



20512482468 627417450 11100213.069767 16621089.119565 25047729675 89595996.2 24843920.488372 204185670.71429 556270568 33084131.981481 40492378 27699375.355263 11298006.741935 7402101201 3858087.4054054 145745861904 76802949634 171642646690 132590454.25 57339212.703704 66871652517 41422334415 51949739628 23823853.117647

Calendar orthodox pe stil vechi 2019 2020 pdf free file

## IANUARIE (31 zile) ziua 10 ore, noaptea 14 ore

- 14 D (†) Tălerea împrejur cea după trup a Domnului; †) Sf. Ier. Vasile cel Mare, arhiepiscopul Cezareei Capadociei(Anul Nou)
  Duminica dinaintea Botezului Domnului (Botezul lui Ioan); Ap. Coloseni II, 8-12; Evrei XIII, 17-21; II Timotei IV, 5-8; Ev. Luca II, 20-21; 40-52; Marcu I, 1-8; glas 7, voscreasna 10
- 2 15 L Înainteprăznuirea Botezului Domnului; Sf. Ier. Silvestru, Ep. Romei; Sf. Cuv. Serafim de Sarov
- 3 16 M Sf. Prooroc Maleahi; Sf. Mc. Gordie
- 4 17 M Soborul Sf. 70 de Apostoli; Sf. Cuv. Teoctist; Sf. Cuv. Apolinaria (Harți)
- 5 18 J Sf. Sfințit Mc. Teopempt și Sf. Mc. Teonas; Sf. Cuv. Sinclitichia (Ajunul
- Bobotezei) (Post negru) 6 19 V (†) Botezul Domnului (Boboteaza) (Harti)
- 7 20 5 †) Soborul Sf. Prooroc Ioan Botezătorul și Înaintemergătorul Domnului (Sâmbăta după Botezul Domnului)
- 8 21 D Sf. Cuv. Gheorghe Hozevitul și Emilian Mărt.; Sf. Cuv. Domnica Duminica după Botezul Domnului (Începutul propovăduirii Domnului); Ap. Efeseni IV, 7-13; Ev. Matei IV, 12-17; glas 8, voscr. 11
- 9 22 L Sf. Mc. Polleuct; Sf. Cuv. Eustratie; Sf. Ier. Petru, episcopul Sevastiel
- 10 23 M †) Sf. Sf. Cuv. Antipa de la Calapodesti; Sf. Grigorie, Ep. Nissei; Sf. Ier. Dometian, episcopul Melitinei;
- 11 24 M + Sf. Cuv. Teodosie cel Mare, începătorul vieții de obște; Sf. Cuv. Vitalie (Dezlegare la ulei și vin)
- 12 25 J Sf. Mc. Tatiana diac. și Eutasia
- 13 26 V Sf. Mc. Ermil și Stratonic; Sf. Ier. Iacob episcopul din Nisibe (Post)
- 14 27 S Sf. Cuv. Mucenici din Sinai și Rait; Sf. Nina (Odovania Botezului Domnului)
- 15 28 D Sf. Cuv. Pavel Tebeul și Ioan Colibășul Duminică a XXXIII-a după Rusalii (a Vamesului și Fariseului); Ap. II Timotei III, 10-15; Ev. Luca XVIII, 10-14; glas 1, voscr. 1
- 16 29 L Cinstirea lantului al Sf. Ap. Petru: Sf. Mc. Danact citetul
- 17 30 M +) Sf. Cuv. Antonie cei Mare; Sf. Cuv. Antonie cel nou din Veria
- 18 31 M + Sf. Ier. Atanasie și Chiril, arhiepiscopii Alexandriei (Dezlegare la ulei și vin)
- 19 1 J Sf. Cuv. Macarie Egipteanul; Sf. Ier. Marcu al Efesului; Sf. Mc. Eufrasia
- 20 2 V 1) Sf. Cuv. Eftimie cel Mare; Sf. Mc. In, Pin și Rin; Sf. Mc. Vas și Eusebiu (Dezlegare la ulei și vin)
- 21 3 S Sf. Cuv. Maxim Marturis.; Sf. Mc. Neofit, Evghenie, Candid, Valerian și Achila
- 22 4 D Sf. Ap. Timotei; Sf. Sf. Cuv. Mc. Anastasie Persul Duminica a XXXIV-a după Rusalii (a Fiului Risipitor); Ap. I Corinteni VI, 12-20; Ev. Luca XV, 11-32; glas 2, voscr. 2
- 23 5 L Sf. Sfintit Mc. Clement, episcopul Ancirei; Sf. Mc. Agatanghel
- 24 6 M Sf. Cuv. Xenia; Sf. Ier. Filon, episcopul Carpasiel
- 25 7 M †) Sf. Ier. Grigorie Teologul, al Constantinopolului; †) Sf. Bretanion
- 26 8 J Sf. Cuv. Xenofont, Maria, Arcadie și Ioan
- 27 9 V + Aducerea moaștelor Sf. Ier. Ioan Gură de Aur (Dezlegare la ulei și vin)
- 28 10 S Sf. Cuv. Efrem Sirul, Isaac Sirul, Paladie și Iacob Sihastrul; Sf. Muceniță Haris
- 29 11 D Aducerea moaștelor Sf. Sfințit Mc. Ignatie Teoforul; Sf. Mc. Filotei Duminica Lăsatului sec de carne (a Înfricoşătoarei Judecăți); Ap. I Corinteni VIII, 8-13; IX, 1-2; Ev. Matei XXV, 31-46; glas 3, voscr. 3
- 30 12 L †) Sf. Trei Ierarhi: Vasile cel Mare, Grigorie Teologul și Ioan Gură de Aur; Sf. Sfințit Mc. Ipolit, ep. Romei
- 31 13 M Sf. Doctori fără de arginți Chir și Ioan; Sf. Mc. Trifena

^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 44-45. ^ "Constitutia României". The 1984 Summer Olympics was their most successful run, where they won 53 medals in total, 20 of them gold, ultimately placing 2nd to the hosts United States in the medal rankings. ^ "Romania". ^ "QS World University Rankings 2013". Czech Republic Military History Institute, Militärgeschichtliches Forscheungamt. April 2011. Archived from the original on 14 May 2011. Country in Central and Eastern Europe For other uses, see Romania (disambiguation). Verhoeven: Kickboxing's top heavyweights go to war on Twitter". ^ Villeret, Graeme. România Un Secol de Istorie - statistical data from INS Romania. 21 October 2018. 2018. datahelpdesk.worldbank.org. Antiques and the Arts Online. Romania entered World War II soon after the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.[175] The country regained Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.[175] The country regained Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.[175] The country regained Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.[175] The country regained Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.[175] The country regained Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.[175] The country regained Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.[175] The country regained Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.