

ABSTRACT
of the PhD THESIS
"Political-diplomatic relations Romanian-Italian (1859-1900)", prepared by
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The second half of the nineteenth century is a period that has aroused the interest of many historians and men of culture, fascinated by a period of change occurred, for the achievement of new national states and by their affirmation of Europe.

This period, particularly important for issues of international relations, is the range in which they appeared on the map of Europe two Latin countries, Romania and Italy, both with similar interests, although the historical events they will be involved differently in the international arena.

For Romania, that period was the national unity and Independence, old goals of the Romanian people, which marked the beginning of a new era in Romanian history. For Italy, also meant to achieve unity between state by recovering the territories occupied Austria and Rome, the center Papal State, where the French garrisons were quartered to protect the Pope. With perfect unity of the state, Italy has sought to assert itself as a great power on a European and colonial.

The period considered is, in addition to the approximation of the two Latin countries, which sustained the same goals, and start their political and diplomatic relations. Contacts tooth rovoluȃinariii of 1848, politicians with an ardent patriotic spirit, which essentially contributed to the union in 1859 and the unification of Italy, have facilitated this approach. In the case of diplomatic dialogue between the two countries, an activity worthy of note for this period was the agent of Sardinia in the United Principalities, Annibale Strambio Knight, who has represented Italian interests in the principality since March 20 1859 until October 23, 1865, when he was replaced by another great Italian diplomat, Francesco di Teccio Bayo. Of intense diplomatic correspondence that one has with Strambio Knight Piedmontese prime minister, Count of Cavour, mail that I had the privilege to examine both the diplomatic archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bucharest and in the one of Rome, it Romanians deep admiration for both farm policy and the national government of Piedmont. Occupied by Russia and Austria during the Crimean War (1853 - 1856), Principalities will become subject to European policy at the Paris Peace Conference of 1856, when it was decided the public consultation on the unification of Moldova with Romanian Country. On this occasion, Russia lost to the Ottoman Empire at the Danube access by returning to the counties in southern Bessarabia Moldova (Cahul, and Izmail Bolgrad). Although the Organic and the Convention of Balta Liman represented a clear interference of the Russian principalities and an object of domination, however, pending regulations of the Paris Peace Conference of 1858, they were "the constitution" for development of the two principalities. Agreements between England and France, by the Osborne Agreement between Queen Victoria and Emperor Napoleon III, led to repeated elections in Moldova trick Caimacams Nicolae Vogoride supported Austria in 1857. Meanwhile, Napoleon III not dropped his uncle, Napoleon I, to use as currency Romanian

principalities, Austria cedându them instead of Venice that it provide the Kingdom of Sardinia, where the victory of Austria against Prussia. However, the Kingdom of Sardinia against Austria, Prussia also promised support for Venice. Finally, Prussia defeated Austria in 1866 to Königgrätz, Italy acquiring Venice. Formation of the modern state of Romania following acts on 5 and 24 January 1859 with the dual choice of Al. I. Cuza as Prince in Moldova and Romanian country has attracted the support and admiration of friend Italian state. The accession of the two states to the Triple Alliance, which faced similar problems on their fellow countrymen in the Austrian Empire, led to a better collaboration of their political-diplomatic level.

In the case of Italy, in modern times, it was a conglomerate of stătuțe who fought among themselves, while the Roman-German Empire (later Austria or the Habsburg Empire), the Byzantine Empire, Russian Empire will fight for the glory of ancient Rome . Although the Renaissance diplomat Niccolo Machiavelli, in his "Prince", exposed the need for unification of Italy by any means, rivalries between states, interference Papal State and European countries makes it impossible any attempt to do so.

In 1743, the Kingdom of Sardinia was united with Piedmont (northwestern Italy), putting the future foundations of modern Italian state, and after the peace of Campo-Formio (1797), Napoleon Bonaparte be found Cisalpine Republic and the Republic Ligure, Austria recognizing new geopolitical reality in Italy by the Peace of Lunéville (1801).

After the January 23 1799 the French army commanded by General Jean Antoine Championnet occupy Naples, Parthenopeană Republic came into existence. The Treaty of Peace of Tolentino (1797) between Napoleon and Pope Pius VI, the last to abandon the claim to be exiled to Avignon and will be followed by the granting of Napoleon, his son, from birth, in 1811, the title of King of Rome. Also gave titles of nobility and leadership of many of stătuțelor Italian relatives and his marshals, but his creation will disappear after the Congress of Vienna (1815).

