

STUDII ȘI ARTICOLE

**CONSIDERAȚII PRIVIND PROCESUL DE NEOLITIZARE
PE TERITORIUL DINTRE CARPAȚI ȘI DUNĂRE**

Livian Rădoescu

**CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE PROCESS OF NEOLITHIZATION
WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED BETWEEN THE CARPATHIANS
AND THE DANUBE**

Abstract

The neolithization of the territory situated in the north of the Danube is a result of certain transformations that occurred in the Aegean-Tehssalian societies, concurrently with the beginning of the Protosesklo culture and the first migration process taking place in the Balkans. Presently there are two tendencies in explaining the genesis and the evolution of Balkan-Danubian Neolithic, each of them trying to offer the most comprehensive representation of this phenomenon.

On the one hand the whole period is characterized as having a unitary evolution, in spite of expressing particular aspects which are nothing but the result of an internal evolution and, on the other hand, the Balkan-Danubian Neolithic is being treated as a distinct sequential stage, well-defined from a geographical point of view and marked by massive infiltrations of allogeneous populations.

Cuvinte cheie: *neolitizare, complex cultural balcano-anatolian, migrație graduală, starčevizare, sinteze etno-culturale*

Key words: *neolithization, Balkan and Anatolian cultural complex, gradual migration, Starčevo culture, ethnic and cultural syntheses*

**VESTIGII ANTICE DIN SECTORUL MEHEDINȚEAN
AL REGIUNII PORȚILOR DE FIER**

Lucian Amon

**DES VESTIGES ANTIQUES DANS LE SECTEUR DU DEPARTEMENT
DE MEHEDINTI DE LA REGION DES PORTES DE FER**

Résumé

L'article présente les plus importants vestiges archéologiques découverts sur la rive roumaine des Portes de Fer du Danube (le dép. de Mehedinți), une zone aujourd'hui partiellement submergée par les eaux du système hydro énergétique homonyme (*fig. 1*). Au territoire de la commune de Dubova, dans sept caves et deux refuges ont été découvertes les preuves de la présence humaine, à partir du paléolithique, jusqu'à l'époque romaine (*tableau 1*). Il y en a aussi à Dubova les traces d'un modeste habitat romain. Des vestiges ont été mises en évidence sur les territoires d'autres localités: Eșelnița (l'époque du bronze, Hallstatt, Latène); Șvinița (un tour d'observation et d'autres traces romains); l'île Ada-Kale (un hypothétique *quadriburgium*); Orșova (néolithique, énéolithique, l'âge du bronze, Hallstatt, Latène, l'époque romain). Sur l'ancien territoire d'Orșova, actuellement submergé, au debout du II-ème siècle J.C. a été fondé la ville romaine Dierna, qui a survit jusqu'au début du VII-ème siècle (*fig. 3*). Pendant le IV-ème siècle, une fortification de type *quadriburgium* a fonctionné ici.

Cuvinte cheie: *Porțile de Fier, Mehedinți, Dierna, preistorie, antichitate*

Mots clefs: *les Portes de Fer, Mehedinți, Dierna, préhistoire, antiquité*

**THE COLUMN OF TRAIAN – THE SYMBOL OF THE ROMANIAN
ETHNOGENESIS. HISTORIOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS**

Florian Olteanu

**COLUMNA LUI TRAIAN – SIMBOLUL ETNOGENEZEI ROMÂNEȘTI.
ASPECTE ISTORIOGRAFICE**

Rezumat

Pe parcursul acestui articol ne-am propus o trecere în revistă a principalelor lucrări care au ca subiect Columna lui Traian, dorind să deschidem seria unor investigații, care să ne permită realizarea unei colecții de studii și articole dedicate acestui monument, precum și o analiză a cărților românești și străine care au văzut lumina tiparului.

După o scurtă prezentare a monumentului, am continuat cu descrierea principalelor direcții de cercetare urmate de istorici și arheologi. Am acordat atenție unor articole care se referă la lucrări vechi apărute începând cu secolul XVI, dar și încercărilor de aducere a Columnei în atenția mediilor culturale românești din secolul XIX și prima jumătate a secolului XX, în contextul afirmării drepturilor naționale ale românilor în politica europeană a perioadei.

**THE COLUMN OF TRAIAN – THE SYMBOL OF THE ROMANIAN
ETHNOGENESIS. HISTORIOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS**

Abstract

In this article we proposed a short description of the main works which subject is the Column of Trajan having the intention to open some investigations, for creating a collection of studies and articles dedicated to this monument and an analysis of the Romanian and foreign books which were printed.

After a short presentation of the monument, continued with the description of the main directions followed by historians and archaeologists. We insisted on some articles which refers on ancient works published starting from XVI century and on essays to bring the Column in the eyes of the Romanian cultural media from the XIX-th century and the first half of the XX-th, in the context of the fight for political and national rights of Romanians in the European political life of the period.

Cuvinte cheie: *Columna, izvoare, Traian, valorificare, restaurare*
Key words: *Column, sources, Traian, use, restoration*

**CONSIDERAȚII PRIVIND AȘEZĂRILE DIN SECOLELE IV-VII
DE LA BUCUREȘTI-MILITARI CÂMPUL BOJA**

*Mircea Negru, Cristian Schuste,
Alexandru Bădescu, Alexandru Morint*

**SOME CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING TO THE SETTLEMENTS
OF 4TH TO 7TH CENTURIES AD DISCOVERED
AT BUCHAREST-MILITARI CÂMPUL BOJA**

Abstract

The archaeological research from Bucharest-Militari *Câmpul Boja* showed that there are some settlements from the period of transition from Late Antiquity to the Middle Age. These settlement cover all the surface of the site. There were found 57 contexts of this period: 39 dwellings, 6 pits and 12 outside kitchen kilns.

The archaeological material consists in pottery vessels, small pottery weights, few broches, burned clay and wood. Most of the pottery vessels were hand-made, and a minority was wheel-made. Taking count on the analogies, we consider that some pottery shapes have origins in Dacian, Sarmatian or Sântana de Mureș-Cerneahov Culture, also in the Roman provincial pottery.

We have made some chronological observation that hope to be confirmed by the future research in this and others archaeological sites.

