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GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA



GOVERNMENT OF BULGARIA



Project “Integrated Culinary Arts and Restaurant Sector Employment Solutions for a Skilled and Inclusive Romania-Bulgaria Cross Border Region”
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COURSE

**Cultural Consciousness,
history and culinary traditions
in the Bulgarian-Romanian cross-border region**



The course was developed within Action 4 under the project "Integrated Solutions for Employment in Culinary Arts and the Restaurant Sector for a Qualified and Inclusive Bulgarian-Romanian Cross-Border Region" co-funded by the European Union through the European Regional Development Fund under the Interreg VA Program Romania -Bulgaria. The project is implemented by the Dobrudja Agrarian and Business School Association (DABU), Dobrich, Bulgaria in partnership with the "Choose Your Occupation" Association - Center for Vocational Training, Constanta, Romania.



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1. Purpose of the training

The course "Cultural Consciousness, History and Culinary Traditions in the Bulgarian-Romanian Cross-Border Region" aims to form and consolidate knowledge about the importance of cultural awareness and identity in personal and social aspects.

In the narrower sense, training sub-objectives are related to:

- ◆ Acquiring knowledge regarding culture as a concept and cultural awareness as an element of culture
- ◆ Acquiring knowledge in the field of cultural industry and culinary arts in particular
- ◆ Recognizing typical traditional dishes for Bulgaria and Romania, cooking styles
- ◆ Recognize important dates, events and personalities from the history of Bulgaria and Romania

2. Target group

Young people between the ages of 16 and 28, jobseekers and those already engaged in the catering and culinary arts in the Bulgarian-Romanian cross-border area.

3. Training classes

The training will take place within 8 school hours.

4. Content

Topics in the program training course "Cultural Consciousness, History and Culinary Traditions in the Bulgarian-Romanian Cross-Border Region" are structured in 3 modules - Cultural Consciousness and Events in the Cross-Border Region, Traditions and History in Bulgaria and Romania and Culinary Traditions in the Bulgarian- cross-border region. The program is designed primarily for active jobseekers and those with a high degree of personal motivation to return to the labor market. The training will be carried out after a special selection of organized events aimed at training and preparation for labor mobility in the cross-border region within the framework of Action 7 under the project "Integrated solutions for employment in the culinary arts and restaurant sector for a qualified and inclusive Bulgarian-Romanian cross-border region".

5. Expected results

The training program enables the students:

- To reflect on how they perceive and experience culture
- To acquire knowledge about the importance of culture in personal and social terms
- To know the most popular forms of cultural expression
- To know the main traits of the culinary traditions of Bulgaria and Romania



- To know key periods, dates and events from the history of Bulgaria and Romania

6. Course outline

No	Module	Number of classes
1.	Cultural awareness and manifestations in the cross-border region	3
2.	Traditions and history in Bulgaria and Romania	2
3.	Culinary traditions in the Bulgarian-Romanian cross-border region	3

7. Curriculum

Module 1: Cultural awareness and manifestations in the cross-border region

Cultural awareness and manifestations in the cross-border region		
No	Themes	Training methods
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is culture? • Cultural events and cultural elements • Cultural industry and culinary arts as part of it 	Lecture, dialogue, practical exercises, group work

Module 2: Traditions and history in Bulgaria and Romania

Traditions and history in Bulgaria and Romania		
No	Themes	Training methods
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief historical reference for Bulgaria and Romania • Ritual and festive systems, part of the cultural traditions of both countries 	Lecture, practical exercises

Module 3: Culinary traditions in the Bulgarian-Romanian cross-border region

Culinary traditions in the Bulgarian-Romanian cross-border region		
No	Themes	Training methods



1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooking styles in Bulgarian and Romanian cuisine • Food culture 	Lecture, discussion, practical exercises
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8. TRAINING MATERIALS

EXERCISES AND TASKS TO MODULE 1

Discussion questions / 1 option /:

1. What do you recognize as a culture when you look around yourself?
2. What is your personal culture?

Discussion questions / 2 option /:

1. If you think about where you live, where can you see the cultural industry?
2. Do you know someone working in the cultural industry? Can you say something about his / her job?
3. Would you like to work in the cultural industry? If so, what would you like to do?
4. How do you understand culinary arts as part of a country's cultural industry? Would you be engaged in culinary arts?