Austrian chancellor, Klemens von Metternich, reactionarism become a pillar of European policy after the Congress of Vienna used to say that Italy "was a geographical concept, cynical formula, which show that Italy was divided to accommodate the great powers, especially of Austria. Unification of Italy, is a process that began with the coming to the throne, to March 23 1848 King Vittorio Emanuel II. This, aided by Prime Minister Camillo Benso di Cavour and Giuseppe Garibaldi, the state initiated its involvement in European politics.

In 1860, Parma, Tuscany, Modena and Romagna joined the Kingdom of Sardinia, while Nice and Savoy decided by referendum to enter into the composition of France. When Giuseppe Garibaldi, the successful conquest of Sicily and Southern Italy, from March 17th 1861 proclaimed the Kingdom of Italy, which is received with joy by the government in Bucharest, which saw in Italy a worthy model for achieving their political goals. After attending the Crimean War, French emperor, Napoleon III will support Italy in its struggle against Austria, which led to the obtaining of Lombardy and Venice, in 1866.

Rome remained the center of Papal State until 1870, when the French garrison to protect Pope withdrew to attend the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871, thus providing the possibility of moving the Italian capital in Eternal City on July 1 1870 , completing the so, the political unity of the Italian State. Although the Pope has excommunicated the Italian leaders, relations will normalize in the Lateran Concordat of 1929. This is briefly the historical context of the evolution of Italy and Romania in the second half of the nineteenth century. After this brief analysis, we can establish that the political core of the future Italian state Sardinia and Piedmont

was represented by independent and recognized as such, while the Romanian principalities were in terms of international political status under the suzerainty. This hinders the achievement of the unitary state, the powers inappropriate considering joining the principalities, as ever they could to gain independence and to restore the country's body territories were already occupied by these powers.

Revolution of 1848, which included Western Europe, Central and South-East had created a unit of the revolutionary goals. The failure of the revolution led to refocus activities towards a European revolution. Coming to the throne of France's Napoleon III proclaimed king after winning election as president by universal suffrage, did not end the revolutionary ideas but the idea of European revolution. Crimean War, which led the coalition of France, England, Sweden, Austria and Piedmont against Russia to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, drawn by the Peace Congress in Paris in 1856 a new line policy but principalities and Piedmont. If Principalities in the guarantee of the guarantor powers (Austria, Turkey, England, France, Russia, Prussia, Piedmont), maintaining and removing Ottoman suzerainty Russian protectorate, Piedmont will tend to be closer to France.

The period 1859-1900 is the Romanian-Italian diplomatic relations, a fundamental stage of the establishment of the diplomatic dialogue between the two countries. During this work we aimed to investigate three main areas. Two of them, namely: the question about the revolutionary achievements of Italian unity by joint action of the Romanians, Italians, Hungarians and Poles, respectively, the expected return of Napoleon III to ensure stability in Europe, by which Venice was ceded to Italy and Austria Contact the Romanian principalities, the latter idea is supported ardently by Italy until 1866, were marginal and insufficient treatment of historiography. The third issue, comprehensive analysis of historiography, but uncorrelated with the other two is enough that the rapprochement between the two Latin countries, the smooth diplomatic cooperation, culminating in their retrieval in the Triple Alliance. Italy and Romania have maintained good political relations, despite the difficult conditions in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Both Italy and Romania were occupied territories of Austria, which tarnished the image of their own governments in terms of perception of foreign policy by public opinion. The two countries have quietly supported the emancipation movement of the fellow countrymen in the occupied territories of Austria, particularly relevant as declarative support of Italy to the movement Memorandum.

Both the Romanian representatives in Turin and Rome and the Italians in Bucharest watched with great interest, the internal situation of the country where their mission, expressing the existing diplomatic reports today in Romanian and Italian archives, development of internal and external political issues. In addition, found a permanent communication between the legations in Vienna, Petersburg, Berlin, Constantinople, Turin (then Florence and Rome), Paris, London and Belgrade, contributing to the political picture of international relations of the period. Not unimportant are reports that mentioned the attitude of the main newspapers and magazines in major European capitals, with the external situation of the States concerned. Private Correspondence of Prime and Foreign Ministers, the Sovereign, was a different direction, which reveals the unity of their views. Romania and Italy cooperated within the limits imposed by their international status. Thus Italy was almost threatened diplomatic sanctions if recognized Romania's independence by sending ministers plenipotentiary to Bucharest to solve the question of Hebrew and Stroussberg business. No less unimportant, is the attitude of Italy in the Danube Commission, concerned about earnings colonial powers respected initiatives against Romania, including a disadvantageous economic policy for our country. Relations between Italy and the

Royal House Prince Cuza, then relations between the House of Savoy and the House of Hohenzollern after the 1866 show to full recognition of Romanian independence in 1880, a deep attachment based on the origin and culture between the two countries. As long as the political struggle took place for the unification of Germany, Romania's situation did not concern particularly Austria and Prussia, while Russia does not allow one to escalate conflict in the Eastern Question. Ottoman Empire had ceased long ago to have created large problems, the sick man of Europe, kept alive by the care, France and Great Britain.

