

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

*Fábián István, The Presence of Germanic Elements in the Armies of the Late Roman Empire, p. 5.*

**Abstract:** This paper has as aim to present a few elements of the presence of Germanic elements in the armies of the Later Roman Empire. For centuries, Germanic auxiliary troops represented an important aspect especially in defending some endangered parts of the frontier and of the provinces. Germanic units were admired for their bravery (many officers became generals in the Roman army) but in the same time they were considered, by some political factions, as a danger for the integrity of the empire.

**Keywords:** Germans; Empire; Army; Crisis; Frontier.

*Antonello Battaglia, I rapporti diplomatici italo-francesi dalla seconda guerra d'indipendenza allo Schiaffo di Tunisi (French-Italian Diplomatic Relations from the Second Independence War up to the "Slap of Tunis"), p. 11.*

**Abstract:** The agreements of Plombières sanctioned the alliance between France and the Kingdom of Sardinia opposed to the Austrian Empire during the Second War of Independence. Under the agreements, the Kingdom of Sardinia would have obtained the Lombardo-Veneto and Napoleon III, Nice, Savoy, and he wanted to extend the French influence on the whole northern Italy. During the war, the French emperor was strongly contested by the public opinion for the many losses and the possibility of a military intervention of Prussia in support of Austria. For these reasons, Napoleon III decided to sign the Armistice of Villafranca. In 1860-1861 the Italian unification became a reality to which was opposed by the French public opinion, which didn't want the creation of a new power in the heart of the Mediterranean Sea. In 1870, because of the Franco-Prussian War, the Second French Empire collapsed and the Italian Army took advantage of this situation to conquer Rome. The new French republican government accused Italy for failing to reciprocate the favor of 1859 and in subsequent years, the relations between the two States were unstable and consequential to the different governing coalitions. In 1881, French troops occupied Tunis, considered by the Italians their area of influence. The diplomatic relations were dangerously compromised and it was feared an imminent conflict between Italy and France.

**Keywords:** Franco-Italian Relationships; Napoleon III; Tunisia; Third French Republic; Kingdom of Italy.

*Roberto Sciarbone, Organizzazione e riordino dell'esercito italiano dall'Unità alla Triplice (Organisation and Rearrangement of the Italian Army from Unity to the Triple Alliance), p. 25.*

**Abstract:** During the twelve years between the capture of Rome by the conclusion of the Triple Alliance, the Italian Army undergoes profound changes, as the policy of the newly unified state. These long twelve years help us better understand the preliminary stages and the political effects that led Italy to sign the agreements of the Triple Alliance. In the financial crisis, the economic and social backwardness manifested itself. The problem that the Italian government had to deal with the Battle of Sedan, is transformation of the Italian army according to the Prussian model.

**Keywords:** Triple Alliance; Italian Army; Deutscher Krieg; Austro-Prussian War; Third Independence War.

*Francesco Randazzo, Dalla rivolta decabrista alle teorie rivoluzionarie: una riflessione storica sul ruolo dell'intelligencija russa nell'Ottocento (From the Decembrist Revolt to the Revolutionary Theories: a Historical Reflection upon the Role Played by the Russian Intelligencija in the 19th Century), p. 35.*

**Abstract:** In December of 1825 in St. Petersburg, Russia, a group of military officials staged a revolt against Tsar Nicholas I. These rebels were liberals who felt threatened by the new ruler's conservative views. They were, however, defeated by the tsar's forces. As a result of this revolt, Nicholas I implemented a variety of new regulations to prevent the spread of the liberal movement in Russia. The officers were driven to revolt by many forces. To begin, they felt that Nicholas did not deserve the throne. Nicholas' older brother, Constantine, stood to inherit the throne first, but when Constantine chose to marry a Polish girl with no royal blood, he relinquished his claim to the throne. In addition, when the previous tsar, Alexander I, wrote out his succession, it was not made public. Instead, it was hidden and only brought forth after his death. There was confusion over whether the document was legally binding, and the rebels felt that Nicholas cheated Constantine out of the throne. Also, the rebels were active in the new liberal movement from Europe. They wanted a free Russian state,

with a federal government and constitution, instead of government under the tsar. However, Nicholas was not known to favor these ideas, and was also less popular with the public than his brother. These combined to give the liberals hope that their time to move had come.

