

STUDII ȘI ARTICOLE

**NOUVELLES ÉTUDES D'ÉPIGRAPHIE GRECQUE PONTIQUE
I. TYRAS, NIKONION ET OLBIA**

Alexandru Avram

**NOI STUDII DE EPIGRAFIE GREACĂ PONTICĂ
I. TYRAS, NIKONION ȘI OLBIA**

Rezumat

Articolul, primul dintr-o serie dedicată noutăților epigrafice grecești din regiunile de nord și vest ale Mării Negre, prezintă comentarii critice consacrate inscripțiilor din spațiul cuprins între Delta Dunării și Olbia. Studiul reia principalele mele contribuții din *Bulletin épigraphique* (publicat anual în „Revue des études grecques”), dar conține și comentarii suplimentare, precum și notițe care nu și-au găsit locul în buletinul menționat.

**NOUVELLES ÉTUDES D'ÉPIGRAPHIE GRECQUE PONTIQUE
I. TYRAS, NIKONION ET OLBIA**

Résumé

L'article, le premier d'une série dédiée aux nouveautés épigraphiques grecques des régions septentrionale et occidentale de la mer Noire, présente des commentaires critiques sur les inscriptions de l'espace compris entre le Delta du Danube et Olbia. L'étude reprend pour l'essentiel mes propres contributions dans le *Bulletin épigraphique* (publié annuellement dans la „Revue des études grecques”), mais elle contient aussi des commentaires supplémentaires, ainsi que de nouvelles notices qui n'ont pas trouvé leur place dans le *Bulletin*.

Cuvinte cheie : *Marea Neagră, inscripții, graffiti, instituții, religie*

Mots-clé : *Mer Noire, inscriptions, graffites, institutions, religion*

**REZULTATELE CERCETĂRILOR ARHEOLOGICE
DE LA SUCIDAVA, JUDEȚUL OLT,
EFECTUATE ÎN PERIOADA 2003-2009**

Petre Gherghe, Lucian Amon

**LES RÉSULTATS DES FOUILLES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES EFFECTUES
À SUCIDAVA, DÉPARTEMENT DE L'OLT,
PENDANT LES ANNÉES 2003-2009**

Résumé

L'article synthétise les résultats obtenus dans l'espace extérieur de la fortification romano-byzantine (les preuves de l'existence d'une passerelle entre le pont danubienne et le château-fort) et, aussi, à l'intérieur de la forteresse, où nous avons découverte les traces des étapes suivantes: I siècle avant J.C. – I siècle après J.C., le niveau dacique tardive (céramique); la fin du III-ème siècle – le commencement du IV-ème siècle, le niveau romain précoce (un pavage); le commencement du IV-ème siècle – le milieu du V-ème siècle, le niveau romain tardive (certaines constructions, et surtout les traces des thermes); le VI-ème siècle, le niveau paléobyzantine (des constructions, des âtres et des fosses ménagères); les XIII-XIV siècles, le niveau médiéval (un four).

Cuvinte cheie: *Sucidava, nivel dacic, nivel roman, nivel bizantin, nivel medieval*

Mots-clé: *Sucidava, niveau dacique, niveau romain, niveau byzantin, niveau médiéval*

CONCEPTUL ANTIC DE STASIS

Dana Dinu

THE ANCIENT CONCEPT OF STASIS

Abstract

In this article we intend to present the political concept of *stasis* which departed from a word that followed a semantic evolution divergent from the initial meaning and is applicable in different fields. The term *stasis* shows a fairly rich polysemy in Greek. Starting from the concrete meaning indicated by the root *sta-*, representing “positioning” or “stability” or “fixation” and the figuratively “political situation”, this word paradoxically entered the political idiom as “uprising”, “seditious action”, “revolution”, “change”, in other words as “dissension within the civic ensemble”. That’s why it has a strong negative connotation in all authors who treat of this kind of situations. In particular Aristotle in *Politica*, V largely discusses, exemplifies and sums up in his rigorous manner, the origins, causes and prevention methods for conflict situations within the Greek cities. Thus the word *stasis* became a political concept. On the other hand *stasis* also became a concept in the rhetorical theory, applied by the post-Aristotelians, by Cicero in *De inventione* and various other rhetorical works. The theory of the *stasis* finds applicability as an instrument of the modern rhetorical analysis, in the conduct of the argument or in the teaching of the rhetorical art.