Italy, who aspires to great power, will come to the attention of Germany, Britain and France in the colonial era when the rise will be expected to use it, of course, free, in case of a conflict with Russia, the geopolitical area of the Balkans. Political-diplomatic relations between Romania and Italy have seen a good linearity underlined the conclusion of Romanian-Italian treaty in the Triple Alliance until 1888. The fact that Rome and Bucharest were sent representatives brand of political life in the two countries attests, once again, the focus on bilateral relations and the entry of the two countries at war with the Entente in 1915 and thereafter, in 1916, shows how close Diplomatic relations were conducted in the last years of the nineteenth century and first decade of the twentieth century. The massive volume of archival documents, some unpublished, others published extensive collections, microfilm collections, studies, articles and literature contribute to shaping the scientific basis of the sentence. Evolution of political and diplomatic relations between Romania and Italy at a time so important for the two states as their unit during the completion of state, and assert their independence from a European drew, as was natural, the attention of historians.

A detailed analysis of the works to address the issue political and diplomatic relations between Romania and Italy in the second half of the nineteenth century show that as regards the first part, ie the period between 1859 and 1879, they deal only tangentially with our problems. For the period after 1879 meet a certain value works, whether of interpretation or just collections and volumes of documents on the development of Romanian-Italian relations. In the case of Romanian historiography, the work addresses this issue by 1879 emphasizes the development of Romanian-Italian cultural relations, as they have developed special, regardless of the degree and nature of political and diplomatic relations. Attention has been focused most of Romanian researchers period after 1879, when, from December 5, 1879, the foundation shall co-Romanian-Italian diplomatic legations level.

In the case of foreign historians, most of which address this issue, they do indirectly and briefly, whether it works dealing with Italian history, its foreign policy, Eastern question or concern that Italy's relations with the Triple Alliance.

Develop a work that addresses the Romanian-Italian relations in the second half of the nineteenth century was necessary as complementing the picture of Romania's relations not only with Italy but also with other major powers during relizării national unity, independence and adherence to one of the most important political-military blocks.

That issue involves the use of various sources and their cross-level approach judiciously manage closer to historical truth. In the sources used original sources occupying the foreground of this work. Among the most valuable sources in this category include the Diplomatic Historical Archive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome (Archivio Storico Diplomatico del Ministero degli Affari Esteri-Rome). In this archive have been investigated more funds for crucial documents for work. Of the funds mentioned: Ministero Affari Esteri-Regno di Sardegna (Ministry of Foreign Affairs-Kingdom of Sardinia) - R. 24-35 - Dodici Registry copy Lettere della Corrispondenza policy "Riservata is confidential" in Partenza dal Ministero (Gabinetto)

(Twelve registers telegram to copy the policy correspondence "reserved and confidential" sent by the Ministry (Cabinet)) - R.32 (2 marzo 1859-30 maggio 1859), R. 33 (31.05.1859-27.09.1859), R.34 (28/09 .1859-7.03.1860), R.35 (8.03.1860-23.08.1860), R. 36-42 - Copy Registry Sette Lettere della Corrispondenza policy "Riservata is confidential" in Partenza dal Ministero (Gabinetto) - R. 5 (2.01.1859-30.09.1859) R. 6 (1.10.1859-21.05.1860) R. 7 (22.05.1860-22.02.1861). Another fund is particularly important: Le scritture del Ministero degli Affari Esteri del Regno d'Italia dal 1861 of 1887 (Înregistrările Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Italy from 1861 to 1887) - First Series (First Series) - "Gabinetto is Segreteria General (Cabinet and Secretary-General) - B 18-21 - Quattro Busts Contenenti all'Estero Istruzioni per Mission (four envelopes containing instructions for Foreign Missions) - Busta 19 - fascicolo 7 - Romania F. Carteggio confidential e riservato - 198 -200 - Tre atti riguardanti Busts contenenti cessione Ala di Nizza e Savoia alla Francia (three envelopes containing documents on the disposal niches and Savoy to France) - 22 April 1860-30 October 1883, 215-216 - Due Busts segreti relative alle relazioni con l'Ungheria, I principality Danubiana is in Poland (two envelopes for secret relations with Hungary, the Danubian principalities and Poland), etc.. Registry copy-Lettere on Departure, which are reprinted, thanks to Ruggero Moscati, all extend the Ministry of the various legations and consulates of Italy from abroad. Also in Rome, I had the privilege of consulting the plant Archivio dello Stato (State Central Archives), where I discovered many new documents on our issues. Of these we mention: the Real House, Gabinetto particolare di Vittorio Emanuele II, Visconti Venosta Fund, Fund-Rome Francesco Crispi, etc..

