

**STUDIA UNIVERSITATIS PETRU MAIOR  
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**Studies  
Abstracts**

*Fábián István, Considerations about the Evolution of the Roman Mailed Cavalry, p. 5.*

**Abstract:** Roman mailed cavalry appeared as a tactical necessity from the Roman military as a response to the threat represented by the same unit types of the Parthians, Persians or Sarmatians. Considered by some, as experimental units, the Roman heavy cavalry – divided in *contarii*, *cataphractarii* and/or *clibanarii* – proved some skills but only in addition to other troops and in certain field conditions. The present paper presents a few aspects concerning the evolution, weapon types and use of this “special units”.

**Keywords:** Roman army, mailed cavalry, *contarii*, *cataphractarii*, *clibanarii*, *limes*.

*Giordano Altarozzi, I finanziamenti vaticani per la lotta contro il turco: l'epoca di Gregorio XIII (Vatican Funding for the Fight against the Turks: the age of Gregory XIII), p.11.*

**Abstract:** During the 16th century, two empires clash for supremacy in the Mediterranean. In this confrontation, the turning point is the Battle of Lepanto, when for the first time a Christian fleet defeated an Ottoman fleet. The epochal victory is due in large part to the Spanish military and economic efforts, as well as the political will of pope Pius V, who has long financed Spain. This paper aims to analyze the mechanisms through which the Holy See financed the Spanish policy in the context of the international system of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, with special attention to the era of Gregory XIII, the successor of Pius V.

**Keywords:** Lepanto, Spain, Ottoman Empire, Holy See, Gregory XIII, *Excusado*, *Cruzada*, *Subsidio de galeras*

*Raimondo Rudolf Salanschi, Un prete ortodosso diventato vescovo greco-cattolico di Oradea: Meletie Covaci (1748-1775) (An Orthodox Priest becoming Greek-Catholic Bishop of Oradea: Meletie Covaci (1748-1775)), p. 19.*

**Abstract:** When talking about the union of the Romanians with the Church of Rome (1697-1701), frequently, it is only those events that preceded the Union in the parts of Transylvania that is mentioned. We need to clarify that the Union of the Romanians with the Church of Rome first took place in *Partium*. Often the fact is neglected that the Romanians from Sătmar, Bihor, Ung, Bereg, Ugocea, or even from parts of Maramureş, were previously united, along with the Ruthenians, in circumstances different than those from Transylvania. The purpose of current article is to illustrate the beginnings of the Union in one of these regions, in Bihor, under the Orthodox priest Meletie Covaci, who became bishop of Greek rite under the authority of the roman-catholic bishop of Oradea (*suffraganei graeci ritus episcopi*). In the middle of many difficulties and much oppression, from both Orthodox as well as Catholics, he fought for the autonomy of his Church, dedicating all of his energy and life to extend and consolidate the Union of the Romanians with the Church of Rome in *Partium*.

**Keywords:** church, patriarch, metropolitan, bishop, diocese, priest, confession, religion, Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, Orthodox, Transylvania, Oradea, *Partium*, Bihor, Munkács, Vienna, Rome.

*Cora Fodor, Le Groupe des Quatre dans le Musee d'art de Tîrgu Mureş (The Group of Four in the Art Museum of Tîrgu Mureş), p. 27.*

**Abstract:** Many of the Interbellum artists tried, generally for brief periods of time and without having defining aesthetic platforms, to affiliate with various existent movements. Often the main binders were friendship, geographic vicinity and a mutual system of ideas, concepts and perception. Such is the case of “The Group of Four” (*Grupul celor patru*), established at the end of 1925 and having its first exhibit in 1926; its core was the genuine friendship between Oscar Han and Ştefan Dimitrescu, who in turn was Tonitza’s friend since their adolescence. Later on they were joined by Francisc Şirato, with whom Han declared of having “a lively connection in thought and feeling, as well as endless discussions about art, which practically made us almost inseparable”. And yet this friendship would not have coagulated had they not shared similar ideals and perception of things, an exceptional constructive communication, certain mutual reasoning, each of their positive critical spirit, the thorough artistic education and the wish to avoid compromise. The reasons stated above were able to efficiently replace a programmatic manifesto, ensuring the group’s coherence. One thing is certain: even when these artists were bond by strong friendship or common studies, their artistic personality remained unmistakable.