Discussion questions / 3 option /:

1. What do you recognize as a culture when you look around yourself?
2. What is your personal culture?

EXERCISES AND TASKS TO MODULE 2

TEST /Option 1/

1. In which year Knyaz Boris baptized the Bulgarians:
 - 864
 - 850
 - 871
2. Who is the author of the poem "I am Bulgarian":
 - Stefan Stambolov
 - Ivan Vazov
 - Dobri Voynikov
3. Which treaty is ending the Russo-Turkish War:
 - Of Berlin
 - Of Neuilly
 - Of San-Stefano
4. Khan Krum takes the lead of Bulgaria in:



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- 801
 - 803
 - 805
5. Who is the author of the poem "Volunteers of Shipka":
- Hristo Botev
 - Peyo Yavorov
 - Ivan Vazov
6. The governance of which Bulgarian ruler is known as the "Golden Age":
- Tsar Simeon
 - Tsar Boris
 - Tsar Samuil
7. During whose king's government, Bulgaria falls under Turkish occupation
- Peter I
 - Shishman
 - Smilets
8. In what year was the Neuilly Treaty signed?
- 1911
 - 1930
 - 1919
9. Which is the highest Bulgarian peak:
- Vihren
 - Musala
 - Botev
10. Which Bulgarian ruler ruled for the longest period of time:
- Peter I
 - Simeon
 - Boris

TEST /Option 2/

1. The oldest population on the Bulgarian lands is:
- proto-Bulgarians
 - Greeks
 - Thracians
2. The contemporary Bulgarian capital Sofia was included for the first time in the Bulgarian state during:
- 705 by Khan Tervel
 - 792 by Khan Kardam
 - 809 by Khan Krum
3. The management of which Bulgarian ruler is characterized by territorial expansion, literacy development, building a new capital?
- Knyaz Boris
 - Tsar Peter



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- Tsar Simeon
- 3. Rila Monastery was founded during:
 - the reign of Tsar Peter
 - baptism
 - the reign of Tsar Ivan Asen II
- 4. Tsar Ferdinand abdicated in favour of the heir to the throne Knyaz Boris in:
 - 1887 after refusing to be recognized by Russia
 - 1918 after the defeat in the First World War
 - 1913 after the loss in the Allied War
- 5. Cyril and Methodius created the Slavic alphabet:
 - 865
 - 855
 - 905
- 6. Baptism of Bulgaria:
 - 855 г.
 - 867 г.
 - 865 г.
- 7. The Russo-Turkish War from 1877-1878 ended with:
 - Bucharest Congress
 - signing the San Stefano Peace Treaty
 - political independence of Greece
- 8. What are the consequences for Bulgaria since the First World War?
 - It becomes the largest country on the Balkan Peninsula
 - He suffered a second national catastrophe.
 - It solves the issue of the Bulgarians in Northern Dobrudja.
 - Joins all Bulgarians outside the country

TEST - Bulgarian customs

- 1) On which feast is it accepted to play separately a maiden and bachelor dance without a musical accompaniment, but only songs?
 - Todorovden
 - Tsvetnitsa
 - En'ovden
 - Lazarovden
- 2) For which Bulgarian holiday is custom the fire ritual nestinarstvo?
 - Lazarovden
 - St. Konstantin and St. Elena
 - Tsvetnitsa
 - Stefanovden
- 3) Which other Bulgarian custom is typical of Vasilyovden in addition to the Survakarstvo?
 - Girls melt their rings in a pot and wonder who they are going to marry