Cuvinte cheie: *Aristotel, Tucidide, teorie politică, stasis, polemos, metastasis, conflict*

Key words: *Aristotle, Thucydides, political theory, stasis, polemos, metastasis, conflict*

**INSTITUȚIA CĂSĂTORIEI ÎN EVUL MEDIU
– PERMANENTĂ DISPUTĂ ÎNTRE PUTEREA SPIRITUALĂ
ȘI AUTORITATEA POLITICĂ**

Constanțiu Dinulescu

**THE INSTITUTION OF THE MARRIAGE IN THE MIDDLE AGE
– A CONTINUOUS CONFLICT BETWEEN SPIRITUAL POWER
AND POLITICAL AUTHORITY**

Abstract

European medieval aristocratic life was marked by rejection, adultery, polygamy, incest, marriage being an institution which is ephemeral congeal and collapse at the pleasure of alliances between families. In the late twelfth century the Church growing influence on society has led to the triumph of Christian marriage in rural nobility.

Cuvinte cheie: *căsătorie, poligamie, divorț, nobili, Biserică*

Key words: *marriage, poligamy, divorce, nobles, Church*

**UNGARIA ȘI POLONIA LA MIJLOCUL SECOLULUI AL XIV-LEA.
COORDONATELE POLITICII RĂSĂRITENE
CU REFERIRI ASUPRA SPAȚIULUI ROMÂNESC**

Radu Cârciumaru

**HUNGARY AND POLAND AT THE MIDDLE
OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY. POLITICAL EASTERN COORDINATES
REGARDING THE ROMANIAN TERRITORIES**

Abstract

The politics of the kings of Hungary and Poland will become an offensive one in the Eastern part of Europe toward the middle of the 14th century. It has been focus to the restriction of the mongol dominant area from this part of the european continent. While the hungarian kingdom was concerned with the control of the southern part of moldavian territories, Poland is interested to anihilate the tartar influence of the Little Russia zone.

Cuvinte cheie: *campanie militară, tătari, papalitate, criză politică, tratat de pace*
Key words: *military campaign, tartars, Papacy, political crisis, peace treaty*

**PUTERE POLITICĂ ȘI PUTERE ECONOMICĂ
ÎN RELAȚIA DINTRE DOMNI ȘI BOIERI.
STUDIU DE CAZ: MIHNEA AL III-LEA ȘI PÂRVU VLĂDESCU**

Liviu Marius Ilie

**POLITICAL POWER AND ECONOMIC POWER
IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRINCES AND BOYARS.
CASE STUDY: MIHNEA III AND PÂRVU VLĂDESCU**

Abstract

Mihnea III became the prince of Wallachia in the winter of the year 1658 and, in order to cover his debts and to accomplish his anti-Ottoman plans, he came into conflict with the local political elite. He accused several important boyars for treason (*hiclenie*), killed them and took their estates; among these boyars, an important person was Pârveu Vlădescu, the treasurer of Wallachia, who was killed and lost all his estates for the benefit of Mihnea III. Thus, the Wallachian ruler eliminated his opponents and improved his financial situation, which was very difficult at the beginning of his reign.

