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ABSTRACTS

Fábián István, *“Bellator equus”. The Combat Effectiveness of the Roman Republican Cavalry*, p. 5.

Abstract: This paper has as to present a history of the Roman republican cavalry from aspect of combat effectiveness. The conflicts of the mid-Republican era (especially the Punic wars) had a strong impact on the evolution of the cavalry. From a rather effective force, under the impact of disasters inflicted by Hannibal the Roman cavalry underwent a long series of changes: from the light equipment to the sturdier chainmails, shield, and javelins. Subsequently the cavalry tactics changed and due to these aspects the Romans managed to defeat their worst adversaries and to emerge as the new Mediterranean “superpower”.

Keywords: Cavalry; Equipment; Tactics; Battle; Cannae.

Diana Iancu, *Considerations about Oradea’s Fortress in Paul Rycaut Writing*, p. 11.

Abstract: In this paper we present some aspects of the history of the Oradea fortress reflected in Paul Rycaut book about the history of the Turks. In 1660 it was conquered by the Ottoman Empire. After 32 years, when the Oradea fortress was a pashalac residence, the Austrian troops conquered the city and the fortress after a long siege. Oradea has thus returned to the sphere of the Christian world. Requires our attention the letter addressed by the Turks to the Emperor of Austria, when they surrendered. We introduce into the scientific circuit an engraving made by GIUSEPPE MARIA MITELLI, which illustrates the conquest of the city of Oradea in 1692. Oradea fortress was in those times a very important strategic point, which was why it was so coveted by the great powers. In 1660 the Turks wrote to the Sultan Mehmed IV “Oradea was conquest, Transylvania rested without heart”.

Keywords: Oradea; Paul Rycaut; Donath Heissler; Giuseppe Maria Mitelli; Ottoman Empire.

Corina Teodor, *Istoriografia română ardeleană și discursul național sub semnul romantismului (Under the Signs of Romanticism: Transylvanian Romanian Historiography and the National Discourse)*, p. 21.

Abstract: The present study is a synthetic analyse of the Romanian historical writing in Transylvania during Romantic period. The research focuses first on some regards on the European and Romanian Romanticism where as the second part of the study is structured in several thematic sequences, following the main lines of the most representative works of the Romantic Romanian writers. Several main issues were noted in these works: the influence of the Enlightenment spirit, the interest for the gathering and publishing of historical sources, the effort to elaborate syntheses of national history. The authors of these works have also as an important feature that is the permanent collaboration with the historians from the Romanian Principalities.

Keywords: European Romanticism; Transylvanian Romantic Historiography; Historical Discourse; Post-Enlightenment; Historical Sources; National History.

Gheorghe Bichicean, *De ce nu a fost „Frăția” o lojă masonică - Critica izvoarelor și abordarea comparată a societăților secrete (Why the “Frăția” is not a Masonic Lodge - Criticism of the Sources and the Comparative Approach of Secret Societies)*, p. 43.

Abstract: This study aims to clarify the status of the Brotherhood Society within the secret societies of the first half of the nineteenth century. On the basis of known documentary sources and a comparative approach, it is demonstrated that this society was not a Masonic Lodge. Political secret societies were associates who tried to conceal their activity or to conceal it, which was, as a rule, directed against the existing social and political order. Their organization included a hierarchy that was not known by all members and limited in time, coinciding with the achievement of the proposed goal or with their disclosure. Initial

secret societies, unlike political ones, are discrete associations that do not disguise their presence, have initiatory rituals and signs of recognition, being over temporal. The result of our study demonstrates the existing confusion regarding the status of Brotherhood Society, which was not a Masonic Lodge, but typological, a Carbonary Society.

Keywords: Freemasonry; Lodge; Carbonary Society; Bălcescu; Frăția.

Georgeta Fodor, "The Unwomanly Face of War": The Great War Through the Eyes of Romanian Women, p. 57.

Abstract: The paper examines the Great War from a gender perspective. It is part of an extended research focused on analyzing and understanding the impact the Great War had on women from Transylvania. Thus the present paper focuses only on revealing a glimpse of the attitudes, reactions and feelings of Romanian women during the war years. Our intention is to bring into discussion a less researched subject as far as Romanian historiography is concerned that is the War seen through women's eyes. The work premises are that wars, in generally but also in Romanian society, tended, so far, to be treated as being exclusively masculine and so were the stories written about it. Through the masculine lens, the war is only about heroism; victories, military strategies and political treaties leaving in the shadow women's war efforts as well as their actual understanding of what war was. These are the main reasons justifying the present scientific research: to deepen the present understanding and knowledge of the Great War by taking into consideration also the feminine side of the story. The research is conducted on press articles, memoirs, letters as well as on literature (mostly poems) written by women who experienced the war.