Cuvinte cheie: *așezări, locuințe, gropi, cuptoare de bucătărie, ceramică*

Key words: *settlements, dwellings, pits, kitchen kilns, pottery*

**DREGĂTORIILE ȘI FUNCȚIILE BOIERILOR GLOGOVENI
DE-A LUNGUL TIMPULUI**

Ileana Cioarec

**LES HAUTES DIGNITÉS ET LES FONCTIONS DE BOYARDS
GLOGOVEANU TOUT AU LONG DU TEMPS**

Résumé

Dans cet article je présente les haute dignités et les fonctions detenu de boyards Glogoveanu tout au long du temps. L'uns de membres de cette famille seigneuriale ont continué à impliquer dans la vie du pays après l'année 1482. Ils ont accompli de nombreuses haute dignités et fonctions comme grand commandant de Cerneți, administrateur de Gorj, Mehedinți, Vâlcea et Săcuieni, juge au Cour d'Appel Craiova, préfet de Gorj, sénateur de Ilfov, chef de bataillon. Leurs positions ont permet à impliquer dans les principaux événements politique qu'ils ont passé au XIX-ème siècle: la révolution de 1821, la guerre d'indépendance, la première guerre mondiale.

Cuvinte cheie: *boier, prefect, dregătorie, judecător, funcție*

Mots clefs: *boyard, préfet, haute dignité, juge, fonction*

**IMAGINEA SPANIEI ÎN CRONICI MUNTENE ȘI MOLDOVENE
(SECOLELE XVII-XVIII)**

Oana Andreia Sâmbrian-Toma

**THE IMAGE OF SPAIN IN SOME WALACHIAN AND MOLDAVIAN
CHRONICLES FROM THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURY**

Abstract

There were many chronicles, written by both Walachian and Moldavian historians in the 16th and 17th century, which focused on different information about Spain. Some of them illustrate events integrated in the category of Antique Spain, such as the ones provided by Constantin Cantacuzino, who narrates the moment of the siege of Numancia, in 134 B. D. He also refers to the Romanized Spain and to the Spanish language as a result of this process. Moreover, Constantin Cantacuzino was the possessor of an extremely interesting library, where several Spanish authors were discovered.

The chronicles written by Azarie and Grigore Ureche include details about the reign of Iacob Herculid or Despot Waiwod in Moldavia, the latter being an ex soldier in the army of the Spanish emperor, Charles I. Three important moments in the history of Europe, which also involved Spain, are subsequently exposed: the war of succession for the throne of Spain (described by Ioan Neculce and the Anonym Chronicle of Walachia), the succession for the throne of Austria (presented in Ioan Neculce's Chronicle, but also in the Ghika's Chronicle) and the war of succession for the throne of Poland (illustrated by Ioan Neculce and the same Ghika's Chronicle).

The article focuses on all these topics, debating every problem that is exposed by the historians, taking into account the events as a whole and as a great trace to follow, in order to better understand the life and events of that Age.

Cuvinte cheie: *Spania, relații, transgresiune, Valahia*

Key words: *Spain, relation, transgression, Wallachia*

**POLITICA RELIGIOASĂ A REGILOR CATOLICI
– FUNDAMENT AL AFIRMĂRII SPANIEI CA PUTERE EUROPEANĂ**

Constanțiu Dinulescu

**THE RELIGIOUS POLITICS OF THE CATHOLIC KINGS
– BASE OF THE AFFIRMATION OF SPAIN AS AN EUROPEAN POWER**

Abstract

The Catholic Church found in the person of Kings Isabel of Castilia and Ferdinand of Aragon, the artisans of the unity of Spain, two efficient personalities for the action of building a Catholic entity able to extend the divine authority over the European states, the Inquisition. If the Inquisition was a General Religious Court, its Spanish division will give the direction and the form of the Catholic extension, even after their death. This article tries to present the influence of the Spanish aspect of Inquisition, which remains after centuries a controversial institutions. The main contribution of the Catholic Kings was that of ensuring to the Pope the most powerful ally in the expansion of his authority in the Europe.

Cuvinte cheie: *Inchiziție, evrei, intoleranță, expulzare, persecuție*
Key words: *Inquisition, Jews, intolerance, expulsion, persecution*

**TUDOR VLADIMIRESCU ȘI REVOLUȚIA DE LA 1821
ÎN OPERA LUI EMANOIL CHINEZU**

Cosmin Lucian Gherghe

**TUDOR VLADIMIRESCU AND THE REVOLUTION FROM 1821
IN EMANOIL CHINEZU'S WORKS**

Abstract

Emanoil Chinezu mention in his works internal and external causes of the revolution from 1821 and the danger that was represented by the Russian expansion under the pretence of the christianity defence in Balkans and marks the personality of Tudor Vladimirescu.

By the participation of crowds, the program, the deployment and its causes, Chinezu consider the revolution from 1821 “the romanian political and military reawakening”.

Cuvinte cheie: *Tudor Vladimirescu, 1821, Emanoil Chinezu, revoluție*

Key words: *Tudor Vladimirescu, 1821, Emanoil Chinezu, revolution*

**DESPRE „RĂMASURILE” LUI TUDOR VLADIMIRESCU
DE LA CERNEȚI**

Tudor Rățoi

**ABOUT THE „REMAININGS” OF TUDOR VLADIMIRESCU
FROM CERNEȚI**

Abstract

The object of the article is the destiny of the fortune accumulated before 1821 in Cerneți, the former residence of the Mehedinți County, by Tudor Vladimirescu, leader of the Romanian National Revolution from 1821.

Tudor Vladimirescu had in Cerneți houses, in the city, a mill in the middle of the field, a house with wine cellar, a wall house – *cula* – and 30 acres vineyard.

After his tragical death, happend in 1821, these properties have been asserted by so-called creditors, withoud having the papers to prove aut.

That’s why at the end of the 4th decade of the 19th century, the Tudor’s fortune in the absence of his successors, was sold through auction, its destiny been as ungrateful as the destiny of its owner.

Cuvinte cheie: *Tudor Vladimirescu, Țara Românească, revoluția română, succesiune, proprietate*

Key words: *Tudor Vladimirescu, Wallachia, Romanian Revolution, succesion, property*

**PREMISE PENTRU „O CONSTITUȚIE” A ȚĂRII ROMÂNEȘTI.
REGULAMENTUL ORGANIC – NECESITATE INTERNĂ
SAU CERINȚĂ EXTERNĂ**

Iulia Cheșcă

**PREREQUISITES OF „A CONSTITUTION” OF WALLACHIA.
THE ORGANIC STATUTE – AN INTERNAL NEED
OR AN EXTERNAL REQUIREMENT**

Abstract

The present study aims at rendering evident a number of internal and external factors instrumental in the issuance and enforcement of the Organic Statute of Wallachia.