[175] The country regained Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.[175] The country regained Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.[175] The country regained Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.[175] The country regained Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.[175] The country regained Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.[175] The country regained Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.[175] The country regained Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.[175] The country regained Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.[175] The country regained Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and the Soviet Union in June 1941.[175] The country regain administration.[176] Romanian and German troops massacred at least 160,000 local Jews in these territories; more than 105,000 Jews and about 11,000 Gypsies died during their deportation from Bessarabia to Transnistria.[177] Most of the Jewish population of Moldavia, Wallachia, Banat and Southern Transylvania survived,[178] but their fundamental rights were limited.[179] After the German occupation of Hungary in March 1943, Iuliu Maniu, a leader of stalingrad in 1943, Iuliu Maniu, a lead the opposition to Antonescu, entered into secret negotiations with British diplomats who made it clear that Romania had to seek reconciliation with the Soviet Union.[181] To facilitate the coordination of their activities against Antonescu's regime, the National Liberal and National Liberal and National Democratic Bloc, which also included the Social Democratic and Communist parties.[182] After a successful Soviet offensive, the young King Michael I ordered Antonescu's arrest and appointed politicians from the National Democratic Bloc to form a new government on 23 August 1944.[183] Romania switched sides during the war, and nearly 250,000 Romanian troops joined the Red Army's military campaign against Hungary and Germany, but Joseph Stalin regarded the country as an occupied territory within the Soviet sphere of influence. [184] Stalin's deputy instructed the King to make the Communists' candidate, Petru Groza, the prime minister in March 1945. [185] [186] The Romanian administration in Northern Transylvania was soon restored, and Groza's government carried out an agrarian reform.[186] In February 1947, the Paris Peace Treaties confirmed the return of Northern Transylvania to Romania, but they also legalised the presence of units of the Red Army in the country.[187][188] Communism Main article: Socialist Republic of Romania King Michael I of Romania was forced to abdicate by the Communists in late December 1947, concomitant with the Soviet occupation of the vote.[189] Thus, they rapidly established themselves as the dominant political force.[190] Gheorghiu-Dej, a Communist party leader imprisoned in 1933, escaped in 1944 to become Romania's first Communist leader. Archived from the original on 17 July 2016. Archived from the original on 17 July 2016. European Union (EU) on 1 January 2007, while it joined the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in 1972, and is a founding member of their goals is to strengthen ties with and helping other countries (in particular Moldova, Ukraine, and Georgia) with the process of integration with the rest of the West.[260] Romania has also made clear since the late 1990s that it supports NATO and EU membership for the democratic former Soviet republics in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus.[260] Romania also declared its public support for Turkey, and Croatia joining the European Union.[260] Romania opted on 1 January 2007, to accede to the Schengen Area, and its bid to join was approved by the European Parliament in June 2011, but was rejected by the EU Council in September 2011. ^ "2020 Human Development Report" (PDF). focus-migration.hwwi.de (in German). Rustoiu, Aurel (2005). Archived from the original on 2 September 2008 Archived from the original on 30 April 2011. ^ Pop 1999, p. 36. S2CID 55115094. The Armed Forces consist of approximately 15,000 civilians and 75,000 military personnel-45,800 for air, 6,800 for air, 6,800 for naval forces, and 8,800 in other fields. [268] Total defence spending in 2007 accounted for 2.05% of total national GDP, or approximately US\$2.9 billion, with a total of \$11 billion spent between 2006 and 2011 for modernization and acquisition of new equipment. [269] The Air Force purchased seven new C-27J Spartan tactical airlifters, [271] while the Naval Forces acquired two modernised Type 22 frigates from the British Royal Navy.[272] Romania contributed troops to the international coalition in Afghanistan beginning in 2002,[273] with a peak deployment of 1,600 troops in 2010 (which was the 4th largest contribution according to the US).[274][275] Its combat mission in the country concluded in 2014.