

STUDIA UNIVERSITATIS PETRU MAIOR
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Studies
Abstracts

Fábián István, *Habitus atque habitudo - Clothing and Identity in the Roman Army*, p. 5.

Abstract: One of the most important characters in the history of the Roman Empire was the soldier. Instrument of Roman imperialism, element of civilization the soldier was a heavy presence not only in historic and literary sources but also in everyday life. Usually (and wrongly) depicted by modern sources as an individual dressed all time in armor and wearing his weapons, the Roman soldier had a great variety of clothing (beside the armor) and instruments which contributed to his sense of identity in Roman society. The aim of this paper is to emphasize a few aspects in which soldiers could identify themselves in civilian society.

Keywords: Empire; military; armor, clothing; identity.

Raul-Constantin Tănase, *La reception du roi Amaury Ier de Jerusalem a la cour imperiale de Constantinople (1171) (The Reception of King Amalric I of Jerusalem at the Imperial Court of Constantinople (1171))*, p. 11.

Abstract: The reception ceremonial of the foreign sovereigns at the imperial court in Constantinople was one of the main diplomatic strategies by which the Greeks claimed, symbolically, the superiority of their culture and civilization and the primary place in the hierarchy of the nations. As a full expression of the Byzantine ideology, the protocol highlights the privileged position of the emperor and of his officials in the terrestrial and cosmic order. The Receptions given by the successor of Constantine the Great were organized according to a strictly ceremonial; consisting in a precise sequence of steps intended to confirm the glory and holiness of the basileus, who was chosen by God himself. The present study aims to analyze one of the most significant episodes in terms of the audiences provided by the Greek ruler in the twelfth century, namely, the reception organized by Manuel I Comnenus during the visit of Amalric I, the king of Jerusalem, at the imperial court in Constantinople in 1171.

Keywords: Amalric I; diplomatic ceremonial; reception; Constantinople; Manuel I Comnenus.

Hedi Saidi, *Marianne et la regence de Tunis. Quand un etat de droit (la France) occulte le droit tunisien 1881-1956 (Marianne and the Regency of Tunis. When a State of Law (France) Eludes the Tunisian Law 1881-1956)*, p. 23.

Abstract: The history of the French protectorate and colonial period in Tunisia is little known by the French. It is true that textbooks deal only very briefly the history and even the Tunisian campaign, very important event (1942-1943), are completely forgotten several educational publishers. This concealment is facilitated by the abundance of books, exhibitions, conferences and forums dedicated to Moroccan history and especially Algeria, which therefore put Tunisia in a shadow. And the image of a peaceful and "positive" French domination in Tunisia took place in the collective consciousness. This is produced and transmitted from generation to generation through literature, film and travellers, and justified by former relationships and "good" relations between the two countries. Our aim is to do overlooked passages of the Franco-Tunisian history without overstated however the misunderstandings and prejudices that often constitute the background emerge.

Keywords: France; Tunisia; Constitution; colonialism.

Roberto Sciarone, *Le strategie militari tedesche all'alba della Grande Guerra (The German Military Strategies at the Dawn of the Great War)*, p. 39.

Abstract: The facts reported in this paper are the results of a study processed in December 1905 about the military policy of the German Empire and the Third Republic of France. The paper aims to analyze the complex events of international politics a few years before the outbreak of the First World War (1914). The assumptions of conflict and strategies concerning the German "enemy" and the contemporary French revanchism about a possible conflict between the French Third Republic and the German Empire.

Keywords: Triple Alliance; German Reich; Austria-Hungary; Revanchisme; Russian Empire; Schlieffen plan; First World War; Troisième République; Otto von Bismarck; Kingdom of Italy.

Corina Teodor, *Still Verba Volant: Rumors during World War I. Reflections on Several Archival Documents*, p. 59.

Abstract: In a year when the historians brought into question the issue of World War, I tried in this study to bring attention to a subject ignored by the Romanian historiography. The rumors –that can supply the most human reactions, especially when the media were radically different from those we have become a subject of meditation within the Western historiography already for several decades. This research is rather local, for

which we used only the archival documents to reveal how rumors fueled fear and dramatic situations during WWI.

Keywords: rumors; Transylvanian; World War I; collective psychology; Marc Bloch; Dionisie Decei.

Vasile Șandor, Sorina Șandor, Vladina Șandor, *The Ethno-Demographic Development of Țirgu Mureș between World War I and World War II*, p. 65.

Abstract: The Unification of Transylvania with Romania after the First World War created a new situation in Țirgu Mureș city, as well as in all major Transylvanian cities, where the majority of the population was composed of ethnics who weren't Romanian, such as - Hungarians, Germans, Armenians -, and which has applied throughout the time a constant policy of blocking the Romanians, preventing them from entering these cities with the purpose of preserving the old ethnic character of these.