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- Pulses are thrown in the chimney to be high in crops and to grow
 - Gather herbs for love and wrists for separation
 - A doll of mud is prepared and a funeral ritual is performed
- 4) What is the number of healing herbs, according to the people's faith, which the wise men are lining on En'ovden?
- 25
 - 44 and a half
 - 17
 - 77 and a half
- 5) Who is the most frequently chosen saint to whom is dedicated offering, in case of a mishap?
- St. Dimitar
 - St. Nikola
 - St. Vasily
 - St. Holy Martyr Haralampy
- 6) Which Bulgarian custom is related to a prayer for rain?
- Oratuvane
 - Kadiya and yazadzhiya
 - Nestinarstvo
 - Crosses and Butterfly
- 7) Which Bulgarian holiday is also known as "Blacksmith's Feast"?
- Stefanovden
 - Atanasovden
 - Ivanovden
 - Dimitrovden
- 8) According to folk legends of St. Andrew started to rise the day. How is this Bulgarian feast better known?
- Mechkinden
 - Babinden
 - Chuminden
 - Horse Easter
- 9) Which Bulgarian holiday is customary to baptize children?
- Petrovden
 - En'ovden
 - Yordanovden
 - Ivanovden
- 10) What happens on the Annunciation according to popular beliefs?
- On this day the wounds do not hurt and heal quickly
 - On this day, fruit trees are planted
 - On this day the cuckoos and the swallows come
 - On this day should not be conceived

EXERCISES AND TASKS TO MODULE 3



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Questions for discussion:

1. Which different styles of cooking have you tried so far?
2. Do you have any favourite "ethnic" cuisine? If so, what is it and why?
3. What does your local cuisine show to people?

Information material - Culture of Romania

Romania has a unique culture, derived from the Thracian culture with subsequent influence of Greeks, Romans, Slavs, Bulgarians, and Hungarians. Romania is a country in Southeast Europe occupying the north-eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula. Romania is a land full of historic villages and castles, fertile mountains of magical mountains. As for its history, foreign powers such as the Ottoman Empire and Austro-Hungary have ruled Romania or parts of it. Culture of Romania for the most part has been formed under the influence of Roman, as well as parts of Slavic, Magyar (Hungarian), Greek and Turkish cultures. Poems, folk tales and folk music have always been central to Romanian life. Romanian literature, arts and music reached its full development in the 19th century. Although Romania has been influenced by different Western trends, it also has a well-developed local folk culture.

Literature: Romanian literature has a long and rich history. Between the 15th and the 18th century, folk literature was mostly religious, often taking the form of living writing. In the late 18th century historical writings become the predominant writing. A large number of the most famous works for this period were devoted to determining the roots and history of the Romanian nation. During the century before the Second World War (1914-1918), Romanian literature reflected the feeling of national unity. An important figure during this period was the poet Mihai Eminescu, whose works were influenced by German Romanticism. Other distinguished authors were the fiction writer and dramatist Vasile Alexandri and the dramatist Ion Luca Caragiale, whose plays mocked middle-class life at the end of the first decade of the 19th century. From 1921 to 1945 symbolism became an important part of Romanian poetry. Important poets of the period were Lucian Blaga, who was also a philosopher and Tudor Arghezi. The novel was also a well-known literary form at that time, and Mihail Sadoveanu was undoubtedly considered to be the most important novelist in Romania. After World War II (1939-1945) until the 1980s, Romanian literature was dominated by social realism - an art school officially sponsored by the Communist government through which socialist ideas were popularized and developed. The Romanian dramaturg Eugene Ionescu, an influential traffic defender known as the Theater of Absurd, became famous during his time in France after the war. Romanian-born author Elie Wiesel, winner of the Nobel Prize in 1986 for his human rights work, wrote about his experience in the Nazi concentration camps.



