

ICONOGRAPHY OF POWER OF THE PAGAN BULGARIAN RULER: IMAGES, SYMBOLISM AND TRADITION

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Abstract: The ideas of ruler's power of the pagan Bulgarians and their expression are a question of debates concerning different fields of humanities such as history, archaeology, epigraphy, religious studies, and art history. The discussion proposed tends to seek the ideological basis of the ruler's power as seen through cosmogonic, religious and political notions preserved in written historical sources, traces of rites and beliefs in mythology and folklore and in the arts. Thus, the three levels of the ruler's ideology are considered: the written/verbal texts, ritual texts and visual texts in order to find out a set of iconographic formulae of expressing the power of the pagan Bulgarian ruler.

Keywords: iconography of power, visual imagery, mythological beliefs, pagan Bulgarian ruler, First Bulgarian kingdom 7th-9th c.

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BYZANTINE SATIRE: THE BACKGROUND IN THE *TIMARION*

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Abstract: In this paper, I examine the twelfth century Byzantine satire *Timarion*. I seek to analyse the background of the work, through a focus on the plot and characters, the classical sources that influenced the Byzantine author and the issues of date and authorship which should be seen in relation to the targets of his attack. While there is no certainty about the identity of the author, the *Timarion* was written, probably, by a learned author who had knowledge of classical authors and medical theories of his era. This is obvious in the way he embodies these traditions in his satire. Similarly to satires of the classical period, the *Timarion*'s attack is directed at several directions.

Keywords: Characters, Authorship, Sources, Sarcasm, Attack.

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LIVING WATER (ABUR) – A POSSIBLE LEXICAL CONNECTION BETWEEN ROMANIAN, ALBANIAN AND BASQUE

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Abstract: I will analyze in this paper the possibility for a common origin of a word that appears in Romanian as *abur* "vapor, steam", in Albanian as *avull* (id.), and in Basque with two forms, as *ibar* "valley, watered meadow" and *ibai* "river". Romanian *abur* and Albanian *avull* are words of the substratum vocabulary of these languages, with a common origin, the Romanian form being more primitive. If a connection between the Basque *ibar* / *ibai* and the PIE root of the previous Albanian and Romanian words could be established, then the three words would have had a common origin.

Keywords: etymology, common origin, Indo-European, *abur*, *avull*, *ibar*.

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BRĂILA AT THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. THE REPORT OF VICE-CONSUL WILLIAM J. NORCOP ON THE YEAR 1899

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Abstract: The text proper is preceded by a short historical comment on the activity of the International Trade in the Lower Danube region. The exports and imports of Romania, and her commercial relations with the different European countries had been, from their very beginning, organised on a highly individual basis owing to the initiative and according to the interests of private citizens. The report is an extremely important source for all social aspects related to the Brăila harbour, from statistic dates about export and import, agriculture, navigation, and economic realities in the towns. This document is an alternative to the statistical sources published by the European Commission of the Danube and by the Romanian authorities.

Keywords: Brăila, international trade, grains, statistics, demography.

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PARTY EDUCATION, PROPAGANDA INSTRUMENT FOR THE COLLECTIVIZATION IN ROMANIA. CASE STUDY: ARGEȘ REGION (1950–1952)

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Abstract: Party education had an important role in the dynamics of the collectivization process in Romania. The enrolment and “education” of a large number of officers, who were willing to implement by any means necessary the policy of the party, were an essential factor in the success of the collectivization campaign. In the meantime, the progress of party education in the rural areas was used in many communities. As such, they were compelled to reorganise their own social and economic mechanisms so that they would correspond to the ones that the communist regime would accept.

Keywords: Propaganda, Collectivization, Romanian Worker’s Party, Party Education, Peasant.

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ÉTAT ET RELIGION: UNE RÉFLEXION AUTOUR DE LA GESTION DU RELIGIEUX EN ROUMANIE

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Abstract: The issue of religion and Church status in post-communist Romania generates reflections on the elements that legitimize the relationship between the political sphere and the religious phenomenon, as well as the variety of its configurations. One configuration is the normative framework built by the new democratic structures. However, the development of new norms was gradual and presented a certain liquidity. This project aims to examine the reconfiguration of the relations between the political regime and the religious communities through an analysis of the religious presence in the national normative space.

Keywords: religious cults, state, legislation, religious liberty, public order.

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