

**STUDIES AND ARTICLES**

**THE DOMINATION OF THE PTOLEMIES IN THE AEGEAN**

*Florian Olteanu*

***Abstract***

The main purpose of article is represented by the description of the steps in which the Ptolemaic Dynasty (or Lagid Dynasty) imposed as one of the most powerful during the Hellenistic Age.

We proposed to present the activity of kings Ptolemy I Soter, Ptolemy II Philadelphus, Ptolemy III Euergethes, Ptolemy IV Philopator, Ptolemy V Ephifanes and Ptolemy VI Philometor. The main authors which studied the problem are Kostas Buraselis, Vincent Gabrielsen, Katja Mueller, Alexandru Avram, Paul McKechnie, Philippe Guillaume, Zofia Halina Archibald, Tomasz Grabowski.

**Key words:** *Ptolemies, Aegean Sea, Black Sea, domination, Hellenistic Age, Egypt*

**THE NATIONAL-LIBERAL PARTY (1875)  
AND THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY (1880): A NEW APPROACH  
SEEN THROUGH POLITICAL SCIENCE LENSES**

*Cosmin-Ștefan Dogaru*

***Abstract***

The two modern parties in Romania, the National Liberal Party (founded in 1875) and the Conservative Party (founded in 1880) ensured the consolidation of the political regime created in 1866. The present article proposes an analysis of the historical facts on the basis of methodology from the political science in order to offer a new perspective on the creation of the two caucus parties. The formation process of the two government parties went through a number of stages related to the Romanian political life, to the mentality of the politicians, to the power strife, to the governmental and parliamentary activity etc. My research question, which is still viable nowadays, refers to a new approach to the analysis of the two government parties, the National Liberal Party (NLP) and the Conservative Party (CP) within the Romanian political system.

**Key words:** *caucus parties, the National Liberal Party, the Conservative Party, Charles I, Romania*

**THE CONTEXT OF THE ASSASSINATION IN BUCHAREST  
OF MACEDONIAN ROMANIAN ȘTEFAN MIHĂILEANU (1859-1900)  
– IN THE LIGHT OF SOME EPOCH TESTIMONIES**

*Stoica Lascu*

***Abstract***

The assassination in July 1900 (in Bucharest, where it was established), by a young Macedonian Bulgarian, of the Romanian teacher originally from Macedonia Ștefan Mihăileanu, a leader of the national movement of the Vlachs/Aromanians in the Balkans has received a wide echo both in Romania and among the Aromanians communities of the Ottoman Empire in the Balkan area (known under the generic name of Macedonia). In Bucharest and other cities (Constanța, Brăila) occurred actions blamed the assassination, were written plays and poems, were published numerous articles in newspapers and magazines and have held public demonstrations. In the second part of the paper are reproduced articles from “Le Matin” and “Le Temps”, as well as two diplomatic comments showing the Romanian-Bulgarian relations, in international context. In a conference held in Bucharest in 1910, writer and teacher Leon Boga (nativ Aromanian) highlighted the personality of “the idealist apostle of Aromanians”: “He spoke often about other nations and their role, and often wore polemics with Bulgarian and Greek newspapers, for how he wanted to resolve the Macedonian thing did not suit their aspirations. He foresaw the 1903 revolution and vehemently attacking those who, intentionally bringing misfortune on the head of poor Macedonia. His slogan was: Aromanians by themselves. Its newspapers were well received and were scattered through all the villages Macedonia and Epirus to Thessaly. He saw, so things from a higher perspective and found no other solution than developing national sentiment by schools and church interests without offending others”.

**Key words:** *Ștefan Mihăileanu, Aromanians, Macedonian Romanians, the Macedonian Issue, Bulgaria*

**THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE CLERGY IN THE STRUGGLE  
FOR THE UNIFICATION OF THE ROMANIAN PRINCIPALITIES.  
NEOFIT SCRIBAN**

*Adrian Duțuc*

***Abstract***

The present article aims at bringing to light the contribution brought by Bishop Neofit Scriban to what was the fight for the Unification of the Romanian Principalities and the organization process of the new Romanian state formation. In order to elaborate our topic, this article is taking into consideration a series of guidelines such as: which is the state of the current research related to the unionist activity of Neofit Scriban? Which archive information sources can complement and help us to evaluate the issues raised by our topic more precisely? What are we trying to bring new in our scientific endeavour?

