

BALKAN CONFERENCES (1930-1933) – SIGNIFICANT MOMENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THIS GEOGRAPHICAL REGION STATES

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Abstract. The four Balkan conferences are one of modern history's cornerstones because they offered the opportunity to the representatives of the public opinion of this geographical area to meet, discuss and agree upon certain common programs, and organize procedures in the spirit of what had been settled.

Still of the utmost importance remains the fact that by organizing these conferences during the interwar the Balkans ceased to be the "Powder Keg" of Europe and became a zone dominated by a positive spirit and promoting solutions for a better mutual understanding and appreciation of the respective peoples.

Key words: Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Istanbul, Bucharest, Belgrad, Athens.

Since the middle of the 19th century till the second decade of the 20th century, the Balkans were considered the "Powder Keg" of Europe, due to the fact that this region was haunted by serious tensions and numerous military conflicts.

The years 1875-1876 witnessed the war of Serbia and Montenegro against Turkey, as well as anti-Ottoman uprisings in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria.

In 1877-1878 took place the Russo-Romanian-Turkish war, which had as main consequence the acknowledgement of the state independence of Romania, Serbia and Montenegro and the creation of the Principality of Bulgaria, vassal to the Ottoman Empire. In January 1878 a strong anti-Ottoman ravaged Thessaly, a territory that would unite with Greece in 1881.

Between November 14, 1885 and March 3, 1886 a war broke out between Serbia and Bulgaria.

In April-December 1897 a Greco-Turkish war followed, lost by Greece.

On October 5, 1908, Bulgaria proclaimed her independence. On October 6, 1908, Bosnia and Herzegovina were attached to Austro-Hungary.

In March-October 1912 eventuated the Balkan Alliance, through bilateral treaties signed by Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro, against the Ottoman Empire. From April till August 1912 took place a powerful uprising of the Albanians against the Ottoman Empire, after which, on November 28, 1912, Albania proclaimed her independence.

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