

AL. I. CUZA – SYMBOL OF THE PROCESS OF UNIFICATION AND REFORMATION OF THE ROMANIAN NATION

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Summary. Based on documents from the archives, our study aims to reflect the true dimension of Alexandru Ioan Cuza's personality.

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The ample and long process of the unification of the Romanians, started before the Act committed by Mihai Viteazul in 1600, continued for centuries, going through significant stages until the Unification of Romania in 1918.

In this case, it is not necessary to insist on all the significant moments of affirming the idea of unity of the Romanians, but we must insist over those manifested during the Revolution of 1848, especially that they are illustrated by the documents of the time, especially those from the foreign archives.

For example, as early as March 1848, the governor of Transylvania, Teleki Jozef, reported to the aulic chancellor of Transylvania that in the Romanian Principalities: establish a new Dacian Empire”¹.

At his turn, the Consul General of Prussia in Iasi, E. Richthofen, reported on May 29, 1848 to Foreign Minister A.H. Arnim that: “Everyone is very interested in the Daco-Romanian (Wallachian) popular assembly convened in Brasov for these days by the Transylvanian Vlachs; all the Wallachian ethnic groups will be represented there.”²

The ethnic origin and unity of all Romanians had become obvious reality even for those who found it difficult to recognize them, which led the same Consul General E. Richthofen to declare in the summer of 1848: “The assertion of the Romanians in Transylvania as an independent nation will it necessarily had the most important consequences on the Principalities of Moldova and Wallachia as well as on Bukovina and perhaps on Bessarabia, of which the last two, once

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¹ *Românii la 1859. Unirea Principatelor Române în conștiința europeană*, Documente externe, vol. I, Edit. Științifică și Enciclopedică, București, 1984, p. 2.

² *Ibidem*, f.6.