Neofit Scriban is a history page which writing is still in progress! He identified himself with the Unification of the Principalities and with the Romanians' will of living together and did it as a true patriot, with whom many of the personalities we think of as heroes of the Unification have collaborated with. He fought for the ideals that the Romanian nation so longed for and he used the weapons of the clergy: first and foremost, he repeatedly promoted and spread the unionist ideas from the church's desk (sermons which are, in their great majority, unrecorded by history), he used the weapon of writing, and when needed, the political weapon.

**Key words:** *Romanian Principalities Unification, Romanian Church, politics, clergy involvement*

**FROM THE PRINCIPLE OF DELEGATION  
TO SEARCH FOR A UNIFORM ELECTORAL PROCEDURE:  
THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS  
IN A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

*Jakub Charvat*

***Abstract***

This descriptive case study deals with an issue of the European Parliament electoral system in a historical perspective. It describes its genesis and reforms over time. The study therefore presents the evolution of apportionment procedures in the European Parliament from the principle of delegation in the 1950s to the late 1970s through the 1979 introduction of direct elections for Members of the European Parliament to the current debate on a uniform electoral procedure across all Member States.

**Key words:** *European Parliament, delegation, direct elections, electoral laws, election procedures*

**SHIFTS OF THE FOREIGN POLICIES IN THE COLD WAR ERA.  
FROM THE THREAT OF CONTAINMENT  
TO THE CHALLENGES OF THE POST-SOVIET DEMOCRACIES**

*Alexandra Porumbescu*

***Abstract***

Throughout the Cold War era, the two main international actors, the Soviet Union and the United States of America, led the international affairs, setting the course in the foreign political actions. After the end of this age, the global relationships faced the need to readapt to a new order. Once the collapse of the Soviet Union occurred, the Russian population started to show certain nostalgia towards the former state organization, the new state facing the dilemma of adopting a new and correct political course. The desire to regain “international respect” guided great part of the post-soviet Moscow’s foreign policy. We will start by presenting the main focal points of Russia’s communist foreign affairs policy, aiming to highlight the ways in which it has changed along with the occurrence of certain global events. The Russian Federation has always structured its foreign policy on five main courses of action: two of them regard the relationship with the Occident, namely the United States of America and the European Union- being also the easiest to notice in the last two decades. The other three target Eastern Asia/ the Far East, especially China, the Middle East, and the former soviet states, also known as the close proximity. The second part of our analysis focuses on the way in which these basic directions in Russia’s security strategy are being integrated in its current foreign affairs policy.

**Key words:** *geopolitics, Cold War, Russia, foreign policy, strategy*

**REVISIONIST REGIONALISM OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
IN POST-SOVIET SPACE**

*Ekaterina Mikhaylenko*

***Abstract***

The purpose of the article is to analyze the problems of integration initiatives in the post-Soviet space. All projects suggested came under severe criticism from both Russian international relations experts and foreign observers. The paper presents the analytical framework of the regional trends in the post-Soviet space based on the modern theories of comparative regionalism. Comparative regionalism allows analyzing regional dynamics and problems in the post-Soviet space. Russia as one of the active region-makers in the post-Soviet space has its own vision about what type of regional integration there should be. New Russian regional policy has a new vector and ideology. Russia has chosen revisionist type of regionalism that demonstrates new trends in regionalism studies.

**Key words:** *regionalism, post-Soviet space, revisionism, foreign policy, Russia*

**THE ROMANIAN POPULATION IN THE TURN OF THE CENTURY:  
AN APPROACH TO DEMOGRAPHIC BEHAVIOR IN ROMANIA  
DURING THE GREAT TRANSFORMATIONS  
OF THE TRANSITION FROM THE 20<sup>TH</sup> TO 21<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

*José Díaz-Diego, José Manuel Jurado-Almonte*

***Abstract***

This article describes, analyses and discusses some of the main demographic indicators of Romania during the last two decades, which we have entitled 'Romania of the great transformations', since the data analysed corresponds with a historical period characterised by a profound social, political and economic transformation following the fall of the Ceaușescu socialist regime in 1989 and the rapid introduction of the Romanian society and State into the capitalist market and neoliberal logics, fostered eventually by its incorporation into the European Union in 2007. The analyses presented comprise statistical data from official Romanian institutions as well as excerpts from semi-structured interviews to specialised Romanian informants, and fieldwork notes taken by the authors in some of the main cities of the country. The data reveals an important decrease of the Romanian population in addition to a marked ageing, the feminization of the elderly and the masculinization of the young conditioned to a great extent by the excessive emigration during the last decade (which has not been rigorously estimated in the official statistics until recently), the fall of birth-rates, the rise of life expectancy, and the second transition of its family demographic structures.