Cuvinte cheie: *domn, boieri, conflict, trădare, vistiernic*

Key words: *prince, boyars, conflict, treason, treasurer*

**TRADIȚIE ȘI INOVAȚIE ÎN DEMERSUL POLITIC
AL LUI TUDOR VLADIMIRESCU (I)**

Cristian Ploscaru

**TRADITION AND INNOVATION IN THE TUDOR VLADIMIRESCU
POLITICAL APPROACH (I)**

Abstract

For contemporary as for historians, Tudor Vladimirescu proved a historic personality hardly covered in patterns, but also had to explain a particular course of Romanian history, to open a „threshold age” and structural changes in Romanian society. Political thought in the Romanian Principalities in the Revolution of 1821 was driven by practical goals, think in terms of power, in a society assume that legitimate hierarchical organization and was distinguished by its own privileges. Moreover, in 1821, power was pivot element around which the facts have become an end, one way, at least to a point, one in which, once lost power, former combatants began to exculpate, to justify and claim a certain political order of the court that they were superior (Russia, Turkey, Austria).

Cuvinte cheie: *tradiție, inovație, discurs, cultură politică, politică boierească*

Key words: *tradition, innovation, discourse, political culture, noble policy*

**PRINCIPALELE PROIECTE DE CONSTITUȚIE
ȘI SEPARAȚIA PUTERILOR ÎN STAT ÎN PERIOADA 1821-1831**

Roxana Elena Gherghe

**MAIN CONSTITUTION PROJECTS
AND POWER SEPARATION IN STATE DURING 1821-1831**

Abstract

The picture of restructuring state organization in the West, focusing mainly on the separation of powers, clears a general understanding in the area of Europe, which for some nations was the sluice superstructure medieval imperial. The latter not only made desperate efforts to counter any changes, but maintained the national spaces oppressed by state leadership, became lever rule of domination. In this situation, in the Romanian Principalities (Walachia and Moldavia), “both Dacian people” – according to the expression of a Romanian from Săcele –, hope and “awakeness” in European ideas were built gradually, simultaneous and in common as their projects were expresses towards great powers, some ultra-conservatories and moderate citing socio-political imoilism or at the most aristocratic republic, others liberals full of conceptions and ideals.

After 1821, in the Principalities, the democratic current widened while local political groups have promoted “the application of egalitarian principles to the tip of social pyramid, to transform the leadership of the state from Eastern despot to absolutist light. Under the influence of French Revolution principles from 1789, the so-called “national party” radicalized the modernization concepts, giving them motivation – and implicitly – legitimacy by invoking social-political states from West Europe.

Termeni cheie: *memorii, proiect de constituție, separația puterilor, monarhie constituțională, autonomie*

Key words: *the petitions, constitution project, powers separation, constitutional monarchy, self-government*

ASPECTE ALE ÎNFIINȚĂRII LEGIUNII ROMÂNEȘTI ÎN 1849

Livia Daniela Șerban

ASPECTS OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ROMANIAN LEGION IN 1849

Abstract

The revolution of 1848 in Transylvania had in August 1848 a radically aspect caused by the impossibility of cooperation between Romanians and Hungarians. Romanians would to obtain the understanding of the Emperor of Austria. The emperor had the intention to get time, influencing both revolutionary movements until the arrival of the Russian troops. Lajos Kossuth, Nicolae Bălcescu and Cezar Bolliac understood in July 1849 that the cooperation is the only option to choose. The article reveals the details of the creation of the Romanian legion, in the same way as the Polish and Italian legions.

Cuvinte cheie: *guvernator, negociere, legiune, reprezentanți, cooperare*

Key words: *governor, negotiation, legion, representatives, cooperation*

**RELAȚII MILITARE ROMÂNNO-FRANCEZE
ÎN TIMPUL DOMNIEI LUI ALEXANDRU IOAN CUZA (1859-1866)**

Iulian Oncescu

**ROMANIAN-FRENCH MILITARY RELATIONSHIPS
DURING ALEXANRU IOAN CUZA'S REIGN (1859-1866)**

Abstract

Napoleon and his France played the role of an ideal model in modernizing the Romanian state founded in 1859. France and her emperor have even provided the moral and material support in shaping some of the new institutions of the Romanian Principalities, institutions initiated by prince A.I. Cuza.

One of Cuza's constant concerns was the creation of a modern and strong army, so that a very interesting and meaningful part of the French-Romanian relations in the given period had to do with the military co-operation. In this respect, the Lamy military French mission (1860-1869), named after the two brothers in charge of this mission, Eugène and Paul Lamy, was to play a very important and significant part in this context.

