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Social unity and diversity in the Romanian village of the Danube Plain

Summary

In addition to traditional households, collective buildings were part of the image defining rural settlements. The popular architecture reflects the concentration of historical factors, social, political, economic and, not the least, the artistic image of their creators. For the three major historical areas of the country, we can speak of the civilization of the wood as we can speak about the civilization of the stone for the Mediterranean reservoir. The house represented and still represents the symbol and name of marriage, wealth, the sum of all happy or unhappy things in the family.

Marriage, is the first sequence of the cycle marking the founding of the family, followed by the birth of children, baptism, and then by the parents' divorce or death. Death has immediate and irreparable consequences on different levels, mainly reflected on children's behavior, but also on the family. The extended family included the parents, children, possibly grandparents and grandchildren, where the inheritor coexists with his family in the same household with his parents. In the villages and fairs of municipalities, the only education of children consisted in knowing the basic rules of beliefs.