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Korean Peninsula and Romania in the Mirror of History.

The Consequences of the Fall of the Communist Bloc and the Transition of New Geopolitical Order

Romania and Korea had a similar situation in the Cold War time - same nation divided in two separate states. In case of Romania, since 1944, a part of the country, Bessarabia, became a soviet state and part of USSR; and the rest of Romania became also a socialist country, but remain independent. Also, as a socialist country, Romania had a very good friendship with North Korea, special in the '70, when both countries were trying to make their own road on socialism.

But the collapse of the communist bloc brings some changes, since Romania and the Republic of Moldova remain two separate countries, but both of them adopted a democratic regime and develop very close inter-relationships. Meanwhile the situation of Korean peninsula remains the same: two divided countries with two different political regimes.

Thereby, our paper is focus on this comparative situation of the country in the end of the Cold War and the beginning of 1990, period who marked the collapse of communist bloc in Europe and the beginning of a new geopolitical order. Also, we want to bring some insight details about what transition towards democracy means in Romania and which were the most difficult moments in this process in very first steps.

Short Bio

Cristina PREUTU (b. 1986), Associate Professor at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies and associate professor at Faculty of History, „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, Romania. Dr. Cristina Preutu is specialized in history of communism in Romania and mains topic of research are: propaganda, ideology of totalitarian regime; cultural diplomacy and mass-media in the Cold War; foreign policy of Romania after 1945; transition of Romania towards democracy. She had several research stages or teaching scholarships in University of Konstantz, Germany; Centre de recherches Europes-Eurasie Pole INALCO, Paris; Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales du Paris; Centre de Recherche en Histoire Internationale et Atlantique de l'Université de Nantes Angers University; Dijon University; Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.