Cuvinte cheie: *statul român modern, armata română, relații militare franco-române, Misiunea militară Lamy*

Key words: *modern romanian state, Romanian army, French-Romanian military relations, the Lamy military mission*

„PROBLEMA EVREIASCĂ” ÎN ROMÂNIA (1866-1880)

Adi Horațiu Schwarz, Mihaela Rugu

“JEWISH QUESTION” IN ROMANIA (1866-1880)

Abstract

The following article deals with the situation of Jews and the “Jewish Question” in Romania between 1866-1880. The first Constitution of Romania was adopted in 1866 and the article 7 provided that non-Christians could not become citizens, which chiefly affected Jews. In 1878, at the Treaty of Berlin, Romania tried to obtain its independence. The western Powers tried to force Romania to recognize article 44 from the Treaty, which stipulated that the non-Christians in Romania (including both Jews and Muslims in the newly acquired region of Northern Dobruja) should receive full citizenship. The Romanian government agreed (1879) to abrogate Article 7 of its constitution. In 1879, under Western pressure, article 7 was ostensibly diluted but in fact, it remained nearly impossible for Jews to gain citizenship. This was reformulated to make procedures very difficult: “the naturalization of aliens not under foreign protection should in every individual case be decided by Parliament”.

Cuvinte cheie: *evrei, chestiunea evreiască, Constituție, independență, cetățenie*

Key words: *Jews, Jewish Question, Constitution, independence, citizenship*

**PROCLAMAREA REGATULUI ROMÂNIEI
ÎN VIZIUNEA DIPLOMAȚIEI ITALIENE ȘI EUROPENE**

Ionuț Șerban

**THE PROCLAMATION OF THE KINGDOM OF ROMANIA
IN VIEW OF THE ITALIAN AND EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY**

Abstract

The proclamation of the Romanian Reign was in theory a easy job for the diplomatic circles in Bucharest, but in reality the opposition of the Austro-Hungarian government made it harder than it should have been. The Italian diplomacy supported the Romanian actions with sympathy because twenty ears earlier they went thought the same process. In the end, the recognition of the Romanian Reign came from all the European powers but not without emotions for the Bucharest cabinet.

Cuvinte cheie: *Regatul României, diplomație europeană, proclamare, Italia, relații internaționale*

Key words: *Romanian Kingdom, european diplomacy, proclamation, Italy, international relations*

**EVOLUȚIA PROPRIETĂȚII (STĂPÂNIRII) ASUPRA PĂMÂNTULUI
ÎN AREALUL DOMENIULUI COROANEI DE LA SEGARCEA,
ÎNAINTE DE ANUL 1884**

Dinică Ciobotea

**THE EVOLUTION OF THE PROPERTY (RULE) OF LAND IN THE AREA
OF THE CROWN DOMAIN FROM SEGARCEA, BEFORE THE YEAR 1884**

Abstract

The author identifies several disappeared villages on the Deznățui river plain corroborating the documents from XV-XVII centuries with property delimitations of the nineteenth century: Vianu, Stejari, Bănești, Biroslăvești, Băldăluul Buiei, Băldălui, Arșii and Sulari.

Cuvinte cheie: *sat, moșie, Drumul Dii (Vidinului), Domeniul Craioveștilor, Segarcea*

Key words: *village, estate, road of Dii (Vidin), the Craiovești domain, Segarcea*

RELAȚIILE ROMÂNNO-BULGARE ÎN PERIOADA 1878-1886

Florin Gh. Ghețău, Georgiana Olenca Ciulea

**THE ROMANIAN-BULGARIAN RELATIONS
DURING 1878-1886**

Abstract

In 1878, as a consequence of the war between the Russian-Romanian coalition and the Ottoman Empire between 1877-1878, Romania gained its most-wanted independence, and the Bulgarian State reappeared on the South of the Danube, after years of Turkey occupation, still dependent on the High Porte.

