  
DUPĂ SEMNAREA ACORDULUI DIN 1888**

*Ionuț Șerban*

**THE EVOLUTION OF THE ROMANIAN-ITALIAN RELATIONS  
AFTER THE 1888 AGREEMENT**

*Abstract*

The article presents the relations between Romania and Italy after the 1888 agreement, through which Italy joined the Austro-Romanian alliance from 1883. The agreement signed by the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary in Bucharest, Francesco Curtopassi, on 8<sup>th</sup> of May 1888, was considered by the Italian Prime Minister Di Rudini as burden-some because it involved the Italian people and army in a possible war against Russia in favor of Austro-Hungarians or Romanians. The conclusion draw from the this agreement is that King Umberto I was content with it because it represented the reinforcement of the Central Powers military block as an attestor of the European order.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *relații internaționale, Tripla Alianță, acord, România, Italia*

**Key words:** *international relations, Triple Alliance, agreement, Romania, Italia*

**PERCEPȚIA IDENTITĂȚII PROFESIONALE  
A CADRULUI DIDACTIC ÎN PERIOADA INTERBELICĂ**

*Irina Maciuc*

**BRIEF LOCAL HISTORY: TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS  
OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS DURING THE INTERWAR PERIOD**

*Abstract*

This paper tries to surprise the guidelines of activity and the main works of a school leader, Ilie Popescu Teiușan, and of the professional identity of teachers during the interwar period. Community training referred to as is the Normal School for Boys of Craiova. We propose to (re)build the sense of concepts and local mentalities on the professional identity of teacher during the interwar period. In that period, professional training implied direct experience in rural schools. In the some time, Training College of Craiova has a long and proud history in the area of promoting extra-curricular programs. Our work takes a comprehensive and critical look at some aspects concerning the dynamics of professional identity of primary teacher and of initial teacher education in Oltenia. The conceptual framework is the qualitative research and the construction of institutional identity for regional teacher training in the context of changing role of teacher in Romanian society.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *serviciul social, calitatea educației, reforma educației, identitate profesională, instituțională și regională*

**Key words:** *Services to society, teaching quality, educational reform, educational regional identity, professional identity.*