

THE IMPACT OF THE ORADEA CITY ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS ON THE ROMANIAN WEST (1780-2015)

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Summary. Even since the Greek-Roman antiquity, and then in the Middle Ages into the modern era and up until today, the “academies” and “universities” had an important role in the affirmation of the social-economic and cultural of the human environment where have emerged and developed. In the Europe of the Millennium II AD, these cultural and scientific institutions have emerged and they beamed from the West towards the Central and Eastern Europe. In the fall, and the efforts of the Romanian society, the Hungarian and German communities from our geographical space.

Oradea has been an important urban center that has sheltered academic institutions that have played an important role in the social-economic, cultural and policy not only of the locality of Crișul Repede, but the whole Romanian-west area of Transylvania, then of the Entire Romania, of Romania after World War II.

We emphasize this role making considerations regarding the activity of the Faculty of Philosophy (1780), the Academy of Law (1874-1934), the Pedagogical Institute for 3 years (1963-1984), the Institute of Second Engineers (1984-1989), University of Oradea, founded in 1990-today one of the top 10 higher education institutions in the country. We will insist on some moments of academic and political excitement when an attempt was made to establish a Western Universities at Oradea (1923) by merging the Faculty of Law with the Faculties of Theology and Greek Orthodox-Catholic, then by transforming the Pedagogical Institute for 3 years Oradea in the University College of Oradea (1971), unfortunately failed attempts owing to a misunderstanding of the local realities of the governments in Bucharest. In addition, we explain the amputation of Oradea from a University education already seated and with good results at national level by moving the Faculty of Law to Cluj (1934), respectively the gradual liquidation of the Pedagogical Institute for 3 years (1979-1984). Since the end of the 18th century until today, in the academic institutions of Oradea a number in continuous increase of Romanian young people who strengthened the major elite of our nation had the chance to be educated. From them turn up militants and effecters of the Great Romania, specialists who have contributed to the strengthening of the country in the interwar period, at the national revive the 1960s-1970s of the last century. Today, the University of Oradea constitutes an important pillar in seating the country in the European Union structures. The geo-strategic position of Oradea at the West limit of the Romanian geographical and ethnographic space, after 1918 and the political one empowered masters and graduates of Oradea the role of ”borders” and of the national culture and science, but also an element of inter ethnic and multicultural dialogue, including with the academic centers in the Central Europe.

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