[276] Romanian troops participated in the occupation of Iraq, reaching a peak of 730 soldiers before being slowly drawn down to 350 soldiers. ^ "L'Equipe: Nicolae Dobrin, cel mai valoros jucător român din istorie. He eventually initiated a policy of total reimbursement of the foreign debt by imposing austerity steps that impoverished the population and exhausted the economy. ^ Ionițoiu, Cicerone (2000). ISSN 0006-3568. International Studies. ^ a b Pop 1999, p. 100. "Thousands of Romanians rally against ruling party's judicial overhaul". (2020). ^ "Eurostat, HICP - monthly data (12-month average rate of change)". ^ a b Georgescu 1991, p. 17. 8 December 2016. Other denominations include Protestantism (6.2%), Roman Catholicism (4.3%), and Greek Catholicism (0.8%). Retrieved 21 April 2017., IMF World Economic Outlook Database, April 2017 ^ "GDP per capita in PPS". History of Romania: Compendium. Derby & Jackson. The country is governed on the basis of a multi-party democratic system and the separation of powers between the legislative, executive and judicial branches. Council of Europe. "Evolution in Europe; Romanian miners invade Bucharest". Ceauşescu even publicly condemned the action as "a big mistake, [and] a serious danger to peace in Europe and to the fate of Communism in the world".[200] It was the only Communist state to maintain diplomatic relations with Israel after 1967's Six-Day War and established diplomatic relations with West Germany the same year.[201] At the same time, close ties with the Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation (PLO) allowed Romania to play a key role in the Israel-Egypt and Israel-PLO peace talks.[202] The Romanian Revolution of 1989 was one of the few violent revolutions in the Iron Curtain that brought an end to communist rule As Romania's foreign debt increased sharply between 1977 and 1981 (from US\$3 billion),[203] the influence of international Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank—grew, gradually conflicting with Ceausescu's autocratic rule. ^ "Reservations and Declarations for Treaty No.148 - European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages". Retrieved 5 July 2013. 5 December 2012. The Selection Panel for the European Capital of Culture (ECOC) 2007. People's Daily. ^ "Country/Economy Profiles: Romania, Page 329 Travel&Tourism" (PDF). ^ "Former Romania captain Costica Stefanescu dies aged 62". Curta, Florin (2006). ^ MIGRATION AND ASYLUM IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE Archived 16 September 2015 at the Wayback Machine European Parliament ^ a b "Romanian, Italian, English & French translations". Retrieved 25 August 2008. "A Lost European Culture, Pulled From Obscurity". ^ "Metrorex ridership" (in Romanian). ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 215, 221. ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 158, 183. Manufacturing Middle Ages: Entangled History of Medievalism in Nineteenth-Century Europe. www.statista.com. ^ Curta 2006, pp. 189-190. Baseline climate means (1961-1990) from stations all over the world (in German). 17 January 2014. ^ "MoND Budget as of 2007" (in Romanian). London: Routledge. Telekomsport.ro. ^ Recipes, Gourmet European. The World Factbook. Archived from the original on 16
May 2011. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "20th meridian east" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (December 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) 20°class=notpageimage| 20th meridian east Map all coordinates using: OpenStreetMap Download coordinates as: KML The meridian 20° east of Greenwich is a line of longitude that extends from the North Pole across the Arctic Ocean, Europe, Africa, the Atlantic and Indian oceans, the Southern Ocean, and Antarctica to the South Pole. Altminteri nu mai poți fi înscris la pregătitoare". Archived from the original on 5 February 2012. Retrieved 24 April 2012. {{cite web}}: CS1 maint: bot: original URL status unknown (link) ^ "Urban Audit". The 1938 Munich Agreement convinced King Carol II that France and the United Kingdom could not defend Romanian interests.[169] The two countries concluded a treaty concerning the coordination of their economic policies in 1939, but the King could not persuade Adolf Hitler to guarantee Romania's frontiers.[170] Romania was forced to cede Bessarabia and Northern Dobruja to Bulgaria in September.[171] After the territorial losses, the King was forced to abdicate in favour of his minored to abdicate in favour of his minored to cede Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina to the Soviet Union on 26 June 1940, Northern Transylvania to Hungary on 30 August, and Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria in September.[171] After the territorial losses, the King was forced to cede Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina to the Soviet Union on 26 June 1940, Northern Bukovina to the Soviet son, Michael I, on 6 September, and Romania was transformed into a national-legionary state under the leadership of General Ion Antonescu. [173] The Iron Guard staged a coup against Antonescu, but he crushed the riot with German support and introduced a military dictatorship in early 1941.[174] American B-24 Liberator flying over a burning oil refinery at Ploieşti, as part of Operation Tidal Wave on 1 August 1943. 