Keywords: The Great War; Home Front; Women; Memories; Literature.

Cornel Sigmirean, 1918: Aspirations and National Endorsements, p. 71.

Abstract: The Union from 1918 represented the triumph of the principle of nationalities. The moment must not be perceived from a teleological perspective, written in centuries of history. The act of union was the result of a complex of favourable factors, but also the assumption of certain risks by the politicians, provided that the Union's historical evaluation does not impugn the moment from 1st of December 1918. It was the achievement of the Romanian political elites, in the Romanian Kingdom and in Transylvania, determined to realize the great national desideratum during World War I.

Keywords: The Great War; the Unification of Romanians; the Principle of Nationalities; Romanian Political Elites.

Aurica Singeorzan, Fără soț și fără tată, jertfe de război. Văduve, orfani și invalizi în Transilvania după „Marele Război” (Studiu de caz: Valea Someșului Mare) (Without a Husband and Without a Father, War Sacrifices. Widowers, Orphans and Cripples in Transylvania after the “Great War”. Case Study: The Someșu Mare Valley), p. 85.

Abstract: The First World War had a series of negative consequences expressed in human losses and material sacrifices; research estimate about 8 to 10 millions of victims amongst the combatants, approximately 20 millions of wounded and millions of widowers and orphans. Transylvania, a part until 1918 of the Hungarian half of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy had also suffered the consequences of the war, the sad balance of the four years of war counting approximately 41739 deceased on the battle field, 11275 deceased in prisons and hospitals, 25406 invalids, 79226 orphans and 38630 widowers amongst the Romanian population. Beyond this ill-fated statistics, the real consequences of the war on the lives of the soldiers and of their families are still to be known. That is why the present research intends to analyze the social and demographic consequences of the First World War in Transylvania. The research is concentrated on three categories of victims: the invalids, the orphans and the widowers and. The paper is a case study on the localities from Someșul Mare Valley. The analyse of the 500 dossiers of invalids, orphans and widowers, kept in the Archives of Bistrița-Năsăud highlighted an average age of only 30,9 years old for the demobilized soldiers as a result of injuries suffered on the battle field. Most of those who disappeared or lost their lives in the war were over 30 years old and they left behind widowers and a lot of orphans. The average age of women at the time of the disappearance/death of their husbands was 31,6 years old while for the orphans, the average age at the time of the disappearance of their father was approximately 5,6 years old. The present research also followed up the concrete ways of supporting those who were

affected by the war through the laws, the decrees and the regulations issued by the laic authorities. The highest point of the actions undertaken in favour of the victims was the law of September 1920 which established the National Agency for The Invalids, Orphans and Widowers of the War (Oficiul Național al Invalizilor, Orfanilor și Văduvelor de Război - IOVR).

Keywords: First World War; Invalids; Orphans; Widowers; Transylvania; Someșul Mare Valley, National Agency for The Invalids, Orphans and Widowers of the War.

Maria Tătar-Dan, Issues in Romanian Popular Culture: Fashion, Leisure and Morals in the Interwar Religious Press, p. 99.

Abstract: In the 19th century journals and magazines became one of the main instruments used by the Romanian elites in the process of building and educating the nation, as it was a perfect channel through which they could reach the people and shape behaviours, attitudes and identities. Even the Church, a traditional institution in its essence, deployed this modern instrument in its effort to keep a prominent place in the life of the community and counteract the consequences of modernity. The present paper analyses the manner in which the religious press addressed issues of popular culture in Romania in the interwar period.

Keywords: Modernity; Church; Society; Popular Culture, Interwar Period.

Vlad Mihăilă, Frumusețea în slujba națiunii: Nadejda Oculici de Kosarini și primele concursuri „Miss România” (Beauty in the Service of the Nation: Nadejda Oculici of Kosarini and the Firsts “Miss România” Beauty Pageants), p. 109.

