

Romania 1918

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The beginning

In 1918, at the end of the First World War Transylvania, Bessarabia and Bukovina joined the Kingdom of Romania. Thus, the surface and population of Romania doubled in only 5 years, and most importantly, all romanian people were first included in the borders of a single state.

The Great Union of 1918

The Great Union of 1918 was the historical process in which all the historical provinces inhabited by the Romanians joined in 1918 in the same national state, Romania. Preliminary stages were the Small Union of 1859 of the country of Moldavia with Wallachia and the acquisition of independence after the war of 1877-1878, at the time of rebirth of romanian people in the course of the nineteenth century.

The Great Union is firmly linked to the personalities of King Ferdinand, Queen Maria and the state man Ionel Bratianu. Done de facto on December 1, 1918, with the unification of Transylvania, diplomatic recognition required efforts over the next few years.

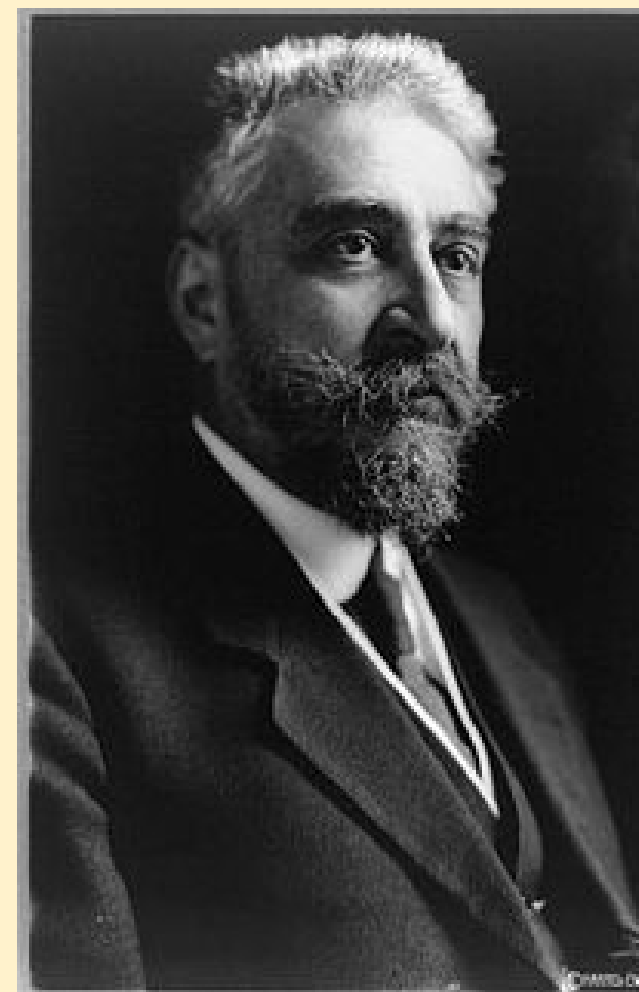
Despite its constitution as an essential goal of foreign policy over the next two decades, recognition from the Soviet Union has never come, and from it came the June 1940 ultimatum that put into action of taking apart Great Romania into the profit of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Hungary.



Queen Marie



King Ferdinand



Ionel Bratianu

The new scope of the statute and the new socio-economic structure have produced fundamental changes to the political system. Of the two great parties of the Old Kingdom survived only the National Liberal Party, to whom the National Peasant Party, led by Iuliu Maniu, opposed the interwar period. Cultural life has experienced an unprecedented period of effervescence manifested in art and science.

From the territorial gains of 1918, only Transylvania and Southern Bukovina remained to Romania after the Second World War. Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina, and the Hercegovina were incorporated into the USSR, and the Cadrilater remained to Bulgaria

Traditions december 1 st

According to the church tradition and the decision of the Holy Synod, every year during the National Day of Romania, the cathedrals, the patriarchal churches and monasteries in the country and abroad, in the churches of Orthodox theology, a special service will be celebrated and the heroes of the Romanian nation which made the national unity of the Romanians in 1918. The national flag will be in all the military institutions in the country, and the authorities will offer the citizens traditional meals.

All over the country, the National Day is marked by military parades; ceremonies of wreaths and flower mounds at the monuments of the heroes; they will be celebrated by concerts of soldiers' songs and popular outdoor music where citizens are invited to dance and have lots of fun.

This year, 100 years have passed since Romania's unification, and this holiday was honored throughout the country by respecting traditions.