19 November 2013. The frigate the Regele Ferdinand participated in the 2011 military intervention in Libya.[277] In December 2011, the Romanian Senate unanimously adopted the draft law ratifying the Romania-United States agreement signed in September of the same year that would allow the establishment and operation of a US land-based ballistic missile defence system in Romania as part of NATO's efforts to build a continental missile defence system in Romania. Romania is divided into 41 counties (județe, pronounced judetse) and the municipality of Bucharest. ^ Taxation trends in the EU (PDF) (Report). Bran Castle, near Brașov, is one of the most famous attractions in Romania, drawing hundreds of thousands of tourists every year as it is often advertised as being Dracula's Castle.[326] Rural tourism, focusing on folklore and traditions, has become an important alternative,[327] and is targeted to promote such sites as Bran and its Dracula's Castle, the painted churches of Maramures, or the villages with fortified churches in Transylvania.[328] Other attractions include the Danube Delta or the Sculptural Ensemble of Constantin Brâncuși at Târgu Jiu.[329][330] In 2014, Romania had 32,500 companies active in the hotel and restaurant industry, with a total turnover of €2.6 billion.[331] More than 1.9 million foreign tourists visited Romania in 2014, 12% more than in 2013.[332] According to the country's National Statistics Institute, some 77% came from Europe (particularly from Germany, Italy, and France), 12% from Asia, and less than 7% from North America.[332] Science and technology in Romanian inventors and discoverers Historically, Romanian researchers and inventors have made notable contributions to several fields. ^ "Nicolae Dobrin: Romania's true greatest ever player". pp. 215-217. UnseenRomania. ^ Sistemul de invatamant distrus de lipsa reformelor - Cluj Archived 5 October 2011 at the Wayback Machine. Retrieved 17 March 2017.[permanent dead link] ^ "Football's impact in the Romanian economy reaches EUR 740 million annually, FRF estimates show". The most common causes of death are cardiovascular diseases and cancer. se alcuno dimanda se sano parlare in la lingua valacca, dicono a questo in questo Games". Archived from the original on 4 July 2008. Romania is home to six terrestrial ecoregions: Balkan mixed forests, Carpathian montane conifer forests, and Pontic steppe. [236] Natural and semi-natural ecosystems cover about 47% of the country's land area. [237] There are almost 10,000 km2 (3,900 sq mi) (about 5% of the total area) of protected areas in Romania covering 13 national parks and three biosphere reserves. [238] The Danube river forms a large part of the border with Serbia and Bulgaria, and flows into the Black Sea, forming the Danube Delta, which is the second-largest and best-preserved delta in Europe, and a biosphere reserve and a biodiversity World Heritage Site.[239] At 5,800 km2 (2,200 sq mi),[240] the Danube Delta is the largest continuous marshland in Europe, [241] and supports 1,688 different plant species alone.[242] Romania has one of the largest areas of undisturbed forest in Europe, covering almost 27% of its territory [243] The country had a 2019 Forest Landscape Integrity Index mean score of 5.95/10, ranking it 90th globally out of 172 countries. [244] Some 3,700 plant species have been identified in the country, from which to date 23 have been declared natural monuments, 74 extinct, 39 endangered, 171 vulnerable, and 1,253 rare. [245] The fauna of Romania consists of 33,792 species of animals, 33,085 invertebrate and 707 vertebrate, [245] with almost 400 unique species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians, [246] including about 50% of Europe's (excluding Russia) brown bears [247] and 20% of its wolves. [248] Climate Owing to its distance from open sea and its position on the southeastern portion of the European continent, Romania has a climate that is temperate and continental, with four distinct seasons. ^ Pop 1999, pp. 19-20. ^ "Romania and the euro". ^ "Spartan Order". 22 December 2004. He was World Number 2 in 2015.[474] The second most popular team sport is handball.[472] The men's team won the handball world championship in 1961, 1964, 1970, 1974 making them the third most successful nation ever in the tournament. ^ Pop 1999, pp. 22-23. ^ "Length of roads in Romania 2015" (PDF). ^ "Romania - share of economic sectors in the gross domestic product 2018". PMC 5451287. ^ "Romania profile - Leaders - BBC News-GB". ^ "Romania profile troops on 24 July 2009, among the last countries to do so. 17 December 2013. Net Index. ISBN 978-90-5823-027-0. cfr.to. ^ "Tourism attracted in 2005 investments worth €400 million" (in Romanian). South-East European Journal of Political Science. 10 November 2017. Archived from the original on 23 October 2012. Archived from the original on 23 October 2017. August 2019. Archived from the original on 27 May 2016. archive.ihf.info. ^ a b "Population at 20 October 2011" (in Romanian). Retrieved 4 April 2015. Retrieved 7 July 2016. Bibcode: 2011Natur. 