

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

Raul-Constantin Tănase, *L'idée de croisade au cours des XI<sup>ème</sup> - XII<sup>ème</sup> siècles: éléments déterminants (The Idea of Crusade in the XI-XII Centuries: Core Elements)*, p. 5.

**Abstract:** The complex phenomenon of the Middle Age holy wars was received and analyzed in the academic literature through many levels: political, religious, military, cultural and social. Triggered in response to the Muslim conquests initiated as early as the seventh century, these were gradually integrated in the context of the Christian beliefs and rituals. The crusade was defined by the representatives of the traditional conception as an armed pilgrimage for the release the Holy Places and for the help of the Eastern Christians, holding a penitential value, sanctioned by giving a plenary indulgence. Unlike the traditional perspective, the followers of the pluralist doctrine emphasize the idea that the crusade represented a holy war against the internal and external enemies, aiming at recovering the property of the Christendom and protecting the Church and the Christian people. Considering the two sides, it is necessary to highlight the different historical conventions, because the religious medieval wars were based upon a certain ideology and spirituality and they created their own institutions. This study intends to analyze the main elements that contributed to the defining and crystallization of the crusade's characteristic doctrine.

**Keywords:** crusade; pilgrimage; penitence; remission of sins; cavalry.

Maria Tătar-Dan, *Modern Society and Every Day Life in Transylvania at the End of the 19th Century*, p. 13.

**Abstract:** The birth of modern society was accompanied by the increasing importance of the time dedicated to oneself, to individual, independent endeavours and more and more governed by and used for material benefits. Beyond the immediate consequences, namely a more pleasant way to spend time, leisure has also induced rationalisation, acting as a catalyst of modernisation and social change. Daily life itself is a more complex subject than first meets the eye. The term covers, of course, the simple facts of existence: what people wore, ate, how they worked, played, rested, took sick and recovered, and how they prayed, mourned, and celebrated. But the history of daily life does not mean only a long list of activities in a given time of place but also its impact on mentalities and social environment. The paper analyses the manner in which the Romanians living in Transylvania experienced modernity from the perspective of daily life.

**Keywords:** modernization; daily life; Transylvania; Romanians.

Gherghina Boda, *The Scientific and Technical Exhibition of Bucharest (September - October 1903) as Reflected in the Transylvania Review and the Economic Magazine*, p. 23.

**Abstract:** The exhibition organized by the Association for the advancement and dissemination of science in Bucharest in the period September 21st – October 19<sup>th</sup> 1903, reunited cultural, scientific and technical products from all the territories inhabited by Romanians. It was organized into 12 sections, in the courtyard and halls of the Chemistry Laboratory on the General Magheru Embankment. Organized after the model of previous European exhibitions, it rose on the scene of Romanian creativity found under the order of the economic and the useful, stimulating national pride, patriotism, respect towards the past and trust into the future.

**Keywords:** national exhibition; scientific exhibition; culture; past; economy.

Licia Bagini, *Bella Ciao: de chant national a chant international (Bella Ciao: from National to International Song)*, p. 31.

**Abstract:** The study focuses on the motifs and context in which Bella Ciao turned from being a popular song into an international one. It also tries to explain the national and international success of the song.

**Keywords:** Bella Ciao; national song; international song.

Corina Hațegan, *The "Peace Fight" Propaganda during Ceaușescu's Regime Reflected into the '80s Press*, p. 45.

**Abstract:** The last decade of Ceaușescu's regime was called by the Romanian communist; the "golden age" for various reasons. At first, it looks like it was the peak of industrial development, political and social development of the Romanian society. In reality, the Romanians forced to live under Ceaușescu's auspices called that period the "dark ages".

This article aims, first, to present the way in which propaganda masked the shortcoming of the Party and Ceaușescu's policy, by building a fight towards a more or less real enemy, called the peace fight. Secondly, aims to presents the way this peace propaganda appears in the national press during the '80s.

**Keywords:** Nicolae Ceaușescu; communism; propaganda; peace fight; press.

Lucian Săcălean, *Vantaggi e svantaggi della'adesione all'Eurozona (Advantages and Disadvantages for the Adherence to the Eurozone)*, p. 53.

**Abstract:** Adopting the euro was until recently a goal for the European countries. Meanwhile shades appeared... In 2008, the appreciation of the euro has led to a decrease in competitiveness of those countries that had a course currency fixed in relation with the euro, while the simultaneous increase in international prices has resulted in more domestic high inflation rates.

Where are we today? If in 2008-2009 the solutions to the international financial crisis seemed accessible, today, despite the optimistic discourse of the European officials, the uncertainty persists. The adoption of the single currency has become more and more a target more political than economic, although it must be said from the beginning that it also has positive aspects.

The only possible question that might be worth to answer is who would gain and who to lose if the euro zone ceased to exist.

**Keywords:** Euro zone; economic crisis, Euro; exchange; macro benefits.

Ana-Maria Gajdo, *Old Pharaohs, New Pharaohs. From the Image of a Great Civilization, to the Image of an Unfaithful Dictator*, p. 61.

**Abstract:** In January 2011, the Egyptians were shouting in the street that Egypt will be better without Pharaoh. Hosni Mubarak, the Pharaoh, was removed from power in February 2011, after a revolution, part of the wave of change that swept North Africa and the Middle East, known as the Arab Spring. Mubarak's dictatorship lasted 40 years. But it is not the first Egyptian president who was named Pharaoh. One of those who had assassinated Anwar Sadat, who ruled Egypt before Mubarak, said „I killed the Pharaoh”. On the other hand, the Egyptians are proud of their history and are saying to those who are trying to give them lessons in democracy, that their civilization is older with at least 5,000 years than of other peoples. They are proud of their Pharaohs and Pyramids. And, in this case, when and where the gap occurred? Why the contemporary Pharaohs are despicable and the old ones are worthy of admiration and source of national pride?

**Keywords:** Pharaoh; Islam; unfaithful; betrayal; God.

## Reviews

Corina Borș, *Protejarea patrimoniului arheologic din România. Despre situri și monumente arheologice din perspectiva evoluției cadrului legislativ în context european*, Cluj-Napoca, Editura Mega, 2014, 346 pp. (Făbián István) ..... 69

Francesca Romana Lenzi, *Italia e Romania tra sviluppo e internazionalizzazione. L'esperienza della Banca commerciale italiana e romena (1920-1947)*, Roma, Carocci editore, 2013, 169 pp. (Anca Stângaciu)..... 71

Anne Applebaum, *Gulagul: o istorie*, Traducere din engleză de Simona-Gabriela Vărzan și Vlad Octavian Palcu, București, Editura Humanitas, 2011, 682 pp. (Dumitru-Cătălin Rogoianu) ..... 74