Most important for understanding the Romanian-Italian and documents are in keeping Diplomatic Archive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Bucharest. The most important include: Fund 71, Issue 21 - 83-85 records - Rome (1877-1902) Historical Archive, Volumes 261-266 - (1830-1895).

In the case of the National Archives, particularly useful for our approach proved Collection Microfilm Italy Fund, the Royal Household, personal and family funds: Duiliu Zamfirescu, Krefulescu-Lahovary, Balaceanu, Bratianu Butculescu, Al. I. Cuza, Filipescu, Ghica, Kogalniceanu, Rosetti, etc..

Some sources mention the class Edite collection of diplomatic documents published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome, Italian diplomatic and documents, II-IV series, containing correspondence with the Italian Foreign diplomatic representations in the various capitals of the world and with other state institutions, such as and minutes of various international meetings. Also known packages mentioned documents published by Romanian historians Rudolf Dinu and Ion Bulei 35 anni headed by Italian-razioni Romena. 1879-1914, comprising diplomatic documents from archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome for Romania and its relations with Italy and other great powers. Our doctoral thesis is structured in four chapters, divided into subchapters, accompanied by the introduction, parts historiography, bibliography and appendices consisting of facsimiles of the document representative of the funds investigated.

Chronological landmarks essential that we relied investigation are:

- 1859-1866 - Romanian Land unification with Moldova, with a highly reforming reign of Prince Alexandru Ioan Cuza, imposed by Europe "policy fait accompli", the unification of Italy, by appending Emilios, Tuscany, Lombardy and winning conquest of Venice; Presona relations between Prince Alexandru Ioan Cuza University and the Royal Italian Vittorio Emanuel II.
- 1866-1871 - the proclamation of Prince Charles as Prince of Romania, adoption of the

Constitution of 1866, creating an effective policy in Romania, completing the conquest of Rome and the Italian state unity state borders to include Rome in Italian, Italy's commitment as guarantor powers for the cause Romanian.

- 1871-1879 - the effort of winning the Romanian political class of Romania's independence and its international recognition, sympathy for the cause of Italian diplomacy circumscrierea Romanian and Italian interests to those of the Great Powers.
- 1879-1883 - setting their own foreign policy in the context of acquisition of Romania's independence and desire to have a significant status in the Danube Commission, the establishment of relations between Romania ialiene level independent states, the impossibility of Italy to support Romania and its interest in the competition colony of dynastic sovereigns personal relations with the Roman and Italian heads of state and government in Europe.
- 1833-1888 - Romania's joining the Triple Alliance and the signing of a bilateral treaty with Italy, polarization of the Romanian and Italian interests
- 1888-1900 - Triple Alliance partners in efforts to keep Romania in orbit this political bloc military support to the movement Memorandum of Italian diplomacy, mutual consideration of diplomats from the internal political situation in Romania and Italy. Our conclusions are based in particular on the political hierarchy of relationships that were, in most cases, collaboration. In this way contribute almost common to both countries, Romania has to fight more for union recognition as a fait accompli (1859), a foreign prince (1866) and independence, and Italy, to win the territorial unity and great power status Europe. Crown of glory Imeriului Roman, Romania and Italy have had throughout history, especially since the modern era which coincided with age for both countries to achieve national and political unity, often do so.

Revolutionary wave that swept Europe in 1848 began in Palermo and stopped between the Carpathians and the Danube. Although defeated European revolution planted sâmburele national redeşteptării because revolutionaries, regardless of country of origin had the same goal, unification, independence and a European political alliance to end the reactionary spirit which crushed any attempt to triumph of the national principle in European history. European Revolution designed by Giuseppe Mazzini, Giuseppe Garibaldi and Demetrius Bratianu Ion Nicolae Balcescu. JAVaillant and others remained at the idea stage, whereas France to remove "the monarchy of July" in 1848, to no less than four years became Emperor Napoleon III, Prussia, began to realize the most powerful of the German states which could be fight the reactionary Austria. In the East the Ottoman Empire and Tsarist Russia remained with eveleități empires of domination in Europe but with an obsolete system that actually try to harmonize the amalgam of civilized Euro-Asian in their territory.