469..142A. "Rediscovering History, Rediscovering Ultimate Truth" (PDF). The Romanian judicial system is strongly influenced by the French model, is based on civil law and is inquisitorial in nature. Archived from the original on 10 August 2014. Colorado Springs Gazette. ^ Holban, Maria (1983). ISBN 978-0-226-90480-1. Zmb.ro. And in doubles Horia Tecău won three Grand Slams and the ATP Finals final. Parolando. Archived from the original on 9 August 2018. Pew Research Center's Religion & Public Life Project. Archived from the original on 10 February 2008. 28 October 2013. ^ "World Shale Resource Assessments". 151 din 15 iulie 1998" (in Romanian). ISBN 978-0-19-991470-8. Archived from the original on 21 July 2016 - via NYTimes.com. Brâncuși has a sculptural ensemble in Târgu Jiu, while his sculpture Bird in Space, was auctioned in 2005 for \$27.5 million.[407][408] Romanian-born Holocaust survivor Elie Wiesel received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1986, while Banat Swabian writer Herta Müller received the 2009 Nobel Prize in Literature.[409] Prominent Romanian painters include: Nicolae Grigorescu, Stefan Luchian, Ion Andreescu Nicolae Tonitza, and Theodor Aman. ^ Opreanu 2005, pp. 105-107. ^ a b Pop 1999, p. 138. ^ "Farmers in the EU - statistics - Stat native speakers of German, and 32,000 native speakers of Turkish living in Romania.[369] According to the Constitution, local councils ensure linguistic rights to all
minorities. ^ Popescu, Claudia. ^ a b c Georgescu 1991, p. 2. Retrieved 25 March 2020. ^ Sălăgean 2005, pp. 158-159. adevarul.ro. ^ Lazar, Cornel and Mirela. ^ "EL: Roma and Astra Giurgiu celebrate | Football Italia". Aviation Week & Space Technology. Retrieved 8 October 2016. During this period, Romania's vast natural resources were drained continuously by mixed Soviet-Romanian companies (SovRoms) set up for unilateral exploitative purposes. [193][194][195] In 1948, the state began to nationalise private firms and to collectivise agriculture.[196] Until the early 1960s, the government severely curtailed political liberties and vigorously suppressed any dissent with the help of the Securitate—the Romanian secret police. Retrieved 7 September 2009. Retrieved 22 July 2019. 21 June 2021. Romanian Space Agency. "Gheorghe Hagi: the Maradona of the Carpathians" ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 211-212. BRILL. RomaniaRomânia (Romanian) Flag Coat of arms Anthem: "Deșteaptă-te, române!"("Awaken thee, Romanian!") Show globeShow map of EuropeLocation of Romania (dark green)- in Europe (green & dark grey)- in the European Union (green) - [Legend]Capitaland largest cityBucharest44°25′N 26°06′E / 44.417°N 26.100°E / 44.417; 26.100Official languagesRomanian[1]Recognised minoritylanguages[2] See here Albanian Armenian Bulgarian Croatian Czech German Greek Italian Macedonian Hungarian Polish Romani Russian Ruthenian Serbian Slovak Tatar Turkish Ukrainian Yiddish Ethnic groups (2011)[3]88.92% Romanians6.50% Hungarians3.29% Romani1.29% OtherReligion (2011)[4]92.3% Christianity-81.0% Romanian Orthodoxy-6.2% Protestantism-5.1% Catholicism6.2% No religion1.5% OthersDemonym(s)RomanianGovernmentUnitary semi-presidential republic• President Klaus Iohannis• Prime Minister Nicolae Ciucă LegislatureParliament• Upper houseSenate • Lower houseChamber of DeputiesEstablishment history • Unification 24 January 1859 • Independence from the Ottoman Empire 9 May 1877/1878 • Greater Romania 1918 / 1920 • Socialist Republic 30 December 1947 • Current state form 27 December 1989[5][6][7] Area • Total238,397 km2 (92,046 sq mi) (81st)• Water (%)3Population• 1 January 2021 estimate 19,186,201[8][9] (61st)• 2011 census20,121,641[3]• Density80.4/km2 (208.2/sq mi) (136th)GDP (PPP)2022 estimate• Total\$36,446 [10] (66th)GDP (nominal)2022 estimate• Total\$314.876 billion[10] (47th)• Per capita\$16,293[10] (56th)Gini (2020) 33.8[11]mediumHDI (2019) 0.828[12]very high · 49thCurrencyRomanian leu (RON)Time zoneUTC+2 (EET) • Summer (DST)UTC+3 (EEST)Date formatdd.mm.yyyy (AD)Driving siderightCalling code+40ISO 3166 codeROInternet TLD.roa Also .eu, shared with other European Union member states. ISBN 978-973-669-175-1. Sălăgean 2005, p. 157. 28 August 2018. Retrieved 22 March 2017. \* "Ansamblul sculptural Constantin Brancusi din Targu Jiu". "Arad: "Bătrâna Doamnă", UTA Arad, împlinește, joi, 74 de ani. Retrieved 2 October 2014. Archived from the original (PDF) on 21 April 2018. XVI: 1-90. Stiriletvr.ro. "Top 20 companies in Romania by turnover". Archived from the original on 31 December 2016. ^ Sălăgean 2005, p. 202. The Versed. World Economic Forum. ^ Heyd, Guglielmo. 15 December 2006. Retrieved 5 March 2022. Ministry of National Defence of Romania. ^ Georgescu 1991, p. 219. At the country's 2011 census, 81.0% of respondents identified as Orthodox Christians belonging to the Romanian Orthodox Church. Also Virginia Ruzici won the French Open in 1978, and was runner-up in 1980, Simona Halep won the French Open in 2019 after losing her first three Grand Slam finals. ^ Pop 1999, pp. 43-44. Gastronomie.ele.ro. p. 130. ISBN 978-0-7864-8012-8. "Romania Expects to be Energy Independent Despite Ukraine Crisis". ^ "Adevarul". ^ "Romanian Institute of Statistics Yearbook - Chapter 8" (PDF) (in Romanian). onejive.com-US. 6 February 2017. ^ Bohlen, Celestine (15 June 1990). Inwent.org. The largest Genoese colonies in present-day Romania were Calafat (still known as such), Constanța (Costanza), Galați (Caladda), Giurgiu (San Giorgio), Licostomo and Vicina (unknown modern location). aero database". Retrieved 7 August 2012. 