



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



LOCAL EVENT- EUROPEAN CONTACT. LOCAL HISTORY IN EUROPEAN CONTEXT
2020-1-SK01-KA229-078261_3

ROMANIA IN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

ROMANIA IN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

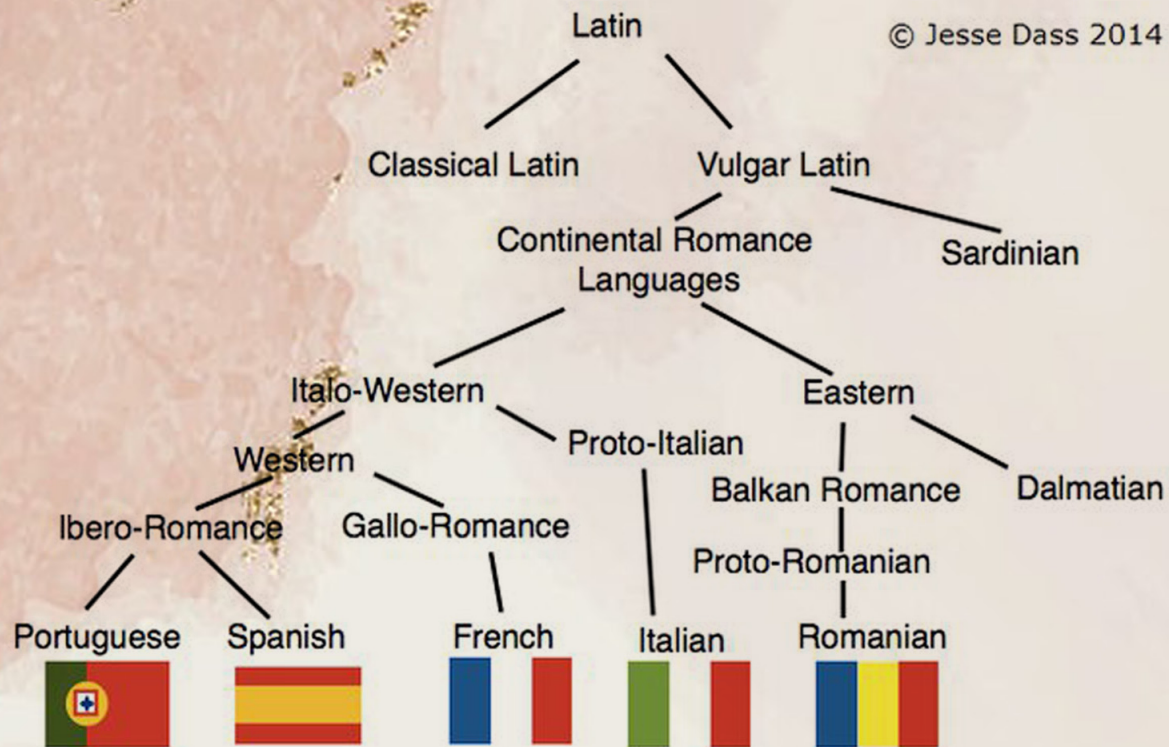


Romania is European in many respects, including its geographical position and its name.

The name „România“ comes from the Latin.

ROMÁNIA s.f.
(< lat. Rōmaniā „the Roman Empire under Justinian”)

ROMANIA IN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT



A Latin people Romanians, speaking the Latin language, became Orthodox and, for several centuries, they used the Slavic language as the language of culture and of the church.

Some Slavic peoples – Poles, Czechs, Croats, Slovaks, Slovenes – used Latin in medieval times as the language of culture, the royal court and the church.

ROMANIA IN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

MIRCEA THE ELDER
Voivode of Wallachia



VLAD THE IMPALER
Voivode of Wallachia



JOHN HUNYADI
*Regent-Governor
of the Kingdom of Hungary
Voivode of Transylvania*



STEPHEN THE GREAT
Prince of Moldavia



MICHAEL THE BRAVE
*Prince of Wallachia
Imperial governor of Transylvania
Prince of Moldavia*

Their princes – diplomats and warriors such as Mircea the Old, Vlad the Impaler, Iancu or John Hunyadi, Stephen the Great and Michael the Brave – were praised in Europe for their military virtues on the battlefield.

Because of this, the battles fought to defend Christian civilization and true European traditional values were despite this tremendous effort, by the end of the Middle Ages, the Romanian Principalities ended up as tributes of the Ottoman Empire.

The Turks were never allowed to settle on the territory of the Romanian Principalities, to own land, to conduct Islamic proselytizing or to build mosques.

Transylvania suffered the same fate, becoming an autonomous principality under the Habsburg monarchy, which remained its status until the end of World War I.

ROMANIA IN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

During the **19th century** and at the beginning of the **20th century**, modern Romania was formed in accordance with European principles.

In 1859, when Italy and Germany were founded, the construction of Modern Romania began through the union of Moldavia and Wallachia and under the reign of Prince Alexandru Ioan Cuza.

From that moment on, the official name of the country was Romania.



ROMANIA IN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT



In 1866, under the new prince, **Carol von Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen**, a new constitution was promulgated (based on the Belgian model).



In 1878, after a difficult war, following the **Berlin Congress**, the complete independence of Romania was fully recognized.

In 1918, after participating in the international conflagration on the side of the **Entente** (1916–1918), Romania (which since 1881 had been a kingdom) welcomed other regions that had a Romanian ethnic majority – from Russia (Bessarabia) and from Austria-Hungary (Bukovina, Transylvania, Banat, Crişana and Maramureş).

The Paris Peace Conference (1919–1920) provided international recognition of this reality.

ROMANIA IN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT



The first road in Bucharest, **The Wooden Road** – present-day **Calea Victoriei**.

During the **20th century**, Romania had a troubled history, as did the entire continent. After almost two decades (1918–1938) of limited democracy, seen by Romanians as an age of prosperity and during which Bucharest came to be known as the „**Little Paris**“, there came a series of authoritarian, military, totalitarian regimes of both the right and the left.

ROMANIA IN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT



Allied with Germany between **1940 and 1944**, Romania took part in the fight against Communism on the Eastern Front, only to defect in the summer of 1944, switching sides and joining the Allies to see a „new freedom“ brought by Russian tanks.

With the help of the occupying army and the tacit agreement of the Western powers, Romania, alongside Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, etc., remained until **1989 - 1990** under Soviet influence.

This meant four decades of isolation, of separation from European values, of fear and suspicion, and of orientation towards values far from Romania's customary traditions and values.

ROMANIA IN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT



Today,
despite great difficulties,
Romania is a **member
of NATO** (March 2004) and
a **European Union member**
(January 2007), an official part
of the **Euro-Atlantic**
world whose values it shares
and upholds.