**Keywords:** Art Museum of Tîrgu Mureş, the Group of Four, Ştefan Dimitrescu, Francisc Şirato, Nicolae Tonitza, Oscar Han.

Vasile Dobrescu, Maria Dan, *L'activité de la banque «Mureșiana» de Reghin de 1887 a 1948. Bleu historique et financier, (The Activity of "Mureșiana" Bank from Reghin, from 1887 to 1948. An historical and Financial Outline)*, p. 43.

**Abstract:** "Mureșiana" Bank in Reghin was one of the most representative Romanian financial institutions in the area of Mureș. The study outlines its economic-financial evolution during six decades, until its liquidation by the communist regime. One of the main aspects developed in this first part of the study, next to the context of the establishment of the bank, is the evolution of its assets which reflects the growth, the stagnation, the ebb and flow of its activity.

**Keywords:** Economic evolution; financial institutions, assets.

Miruna Mădălina Trandafir, *The Gradual Dissolution of the Soviet Union and the Implications on Romania*, p. 63.

**Abstract:** The present paper aims, in an optics specific to historiography, to highlight the magnitude of the implications that the script of the Soviet Union dissolution exerted on Romania. Explicitly, this attempt dares, based on a rigorous analytical platform, to reveal the main repercussions as well as the imminent effects generated on Romania, witness to the inexorable geopolitical catastrophe of the previous century. In the first part of this study, a brief foray is attempted, in the URSS implosion issue, having in view the main causes that have funded the process of the empire dissolution. In the second part, the interest is focused on the fundamental effects that the collapse of the Soviet Union had determined upon Romania. As a whole, this attempt wishes to become an incipient and particular contribution, trying to decant the sum of implications that the death of the Soviet Union had on Romania.

**Keywords:** gradual dissolution, Romania, Soviet Union, bilateral relations, the vicinity's geometry.

Ana-Maria Gajdo, *Islam in Europe - The „Third Wave” of Islamisation*, p. 71.

**Abstract:** Europe, seen as Christianity, was from the early years of the seventh century in war with the Islamic world. The „Clash of Civilizations” (Huntington, 1998) was continuing, although we “hide” behind words such as tolerance, understanding, and love. What are the possible individual levels between the two worlds? But history shows that Christianity conquered the world of Islam and the Islamic world reached into the „heart” of Christianity. And today the two worlds are trying to conquer each other: while Christianity is exporting its neoliberal ideas that could produce a „fourth wave of democratization” for the Arab - Muslim world, the world of Islam started the “third wave of Islamization” of Europe, characterized by “migration and terror”

**Keywords:** Islam; Christianity; Conquest; Migration; Terror

Iulia Alexandra Oprea, *Islam and the West: Between Clash and Dialogue*, p. 81.

**Abstract:** Westernization has become an integral part of the academic discourse after the end of the Cold War, as a solution to the famous „clash of civilizations” predicted by Huntington. The tragic events of 9/11 strengthened the idea of need for democratization of the Muslim world, but the experiment from Iraq of 2003 showed the limits of the imposed westernization. Developed eastern countries, like China and India, have proved that they can progress without changing their customs and traditions. The study aims to emphasize that the Muslim world wants to modernize and not necessarily to westernize. Globalization is the contemporary trendsetter, which adapts international tendencies to the local particularities. In order to explain the present situation the paper returns in the past and summarizes the evolution of the West and Islam, and the relationship of the two entities during time.

**Keywords:** westernization; globalization; culture; Golden Age of Islam; freedom

## Reviews

Zoltan Gyorke, *Prefectura judetului Cluj (1923-1938)*, Ed. Mega, Cluj Napoca, 2013, 257 pp. (Bianca Felseghi), p. 91.

Ana Victoria Sima, *Affirming Identity, The Romanian Greek-Catholic Church at the Time of the First Vatican Council*, Milan, Vita e Pensiero, 2013, 442 pp. (Florin Onica), p. 93.