

STUDIES AND ARTICLES

GENEALOGICAL MYTHS AND PROBLEMS
ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF ANCIENT TURKIC PEOPLES

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Abstract

In the article the main problem of origin of ancient Turkic peoples which is actual and disputable at present day is investigated. This research is carried out on the basis of genealogical myths from ancient sources. The history of origin of the certain ethnos is always connected with myths and legends. Based on similar texts, researchers reveal information, necessary for the research, which is not recorded in historical treatises. The first Turkic folklore monument recorded by Chinese historiographic tradition (in writing) in the 6th century and reflected an early stage of Turkic ethnogenesis are genealogical legends of the tribe Ashina origin and its appeal to the dominating group of the Turkic tribal union appearance.

Key words: *Ashina, ethnic processes, empire, "Turkic", myth*

**NEW INSIGHTS INTO THE HISTORY
OF THE KAZAKH KHANATE FORMATION**

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Abstract

One of the largest and the most influential countries of Central and Middle Asia in the Middle Ages was the Kazakh Khanate. In modern times, the Kazakh Khanate no longer exists as a separate independent entity on the political map of the world, but its accumulated achievements in the field of management, legislation, regulation of public relations, foreign policy and diplomacy have a tremendous impact on modern Kazakhstan. This article also focuses on the personality of outstanding Kazakh Khanate khans, who played a pivotal role in the long life of the Kazakh people.

Key words: *Desht-i Qipchaq, the Kazakh Khanate, Horde, bey, statehood*

**INTERPRETATION OF SACRIFICE
IN THE CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

Rabilya Geybullayeva

Abstract

In the methodological framework of cultural studies, this paper analyzes the most important aspect of the ancient religion – the phenomenon of human and animal ritual sacrifices. The author presents the cultural and historical characteristics of sacrifice types and reveals the dependence of the ritual of sacrifice on practical purposes and the time of the sacrifice made.

Key words: *sacrifice, ritual, gift, archetype, cultural and historical phenomenon*

**EMERGENCE AND SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY
WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF OLTENIA
DURING THE 4TH-6TH CENTURIES**

Alexandra Deaconu, Veronica Gheorghiu

Abstract

On the territory of ancient Dacia, the Christian doctrine brought into the world by Jesus Christ, has been known since the time of the apostles. With the establishment of the first Christian community in Jerusalem, the Holy Apostles and their disciples began to preach the new Christian teaching to the world.

During the 4th-6th centuries, the spread of Christianity encountered some obstacles and hardships, so the spread of the new Christian teaching had to face more bloody persecutions unleashed by the Roman authorities, also putting the church in the balance.

In Oltenia, Christian religion, according to the written documents, was spread especially during the reign of Constantin the Great and his successors. Also, here were discovered numerous objects and worship buildings dating from the early spread period of Christianity. Therefore, Paleo-Christian church in Slăveni remains the oldest Christian place of worship north of the Danube, dated in the 4th-6th century after Christ, followed by the Christian basilica in the 4th century built in the Sucidava fortress. These archaeological findings in Sucidava prove that this citadel was an important Christian center where many missionaries came from the south of the Danube.

Key words: *history, worship monuments, Christianity, Oltenia, 4th-6th centuries*

**HISTORICAL AND IDENTITY LANDMARKS IN TRANSYLVANIA
(A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN SIGHIȘOARA,
MUREȘ COUNTY AND RUPEA, BRAȘOV COUNTY)**

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Abstract

Transylvania has always been under historiographers' scrutiny from a historic, economic and political perspective. The focus of this article is the historical landmark underlying the social and economic changes in two neighboring areas of the Transylvanian space lying between Târnava Mare and Cohalm Valley. Their fortified structures are testimonies of the past to these days. The cohesion of their communities was forged through people's willingness to help one another and work together for their present and future. Neighborhoods were a means for community mobilization and an important role in outlining moral and behavioral guidelines was assigned to schools and churches. The identity of the Saxons and Romanians inhabiting the two areas of interest, Sighișoara and Rupea, was also shaped by two diverging trends: increasing territorial separation coupled with cohabitation. The changes in these areas are also analyzed based on the demographic data. Thus, all of the above become landmarks for the multiculturalism of these territories.