21 December 2014. ^ Donald, David. In February 1947, he and others forced King Michael I to abdicate and leave the country and proclaimed Romania a people's republic.[191][192] Romania remained under the direct military occupation and economic control of the USSR until the late 1950s. Retrieved 1 May 2020. NATO. ^ Carothers, Thomas. ^ "Brancusi's 'Bird in Space' Sets World Auction Record for Sculpture at \$27,456,000". 26 September 2013. ^ a b c Hitchins 2014, p. 155. Scholarworks.iu.edu. ISSN 2041-1723. Editions de l'Académie de la République socialiste de Roumanie. She has ended 2017 and 2018 as WTA's World Number 1. doi:10.1093/biosci/bix014. Association Française du Festival International du Film. www.olympiandatabase.com. Romania: România [romi'ni.a] (listen)) is a country located at the crossroads of Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Europe. ^ Iliescu, Octavian. Deputații au adoptat noua Lege Electorală propusă de USL". ^ Curta 2006, pp. 168, 177. What Lessons for the Spatial Policy?". Cdep.ro. Financial Week newspaper. ^ "World Heritage Site - Romania". ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 149-150. Archived from the original on 31 October 2004. ^ "Video Un Rio Formidabil: Mircea Lucescu, atacant dreapta în echipa de vis". "Romania's Infrastructure and International Transport Links". International sources give higher figures than the official census (e.g., [1] UNDP's Regional Bureau for Europe, World Bank, "International Association for Official Statistics" (PDF). ^ "Post-Accession (Anti-)Corruption Record in Romanian). Status Survey (in Romanian). Status Survey (in Romanian). and Conservation Action Plan" (PDF). ^ Profiles of the Eastern Churches Archived 29 December 2016 at the Wayback Machine at cnewa.org ^ "European Court of Human Rights - Case of Metropolitan Church of Bessarabia" (PDF). pewforum.org. Retrieved 9 August 2021. ^ "ROMANIA - Traditions and Folklore - Official Travel and Tourism Information". Archived from the original on 14 July 2015. Retrieved 2 November 2014. ^ a b c d e Hitchins 2014, p. 7. Index of Economic Freedom. World Intellectual Property Organization. UEFA.com.[permanent dead link] ^ [Champions League: Once feared across Europe, Chelsea opponents Steaua Bucharest went the way of the Wall] ^ "Middlesbrough seek UEFA Cup cure - UEFA.com". ^ "Barca ex-captain Popescu turns 51". p. 1. Masina de scris. London and New York: Routledge. "Romania's high hopes for science". ^ "Joint Press Conference of the President of Romania to the United States of America". The process succeeded in repaying all of Romania's foreign government debt in 1989. A Hitchins 2014, p. 99. Eutropius, Abridgment of Roman History (Translated by John Selby Watson) (1886). 8 May 2018. a b International Commission on the Holocaust in Romania (28 January 2012). Educations.com. a b Hitchins 2014, p. 198. NobelPrize.org. ^ "EUROPEANS AND THEIR LANGUAGES, REPORT" (PDF). IV: 444. ^ "Europe :: Romania". 16 March 2020. Archived from the original on 6 September 2011. Retrieved 29 August 2011. "Nicolae Paulescu was a Romanian scientist who claimed to have been the first person to discover insulin, which he called pancreine". "From Dacia to Transylvania: The Period of the Great Migrations (271-895); The Hungarian-Slav Period (895-1172)". Dexonline.ro. ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 9-10. There is also a semi-legal, informal private tutoring system used mostly during secondary school, which prospered during the Communist regime.[391] Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Cluj-Napoca, University of Bucharest, and West University of Timisoara have been included in the QS World University Rankings' top 800.[392] Romania ranks fifth in the all-time medal count at the International Mathematical Olympiad with 316 total medals, dating back to 1959. ^ #14 ani de școală obligatoriu începând din toamnă! Reguli pentru înscrierea la clasa pregătitoare". ^ Verheijen, Tony (14 March 1990). Gandul Newspaper. ^ a b Pop 1999, p. 122. Archived from the original on 9 September 2012. CIA - The World Factbook. It has the world's 47th largest economy by nominal GDP. ^ "Protected Areas in Romania". ^ "10 One-Hit Wonders to Be or Not to Be?". ^ In 1816, the Greek scholar Dimitrie Daniel Philippide published his work The History of Romania". Leipzig, followed by The Geography of Romania. 