The relations between our country and Russia quickly deteriorated because of the fact that Russia occupied the South of Bessarabia. On the other hand, a state of tension inducted by the supporting of the authorities in Sofia from the Czarist Empire side appeared. This situation changed along with Prince Alexander of Battenberg coronation on the Bulgarian throne, who had tact and willingness for maintaining cordial relations with King Carol I of Romania.

Between the years 1878 and 1886 Carol I helped Bulgaria to come out from the Russian guard ship on a diplomatic manner and offering instructors for the Bulgarian Army. Romania approached welcoming neutrality over the Principality of Bulgaria in the Serbo-Bulgarian conflict at the end of 1885. All those resulted in realization of a confederative plan which failed because of Alexander of Battenberg's removal from the throne in 1886.

Cuvinte cheie: *independență, suzeranitate, Principat, diplomație, pace*

Key words: *independence, suzerainty, Principality, diplomacy, peace*

**PODUL LUI TRAIAN DE LA DROBETA ȘI ANTICHITĂȚI
DIN ZONA PORȚILOR DE FIER ÎN DOCUMENTELE
SERVICIULUI MAGHIAR DE NAVIGAȚIE AL DUNĂRII DE JOS**

Tudor Rățoi

**TRAJAN'S BRIDGE FROM DROBETA AND RELICS
FROM THE IRON GATES REFLECTED IN THE DOCUMENTS
OF THE HUNGARIAN DANUBE NAVIGATION COMPANY**

Abstract

The author publishes two unique documents issued in 1891 and 1895 by the Hungarian Danube Navigation Company. There are first presented a few archeological items discovered accidentally in the area of the Iron Gates and further on the excavations undertaken in 1894 by the above mentioned Company in the area of the ruins of Trajan's Bridge from Drobeta. The investigations and the document issued on this occasion emphasised the physical state of the pillars and brought forward certain opinions regarding its construction, the reasons behind the construction, its demolition, as well as its economical, military and strategic significance. Due to its contents, the document may be granted a special place in the bibliography of the bridge from Drobeta (nowadays Turnu Severin – Romania), built by Apollodorus of Damascus in 103-105 A.D. with a view to conquer Dacia.

Cuvinte cheie: *Drobeta, Dacia, podul lui Apollodor din Damasc, antichități, împăratul Traian*

Key words: *Drobeta, Dacia, the bridge of Apollodorus of Damascus, relics, the Emperor Trajan*

**PROBLEMA AGRARĂ ȘI VOTUL UNIVERSAL
ÎN DEZBATEREA PARLAMENTULUI DE LA IAȘI (1917)**

Sorin Liviu Damean

**THE LAND REFORM AND THE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE
IN THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES FROM IASSY (1917)**

Abstract

The land reform and the universal suffrage will be discussed in the Parliament from Iassy in the spring of 1917, in very special circumstances for the Romanian society. After the occupation of the Bucharest by the German troops in October 1916, the Government, Royal Family and a large majority of politicians were withdrew on Iassy. Here, the Romanians deputies and senators will discuss about the opportunity of changing Constitution by adopting the reforms. At the end, the universal suffrage was accepted and a large part of lands are distributed to the peasants.

Cuvinte cheie: *România, reforma agrară, votul universal, Constituție, dezbateri parlamentare*

Key words: *Romania, land reform, universal suffrage, Constitution, parliamentary debates*

**PALESTINA ÎN CADRUL CONFERINȚEI DE PACE DE LA PARIS
(1919-1920)**

Daniela Osiac

PALESTINE TO PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE (1919-1920)

Abstract

The article refers to the decisions taken by the Great Powers to the Versailles Peace Conference concerning the Palestinian territory. At the same time, the author underlines the role of Great Britain in the administration of this territory and the way the engagements were respected regardless the two countries: Arabian and Jewish. The article also argues the way the different international agreements – Balfour Declaration, Sykes-Picot Agreement, Feisal-Weizmann Agreement – influenced or based on the British guaranties created a precipitated atmosphere in the Palestinian territory.