Key works: *Saxons, borough, town, citadel, neighborhoods*

**THE BALKAN ROMANIANS
IN REPORTS OF SOME ROMANIAN TRAVELERS (1882-1914)**

Stoica Lascu

Abstract

The study shows the presence of Romanian intellectuals to Vlachs in the Balkans – namely in the area of Ottoman Macedonia; the travellers (Teodor T. Burada, Radu C. Pătărlăgeanu, Alexandru Pencovici, Ion Nenișescu, Pericle N. Papahagi, Constantin N. Burileanu, Ion Manu, Constantin I. Istrati, and Mitu Dona) reveal the size of Balkan Romanianism (the most Aromanians and Megleno were under the influence of Hellenism), especially showing common origin, their habits, the situation of Romanian schools. The relations and travel notes were published both in newspapers and magazines of the time, as and in volumes.

Key words: *Balkan Romanians, Aromanians, Al. Pencovici, I. Nenișescu, C.N. Burileanu*

**THE GOVERNMENT ALTERNATION
BETWEEN THE NATIONAL-LIBERAL PARTY
AND THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY: A FUNDAMENTAL TOPIC
REFLECTED IN THE ROMANIAN PRESS (1895-1914)**

Cosmin-Ștefan Dogaru

Abstract

Given the fact that not even the universal male suffrage was guaranteed, Romania could not really be defined as a democratic society at that time. It was built nevertheless on the basis of a liberal regime that contributed to a great extent to the consolidation of the press among other improvements in the Romanian political life such as the consolidation of the two political parties, the National-Liberal Party (1875) and the Conservative Party (1880), the positive part played by Charles I within the political regime, the involvement of both the liberal and the conservative political leaders in the evolution of the two-party system (developed according to the British classical model of government), the reform of the electoral system etc.

The present study intends to show how the press encouraged and supported the government alternation of the liberals and the conservatives between 1895-1914, which fostered the consolidation of the Romanian two-party system. My research will thus concentrate on some relevant articles collected from the press of the time in order to present the mode in which the government alternation between the National-Liberal Party and the Conservative Party was reflected in the Romanian press in the last years of Charles I's reign (1895-1914). In that period, the press gradually became a fundamental tool of communication, information and also political attack. Furthermore, the article aims to analyze the way in which the Romanian press supported the functioning and, gradually, the consolidation of the Romanian political regime during the years 1895-1914.

Key words: *Romanian press, public opinion, National-Liberal Party, Conservative Party, Charles I*

**“CHOOSE ONE OF TWO: THE DUMA OR THE GRAVE”: THE IMPACT
OF TERRORISM ON THE ELECTIONS TO THE STATE DUMA
IN THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST RUSSIAN REVOLUTION**

Natalia Aleksandrovna Portnyagina, Olga Alexeevna Patrikeeva

Abstract

In 1905-1907 terror became a powerful tool in the Russian opposition's struggle with the government and acquired unprecedented scales. The militants terrorized not only civil servants but also average citizens. They made proscription lists, killed people who did not want to comply with their requirements. It limited to a considerable degree the most important civil liberties in the country: freedom of speech, press, assembly. The problem of impact of the revolutionary terror on the polls in the I and II State Duma of the Russian Empire has not become the subject of specific research in domestic and foreign historiography. The purpose of this article is to trace the influence of political terror on the behavior of voters, the electoral tactics of parties – participants of the first two Duma election campaigns.

This research was made on the basis of archival documents, most of which are firstly introduced in the scientific turn, as well as the materials of the periodical press of that time. The research uses the historical-typological method (for classification reviews, features articles in the press), historical-genetic, chronological, synchronous and comparative methods. The research showed that the revolutionary terror in the First Russian Revolution impeded the creation of moderate and right-wing political parties. The population that was frightened by terror, feared to participate in the elections, which was another reason for absenteeism in the Duma elections in those provinces where terror got a special scope. In addition, terror impeded election talk and the moderate right-wing political parties and, in a certain degree, contributed to the victory of the Cadets in the elections to the State Duma I, helped them and left the electoral campaign in the II Duma.

Key words: *I State Duma, II State Duma, terror, elections to the Duma, political parties, absenteeism*

**THE INTERPLAY OF TOWN PLANNING AND COLONIALISM:
THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ALBERT THOMPSON
TO URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN LAGOS, 1920-1945**

Abiodun Akeem Oladiti, Samuel Ajibade Idonu

Abstract

This paper examines the historical development of town planning in Lagos under colonialism. Unfortunately, the contributions of British town planners to the development of Lagos have not been given scholarly attention by historians. It is therefore against this background that this study attempts to historicize the development and politicization of town planning activity in the colony of Lagos from 1920 to the end of the Second World War in 1945. This work also highlights the contributions of British town planners to urban development in colonial Lagos with particular emphasis on the specific roles played by Albert Thompson. During the period of study, the colonial government employed surveillance, inspection, modification of built form, provision of municipal facilities, and the demarcation of space to plan the environment. However, the challenges faced by town planning during the years of the great depression and the Second World War were conspicuous; these are also discussed in this paper. Finally, some directions for future research were suggested.