26 June 2007. Archived from the original on 20 September 2008. Ceorgescu 1991, pp. 170-171. Archived from the original on 19 February 2015. The New York Times (30 November 2009). transparency.org. FourFourTwo. Ceorgescu 1991, pp. 30-31. Ceorgescu 1991 on 16 May 2008. theirs: How many hospitals has Romania compared to other EU countries", Wall-Street.ro ^ "Fewer hospital beds for sick Romanians" Archived 5 November 2013 at the Wayback Machine, România Liberă ^ "Personalul medico-sanitar pe categorii, forme de proprietate, sexe, macroregiuni, regiuni de dezvoltare și județe" Archived 23 June 2007 at the Wayback Machine, Institutul National de Statistică ^ ""De profesie: medic în România". ^ Joe Parkinson (4 December 2009). Retrieved 9 February 2011. ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 55-56. 30 October 2006. ^ a b c d "Foreign Policy Priorities of Romania for 2008" (in România". ^ Joe Parkinson (4 December 2009). Retrieved 9 February 2011. ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 55-56. 30 October 2006. ^ a b c d "Foreign Policy Priorities of Romania for 2008" (in România". ^ Joe Parkinson (4 December 2009). Retrieved 9 February 2011. ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 55-56. 30 October 2006. ^ a b c d "Foreign Policy Priorities of Romania for 2008" (in România". ^ Joe Parkinson (4 December 2009). Retrieved 9 February 2011. ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 55-56. 30 October 2006. ^ a b c d "Foreign Policy Priorities of Romania". ^ Joe Parkinson (4 December 2009). Retrieved 9 February 2011. ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 55-56. 30 October 2006. ^ a b c d "Foreign Policy Priorities of Romania". ^ Joe Parkinson (4 December
2009). Retrieved 9 February 2011. ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 55-56. 30 October 2008. ^ a b c d "Foreign Policy Priorities of Romania". ^ Joe Parkinson (4 December 2009). Retrieved 9 February 2011. ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 55-56. 30 October 2008. ^ a b c d "Foreign Policy Priorities of Romania". ^ Joe Parkinson (4 December 2009). Retrieved 9 February 2011. ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 55-56. 30 October 2008. ^ a b c d "Foreign Policy from 3.7 million in 1948 to 12 million in 1989". 6 December 2012. 17 January 2006. europeanregionofgastronomy.org. Archived from the original on 10 September 2012. Retrieved 3 December 2015. Contemporary period Main article: History of Romania since 1989 An anti-Communist and anti-FSN rally in Bucharest (1990) After the 1989 revolution, the National Salvation Front (FSN), led by Ion Iliescu, took partial multi-party democratic and free market measures. [204][205] In April 1990, a sit-in protest contesting the results of that year's legislative elections and accusing the FSN, including Iliescu, of being made up of former Communists and members of the Securitate grew rapidly to become what was called the Golaniad. Archived from the original on 23 April 2017. Moreover, 39,660 people have no religion of the rest is unknown.[4] The Romanian Orthodox Church is an autocephalous Eastern Orthodox Church in full communion with other Orthodox churches, with a Patriarch as its leader. legislatie.just.ro. www.wipo.int. INSEAD Knowledge. "Miodrag Belodedici: the fugitive libero who conquered Europe twice | Jonathan Wilson" - via www.theguardian.com. 20 January 2011. ^ Curta 2006, pp. 123, 178. Archived from the original (PDF) on 28 June 2007. "How the State Shaped the Nation: an Essay on the Making of the Romanian Nation" Archived 10 October 2017 at the Wayback Machine in Regio - Minorities, Politics, Society. Archived from the original on 2 December 2013. Archived from the original on 2 December 2013. from the original on 22 April 2014. ^ "Romania and the IMF". ^ "Banca Natională a României - "The History of the Romanian). usatoday. The market for professional football in Romania is roughly €740 million according to UEFA.[438] The governing body is the Romanian Football Federation, which belongs to UEFA. Archived from the original on 17 November 2007. Bratianu started negotiations with the Entente Powers.[147] After they promised Austrian-Hungarian territories with a majority of ethnic Romanian population to Romania in the Treaty of Bucharest, Romania entered the war against the Central Powers in 1916.[147][148] The German and Austrian-Hungarian troops defeated the Romanian army and occupied three-quarters of the country by early 1917.[149] After the October Revolution turned Russia from an ally into an enemy, Romania was forced to sign a harsh peace treaty with the Central Powers in May 1918,[150] but the collapse of Russia also enabled the union of Bessarabia with Romania and great-nephew Carol I of Romania and great-nephew Carol I of Romania and great-nephew Carol II November 1918,[150] King Carol I of Romania and great-nephew Carol II November 1918,[150] King Carol I of Romania and great-nephew Carol II of Romania and great-nephew Carol I of Romania and great-nephew Carol II November 1918,[150] King Carol I of Romania and great-nephew Carol II of Romania and great-nephew Carol I of Romania and of Romania Austria-Hungary guickly disintegrated after the war.