The legitimate need of modernisation in the setup of institutions (a thought to be found in the programme of the 1821 Revolution), as well as the evolution of the Romanian legal norm, doubled by political and reformist actions on the part of low or high-ranking boyars, in a climate of pressure exerted by the Great Powers, are key prerequisites echoing developments in Romanian contemporary society. These factors may fall under the category of „revolution and reform” on an indigenous territory.

The entirety of aspects are scrutinised against the background of a specific international context, in heed of the political and legal status of Wallachia as set forth in the Adrianople Treaty, her positioning on the East-West Axis, under consideration of joint efforts across the whole of Europe on the part of the Great Powers.

Cuvinte cheie: *Tratatul de la Adrianopole, Regulamentul Organic, suzeranitate otomană, protectorat rusesc, modernizare*

Key words: *Treaty of Adrianople, The Organic Statute, Ottoman Suzerainty, Russian Protectorate, modernisation*

**SURSE DE ARHIVĂ PRIVIND MODERNIZAREA ȘI REFORMAREA
SOCIETĂȚII ROMÂNEȘTI (1848-1864)**

Corneliu Mihail Lungu

**SOURCE ARCHIVES CONCERNING THE MODERNIZATION
AND THE REFORMATION OF THE ROMANIAN SOCIETY (1848-1864)**

Abstract

The present study tries to present some documentary testimonies concerning the activities made for the modernization of the Romanian society in the complex European process of modernization and reformation of the economical, social and political structures. On the basis of some diplomatically reports of the period, is represented, in the main instance, the way in which the ideas and the objectives of the Revolution from 1848 were received in the Romanian Principalities.

The same documents reveal the attitude of the European public opinion on the Act of Union from 1859. The most important part is represented by the reforms made during the reign of Alexandru Ioan Cuza, appreciated in a special way by the European diplomacy, for opening new perspectives in the evolution of the Romanian society.

Cuvinte cheie: *Diplomație europeană, Revoluția de la 1848, Unirea din 1859, reforme, Alexandru Ioan Cuza*

Key words: *European diplomacy, Revolution of 1848, the Union from 1859, reforms, Alexandru Ioan Cuza*

**CIRCULAȚIA MONETARĂ ȘI PREMISELE MONETARIZĂRII
ECONOMIEI ROMÂNEȘTI**

Ion Gr. Ionescu, Daniela-Simona Dimitriu

**LA CIRCULATION MONÉTAIRE ET LES PRÉMISES
DE LA MONNÉTARISATION DE L'ÉCONOMIE ROUMAINE**

Résumé

De toujours, le territoire de la Roumanie, a représenté un espace favorable du développement de la vie économique. La circulation de la monnaie, par exemple, représente des liaisons d'entre les participants à la division du travail.

La monnaie a évolué, en souffrant des nombreux métamorphoses, jusqu'à l'apparition d'un système bancaire et des institutions afférentes. La Banque Nationale de la Roumanie, de 1880, conduit la politique monétaire et permit les émissions des billets et de la monnaie divisionnaire aussi, y compris les réformes monétaires.

L'entrée de la Roumanie dans les structures de l'Union Européenne a nécessité des changements de substance, législatives, organisatoriques et administratives et dans le domaine financier, dans le même temps.

Cuvinte cheie: *circulație monetară, moneda națională, legislație monetară, Uniunea Europeană*

Mots clefs: *circulation monétaire, monnaie nationale, législation monétaire, Union Européenne*

**REAȚII DIPLOMATICE ITALIENE ASUPRA ACȚIUNILOR
ROMÂNIEI PENTRU RECUNOAȘTEREA INDEPENDENȚEI**

Ionuț Șerban

**ITALIAN DIPLOMATICALLY REACTIONS CONCERNING ROMANIA'S
ACTIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE INDEPENDENCE**

Abstract

During the documentation in the Historical-Diplomatically Archives of The Foreign Affairs Ministry of Italy in Rome, I have discovered some diplomatic reports regarding the Italian attitude concerning the efforts of Romanian Government for the recognition of the independence. Italy was a supporter of the Romanian independence, the Italian Diplomatic agent in Bucharest, Saverio Fava presenting the course of the events. We stopped at the Peace Treaty of Berlin, because the setting of the first Italian Legation in Bucharest, at 5 December 1879, represents the object of an article already published.

Cuvinte cheie: *independență, recunoaștere, acțiuni diplomatice, amenințări, agresiune*

Key words: *independence, recognition, diplomatic actions, threat, aggression*

**ACREDITAREA LUI FRANK CAVENDISH LASCELLES CA
MINISTRU PLENIPOTENȚIAR AL MARII BRITANII LA BUCUREȘTI
(1887)**

Sorin Liviu Damean

**THE ACCREDITATION OF FRANK CAVENDISH LASCELLES AS BRITISH
MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY AT BUCHAREST (1887)**

Abstract

The author brings in his study new unpublished documents about the accreditation in 1887 of Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles as British Minister plenipotentiary at Bucharest. He was educated at Harrow College from London and joined the Diplomatic Service in 1861. He served at the British Embassies in Madrid, Paris, Rome Washington, Atena, and was Consul General in Egypt and Bulgaria. He was Minister to Romania from 1887 to 1891 and he proved professionalism and objectivity in his duties.

Cuvinte cheie: *diplomație, relații internaționale, România, Marea Britanie*

Key words: *diplomacy, international relations, Romania, Great Britain*

**IL NAZIONALISMO DI VASILE CONTA (1845-1882),
TRA MATERIALISMO ED INTOLLERANZA**

Giovanni Maria Puthod

**NAȚIONALISMUL LUI VASILE CONTA (1845-1882),
ÎN TRE MATERIALISM ȘI INTOLERANȚĂ**

Rezumat

Autorul prezintă biografia lui Vasile Conta, unde și-a făcut studiile, unele dintre cele mai populare opere ale sale și cea mai remarcabilă realizare a sa: primul sistem filosofic original în gândirea românească. Ideea determinismului universal reprezintă o teză centrală pentru Conta, fiind considerat fundamentul științelor moderne.