Key words: *Town Planning, Colonialism, Urban Development, Lagos*

**THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
IN THE EUROPEAN POST-COMMUNIST SPACE**

Alexandra Porumbescu

Abstract

The theories explaining the arguments of national foreign policies and actions are abundant in the scientific debate. However, the shifts of the current international security environment argue for a more specific analysis in the field of international relations. After the fall of the Soviet Union, many of the former communist states faced, among other challenges, the need to define their own foreign policies, in a world described as global. Starting from a review of the orientation these actors adopted on the international relations 'arena, this paper aims to scrutinize the way in which these strategies encompass the theoretical definitions of action. The new type of threats upon the Eastern democracies, forcing a prompt response from the political stakeholders, put under public scrutiny the frame of security strategies and common defense policies.

Key words: *security, theory, realism, international relations, Eastern Europe*

**RUSSIA – EUROPEAN UNION RELATIONS
UNDER THE IMPACT OF THE UKRAINIAN CRISIS**

Marina A. Shpakovskaya, Mihaela-Alexandra Vezuină

Abstract

The article analyzes the evolution of relations between Russia and the European Union, as well as the impact of the Ukrainian crisis on them. The purpose is to define the conceptual obstacles to mutual understanding between Moscow and Brussels. Decisions taken on the line Moscow-Brussels, during the events of the period 2014-2015 are fundamental in analyzing the bilateral dialogue and narrow spectrum of possible interactions. Are also analyzed the main problems in relations between the parties arising from the wrong perceptions, distrust and misunderstanding on issues of common interest and mutual respect. In the actions of both parties stands noticeable lack of strategic planning, from where appears also the inertia of relations between Russia and the EU. At the same time, the interdependence of bilateral cooperation, and understanding the need for stable cooperation for internal development of each of them does not enable the parties to move to the direct confrontation.

Key words: *Russia, the European Union, the Ukrainian crisis, bilateral relations, the interdependence of cooperation*

**COHABITATION BETWEEN SUPRANATIONALISM
AND INTERGOVERNMENTALISM IN THE EUROPEAN UNION:
THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

Bujar Dugolli, Bardhok Bashota

Abstract

This paper attempts to shed light on a specific dimension that has characterized the history of integration path of the European Union (EU) from the early 1950s until now. The attention is focused in analyzing the interaction between supranational and intergovernmental tendencies that have continuously followed the trajectory of the EU integration and its precursor structures. Initially, the EU integration process was treated from the viewpoint of main theories of international integration. Another point, which is the analytical focus, relates to the analysis of efforts to reanimate the project of the European Constitution, as an ambitious project through which was attempted to achieve the culmination of a supranational integration into the EU, and this union was expected to create the legal and political basis to function as one federal entity. Meanwhile, the study deals with the functioning of the EU in conformity with supranational and intergovernmental tendencies set by the Lisbon Treaty, especially in the field of foreign policy and EU enlargement. Whereas, in the attempts to materialize even more the specific position and the role of these tendencies and their reflection on the EU enlargement process, the current position of countries in the Western Balkans in their collective journey towards the EU integration was treated.

Key words: *supranationalism, intergovernmentalism, constitution, foreign policy, enlargement*

**PROPOSING AN ANALYTICAL BORDER CONTROL-ASSEMBLAGE
MODEL (BCAM) TO EXPLAIN EU MOTIVATIONS TO COMPLY
WITH THE REGULATIONS AND DECISIONS GOVERNING
THE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS ACROSS BORDERS AND ADDRESSING
THE REFUGEE CRISIS (2014-2016)**

Anca Parmena Olimid

Abstract

The present paper is aimed to propose an Analytical Border Control-Assemblage Model (BCAM) to explain EU motivations to comply with the regulations and decisions governing the movement of persons across borders and addressing the refugee crisis for the period: 2014-2016 as follows: a) Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016; b) Decision (EU) 2016/253 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015; c) Decision (EU) 2015/2248 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 October 2015; d) Regulation (EU) No 656/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014. The analysis enables the polarization of the main topics encountered in the legal documents of the European agenda concerning the refugee crisis and the migration policies presented above following the main topics: interest, rights, safety, surveillance, control, border(s) check and control.

Key words: *interest(s), right(s), movement of persons, border management, security*