As a consequence, one of the priorities of the Romanian administration from Țirgu Mureș between the two world wars was to correct this situation, respectively to modify the ethnic structure of the city, on one hand to create a solid base for the Romanian administration and on the other hand to harmonize the ethnic structure of the city with the one of the surrounding territory and to allow the manifestation of the Romanian element on the measure of its natural capacities.

This policy was applied especially during the National-Liberal administration, between 1923-1927 and 1933-1937, through several types of measures firstly, in chronological order, modifying the aspect of the city by removing the monuments representing personalities from the history of Hungary, infamous for Romanian population and Transylvania and their replacement with representative monuments for the history of Romania. In the central area of the city there were built specific Romanian buildings.

Romanian ethnic element was promoted in the public administration - in the Prefecture, City Hall, institutions and public services - in public schools, in cultural institutions. In all these it was mandatory to learn and to use the official language of the Romanian state.

The promotion of the Romanian element generated discomfort to the minority inhabitants -who represented the majority in the city -, only in the case in which they refused learning and using Romanian language and the cooperation with Romanian authorities, those who adapted having no problem from this point of view.

As a matter of fact, if in the public institutions the Romanian element constituted the majority, in the private economic, judicial, political and cultural structures and institutions the minority element - Hungarian and Jewish mainly -, had control between the world wars and even decades in the post-war age, within the frame of so-called Hungarian Autonomous Region.

Keywords: Interwar period; Romanian administration; central public space; official language; national interest.

Cora Fodor, *Le Groupe Des Quatre dans le Musée d'Art de Țirgu Mureș (Nicolae Tonitza et Oscar Han) (The Group of Four in the Art Museum from Țirgu Mureș (Nicolae Tonitza and Oscar Han))*, p. 89.

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 binder was friendship, geographic vicinity and a mutual system of ideas, concepts and perception. Such is the case of Grupul celor patru (The Group of Four) established at the end of 1925 and having its first exhibit in 1926; its core was the genuine friendship between Oscar Han and Ștefan Dimitrescu, who in turn was Tonitza's friend since their adolescence. Later on they were joined by Francisc Șirato, 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 Țirgu Mureș; the Group of Four; Ștefan Dimitrescu; Francisc Șirato; Nicolae Tonitza; Oscar Han.

Cornel Sigmirean, *The Jews in Țirgu Mureș. Ghettoization and Holocaust*, p. 109.

Abstract: The Jews from Țirgu Mureș played an important role in the creation of the culture and civilization during the modern and contemporary history of the town. Applying the Final Solution in 1944, the ghettoization and the deportation in the death camp from Auschwitz-Birkenau resulted in the killing of more than 5000 Jews, victims of the anti-Semitic hatred and of the Nazi politics of extermination.

Keywords: Jews; Țirgu Mureș; ghettoization; deportation; Holocaust

Andrei Claudiu Dipșe, *Comparative Approach of Collectivization Process in Romania and Hungary*, 121.

Abstract: Collectivization as a process and system is a specific phenomenon of all communist regimes established after 1945 in eastern and central Europe following the soviet model of laws and practices. Hungary and Romania offers two parallel models particularly interesting, in terms of imposing the same

Stalinist model, but the difficulties and social realities of each state led to different outcomes. If in Romania was possible to impose a similar Stalinist model (like in USSR or Albania), in Hungary this fact wasn't sustainable. After a forced attempt of imposing a Stalinist model, the Hungarian economy had a strong rebound who constrained the political authorities to try a neo-Stalinist model with many liberal measures. All in all, this article succeed to bring forward political decisions, stages of collectivization and the methods used by Hungarian and Romanian governments to build the rural socialist society.

Keywords: communism; collectivization in Hungary; collectivization in Romania; communist agriculture.

Iulia Alexandra Oprea, *State-Led Islamization: The Turkish-Islamic Synthesis*, p. 131.

Abstract: After a decade of social disorder and political polarization ended with the military intervention of September 12 1980, Islam was regarded as a unifying tool and introduced in the political agenda of the Kemalist establishment. The Turkish society was re-Islamized from above and Kemalism was reinterpreted in the light of the so-called Turkish-Islamic synthesis promoted by the *Aydınlar Ocağı* (Intellectuals' Hearth) a nationalist society, according to which Turkish culture and identity is a mixture of Islamic and Turkish values. Although one of the reasons for the coup d'état was to prevent reactionary Islam, paradoxically Islam became part of the state ideology, paving the way for further Islamization and politicization of religion.

Keywords: Political Islam; Turkishness; *Aydınlar Ocağı* (Intellectuals' Hearth); September 12 1980; Turkish-Islamic synthesis.

Reviews

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