**THE NATIONALISM OF VASILE CONTA (1845-1882),
BETWEEN MATERIALISM AND INTOLLERANCE**

Abstract

The author presents the biography of Vasile Conta, where he made his studies, some of his most popular masterpieces and his most remarkable achievement: the elaboration of the first original philosophical system in the Romanian thinking. The idea of the universal determinism it is a central thesis for Conta being considerate the fundament of the modern science.

Cuvinte cheie: *naționalism, Vasile Conta, materialism, intoleranță, sistem filosofic*

Key words: *nationalism, Vasile Conta, materialism, intolerants, philosophical system*

**DEZVOLTAREA INDUSTRIALĂ A OLTENIEI
ÎN PRIMA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI AL XX-LEA**

Dinică Ciobotea, Vladimir Osiac

**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF OLTENIA
IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY**

Abstract

The article presents an interesting subject to Romania's economical development in general and of Oltenia in particular. Based on rich information, edited and inedited, a real and precise image of the industrial development of Oltenia area is created, until the year when the main production means were nationalized (1948).

At the beginning of the 20th century, Oltenia was an area with a poor development form the industrial point of view, having only 81 factories. After the First World War, the industry in Oltenia registered a slow and discontinuous growth. As a consequence of Law 119/1948, in Oltenia were nationalized 522 factories, from which 256 were in Dolj county, 13 in Gorj county, 73 in Mehedinti county, 160 in Romanati county and 50 in Valcea county.

Cuvinte cheie: *Oltenia, industrie, naționalizare, dezvoltare economică, stabiliment industrial*

Key words: *Oltenia, industry, nationalization, economic development, industrial establishment*

**REAȚII ALE PRESEI OCCIDENTALE
PRIVIND ARTICOLUL 4 DIN LEGEA MISSIR (1902)**

Adi Horațiu Schwarz

**REACTIONS OF THE WESTERN PRESS
REGARDING ARTICLE 4 OF THE MISSIR LAW (1902)**

Abstract

The following article represents the Missir Law from February 1902 and its impact upon the Jews from Romania. The Missir Law was also called the law of the tradesmen. Basile M. Missir was the Minister of Agriculture and of Public Properties at that time. The law was adopted by the National Liberal Party party in order to bring the Romanian tradesmen into its interest. Article 4 from the law stipulated that the foreigners from Romania must certify that Romanians had also similar rights in their country. This was, of course, impossible for the Jews to prove because they had no country and they couldn't provide similar rights to Romanian tradesmen. This must be linked to the fact that after the Congress of Berlin in 1878, where Romania gained its Independence, the Jews from Romania were still considered foreigners according to article 7 from the Constitution. After the Congress the Romanian Government modified the article 7 from the Constitution and Jews from Romania were able to obtain citizenship but only in an individual way and under some conditions. Mass citizenship was obtained for the Jews only after the First World War in 1919. Attached to the article, there are three press articles from Vienna dating 1902, translated into Romanian, describing the condition of the Jewish tradesmen in particular and of the Jewish population in general following the new Missir law. The Missir law was modified in 1912.

Cuvinte cheie: *presa internațională, evrei, legislație, discriminare, diplomație*
Key words: *international press, Jews, legislation, discrimination, diplomacy*

**ROMÂNIA ȘI CONFERINȚA INTERNAȚIONALĂ DE PACE
DE LA HAGA DIN 1907**

Valentin Fușcan

**LA ROUMANIE ET LA CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE DE PAIX
DE HAGUE DE 1907**

Résumé

Le présent article s'intéresse au déroulement de la Conférence internationale de paix de la Haye de 1907 et au rôle joué par la Roumanie lors de sa participation aux travaux de la conférence. Étant représentée par Alexandre Beldiman, Edgar Mavrocordat et Alexandre Sturdza, la délégation roumaine participa activement aux débats des questions mises sur la table de la Conférence. La deuxième Conférence de paix (15 juin au 18 octobre 1907) révisa les trois Conventions de 1899 et adopta dix nouvelles Conventions ainsi que d'autres actes mentionnés dans l'Acte Final.

Cuvinte cheie: *pace, război, diplomație, România, Conferință*

Mots clefs: *paix, guerre, diplomatie, Roumanie, Conférence*

**ROMÂNIA ȘI CONFERINȚA AMBASADORILOR DE LA LONDRA
(DECEMBRIE 1912 – AUGUST 1913)**

Claudiu-Lucian Topor

**ROMANIA AND THE AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE IN LONDON
(DECEMBER 1912 – AUGUST 1913)**

Abstract

In November 1912, the European Powers decided to assemble an international conference on the political crisis and the Balkan war. The event took place under special circumstances in London. Neither the agenda nor the meeting days had been pre-established. Difficulties were met and the workings lasted until August 1913. Romania's participation represented one of the priorities of the Romanian diplomacy. Romania pleaded for the neutrality during the Balkan war and the defence of the Aromanians' legitimate rights in order to be admitted to the ambassadors' conference unconditionally. Without being able to take part to Saint James Palace conference, where the Balkan belligerent parts negotiated the peace offering with the Ottoman Empire, Romania expressed its wish to participate in the reunion of the European powers. In spite of the support offered by Germany and the Triple Alliance, the Romanian diplomacy met the opposition of France. According to Poincaré's instructions to Paul Cambon, the ambassador in London, France and the representatives of the Triple Entente were afraid that the presence of the Romanian diplomat would strengthen the position of Austria-Hungary and lead to similar demands from the part of the other Balkan states. Eventually, the Romanian delegacy took part in the conference, playing an advisory role. Nicolae Mișu gave voice to Romania's demands in connection with the Aromanians in the Pind Mountains region at Edward Grey's call during the meeting on March, 26th 1913. The event bore historical significance. Romania attempted at breaking through the international politics in round-about ways. In the guise of the Aromanians' fate in the Balkan Peninsula, the Romanian government suggested the readjustment of Romania's political role at the European level throughout its short history as an independent and sovereign state.