Cuvinte cheie: *Pacea de la Versailles, Palestina, Declarația Balfour, Acordul Sykes-Picot, Acordul Feisal-Weizmann*

Key words: *Versailles Peace, Palestine, Balfour Declaration, Sykes-Picot Agreement, Feisal-Weizmann Agreement*

**POLITICA DIPLOMATICO-MILITARĂ A S.U.A.
ÎN TIMPUL CELUI DE-AL DOILEA RĂZBOI MONDIAL**

Marusia Cîrstea

U.S. MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC POLITICS DURING WORLD WAR II

Abstract

The author proposes a study of the last historiographic appearances emphasizing the way United States actioned during the World War II. Moreover, the article considers the major events: the entry of the USA in the World War II; the economic effort of the American people during the war; the logistic support offered to Allies, the military participation in Pacific and Atlantic Wars, USA support during the International Conferences (1943-1945) and the major American contribution to the final victory.

Cuvinte cheie: *război, Th. Roosevelt, bomba atomică, Pearl Harbor, Japonia*
Key words: *war, Th. Roosevelt, atomic bomb, Pearl Harbor, Japan*

**1944. NEÎNȚELEGERI ÎNTRE DIPLOMAȚI.
ALEXANDRU CRETZIANU VERSUS TRAIAN TEODORESCU**

Alexandru Duțu

**1944. DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN DIPLOMATS.
ALEXANDRU CRETZIANU VERSUS TRAIAN TEODORESCU**

Abstract

While preparing the armistice with the United Nations, the activity developed, in Turkey, by Alexandru Cretzianu, the Romanian Minister at Ankara, and colonel Traian Teodorescu, the military attaché, played a very an important role. In the summer of 1944, severe disagreements, caused by divergent political sympathies, appeared between these two diplomats. The study presents some aspects of the tense relationship between the two, in a time when it should have come first the collaboration for achieving the national interest.

Cuvinte cheie: *diplomați români, armistițiu, Națiunile Unite, România, Turcia*
Key words: *Romanian diplomats, armistice, United Nations, Romania, Turkey*

**GRABA INEXPLICABILĂ ÎN INSTALAREA GUVERNULUI
DR. PETRU GROZA. POSIBILE INTERPRETĂRI**

Alexandru Oșca

**THE UNEXPLAINED HURRY OF THE DR. PETRU GROZA'S
GOVERNMENT INSTALLATION. POSSIBLE INTERPRETATIONS**

Abstract

On the 6th of March 1945 king Michael I had to change general Radescu and appoint Petru Groza for prime minister, at the hasty request of the Russians. This change surprised by its unjustifiably brutal manner, which cannot be explained to this day, for the Russians had total control over Romania, anyway. How can this rush of the Russian leaders be explained? Our study discusses, as possible answers, two of the foreign conditions – real or not – that the soviets used for instituting the first Romanian government controlled by the communists.

Cuvinte cheie: *schimbare guvern, contralovitură, Comisia Aliată de Control, Conferința de la Yalta, luptă politică*

Key words: *government changes, counter-stroke, Allied Control Comission, Yalta Conference, political fight*

**ACORDAREA AZILULUI PENTRU GENERALUL
NICOLAE RĂDESCU LA LEGAȚIA BRITANICĂ**

Marian-Alin Dudoi

**GRANTING SANCTUARY FOR GENERAL NICOLAE RĂDESCU
IN BRITISH LEGATION**

Abstract

After King Michael is threatened by Soviet and Romanian communists to appoint a pro-Soviet Government led by Petru Groza in 6 March 1945, the General Rădescu, the previous Prime-Minister, asked to be granted sanctuary in the British Military Mission and British Legation in Bucharest on the grounds he would be arrested by the new Government, being accused of fascism and criminal activities. British Government granted the sanctuary and allowed British representatives in Bucharest to use fire in defending General Rădescu but it wasn't made any attempt to arrest the General. Romanian Government offered guarantees that General Rădescu's life wouldn't be in danger if he left British Legation. Finally, the General left Legation and lived in Bucharest under surveillance for one year when he managed to leave for Cyprus in a plane without Romanian Government's permission.

