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Indexat de Religious and Theological Abstracts.



Fondat în 1861. Publicat de Biserica Unitariană din Transilvania. Apare trimestrial.

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Tipărit la Tipografia IDEA, Cluj. ISSN 1222-8370.

ABSTRACTS

Attila L. Ádám: *Who Was Shishak, the Egyptian King in the Old Testament?*

This article summarizes some of the well-known archeological and historical evidence for testing new hypotheses that the tenth century BCE biblical Egyptian King Shishak is not identical to the historical Egyptian Pharaoh Shoshenq I (943–922 BC(?)).

The recent views of several scholars (e.g., David Rohl (1950–) and Peter James) is contrary to the conventional Egyptian chronology and Champollion's (1790–1832) 1828 findings. The historical accounts of Shishak in the Books of Kings and Chronicles of the Old Testament are compared to conflicting interpretations of the Shoshenq I hieroglyphics on the Bubastite Portal at the Karnak Temple of Amon-Re.

After the reconsideration of these controversial sources, together with a new chronological theory, derived mostly from genealogical sources, Shoshenq I may be a later Pharaoh. According to some scholars the Hebrew Bible reference to Shishak may be one of the Ramesses Pharaohs.

This newly proposed timetable shortens the timescale either of the Third Intermediate Period (TIP) or the Centuries of Darkness (CoD) period and might provide a better synchronicity between biblical and Egyptian chronology.

Keywords: Bubastite Portal, chronology, Egyptology, Hebrew Bible, Karnak (temple), Kings (biblical book); Champollion, Jean-François (1790–1832); James, Peter; Rohl, David (1950–); Shishak (biblical king); Shoshenq I (pharaoh)

Sándor Oláh: *Imre Gellérd's Everyday Fears under the Communist Dictatorship*

This article documents the changes Imre Gellérd's (1920–1980) mentality suffered under the pressure of Romanian Communist power. The terror provoked the different stages of fear: fear fed by the slander of fellow ministers,

feigning subjection to the power of the state, and the growing discrepancy between his inner reality and outer behaviour etc.

Eventually Gellérd could not escape his fate. He was imprisoned. On September 11th, 1959, Captain Ferenc Páll of Cluj Province's Department of State Security (Securitate) ordered his arrest. On the night of November 5th to 6th, after the Ministry for Home Affairs' authorization, he was arrested from his Siménfalva (Şimoneşti) parish. On November 14th, 1959, the criminal investigation began, with the pretext that between 1956–1958 Gellérd wrote nationalistic, biased sermons against state rule.

Keywords: arrest, criminal investigation, Department of State Security, Ministry for Home Affairs, Romanian Communist Government, Securitate, Siménfalva, Şimoneşti; Gellérd, Imre (1920–1980); Páll, Ferenc