Cuvinte cheie: *diplomație, conferință, război, ambasador, tratat*

Key words: *diplomacy, conference, war, ambassador, treaty*

**UN PROIECT ANGLO-ROMÂN
PRIVIND CONSTRUCȚIA PORTULUI DE LA TAȘAUL**

Marusia Cîrstea

**AN ANGLO-ROMANIAN PROJECT
REGARDING THE TAȘAUL HARBOR CONSTRUCTION**

In the entire interbelic period, Romania showed a great attention to the political, economic and military relations with Great Britain. Political and diplomatic personalities such as Nicolae Titulescu, Ion Antonescu, V.V. Tilea, Radu Rosetti, Nicolae Rădescu, Constantin Sănătescu and others contributed to these relations.

On the basis of the general strategy, Romania was important to Great Britain because of its nearness to the Bosfor and Dardanele Straits, and also to the oriental Mediterranean basin, and so, in case of a high-range European conflict, it represented an indubitable strategic value. Taking into consideration these realities, at the beginning of 1930 the proposal of building a naval base on the Black Sea coast was advanced. After many discussions, the British Admiralty agreed to the fact that this base should be built on the Tașaul Lake, because the project “answers to matters of great interest to Europe’s safety”.

Cuvinte cheie: *bază navală, Tașaul, Amiralitatea Britanică, port, Dobrogea*

Key words: *naval base, Tașaul, British Admiralty, harbor, Dobrogea*

**ACȚIUNI DESFĂȘURATE DE UNGARIA PE „FRONTUL INVIZIBIL”
ÎN BIHOR ÎN VARA ANULUI 1940**

Gabriel Moisa

**ACTIONS DÉROULÉES PAR L'HONGRIE SUR LE «FRONT INVISIBLE»
EN BIHOR PENDANT L'ÉTÉ DE L'ANNÉE 1940**

Résumé

À la fin de la première guerre mondiale les réalités géopolitiques de l'Europe Centrale se sont transformées fondamentalement pendant la destruction de l'Empire Autrichien-Hongrois.

Oradea a joué un rôle important de ce point de vue, cette ville étant le point de liaison pour les services hongrois d'espionnage. On y a organisé le centre coordinateur pour tous les noyaux terroristes de Transylvanie. En été de 1940, la ville de Budapest a nommé le commandant Szalkay Laszlo, un personnage avec expérience dans l'organisation du travail clandestin. Il avait en sous-ordre les noyaux terroristes d'Oradea, le mieux organisé étant sous sa commande directe, Alba Iulia, Brasov, Huedin, Timisoara et Cluj.

Cuvinte cheie: *nuclee de spionaj, servicii secrete maghiare, vara anului 1940, Oradea, Bihor, România*

Mots clefs: *noyaux de l'espionnage, les services secrets hongrois, de l'été de l'année 1940, Oradea, Bihor, Roumanie*

**CONSIDERAȚII PRIVIND RELAȚIILE FRANCO-GERMANE
(1940-1944)**

Cristian Sandache

**CONSIDÉRATIONS SUR LES RELATIONS FRANCO-ALLEMANDES
(1940-1944)**

Résumé

En cinq semaines, la France allait connaître la plus grande défaite militaire de toute son histoire. La Wehrmacht, au moment de l'armistice (le 22 Juin 1940), occupait plus de la moitié du territoire national, jusqu'à la frontière espagnole.

En juin 1940, le gouvernement du Maréchal Philippe Pétain avait réussi à préserver les colonies françaises de l'occupation germano-italienne et à conserver la totalité de la flotte, qui fût cependant désarmée.

L'entrevue Hitler-Pétain à Montoire (24 Octobre 1940) engagea la France dans la politique de collaboration. Le Gouvernement de Vichy prétendit mener une politique de double jeu, en accordant aux Allemands des satisfactions morales ou verbales et quelques avantages matériels, tout en sauvegardant l'Empire et en préparant le redressement du pays.

Les Allemands occupèrent la zone du Sud (le 11 Novembre 1942) et s'assurèrent des bases en Tunisie. Le Gouvernement de Vichy perdit progressivement toute emprise sur l'Empire.

Cuvinte cheie: *Franța, Germania, diplomație, colaboraționist, război, armistițiu*

Mots clefs: *France, Allemagne, diplomatie, collaborationniste, guerre, armistice*

RENONCER À L'ABSURDE DU RÊVE ET ACCEPTER L'ABSURDE DU RÉEL OU COMMENT LA PRATIQUE DU QUOTIDIEN EN EXIL PEUT MENER À UNE MÉTAMORPHOSE IDENTITAIRE: LE JOURNAL DE LEONTIN JEAN CONSTANTINESCU (1947-1958)

Daniel-Florin Predoiu

A RENUNȚA LA ABSURDUL VISULUI ȘI A ACCEPTA ABSURDUL REALULUI SAU CUM PRACTICA COTIDIANULUI ÎN EXIL POATE DUCE LA O METAMORFOZĂ IDENTITARĂ: JURNALUL LUI LEONTIN JEAN CONSTANTINESCU (1947-1958)

Rezumat

Faptul de a te regăsi expulzat din propria țară, fără posibilitate de înapoiere și de a continua să trăiești acasă, se poate dovedi – dincolo de tot ceea ce interdicția de întoarcere poate însemna ca tragedie pentru orice ființă umană – o experiență umană fondatoare, un nou început în parcursul social al individului și, prin aceasta, o excelentă „școală”, datorită căreia acesta dobândește o viziune mai largă a problemelor și se „deprovincializează”. Jurnalul de exil al lui Leontin Jean Constantiniu este tocmai mărturia unui astfel de parcurs identitar.

RENONCER À L'ABSURDE DU RÊVE ET ACCEPTER L'ABSURDE DU RÉEL OU COMMENT LA PRATIQUE DU QUOTIDIEN EN EXIL PEUT MENER À UNE MÉTAMORPHOSE IDENTITAIRE: LE JOURNAL DE LEONTIN JEAN CONSTANTINESCU (1947-1958)

Résumé

Le fait de se retrouver expulsé hors de sa patrie, sans possibilité de rentrer chez-soi et de continuer à y vivre, peut se révéler – au-delà de tout ce que le bannissement implique de tragique dans la vie de tout être humain – une expérience humaine fondatrice, un nouveau commencement dans le parcours social de l'individu et par là, une excellente «école», grâce à laquelle celui-ci acquiert une vision plus large des problèmes et se «déprovincialise». Le journal d'exil de Leontin Jean Constantinescu témoigne précisément d'un tel parcours identitaire.