Cuvinte cheie: *Foreign Office, War Office, azil, sovietici, Legație*

Key words: *Foreign Office, War Office, sanctuary, Soviets, Legation*

**CLUBUL „ROMÂNIA – U.E.” – AMPRENTA ROMÂNIEI
ÎN BRUXELLES-UL EUROPEAN**

Angela-Ramona Dumitru

**LE CLUB «ROUMANIE – U.E.» – L'EMPREINTE DE LA ROUMANIE
DANS LE BRUXELLES EUROPÉEN**
Résumé

Le Club «Roumanie – U.E.» a été fondé le mois de septembre 2003, par un groupe de Roumains de Bruxelles directement impliqués dans des activités spécifiques à la capitale européenne. Le Club est indépendant du point de vue financier, sans appartenance religieuse ou politique, indépendant par rapport à toute structure gouvernementale ou parti politique de Roumanie ou de l'espace de l'UE. Son principal but est de contribuer aux efforts d'intégration de la Roumanie dans l'Union Européenne, intégration qui s'est achevée seulement *de jure*, non pas *de facto*, le mois de janvier 2007.

Le Club se propose d'être un «think-tank» qui se constitue dans un élément d'opinion objectif et indépendant en ce qui concerne les relations entre la Roumanie et l'Union Européenne. Le Club ne déroule pas des activités commerciales et ne poursuit aucun profit matériel, ses principaux objectifs étant: appuyer les efforts d'intégration de la Roumanie dans l'Union Européenne; promouvoir l'image de la Roumanie dans les milieux européens; promouvoir l'expertise roumaine dans les affaires européennes; faciliter la communication des idées et des principes européens en Roumanie.

Cuvinte cheie: *Clubul „România – U.E.”, Bruxelles, Uniunea Europeană, Parlamentul European, inițiativă*

Mots-clé: *le Club «Roumanie – U.E.», Bruxelles, l'Union Européenne, le Parlement Européen, initiative*

MISCELLANEA

**CÂTEVA CONSIDERAȚII PRIVIND DESCOPERIRILE DE EPOCĂ
LATÈNE DIN AREALUL GEOGRAFIC AL LOCALITĂȚILOR
DESA – CIUPERCENI, JUDEȚUL DOLJ**

Petre Gherghe, Florin Ridiche, Marius Bâsceanu

**SOME CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING LATÈNE DISCOVERIES FROM
THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF THE LOCALITIES
DESA – CIUPERCENI, DOLJ COUNTY**

Abstract

Starting with the year 2001, in Desa (Dolj county), researches are conducted in two archaeological sites dating from the Roman and Roman-Byzantine periods, known in literature under the names of “La Ruptură” and “Castravița”.

In 2001, at “La Ruptură” was discovered, along with Geto-Dacian pottery fragments, a *sica* type dagger (Figure 1/1), and, in 2007 and 2009, at “Castravița” were discovered two bronze Scordisci type fibulae, one from the IIIrd century B.C. (Figure 1/2), which was dated with C14 (Figures 2 and 3), while the second one was dated in the IInd century B.C. (Figure 1/3).

Cuvinte cheie: *Desa – județul Dolj, descoperiri dacice, pumnal-sica, fibule Latène*
Key words: *Desa – Dolj county, Dacian discoveries, sica-dagger, Latène fibulae*

**CUNOȘTINȚE MATEMATICE ALE VECHILOR GRECI,
REFLECTATE ÎN ISTORIOGRAFIE**

Florian Olteanu, Felicia Ioana

**MATHEMATIC INFORMATIONS OF THE ANCIENT GREECS,
REFLECTED IN THE HISTORIOGRAPHY**

Abstract

The article reveals some of the most important mathematical discoveries and their impact of the evolution of the Greek society. Names as Thales, Pythagoras, Euclid, Aristarchos, Eratosthenes, Archimedes are included in all mathematical treatises as we tried to present in our article.