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Arts and music: Romanian arts, like the Romanian literature, have reached a high level of perfection / sophistication in the 19th century. Among the leading artists were portraitist Theodor Aman and landscape artist Nicolae Grigorescu. Social realism was typical besides of literature, for the Romanian arts from 1945 to 1989. The simple, picturesque works of the Romanian-born French sculptor Constantine Brancusi left their distinctive mark on art ideas in the 20th century. Romanians share a rich heritage of folk music and dances. Many traditional Romanian melodies are based on music by the Roman (or Gypsy) peoples, thousands of whom have inhabited these lands in the past. Many Romanians like to dance in folk music with a fast rhythm like grabbing their hands and demonstrating remarkable leg movements. Folk themes have inspired pop-rock and rock traditions in Romania, particularly well-known in rock music by the Phoenix rock group and the Spitalul de Urgenta (translated - Emergency room) pop band. A number of Romanian musicians in the field of classical music have achieved international recognition in the 20th century. The best known among them are George Enescu, a violinist and composer who is best known for his Romanian rhapsody, as well as the pianist Dinu Lipati.

Libraries and museums: The Romanian main libraries are the National Library (opened in 1955) and the Library of the Academy of Romania (1867), both located in Bucharest. The Romanian National Museum of Art (1950), located in Bucharest, contains 5 collections of national, western and Asian art. Other important museums are the Historical Museum in Bucharest (1984) and the Museum of Romanian Literature (1957), also located in Bucharest.

Cuisine: Romanian cuisine is influenced by a number of others such as French, Greek, Russian and Turkish cuisines. Popular Romanian dishes are mititei (dried roasted sausages) and mamaliga (maize oatmeal, which is common in the countryside and is served in many different ways). Red and white wines and plum brandy called tuica are popular drinks among Romanians, and placinta (triugini) are a typical dessert.

Sports: As in most European countries, football is the most popular national sport. Romania, which participated in the 1924 Olympics, is proud of its athletes and maintains special schools in which to train. Romanian athletes have won many gold medals in various disciplines such as boxing, kayaking, gymnastics. The famous gymnast Nadya Komaneci and international star in tennis Ilie Nastase are Romanians.



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TEST - History of Romania Option 1

1. In what years Roman Emperor Trajan conquered Dacia?
 - 99 - 102
 - 101 - 106
 - 110-115
2. Who was the King of Dacia when Trajan conquered her territory?
 - Burebista
 - Decebal
 - Stefan
3. During what centuries did the Romans leave the Romanian lands?
 - IV - X century
 - V - X century
 - II - VII century
4. When are the Principles of Wallachia and Moldavia created?
 - XI century
 - XIV century
 - XV century
5. During what centuries did the Ottoman Empire dominate in Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania?
 - XV - XVII century
 - XII - XIV century
 - XVI - XVIII century
6. During the Ottoman domination, the Romanians:
 - They retain their language and religion
 - They completely lose their language and religion
 - Only certain areas retain their language and religion
7. Which culture has become popular in Romania in the 17th century?
 - Ottoman



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- French
 - Austrian
8. In what year does Russia occupy the area of Bessarabia?
- 1800
 - 1810
 - 1812
9. In what year are Moldavia and Wallachia uniting?
- 1859
 - 1861
 - 1866
10. Which King was elected in 1866?
- Cuza
 - Mihai
 - Carol I
11. When is Romania's independence recognized?
- 1878
 - 1876
 - 1885

TEST - History of Romania Option 2

1. In what year does Romania restore Southern Dobrudja?
- 1912
 - 1913
 - 1915
2. When is the union of Wallachia, Transylvania and Moldavia?
- 1st December 1915
 - 1st December 1916
 - 1st December 1917
3. Which agreement finally provides Transylvania and Bukovina to Romania?



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- Saint Germaine Treaty
 - Neuilly Treaty
 - San Stefano Treaty
4. In 1940:
- Romania returns to Bulgaria South Dobrudja
 - Romania regained Northern Transylvania from Hungary
 - Romania regained Bessarabia
5. When was the coup of Ion Antonescu?
- 1939
 - 1940
 - 1942
6. In 1944 Romania entered the war:
- with Germany
 - with the USSR
 - with England
7. After the Communists came to power in 1945, what was the form of government in Romania until 1947?
- Communist Republic
 - Communist monarchy
 - People's Republic
8. Which agreement gives Bessarabia to the Soviet Socialist Republic of Moldova and Bukovina to Ukraine, and Northern Transylvania is returned to Romania?
- Parisian Treaty
 - London Treaty
 - Berlin Treaty
9. In what year Ceausescu took power?
- 1963
 - 1965
 - 1967



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10. When is the Cultural Revolution in Romania under Ceausescu?