Cuvinte cheie: *exil, jurnal, metamorfoză identitară, interdicție, evoluție*

Mots clefs: *exile, jurnal, métamorphose identitaire, interdiction, évolution*

**ROMANIA AND THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE CHANGES IN 1989. SEVERAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Alexandru Oșca

**CONTEXTUL INTERNAȚIONAL AL SCHIMBĂRILOR RADICALE DIN
ROMÂNIA ÎN ANUL 1989. CÂTEVA CONSIDERAȚII**

Rezumat

Articolul insistă pe contextul internațional – în principal european – în care au fost înlăturate regimurile comuniste din țările europene ale așa-numitului lagăr socialist, în anii 1989-1990.

Sunt evaluate cauzele și consecințele acestui fenomen intrat în istoriografie sub denumirea de revoluție, așa cum rezultă din abordări ale unor istorici și politologi din fostele țări comuniste dar și din occident. Este evidențiată varietatea și specificitatea modalităților în care s-a realizat înlăturarea regimurilor totalitare și tranziția de la sistemul comunist la democrație, de la țară la țară. Cea mai mare parte din articol este rezervată realităților românești din timpul revoluției din decembrie 1989.

**ROMANIA AND THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE CHANGES IN 1989. SEVERAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Abstract

The article insists on the international circumstances /mainly European/ when the communist regimes have been discarded in the European states of the so-called socialist compound, in 1989-1990.

The causes and effects of this phenomenon are being analysed, a phenomenon which has entered the historiography studies as “revolution”, thus resulting from historians’ and politic scholars’ researches both of the former communist countries and from those of the western states. The variety and specifics of the ways by which every country has overthrown the totalitarian regimes and transitioned to democracy are being emphasised, from country to country. The majority of the article is about the realities of the Romanian society during the Revolution of December 1989.

Cuvinte cheie: *revoluție de catifea, perestroika, glasnosti, FSN (Frontul Salvării Naționale), regimul comunist*

Key words: *velvet revolution, perestroika, glasnosti, FSN (Front for National Salvation), Communist regime*

**POLITICAL CLEAVAGES IN ROMANIA.
A THEORETICAL OVERVIEW OF THE POST-COMMUNIST
PARTIES AND PARTY SYSTEMS**

Anca Parmena Olimid

**CLIVAJELE POLITICE ÎN ROMÂNIA. O ANALIZĂ TEORETICĂ
A PARTIDELOR ȘI SISTEMELOR DE PARTIDE POSTCOMUNISTE**

Rezumat

Articolul analizează apariția sistemelor de partide în România post-comunistă, apreciind ca fiind imposibilă aplicarea bazelor teoretice ale clivajelor (modelul Lipset-Rokkan) acestei țări. În consecință, evoluția istorică a societății post-comuniste și mișcările strategice ale actorilor politici pe parcursul democratizării au fost adesea percepute ca „momente așteptate necircumscrise niciunui model teoretic”. Contrar acestei observații, apreciez că orice clivaj, chiar și în faza incipientă, sugerează cel puțin două întrebări cu privire la construcția ideologică și stabilitatea sistemului de partide. Propun, de asemenea, o conexiune între modelul Lipset-Rokkan și teoriile lui Kitschelt, Deegan-Krause și Crowther. Articolul debutează cu o prezentare generală a tendințelor dezvoltării generale a sistemului de partide din România. Scopul său este de a prezenta cele trei mari clivaje folosind ca punct de plecare reflecțiile lui Lewis privitoare la partidele postcomuniste.

**POLITICAL CLEAVAGES IN ROMANIA. A THEORETICAL OVERVIEW
OF THE POST-COMMUNIST PARTIES AND PARTY SYSTEMS**

Abstract

This article examines the emergence of parties in post-communist Romania concluding that the theoretical basis of cleavages (the Lipset-Rokkanian model) is almost impossible to apply in this country. Accordingly, the historical evolution of the post-communist society and the strategic moves of political actors during democratization were often perceived as an “expected moments lacking any theoretical model”. Contrary to this assumption, I argue that even an incipient cleavage suggests at least two questions about the significance of an ideological framework and a stable party system. I also propose a linkage between Lipset-Rokkan’s model and Kitschelt’s, Deegan-Krause’s and Crowther’s theories. The article begins with an overview of general trends of development of political parties in Romania. a general development of Romanian party system tendencies. Its aim is to present the three main political cleavages using as a starting point for discussion Lewis’s reflection regarding post-communist parties.

Cuvinte cheie: *clivaje postcomuniste, sisteme de partide postcomuniste, tranziție, modelul Lipset-Rokkan, comportament electoral.*

Key words: *post-communist cleavages, post-communist party systems, transition, the Lipset-Rokkanian model, electoral behavior.*

MISCELLANEA

**SĂRBĂTORILE ROMANE ȘI PERMANENȚA LOR
ÎN CALENDARUL POPULAR ROMÂNESC**

Gabriela Rusu-Păsărin

**ROMAN HOLIDAYS AND THEIR PERMANENCE
IN THE ROMANIAN POPULAR CALENDAR**

Abstract

Universal mythological research has as a common reference the mythic chronology. This supposes that within the corpus of rites, of mythic characters there should be historical reference points, a primary background for their anecdotic.

We propose a comparative perspective of the calendar with fixed and mobile holidays and with Roman divinities as it was conceived by Atanasie Marian Marienescu and of the Romanian popular calendar, reconstituted by us on the basis of field research during 20 years. This „mirroring” is surprising.

The distance in time between the holidays invoked in the Roman calendar and in the Romanian popular calendar (functional today), as well as the different background (mythological stratum and substratum) could be arguments for accidental resemblances between ritual sequences, beliefs, Roman customs and Romanian present-day traditions within the framework of holidays during the year. We plead for the irradiation in time and space (diachronically and geographically) of a common background of humanity out of which there are claimed the sources of the substratum of Roman mythology and the sources of the stratum pertaining to the Romanian mythology.

Cuvinte cheie: *reprezentări mitice, rituri, sărbători, calendarul roman, calendarul popular românesc*

Key words: *mythical representations, rites, holidays, the Roman calendar, Romanian popular calendar*

CONCEPȚII EDUCATIVE ȘI INSTITUȚII DE ÎNVĂȚĂMÂNT
ÎN EVUL MEDIU CREȘTIN

Claudiu Marian Bunăiașu

EDUCATIONAL CONCEPTIONS AND INSTITUTIONS
IN THE CHRISTIAN MEDIEVAL AGE

Abstract

The study *Educational conceptions and institutions in the Christian Medieval Age* is based on presenting this period's educational principles, pedagogic conceptions and institutional environment's characteristics. The description of the specific cultural and educational aspects is accompanied by the idea system's explanation, by referring to the historical context, to the obvious rupture and to some aspects which are common to the Antiquity's educational values, and by the emphasis of the Christian pedagogy's influences on the evolutions of the educational paradigms and conceptions of the following historical periods.