Abstract: In 1929, the first national beauty pageants open to all young women were held in the Kingdom of Romania. Although their organizers, the largest and most read newspapers and illustrated magazines of the day, nominally wanted to identify and celebrate the country's most beautiful women, the first “Miss Romania” contests were not grounded solely on esthetic, artistic, or noble aspirations, but more visibly on the imperative of political representation and national duty. In other words, the title of “Miss Romania” had to be bestowed upon a “real” Romanian woman, a true daughter of her country that could represent her people with pride and decency in the “Miss Universe” international beauty pageant held in Galveston, USA. This article aims to sketch the difficult and sinuous mediation between the esthetic dimension and the political desideratum of finding the proper way to represent the nation through the modern cultural medium of national beauty pageants. The efforts made by the organizers to elect a national beauty queen can best be understood by dispelling the historical shadows that envelop the story of a young woman of Russian descent, Nadejda Oculici de Kosarini, who played an essential role in the first two editions of the Romanian competition organized by the weekly magazine “Realitatea Ilustrată”. The paper argues that ideological and not artistic rationales led to the selection of the first “Miss Romania” title winner and that these same rationales also prompted Nadejda de Kosarini to leave for Galveston in 1930 as the first representative of the community of Russian exiles that fled their homeland in the aftermath of the Bolshevik Revolution. Thus, femininity and feminine beauty were instrumentalized for political and nationalistic goals that reveal the dominant cultural climate of 1920s-1930s Romania.

Keywords: „Miss Romania”; Beauty Pageant; Nation Building; Political Representation; „Realitatea Ilustrată”.

Andrei Dipse, The Romanian Repression System between Randomness and Prophylactic Action, p. 129.

Abstract: This study aims to present the activity of the Romanian communist repression system, from the point of view of the random and prophylactic action. The General Direction for People's Security, also popularly known as Security (ro. Securitatea) represented the instrument of the Communist Party through which the regime put into practice the Marxist-Leninist ideology. Taking into consideration the random and prophylactic size of this phenomenon, the research seeks to make an introduction on the impact and scale of this process starting from the functioning and organization of the Securitate system, the legal basis, the targeted socio-professional categories and ending with the random selection mechanism of the "enemies of the people". From the perspective of the conclusions, the work of the Security involved a random mechanism - a roulette of terror in which anyone

could be targeted, a prophylactic system that helps the party to impose its own measures and remain in power.

Keywords: The Security; Communist Repression; Prophylaxis; Randomness.

Cristian Ioan Ciula, *Imaginea monarhiei în presa comunistă (1948-1974) (The Image of the Monarchy in the Communist Press 1948-1974)*, p. 145.

Abstract: The present study analyses the discourse of the communist press by which the king and the monarchy were identified as the main culprits for the situation of the country in 1948, the last bastion of capitalist owners. The discrediting of the monarchy leads to the rewriting of history and to its reinterpretation according to the political interests of the Communist leaders. This is just a piece of a well-established device that worked by executing well-designed directives that attempted to reset the collective mentality of society to be obedient towards the new regime.

Keywords: Historiography; Communism; Monarchy Image; King; Discourse.

Valentin Maier, *Centrul universitar Târgu Mureş în perioada comunistă (The University Centre of Târgu Mureş in the Communist Era)*, p. 157.

Abstract: The higher education in Romania during the communism was as controlled by the State as any other field of activity. Although the communist leaders applied with more or less success their vision of control and organization, the higher education entered a development stage after 1948: growth of the number of students, graduates, specializations and institutions. Also many new higher education centres were established. Among them was Târgu Mureş. In this paper we present and analyze the establishment, development and problems of this higher education centre during communism. The evolution of institutions and specializations with the use of different statistical indicators will be made, highlighting some of the characteristics of Târgu Mureş and analyzing them in the context of the general evolution of higher education.

Keywords: University; Higher Education; Communism; Târgu Mureş; Student Life.

Mihaela Daciana Natea, *Protecting Traditional Knowledge through Historical Arguments*, p. 173.

Abstract: In present days the international debate at the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) regarding the protection of traditional knowledge represent an intense and lively subject. For this an international commission was appointed to study and debate a draft for a common protection for these intangible assets, formed from national representatives but also indigenous people, that have a direct interest in protecting their cultural heritage. The present paper explores the way in which history can shape the fate of the negotiations and also the possible situations that can emerge from common cultural heritage, that cannot be linked to only one are, but more regions or one region belonging to more countries.

Keywords: Intellectual Property; Traditional Knowledge; Cultural Expressions; History.