- 60s of the 20th century
- 70s of the 20th century
- 80s of the 20th century

11. What is included in the so-called major reforms in Ceausescu's governance?

- the mass exodus of villagers in newly built blocks
- improvement of villages
- establishment of new settlements

12. What are the protests in Timisoara against?

- the Ceausescu regime
- the influence of Moscow in Romania's policy
- the intervention of the European Forces

13. Ceausescu's regime fell on 25 December 1989 with:

- escape of the leader and his family
- death penalty for Ceausescu and his wife
- uprising of the people

14. When are the first free elections held in Romania?

- 1990
- 1991
- 1993

15. When does Romania join the European Union?

- 1993
- 2003
- 2007

16. In 2014:

- the restrictions on Romanian workers in the Schengen area are lifting
- Romanian citizens can travel without visas to the EU
- Romania receives euro subsidies



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Customs and Traditions in Romania

The spiritual culture of the Romanians is very close to the culture of the Bulgarians due to the long-lasting interaction and influence between the two communities.

In Romania, customs and traditions have a special calendar depending on the seasons, which in turn determine the type of happy days and the holidays of the year. That is why winter holidays begin with Christmas Eve (December 24) and continue until the Day of St. John the Baptist (January 7). This is the most important period of the customs in the religious tradition and the Romanian folk mythology with many interesting rituals and manifestations of folklore and ethnic culture. The beginning of the winter holidays provoked a series of social and religious events that resemble the Bulgarian tradition. Groups of children go from house to house while groups of youths or men join them and wish health and prosperity of farmers and the hosts welcomed them into their homes and treat them. At this time of the year people sing all hymns and Christmas songs with secular content with motifs of Romanian ballads and legends. In this holiday cycle are singing religious songs describing the birth of the Saviour and all the stages after this important event in the life of Christians. The singers of these songs wish to have wealth at home, happiness and peace in the family prosperity. The richest in beliefs and customs for Romanians is the evening before the New Year or the Night of St.Vasil. In some regions of Romania, songs are singed at the Night of St.Vasil and in many areas of the country there is an ancient custom called "Plugushor" (small plow), which is an old song. New Year's Eve is considered magic. In the New Year's Eve, a ritual mask dance takes place, where only men or boys participate. This reminds of Bulgarian dances, called "kukeri". Another custom is Sorkova - the first day of the New Year, but this custom exists only in some parts of Romania. The series of winter holidays ends with the Lord's Baptism (Epiphany), a great Christian holiday, when the waters of the rivers and wells are blessed.

Spring customs begin with the beginning of the agricultural work and mark the awakening of nature for a new cycle of vegetation. These customs are related to the religious calendar but also have pre-Christian elements. The moment in which winter and spring are merging is celebrated by Trifon Zarezan, followed by St. Haralambie and St. Vlasie. In some regions of Romania, Trifon is considered to be the master of the wolves that protects the harmful insects or the master of all the animals that tied their mouths to not eat vegetables. In Romanian ethnography on March 1, it is customary for parents to put some ornamentation on their children's wrists. The March ornament in Romania since ancient times is a gold or silver coin hanging on a red thread or wrapped with red and white thread. The goal is for the person wearing it to be happy all year round, healthy and pure like silver.

Another very exciting holiday in the spring is the Poodle. Honour is given to the first peasant who has gone to plow. St. Great Martyr George represents another holiday



for the Romanians. St. George is considered to be the patron of all flocks. On the Day of St. George is thought that the first milking sheep should be performed at sunset - a time that had economic importance because it is the time when shepherds are chosen and negotiate where to bring their flocks and where we put the common fold.

The greatest spring holiday is Easter. Starts with Holy Thursday, after cleans homes and yards and prepares everything necessary for this holiday. In the last days of the Great Fast, eggs are dyed and bread is prepared to be blessed on the night of Resurrection. This Easter holiday is considered to be the most important of the year and includes various folk beliefs and customs when singing religious songs.