Cuvinte cheie: *educația religioasă, educația patristică, educația scolastică, directivismul pedagogic, pedagogia umanistă*

Key words: *religious education, patristic education, scholastic education, directive pedagogy, humanist pedagogy*

**ASPECTE ALE RELAȚIILOR ȚĂRII ROMÂNEȘTI ȘI MOLDOVEI
CU IMPERIUL OTOMAN ÎN SECOLUL AL XV-LEA**

Constanțiu Dinulescu

**ASPECTS OF THE RELATIONS OF THE WALACHIA AND MOLDAVIA
WITH THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN THE XVTH CENTURY**

Abstract

The XV-th century represents for the Romanian Principalities “the age of crusade”, in which great personalities as Iancu de Hunedoara, Vlad Țepeș și Ștefan cel Mare transformed their states in a political wall against the Ottoman expansion over the Europe, which became undestructible after the fall of the Byzantine Empire in 1453. The article points out the main aspects of this struggle as they appear in the Romanian historiography.

Cuvinte cheie: *relații, expansiune, rezistență, diplomație, domnitori*

Key words: *relations, expansion, rezistance, diplomacy, princes*

**O PERSPECTIVĂ ISTORICO-GEOGRAFICĂ ASUPRA SITURILOR
MINIERE DIN ZONA MOLDOVA NOUĂ**

Costela Iordache

**A HISTORICAL-GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE REGARDING
THE MINING SITES WITHIN MOLDOVA NOUĂ AREA**

Abstract

Localised in the south-west of Romania, the Moldova Nouă area includes the most biggest part from south of Caraș-Severin county; limited at north by Locva Mountains chain and at south by the left bank of Danube, the analysed zone is part of depression bassinet which stretches between Baziaș and Coronini.

The presence of copper pyrite deposits and those of banatite favored the early development of the mining exploitations. The study has as purpose the presentation of the evolution of the mining industry, the consequences of this economical activity on the environment and the measures of ecological rehabilitation of the mining sites.

Cuvinte cheie: *situri miniere, pirite cuprifere, industrie minieră, evoluție, Moldova Nouă*

Key words: *mining sites, copper pyrite, mining industry, evolution, Moldova Nouă*

**EVOLUȚIA SPAȚIO-FUNCȚIONALĂ A TERITORIULUI
URBAN AL MUNICIPIULUI CRAIOVA**

Ioan Eustațiu Marinescu

**THE TERRITORIAL AND FUNCTIONAL EVOLUTION
OF CRAIOVA URBAN AREA**

Abstract

The paper deals with the assessment of Craiova urban space and functional zones development during the last five hundred years. The study is based on the analysis of the historical documents that include both written information and maps regarding the primordial urban structures such as main roadways, housing and markets. There is good correlation between the main stages of territorial development and new sketched functional areas of the city, as well as the emergence of the road system network. The main goal of the paper refers to the cartographic representation and scientific description of the territorial dispersion and functional zoning of Craiova urban area.

Cuvinte cheie: *spațiu urban, zone functionale, căi de acces, dezvoltare urbană, peisaj urban*

Key words: *urban space, functional areas, acces ways, urban development, urban landscape*

**ASPECTE ALE DEZVOLTĂRII ÎNVĂȚĂMÂNTULUI TEOLOGIC
ROMÂNESC DIN SECOLUL XIX PÂNĂ ÎN ZILELE NOASTRE**

Iuliana Gheorghe

**ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROMANIAN THEOLOGICAL
EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FROM THE XIXTH CENTURY
TO THE PRESENT DAYS**

Abstract

The article presents, in synthesis the evolution of the Orthodox Theological educational system from Romania starting from the XIX-th century, to the present days. There are revealed the steps of the evolution and the ecclesiastical personalities who contributed to the development of the theological educational system.

The special bibliography is followed by the juridical frame which helped the theological education, especially after 1989, being individualised the possibility for the young generation to receive the moral-religious values.

Cuvinte cheie: *învățământ teologic, legislație, religie, curriculum, ortodoxie*

Key words: *theological educational system, legislation, religion, curriculum, Orthodoxy*

**ALTERNATIVE REVOLUȚIONARE ROMÂNNO-ITALIENE
ÎN CURSUL ACȚIUNII POLITICE DE REALIZARE A UNITĂȚII
NAȚIONALE**

Ionuț Șerban

**ROMANIAN-ITALIAN REVOLUTIONARY ALTERNATIVES DURING THE
POLITICAL ACTION OF BUILDING THE NATIONAL UNITY**

Abstract

The way of unity of Romania and Italy was almost common during the period from 1859 to 1866. Beside the official attempts to impose their political unity, in Romania and in Italy, with help from Emperor Napoleon III of France, plans of a common revolution against Austria will be also made, because Romania had major interests in Transylvania and Bukovina as Italy had in Venice. The Emperor had another plan: an exchange with Austria which would cease Venice in exchange of annexing the United Principalities. Strongly desired by Italians, this alternative failed because of the opposition of Austria, Great Britain and Romanians who accused Austria of the persecution of their brethren from Transylvania.

Cuvinte cheie: *alternativă revoluționară, cooperare, acorduri secrete, activitate diplomatică, cooperare*

Key words: *revolutionary alternative, cooperation, secret agreements, diplomatic activity, convention*

DELIMITAREA FRONTIEREI DE SUD A DOBROGEI (1878-1881)

Sorin Liviu Damean

THE DELIMITATION OF THE DOBROUDJA SOUTH BORDER (1878-1881)

Abstract

After the Peace Congress of Berlin (1878), serious differences occur as regards the delimitation of the south border of the autonomous Principality of Bulgaria. According to art. 2 of the Treaty of Berlin (1/13 July 1878), the town Silistra was awarded to Bulgaria, which produce national discontent at Bucharest, the more so as this town have a great strategic importance. Commission for delimitation of the border, whose works were opened on 11 October 1878, will determine to award Silistra and a fortified point, known as the Arab-Tabia, to Romania, solution bitterly contested by the Russian representative for almost a year. Arab Tabia was occupied by Romanian troops which would lead to serious tensions between Romania and Russia. There is even the possibility of an outbreak of military conflict between the two sides. After lengthy debates and controversies, the Commission established, again, mostly as a border of southern Dobrogea to pass east of Silistra, and including Arab-Tabia, but Romania lost a strip of territory of 4-5 km², which make impracticable the idea of the Romanian authorities to build in this area a bridge over the Danube. New frontier will be recognized by the Ottoman Empire until July 1881.