Alone, Britain was concerned with strengthening its colonial empire so that the continent intervene whenever deemed by a continental power beyond the place in the European intentions. Napoleon III was the one that looked the same landing movements Romanian and Italian, to the extent that ensure French interests. Russia's desire to junge earliest heiress' sick man of Europe ", as it was called the Ottoman Empire, was immediately struck by the interest of France, Great Britain, Piedmont, Austria, Sweden who felt cădacă Russia reached the Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits, would be became unstoppable in the conquest of Europe. Treaty of 1856, which ended the Crimean War, signed at Paris has serious problems limit Russian access to the Danube, taking him to southern Bessarabia (kidnapped by Russia in 1812) which was joined Moldova and creating a state buffer by the union of Moldavia and the

Romanian Country. Austria, which was in 1699 Transylvania, in 1718 and 1775 Banat Bucovina ocho not see the best union of the principalities, as a new state emerged, although under Ottoman suzerainty might crave Romanian territories occupied by it.

Piedmont, devenitgrație fight of Giuseppe Garibaldi, Giuseppe Mazzini, the policy of King Victor Emmanuel and Prime Minister Camillo Benso di Cavour in 1861 Kingdom of Italy, had Lombardy, Venice, Trieste, Trentino, occupied Austria, while the center was controlled by State Pope, a political-religious entity whose integrity was defended by troops of Napoleon III. Napoleon III wanted during confrontations with Austria to use Piedmont (whose king was his son in law, Victor Emmanuel of Savoy) and informally on the Hungarian revolutionaries, Italian and Romanian people to create a revolution against Austria. Romanian-Hungarian divisions were the biggest obstacle in this regard and the decision of Alexandru Ioan Cuza, especially on 5 and January 24 1859 as ruler of the principalities, the interpretation of the Convention of 19 August 1858 in Paris, to reform the Romanian state although in principle not excluded the idea of joining the revolutionary plans said the practice amounts to two such action plan. After the Peace of Villafranca, Napoleon III saw that a revolution is increasingly less possible, hoping to make an exchange with Austria, taking it to cede Venice to Italy in exchange for the Romanian principalities. Ardently supported the Italian idea was rejected by Austria and ignored by Britain.

Revolutionary plans swan song was the Austro-Prussian war of summer 1866, which led to the defeat of Austria had to cede Venice of France, which retained its neutrality. France has offered to Italians, although defeated at Lisa and Custozza have met since a policy objective. Roman question was detrimental to relations between France and Italy, by Garibaldi's revolutionary activities, had tried unsuccessfully to occupy Rome in 1864 and 1867, will resolve naturally when, in 1870, Napoleon had to withdraw from Rome as to defend themselves against attack Prussia. Although he was son in law of Napoleon III, King Victor Emmanuel has not received the Parliament to help Napoleon, so that Italian troops entered Rome in 1870, became the capital of the Italian law.

The proclamation of Victor Emmanuel II as King of Italy, moved the capital from Rome had been a general enthusiasm among Romanian political class, which transpires from correspondence Romanian Romanian diplomats and parliamentary activity. Premature disappearance of Camillo Cavour meant a heavy loss and Romanian. Cuza's reforms, the coup of May 2 1864 were supported by Italy, although diplomacy in Turin and then in Florence have tried to advise him not to stir egos Cuza guarantor powers. Testimony are numerous diplomatic reports insisted that the Assembly under the Paris Convention of 1858 could not help strengthen the union, especially because of preponderance of conservatives. However, Italian diplomats could not fail to notice the imminent need to broaden the electoral base. Secularization wealth and land reform monastery high Cuza him in history, in legendă. Italia have amentținut favorable positions, offering conferences that support the guarantor powers, with France. Success crowned the efforts of principalities, powers guaranteeing accepting Developing Staff as an addendum to the Paris Convention, which was regarded as perfect. Cuza's abdication in 1866 of interest to Italy, because a change of situation in the Balkans could jeopardize his interest in the Venetian. Germany's success with the benevolent neutrality of France has made Austria cede Venice to France, which played an Italian, and the principalities to be moderate, when Turkey applied to the situation revnirea governed by the Paris Convention. was followed by bringing the country's Carol of Hohenzollern, who was received with sympathy by the Italians. They have given increased attention it has undergone

great trials Carol, until 1870, when, after the French defeat at Sedan, it was obvious to the political class in Bucharest that German Empire can be a vector and also support a foreign policy. Years prior to independence were years of exploratory Romania expectations, crowned by the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, which in Romania was the war of independence.