Summer and spring customs follow a cycle that is related to rituals and celebrations that keep agricultural crops from destruction and degeneration first due to drought. With the ritual "The Butterfly", rain is shed, which was a basic element of the customs during dry times. The traditional Butterfly has a very ancient history and is famous throughout the Balkan Peninsula. It is done by women, one of which is completely covered with branches and green leaves. These girls go around the village, enter every yard where they sing a song that has to rain, clap their hands, and the Butterfly girl dancing while the housekeepers do not spit it out with water. This custom resembles the Bulgarian traditions. Another similar in the Romanian folk culture is "Kaloyanul", which reminds of a Bulgarian custom. The spread of this ritual is quite interesting, mainly occurring in the southern and northern parts of the Danube.

(Author: Tusa Enache)

9. APPLICATIONS

TRADITIONAL BULGARIAN DISHES

1. Bean soup
2. Banitsa
3. Tarator
4. Gyvech
5. Sarmi
6. Shkembe soup
7. Shopska salad
8. Kapama
9. Patatnik

TRADITIONAL ROMANIAN DISHES

1. "Sarmale" (Sarmale)
2. "Mamaliga" (mamaliga)
3. "Mici" (Michi)
4. "Cozonac" (cozonac)
5. "Chorbe" (soup)
6. Piftie (piety)
7. Cartaboshi (kartaboshi)



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IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DATES AND EVENTS

BULGARIA



680 - 681 - Establishment of the Bulgarian state

First Bulgarian State /681 - 1018r/

855 - 868 Creation, Recognition, and Distribution of the Slavonic

864 - Baptism of the Bulgarians

IX - X Century Golden Age of Bulgarian Literature

986 - 1018 The fall of Bulgaria under Byzantine rule

1018-1185 - Period of Byzantine rule

Second Bulgarian State /1185 - 1396r/

1185-1187 The uprising of Asen and Peter and the restoration of the Bulgarian state

1205/14 Apr. / - Tsar Kaloyan defeated the Latins in Edirne and captured their emperor Baldwin Flanders

1277-1280 - The uprising and rule of Ivailo

1382 - Conquest of Sofia by the Turks

1395 - The fall of the Dobroudja principality under Turkish rule

1396 - The fall of the Vidin kingdom under Turkish rule

Bulgaria under Ottoman rule /1396-1878r/

1876, 20 April. - Announcement of the Uprising in Koprivshtitsa - April Uprising

The Third Bulgarian Kingdom /1878-1989r/

1877 - 1878 - The Russian-Turkish War - the liberation of Bulgaria

1885 /6 September / - The unification of the Principality of Bulgaria with East Rumelia

1915, Oct. 1 - Bulgaria declared war on Serbia and entered the First World War on the side of Central Powers



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1919, 27 Nov. - The Neuilly peace treaty that fragmented Bulgaria is signed

1940 - Romania returns southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria

1941, 12 Dec. - Bulgaria declared war on England and the United States and joined the Second World War

Communist Bulgaria /1944-1989r/

1946, 15 sept. - Bulgaria is declared a People's Republic

1947, 4 Dec. - The Grand National Assembly adopts the Constitution of Bulgaria

1955, 14 Dec. - Bulgaria is accepted as a member of the UN.

1989 - The Fall of the Communist Regime

Democratic Bulgaria /after 1990r/

1992 - Bulgaria was admitted to the Council of Europe.

2004 - Bulgaria's entry into NATO

2007 - Bulgaria's entry into the EU

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DATES AND EVENTS

ROMANIA



77-70 BC - King Burebista (who has established his capital in Sarmizegetuza southwest of Transylvania) collects the Dacians from across the region into a powerful state much larger than Romania today. In Dacia province, it has been known to possess extraordinary natural wealth. For this reason, she was regularly harassed by the invaders.

101-106 - After two bloody wars, Roman Emperor Trajan conquered and occupied the kingdom of Dacia, led by King Decebal in the time.