**Keywords:** Russia; Decembrist Revolt; XIXth Century; Reform; Intelligence.

*Kálmán Attila, The Family of the Counts Haller in the Second Half of the 19th Century (1849-1900), p. 47.*

**Abstract:** The family of the counts Haller has been part of the history of Transylvania since 1526. They held key positions towards the Transylvanian hierarchy. They gave important public figures both in national and local politics. Although very little is known about its members. Very few works are still available about the history of the family. The second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century is of great importance in the history of this family. A period of change, it influenced the lives of members of the family. Their political career, estates, marriage all reflect the changes occurred in society during this period.

**Keywords:** Haller; Aristocracy; Estate; Line; Succession.

*Andra Maria Armean Dinescu, Musical Phenomena of the 19th Century Reflected in Familia of Iosif Vulcan, p. 53.*

**Abstract:** Familia of Iosif Vulcan was published beginning with 1865 in Budapest. It was a journal which published in its pages political, social and cultural information. Evidence is the set of articles about the various musical recitals and charity balls organized across Transylvania during the 19th century.

**Keywords:** Music; Familia; 19th Century; Iosif Vulcan; Musical Phenomenon.

*Cora Fodor, Gheorghe Petrașcu. La noblesse de la matière picturale (Gheorghe Petrașcu. His Pictorial Loftiness), p. 61.*

**Abstract:** Although owing to his lyrical -pensive tone he seems to be more related to Ioan Andreescu, his propensity towards local landscapes reveals his bondage with Nicolae Grigorescu (without continuing his idyllic line), with Jean Siméon Chardin by his taste for still lifes or with Thomas Monticelli by his pictorial sturdiness and zest; nevertheless, by his own vast combination of old Romanian art and the innovation brought over from his European experiences, Gheorghe Petrașcu (1872-1949) remains a genuine and unique painter of his age. This is supported by the expert criticism in the country and in the western artistic milieu, illustrated by the eight pieces in the collection of the Art Museum in Țirgu- Mureș. These pieces stand for some of the essential stages in his creation and for some of his favourite themes, at the same time being illustrative for the fine tones and the manner of composition, so characteristic of Petrașcu.

**Keywords:** Gheorghe Petrașcu; Art Museum in Țirgu Mureș; Portrait; Still Life; Modernism.

*Elena Dumitru, L'eredità di Panait Istrati (The Legacy of Panait Istrati), p. 77.*

**Abstract:** The paper stresses Panait Istrati as a journalist. Our aim is to follow the particular style of the Romanian writer that shows a special growing interest to subjects concerning justice, truth and freedom of the human being. We decided to insert a selection of Italian translations of relevant articles that Panait Istrati published in different Romanian and foreign newspapers in order to follow the gradual evolution of his writing.

**Keywords:** Panait Istrati; Newspapers; Social Issues; Freedom of Expression.

*Diana Reianu, Primary School Issues in Parliamentary Discourse in Romania (1919-1929). Attitudes, Criticisms and Reflections, p. 95.*

**Abstract:** Faced with four different legal systems, the primary goal of the interwar debates in both Houses of Parliament was legal and institutional unification, the adoption of laws that have applicability across the country taking into account the specificities and the particularities of the unified regions, differences due to previous regimes. The parliamentary speeches during the first decade of interwar period frequently draw the attention of politicians to the low level of education in our country, the role of schools in shaping the masses and the urgent need to reform education. This paper tries to analyze how productive in coming up with legislative solutions were the parliamentary meetings and which were the main issues that were debated during those times regarding education, underlying the fact that despite disagreements and critical attitudes, an important place in the concerns of those who held power regulation was occupied by a desire to create an education adapted to the specific conditions of the country, an educational system that takes into account the circumstances surrounding the Romanian state and the needs that must be met.

