

## THE NAME OF ZALMOXIS AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN THE DACIAN LANGUAGE AND RELIGION

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**Abstract:** In order to write about the significance of the name of Zalmoxis in the Dacian language and religion, I begin with the displaying of the sources. Afterwards, there are presented three debates, about: (1) the relation between Zalmoxis and Pythagoras, showing that the philosopher was definitely influenced by the Thraco-Dacian beliefs which were also present in Zamolxianism; (2) “immortalization” as an initiatic mystery cult, shamanic practices; (3) an exploration of the forms *Zalmoxis* and *Zamolxis*.

The first form, of *Zalmoxis*, attested in Herodotus, with witnesses in inscriptions, could be related with some terms and practices found in Siberian peoples, used for hunting and shamanism (cf. *sel'*, at Ket and Yugh). These practices are connected to the *Dance of the Bear* and others in the Romanian folklore. The second part of the term *Zalmoxis* could have come from *\*mo(i)š* (skin, sack, i. e., shamanic mask), which could lead to the Romanian autochthonous word *moș* (old, elder, ancestor).

The second form, *Zamolxis*, was connected to the Indo-European satem *\*sem-* < PIE *\*dheghom-* (earth > man). The theonym could end up with two forms by a word game, due to the oppositions between the mystery cult and shamanism, and between the solar-uranian cult from Sarmizegetusa and a chthonian cult, supported mainly by the southern Thracians (Semele, Dionysos).

**Keywords:** Zalmoxis, Zamolxis, Dacian religion, Thraco-Dacian language, Romanian folklore, Bear Dance, Capra, Moșii.

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# DAGLI ANGIÒ AI SAVOIA. L’AFFERMARSI DELLA SOVRANITÀ SABAUDA NELLA VAL NERVIA PROVENZALE (SECOLI XIV-XV)

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**Résumé:** Si la « dédition » de Nice à la Savoie (1388) représente un véritable tournant dans l’histoire du Midi, le lent procès d’intégration de la Provence orientale dans l’État savoyard n’a pas encore été pleinement examiné. Le présent article se propose de combler cette lacune pour ce qui concerne la vallée de la Nervia, sur la base de documents inédits conservés aux Archives Départementales des Alpes-Maritimes (Nice), aux Archives d’État de Turin, aux Archives communales et paroissiales de Pigna et à la bibliothèque de l’Institut International d’Études Ligures, à Bordighera. Les sources permettent, en particulier, de mettre en lumière trois étapes qui marquèrent l’enracinement du régime savoyard dans la haute vallée: le recensement des feux, en 1394; l’établissement d’une ligne frontière entre la Provence orientale et la seigneurie de Dolceacqua, en 1396; la réglementation du transit du bétail, en 1425. La documentation recueillie conduit aussi à réfléchir sur le dialogue, souvent difficile, entre le pouvoir central et les élites locales comme sur la naissance d’un sentiment d’identité lié à la dynastie savoyarde.

**Mots clefs:** « dédition » de Nice, Provence orientale, État savoyard, vallée de la Nervia, seigneurie de Dolceacqua, identité.

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THE CHURCH AND THE ROMANIANS RELIGIOUS  
BELIEFS IN THE EARLY MODERN TIME. PERCEPTIONS,  
CONVICTIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS OF  
THE FOREIGN TRAVELLERS

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**Abstract:** The mentions of the foreign travellers about the Orthodox Church in the Romanian reflect the aspects which especially interested in the organization of the Church, in the relation with political power, in the hierarchies of Church and in their social role, in the political community attitudes towards religion, in the religious ritual and practices associated its.

**Keywords:** foreign travellers, religious attitudes, mentality, church.

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# ROMANIAN - BRITISH COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES AT THE LOWER DANUBE: THE CONSULAR REPORT OF PERCY SANDERSON ON THE YEAR 1883

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**Abstract:** Researchers consider that the slight increase in commerce through Brăila and Galați after 1883 was mainly due to the reorientation of Romanian foreign trade by the dualist monarchy towards other European states. The Danube route-way regained some of its importance, although the port of Galați still suffered after the loss of the rich region of Southern Bessarabia and because of the inconvenient manner by which the town was linked to the Romanian railway system. Thus, the paper insists on the quantity and value of commercial exchanges (exports, imports), the grains, the main economic partners and the specific character of Brăila, Galați and Sulina in the Romanian economy. This study analyses the results of this fact upon the foreign commerce of the ports, as there are opinions that it had positive consequences for development of commerce and navigation at the Maritime Danube. The text proper is preceded by a short historical comment on the activity of the International Trade in the Lower Danube region.

**Keywords:** deposit ports, commerce, navigation, grain, Lower Danube.

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## THE ROMANIAN JOURNALISTIC EDUCATION – THE HISTORY OF A POLEMIC

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**Abstract:** The present study introduces the reader to early approaches relating to journalists' education and accession to the journalistic profession. In Romania, the press was originally managed by writers, priests and teachers, who used to promote a rhetoric of talent, rather than one of competence in the trade of journalism. It was often said that talent was of prime importance here, and, since there was no vouching for talent in schools, journalism needed not to be taught in an educational format. However, Romanian intellectuals who had been schooled in Germany, France or elsewhere would plead for journalistic education. Unfortunately, all attempts in journalistic education failed in Romania until the communist regime came to power.

**Keywords:** journalistic education, Romania, press, student, accession.

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REGIME CHANGE AND SHIFTING MODERNIZATION  
PATTERNS: PROFESSIONAL TRAJECTORIES IN  
THE FIELD OF PSYCHOLOGY DURING  
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY ROMANIA\*

Camelia Zavarache\*\*

**Abstract:** Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> century the modernization process that Romania has undergone has revolved around two major poles, the Western pattern of development, and the Soviet one that has been enforced at the end of the Second World War. The regime change experienced after 1945 has shown however that the new leaders needed to rely on some of the existing administrative, technical and scientific cadres in order to implement the new political, social and cultural programme. The careers of Alexandru Roșca and Mihai Beniuc, two psychologists that have been trained in Western Universities and worked at the Institute of Psychology in Cluj, followed the same path that the country was on. Having manifested clear left-wing sympathies during the interwar period, they have managed to maintain their professional status and even gained access to important political positions; therefore, they have contributed to the implementation of two consecutive modernization projects.

**Keywords:** Romania, Regime Change, Cluj Psychology School, Modernization, 20th century politics.

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