106 - 271 - Dacia occupation by the Romans. The natural resources of the area allow the Empire to fill a large part of its deficits. But Dacia attracts the interest of other peoples and the Romans are forced to leave their land to the Goths.

IV - X Century - The Roman emigration gave way to consecutive invasions when the Roman people (not yet designated as such) were controlled by various invaders. During these six centuries, the Huns, Hungarians, Mongols, and Turks have consistently removed these lands.



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XIV century - Establishment of the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldova.

XV century - After the fall of Constantinople (1453), the Ottomans threatened the countries located to the west. By showing resilience, the princes of Wallachia and Moldavia (Mircea the Elder, Stefan the Great mainly) earned their recognition. This will not prevent the Ottomans from putting their Romanian lands under their domination in the 16th century.

XV - XVII century - The rule of the Ottoman Empire in Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania. Tax conditions allow Romanians to continue practicing their language and religion. The Ottomans will be repulsed in the seventeenth century by the Austrians outside Transylvania; the other two regions will remain under Ottoman rule. Since the seventeenth century and the following centuries, French culture has become increasingly popular in Romania.

From vassal dependence on independence

1812 - Occupation by the Russians in the area of Bessarabia (now Moldova). Relations between Russia and Turks are worsening.

1821 and 1848 - Revolutions aimed at asserting the independence of Wallachian lands, Moldova and Transylvania. Despite the short-lived government maintained from June to September 1848, the Ottomans crush this revolution.

1859 - Alexandru Ioan Cuza unites Moldova and Wallachia. This alliance was named in 1861 - Romania

1866 - Carol I was elected prince of Romania after the overthrow of Knyaz Cuza.

Independence

1877 - 1878 - The Russian Empire, wishing to restore the lost territories during the Crimean war, attacked the Ottoman Empire. Romania, Serbia and Montenegro join the Russian army in order to gain their independence.

1878 - After the victory of the Russian coalition, the Berlin Congress recognizes Romanian independence. The territory then consists of Wallachian and Moldavian lands. But Budjak, the southern territory of the present Republic of Moldova, was lost to Russia. North Dobrudja (Constanta and Tulcea regions) was acquired by Romania, while Bulgaria retained the southern part of the region.

The two world wars

1913 - Romania joins the Second Balkan War to prevent the creation of Great Bulgaria. Winner alongside Serbia, Romania recovers South Dobrudja. This war is still the cause of tangible tensions between Romania and Bulgaria.



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INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE!



GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA



GOVERNMENT OF BULGARIA



1916 - Romania joined the First World War along with the Allies to get Transylvania and Bukovina.

1 December 1918 - Unification of the lands of Wallachia, Transylvania and Moldova. First December will be later the National Day of Romania.

1919 - Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye provides final Transylvania and Bucovina in Romania. After an attempt to restore Transylvania from Hungary, the Treaty of Trianon distributes Transylvania and part of Banat (Timisoara) to Romania. These events will have a lasting negative impact on Hungarian-Romanian relations.

1920 - Romania is experiencing an economic boom until the crisis of the 1930s. Increasing extremism is beginning to feel. 1921 is also the year of the creation of the Romanian Communist Party, a small group until the end of the Second World War.

The crisis of the 1930s - Romania is greatly affected by the economic crisis, as well as the whole of Europe. The precarious situation of the population allows xenophobic parties to be brought to power, Jewish and Hungarian minorities are being persecuted.

The beginning of World War II - Despite Carol II's support for Allied forces, the rapid French defeat forced him to accept in 1940 the decisions of the German-Soviet pact: In 1940 Northern Transylvania, Bessarabia and Bukovina and South Dobrudja were returned Hungary, the USSR and Bulgaria, with Romania returning Northern Transylvania to the end of the Second World War.

1940 - Ion Antonescu made a coup; King Carol II was expelled from the country. Romania enters an anti-Semitic period. The country has become a Nazi satellite and a conflict has been committed against the Russians. During this period, many Jews and Roma were deported to the death camps in Germany, then to Transylvania (east of Moldova).