Termeni cheie: *Diplomație, conflict, România, Bulgaria, Dobrogea*

Key words: *Diplomacy, conflict, Roumania, Bulgaria, Dobroudja*

EXPOZIȚIA GENERALĂ ROMÂNĂ DIN 1906

Tudor Rățoi

THE ROMANIAN GENERAL EXPOSITION FROM 1906

Abstract

The author is focussing its attention on one of the major cultural and national events organised in Romania, in the beginning of the 20th century, the Romanian General Exposition from 1906.

The Exposition was organised in order to celebrate 40 years of King's Carol I of Romania Reign.

The Event was an opportunity for the different national and local organisations and institutions to have a large participation as well as for remarkable cultural and scientific personalities of the epoch.

The cultural and the museum's values gathered in the purpose of organising the Exposition were exposed in the Art Palace specially built-up with this destination in the Carol Park which was also inaugurated, in the same context, on the Filaret Hill from Bucharest.

Cuvinte cheie: *România, Expoziție Generală, Regele Carol I al României, anchetă socială, muzee românești*

Key words: *Romania, General Exposition, King Carol I of Romania, Social Investigation, Romanian Museums*

**CONSTANTIN SĂNĂTESCU – ATAȘAT MILITAR LA LONDRA
(1928-1930)**

Marusia Cîrstea

**CONSTANTIN SĂNĂTESCU – MILITARY ATTACHÉ TO LONDON
(1928-1930)**

Abstract

The article analyzes – based upon some inedited documents – the activity as military attaché of Constantin Sănătescu (1928-1930). With a military career, he was a good diplomat and a great statesman. As a military attaché to London, he focused on: the budget of the British army; military manoeuvres in England; drawing the attention of British financial and economic groups towards Romania and others.

Cuvinte cheie: *atașat militar, buget, baza navală, manevre militare*

Key words: *military attaché, budget, naval base, military manoeuvres*

**COORDONATE SOCIAL-ISTORICE ALE DEZVOLTĂRII SATELOR
DIN ROMÂNIA**

Gabriel Pricină

**COORDINÉES SOCIO-HISTORIQUES DES DÉVELOPPEMENT
DES VILLAGES ROUMAINES**

Résumé

Les essais successives pour implémenter les plus efficaces politiques de développement dans la société roumaine, n'ont pas eu un succès réel, ayant des réussites partielles, dans le meilleur cas. Le besoin de comprendre les causes des échecs successifs et du retard a imposé le besoin d'une analyse théorique de l'espace social suppose une réforme et une analyse scientifique de la perméabilité à la réforme, de la part des structures sociales qui se trouvent à des différents niveaux de développement.

Cuvinte cheie: dezvoltare, ruralitate, structură socială, modernizare, politică socială

Mots clefs: développement, rural, la structure social, la modernisation, la politique sociale

**REPERE ISTORIOGRAFICE
PRIVIND ȚIGANII DIN ȚĂRILE ROMÂNE**

Iuliana Cioc

**HISTORIOGRAPHICAL BENCH-MARKS
CONCERNING THE GIPSIES FROM THE ROMANIAN PRINCIPALITIES**

Abstract

The article presents the gypsies' history from the Romanian Countries as it was presented by the Romanian and foreign historiography, starting with the IXth century. The most important works and studies regarding this issue have been analyzed and revealed as well as the importance that they had for the scientific field.

Cuvinte cheie: *țigani, istoriografie, Țările Române, trecut istoric, contribuții*

Key words: *gypsies, historiography, Romanian Countries, historical past, contributions*

**LES PREMISSES HISTORIQUES
DU PROCESSUS DE GLOBALISATION**

Gabriela Motoi, Gabriel Pricină

PREMISELE ISTORICE ALE GLOBALIZĂRII

Rezumat

Sunt autori care consideră că manifestările globalizării există încă de la începutul istoriei și s-au resimțit mai mult sau mai puțin de-a lungul timpului, până în momentul în care au cunoscut o dezvoltare accentuată. Alți autori consideră că fenomenul globalizării este contemporan, actual, fondat pe principiile modernizării și dezvoltării capitalismului și care, de-a lungul ultimelor decenii, a cunoscut o dezvoltare accentuată. Un al treilea punct de vedere prezintă globalizarea ca un proces recent, care este puternic legat de post-industrialism.

**LES PREMISSES HISTORIQUES
DU PROCESSUS DE GLOBALISATION**

Résumé

Il y a des auteurs qui considèrent que des manifestations de la globalisation existent depuis le commencement de l'histoire, et celles-ci se sont ressenties moins ou plus pendant le temps, jusqu'au moment où ils ont connu un développement accentué. D'autres auteurs considèrent que le phénomène de la globalisation est contemporain, actuel, fondé sur les principes de la modernisation et du développement du capitalisme, et qui, pendant les dernières décennies, a connu un développement accentué. Un troisième point de vue représente la globalisation comme un processus récent, qui est fortement lié au post-industrialisme.

Cuvinte cheie: *globalizare, dezvoltare, imperii, comerț, migrație*

Mots clefs: *la mondialisation, le développement, l'empire, le commerce, les migrations*

**GLOBALIZAREA ȘI IMPLICAȚIILE EI
ÎN DOMENIUL SECURITĂȚII**

Ion Pâlșoiu

**GLOBALISATION AND ITS IMPLICATION
IN THE SECURITY FIELD**

Abstract

Within the context of a global crisis of the postmodernist environment, which place the future of the SYSTEM per se under a question mark inviting to reflection, a short, still comprehensive description of globalization concept is purposeful in terms of knowledge and understanding.

Cuvinte cheie: *globalizare, securitate, implicații, raport, dimensiuni*

Key words: *globalisation, security, implications, report, dimensions*