**Key words:** *Romania, population, demographic behavior, Turn of Century*



**THEORETICAL PROBLEMS OF LAND OWNERSHIP  
OF THE NOMADIC KAZAKHS**

*Alfiya Imanbekova, Abdesh Toleubayev, Amanzhol Kalysb, Marzhan Dautbekova*

***Abstract***

The article discusses the theoretical aspect of land ownership in keeping nomads. This problem originates from the first half of the XX century, and researchers have not reached a consensus, it remains controversial in the science. That is why, we have tried to analyze this difficult problem, which originated in the Soviet Nomadology and was pressured by Marxist-Leninist ideology, which is the whole history of mankind is regarded as part of the formational theory. From this position, the Soviet historiography developed the question of ownership of the nomads and published the work. The authors attempted to address the issue of ownership of the pastures from nomadic Kazakhs XVIII-XX century and classified by periods of historiography. We do not stop at the historiography of the XX century, but also do the brief excursions as the previous file in the century, and the modern to disclose the matter of consideration.

**Key words:** *nomads, keeping nomads, nomadic Kazakhs, theoretical problems, historiography, landed property*

**HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND FORMS OF ARTISTIC EXPRESSION  
IN ROMANIAN RELIGIOUS ART**

*Alexandrina Bădescu, Veronica Gheorghiu*

***Abstract***

The historical period and technological aspects so varied led to different and distinct forms of artistic expression, the religious art being born out of the need to illustrate the man's faith as well as his desire, to represent graphically and architecturally the symbols for personal experiences.

The penetration of Christianity in the Romanian countries resulted in the accumulation of everything that is the religious art in the country, building churches by stone, wall or wood, which were adorned with religious artwork. These works were the most different and were intended to help conduct liturgical service, their variety extending from the religious furniture to the specific icons and cult objects.

From an artistic standpoint, some religious works are characterized by a typical Byzantine manner, the iconography stays classic, while still retaining the traditional line both in terms of characters and scenery, while others have oriental and western influences.

**Key words:** *religious art, historical and social context, iconography, Christianity, symbolism*

## RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM IN THE GLOBALIZED WORLD

*Mihai Valentin Vladimirescu*

### ***Abstract***

Religious fundamentalism is one of the central topics of the debate concerning the role and influence of religion in contemporary society. In the light of the tragic events that shook the Western world in the last decades and of the unprecedented expansion of terrorism and religious extremism, the task of defining fundamentalism and its boundaries, roots and facets is an essential task for researchers.

**Key words:** *religion, fundamentalism, extremism, globalization*

## TURKIC-ARABIC CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC RELATIONS

*Kunduzay Aubakirova, Bayan Jubatova, Aigul Zhiyekbayeva,  
Farida Zhumazhanova, Anar Mustafayeva*

### **Abstract**

The article considers the peculiarities of cultural and linguistic relations between the Arabs and the Turks, starting with the pre-Islamic period and finishing with the present. Continuous coexistence of these peoples has led to the fact that the vocabulary of both languages is significantly enriched with loanwords. However, if the problems of Arabic loanwords in Turkic languages, their phonetic and morphological adaptation are widely covered both in domestic and foreign linguistics, the linguists actually ignore the potential of the Turkic languages as the language of the source of borrowing. This problem has led to the choice of research topic and its relevance to the Turkic studies, Arabic studies and the science of language in general.

A comparative analysis of grammar, phonetics and lexical structure of Turkic and Arabic languages, the mechanisms of their mutual influence on the lexical structure of vocabulary act as the research objects. Comparative method, contextual analyses, the method of semantic and diachronic analysis was used to solve these problems.

The article also discusses the problem of the classification of the Turkic languages, deals with the stages of the Arabic literary language development, the impact of the adoption of Islam on the development of the Arabic script, the establishment of norms of the literary language, lexical enrichment system.

**Key words:** *Turkic languages, Arabic language, language contacts, lexical borrowings, Islam*