Cuvinte cheie: *aritmetică, matematică, geometrie, descoperiri, teoreme*

Key words: *arithmetics, mathematics, geometry, discoveries, theoremes*

**NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI – THE CREATOR
OF THE POLITICAL THEORY**

Constanțiu Dinulescu

NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI – CREATOR AL TEORIEI POLITICE

Rezumat

Niccolo Machiavelli este primul teoretician al gândirii politice moderne. Experiența sa politică și diplomatică, în guvernul Florenței renașcentiste și ca reprezentant al acestuia pe lângă Curia Papală, regale Franței i-a permis să creeze o operă fundamentală pentru viitorul teoriei politice, prin care spera să ofere punctul de plecare pentru unirea Italiei, sfâșiată de lupte fratricide și rănită de armatele de mercenari. Rezultatul a fost lucrarea *Principele*, din care se desprinde ideea unirii prin orice mijloace a Italiei, pornind de la începuturile istorice ale Romei Antice.

**NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI – THE CREATOR
OF THE POLITICAL THEORY**

Abstract

Niccolò Machiavelli is the first theoretician of modern political thought. Political and diplomatic experience in government as representative of Florentine Renaissance and its addition to the papal curia, king of France allowed him to create a fundamental work for the future of political theory, which hopes to provide a starting point for the unification of Italy, torn by fratricidal struggles and hurt the mercenary armies. The result was the work of Prince, which separates the idea of Italian unification by any means, starting from the early history of ancient Rome.

Cuvinte cheie: *Principele, teorie politică, rațiune de stat, Renaștere, diplomatie*
Key words: *The Prince, political theory, state reason, Renaissance, diplomacy*

**PUTERILE EUROPENE ȘI EFORTURILE DIPLOMATICE
ROMÂNEȘTI PRIVIND UNIREA PRINCIPATELOR
ȘI ALEGEREA PRINȚULUI STRĂIN (1856-1866)**

Ionuț Șerban

**THE EUROPEAN POWERS AND ROMANIAN DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS
CONCERNING THE UNION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES AND THE
ELECTION OF THE FOREIGN PRINCE (1856-1866)**

Abstract

The author presents a diplomatic document drawn by Vasile Boerescu, Ludovic Steege and Gheorghe Fălcoianu, diplomatic representatives of the Romania at the Conference of the European Power at Paris in 1866 after the abdication of Alexandru Ioan Cuza in which they make a juridical and historical argumentation of the necessity of the appointment of a foreign Prince on the Romanian throne.

Cuvinte cheie: *Prinț străin, „problema românească”, diplomație europeană, memoriu, conferință*

Key words: *Foreign Prince, „Romanian Question”, european diplomacy, memoire, conference*

**EVOLUȚIA ISTORICĂ A ORGANIZĂRII
ADMINISTRATIV-TERITORIALE A JUDEȚELOR
LIMITROFE DUNĂRII (SECTORUL BAZIAȘ – ORȘOVA)**

Costela Iordache

**HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF TERRITORIAL-ADMINISTRATIVE
ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTIES BORDERING THE DANUBE,
THE BAZIAȘ – ORȘOVA SECTOR**

Abstract

The territorial-administrative organization is one of the most important forms of organization of a space. As a form of political-social regionalization, the territorial-administrative organization is a consequence and, in the same time, a premise of social and economical development. The change of the administrative configuration of the territory is determined by the political, economical, social reason and, much less, by the physical-geographical factors. The territory, subject of this study, is located in south western Romania and is full overlap to the Caraș Severin county and, partially, to the Mehedinți county. In the article, there are analyzed the mutations which occurred in the administrative structure of this area from Daco-Romanian antiquity to the present time. There are presented, evolutionary, the types of territorial-administrative units and the relevant legislation.

Cuvinte cheie: *unități administrative, Banatul de Severin, Caraș-Severin, districte, ținuturi*

Key words: *administrative units, Banat of Severin, Caraș-Severin, districts, lands*