1941-1944 - The government of Antonescu ruled, but was disputed. Many resistance groups are organized in the Carpathians. The conflict between the USSR and Nazi Germany has decided groups (often Communists) to join the Russian army.

1944 - Antonescu was arrested and removed from office by a decree of King Mihai I of Romania. Romania is entering the war against Germany. Soviet power in Romania, approved by Stalin and Churchill in Moscow, is being implemented.

Communist period

1945 - The Romanian Communist Party, to a large extent a minority, acquired power from the Red Army and the NKVD. Elections are being held, 71% of Romanians vote for the Communists.



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1947 - Romania remains a communist monarchy until 1947, when King Mihai I abdicated and left the country. The People's Republic of Romania is established.

In the same year, the Paris Treaty gave Bessarabia to the Soviet Socialist Republic of Moldova and Bukovina to Ukraine, the Soviet Union countries. Northern Transylvania, however, returned to Romania, autonomous Magyar areas are created.

1945 - 1953 - From the end of the Second World War to the death of Stalin, the Communist government led by his first secretary, Gheorghe Gheorgiu-Dej, removed his opponents and potential opponents. It was during this period that the Securitate - Department of State Security was established.

1953-1965 - Gheorghe Dej offers a strategy to consolidate the achievements of the Party and its relations with Moscow and the West, which is a privilege for the satellite side of the USSR.

Ceausescu's government

1965 - After the death of George Dej, Ceausescu takes power in the Communist Party and creates the People's Republic of Romania. During his 24-year rule in the country, Ceausescu will turn increasingly westward, as well as the Far East, which will weaken its position against the Moscow government.

1968 - Ceausescu refused to participate in the suppression of the Prague Spring, which won praise from the West.

1971 - Ceausescu made diplomatic visits to China and North Korea. Impressed by local discipline, monumental buildings and monuments devoted to local communist leaders, Ceausescu took up the Cultural Revolution in Romania. Its country is already very weak economic, industrialization does not bring the desired fruits. At Party Congress, Ceausescu was named Carpathian Hero.

1980 - This is the beginning of major reforms. Ceausescu deals with the implementation of a "systematization" project for urban and rural settlements. The project envisages the mass exodus of the villagers in newly built blocks.

Ceausescu embarks on various projects in the 70-80s: the Transfagarashtean Road (Mountain Road), the Victory of Communism Boulevard (today's Boulevard of the Bucharest Union), and especially the Ceausescu Palace. These pharaonic structures constantly worsen the state of the country.

1986 - During a visit by Gorbachev to Bucharest, Ceausescu refused to change politics and follow Moscow's demands.

The fall of the regime: a revolution or an organized coup?



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15 December - 20 December 1989: Start of the protests in Timisoara. Revolutionary groups and workers start peaceful protests that are suppressed. Gradually, events begin in provincial cities and Bucharest.

December 21, 1989 - After returning urgently after a diplomatic trip to Iran, Nicolae Ceausescu is aware of the scale of the events. The National Assembly expects the people to show their support to their leader; Ceausescu holds a speech from the Central Committee's balcony (now the Square of the Revolution). The audience begins to chant revolutionary slogans and the riots start immediately, in general confusion, after Ceausescu's speech.

December 22, 1989 - Ion Iliescu, a Romanian politician close to power in Moscow, appeared on television. The army twinned with the demonstrators, Ceausescu and his wife Elena leave Bucharest, and they will be caught the same day near Targovishte.

December 25, 1989 - Ceausescu's husband's trial takes place between 13:20h and 14:40h by a Revolutionary tribune composed of Ion Iliescu. The sentence, the death penalty for the couple, was announced at 14:45h and executed at 14:50h.

Democracy

1990 - Liberalism is rapidly entering Romania, much of the industries and state activities have been sold, the country is experiencing more and more difficulties.

1991 - First Free Elections and Iliescu Elections. The new constitution is accepted.

1993 - Romania joins the European Council.

2007 - Accession to the European Union.

2014 - Lifting the restrictions on Romanian workers in the Schengen area.