**Keywords:** Primary School; Parliamentary Debates; Educational Reform; Unification; Legislation.

Adriana Bichiș, *Solomon Rosental: au sujet de la correspondance entre la Roumanie, l'Allemagne et la France (Solomon Rosental: Topic of Correspondence between Romania, Germany and France)*, p. 117.

**Abstract:** The aim of the present article is to provide an analysis of the interventions made at the Romanian, French and German institutions during the Second World War, for the Romanian lawyer of Jewish origin, Solomon Rosental, somebody who, in the interwar period, represented the Romanian State to a number of international processes; he was the lawyer of the Royal Family and president of the Legal Council of the Romanian Foreign Ministry. The Second World War finds him in France, where after installing Vichy, he was the subject of anti-Semitic measures.

Thus, we propose to analyze and to track which was the route of the interventions made by the Romanian minister to Vichy, Dinu Hiott in favor of Rosental, who addressed the Romanian diplomat and what he wanted to obtain? Can we speak of an effort made by Romanian diplomats accredited to France to obtain an improvement for the Romanian citizens of Jewish origin, who were in France during the Second World War.

**Keywords:** Romania; France; Germany; Diplomacy; Second World War.

Alberto Becherelli, *La 2<sup>a</sup> Armata italiana nello Stato Indipendente Croato (1941-1943). Occupazione e operazioni antipartigiane nelle relazioni degli ufficiali italiani (The Italian 2nd Army in the Independent State of Croatia (1941-1943). Occupation and Anti-Partisan Operations in the Reports of the Italian Officers)*, p. 129.

**Abstract:** On April 1941, the Independent State of Croatia was established under the rule of the Poglavnik Ante Pavelić, leader of the Ustasha ultra-nationalist and separatist movement. The State was formally included in the Italian sphere of interest, but de facto it was divided between the German and Italian military occupation forces and Italy exercised a significant influence only in the part of the State directly occupied by the troops of the Italian 2<sup>nd</sup> Army. The Historical Archive of the Italian Army General Staff provides a valuable record of the events and allows a detailed analysis.

**Keywords:** Italian 2<sup>nd</sup> Army; Independent State of Croatia; Occupation; Anti-partisan Operations; Italian Officers.

Simion Costea, *Reflections on the EU Enlargement Strategy as “Smart Power” Instrument. A Case Study on Serbia in Comparative Perspective in 2012*, p. 149.

**Abstract:** This article proposes a reflection on EU Enlargement Strategy from the perspective of “smart power”. The case study is about the largest country in Western Balkans, Serbia, in comparative perspective in 2012. The article is based on the primary sources issued by the European Commission, the European Council and the European Parliament. The EU Enlargement Strategy should use the instruments of the “Smart Power”, in order to convert the resources into results, to create win-win situations and to have a stronger and wider European Union. Also, the smart power model should be the pattern for the Western Balkans countries in order to become EU Member States. There is a real need for a stronger and wider European Union.

**Keywords:** EU Enlargement Strategy; Case Study; Serbia; Comparative Perspective.

## Reviews - Recenzii

Mihai Bărbulescu, *Inscripțiile din castrul legionar de la Potaissa/The Inscriptions of the Legionary Fortress at Potaissa*, București, Editura Academiei Române, 2012, 288 p. (Fábián István), p. 161.

Carmen Andraș, Cornel Sigmirean (coord.), *An Imagological Dictionary of the Cities in Romania Represented in British Travel Literature (1800-1940)*, Tîrgu Mureș, Editura Mentor, 2012, 385 p. (Jennifer E. Michaels), p. 163.

Carmen Andraș, Cornel Sigmirean, Corina Teodor, (coord.), *Itineraries Beyond Borders of Cultures, Identities and Disciplines*, Sibiu, Editura “Astra Museum”, 2012, 263 p. (Jennifer E. Michaels), p. 166.