[150] The General Congress of Bukovina proclaimed the union of the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the Grand National Assembly proclaimed the union of the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the Grand National Assembly proclaimed the union of the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the Grand National Assembly proclaimed the union of the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the Grand National Assembly proclaimed the union of the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the Grand National Assembly proclaimed the union of the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the Grand National Assembly proclaimed the union of the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the Grand National Assembly proclaimed the union of the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the Grand National Assembly proclaimed the union of the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the Grand National Assembly proclaimed the union of the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the Grand National Assembly proclaimed the union of the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the Grand National Assembly proclaimed the union of the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the Grand National Assembly proclaimed the union of the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the Grand National Assembly proclaimed the union of the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the Grand National Assembly proclaimed the union of the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the Grand National Assembly proclaimed the union of the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the province with Romania on 28 November 1918, and the province with Austria, Bulgaria and Hungary delineated the new borders in 1919 and 1920, but the Soviet Union did not acknowledge the loss of Bessarabia.[154] Romania achieved its greatest territorial extent, expanding from the pre-war 137,000 to 295,000 km2 (53,000 to 114,000 sq mi).[155] A new electoral system granted voting rights to all adult male citizens, and a series of radical agrarian reforms transformed the country into a "nation of small landowners" between 1918 and 1921.[156] Gender equality as a principle was enacted, but women could not vote or be candidates.[157] Calypso Botez established the National Council of Romanian Women to promote feminist ideas.[157] Romania was a multiethnic country, with ethnic minorities making up about 30% of the population, but the new constitution declared it a unitary national state in 1923.[159][159] Although minorities could establish their own schools, Romanian language, history and geography could only be taught in Romanian.[160] Agriculture remained the principal sector of economy, but several branches of industry—especially the production of coal, oil, metals, synthetic rubber, explosives and cosmetics—developed during the interwar period.[161][162] With oil production of 5.8 million tons in 1930, Romania ranked sixth in the world.[163] Two parties, the National Liberal Party and the National Peasants' Party, dominated political life, but the Great Depression in Romania brought about significant changes in the 1930s.[164][165] The democratic parties were squeezed between conflicts with the fascist and anti-Semitic Iron Guard and the political parties in 1938, replacing the parliamentary system with a royal dictatorship.[167][168] Romania's territorial losses in the summer of 1940. ^ "Tokyo 2020 >> Romaniangymnastics.ro". ^ "CERN welcomes Romania as its twenty-second Member State" (Press release). Archived from the original on 22 January 2016. Antena3.ro. The majority of Romania's population are ethnic Romanian and religiously identify themselves as Eastern Orthodox Christians, speaking Romanian, a Romance language. 10 May 2020. ^ Pop 1999, pp. 14-15. At the Eurovision Song Contest Romanian singers achieved third place in 2005 and 2010.[415] In cinema, several movies of the Romanian New Wave have achieved international acclaim. ^ a b c "World Factbook EUROPE : Romania", The World Factbook, 12 July 2018 This article incorporates text from this source, which is in the public domain. ^ Insider, Romania (21 December 2012). ^ "FC Petrolul - UTA Arad/Duelul celor zece titluri! - FC Petrolul Ploiesti". ^ "Numărul conexiunilor la internet a crescut cu 22,8%. ^ "Traian Basescu: Romania va trimite fregata Regele Ferdinand cu 205 militari in Mediterana pentru operatiuni de blocare a oricarei nave suspecte ca transporta armament" (in Romanian). ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 145. Oxford Scholarship Online: Semi-Presidentialism in Europe. ^ Pop 1999, p. 45. ^ Tom Sandqvist, DADA EAST: Thee a oricarei nave suspecte ca transporta armament" (in Romanian). ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 145. Oxford Scholarship Online: Semi-Presidentialism in Europe. ^ Pop 1999, p. 45. ^ Tom Sandqvist, DADA EAST: Thee a oricarei nave suspecte ca transporta armament" (in Romanian). ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 145. Oxford Scholarship Online: Semi-Presidentialism in Europe. ^ Pop 1999, p. 45. ^ Tom Sandqvist, DADA EAST: The subscription of the subscri Romanians of Cabaret Voltaire, London MIT Press, 2006. Archived from the original on 20 July 2017. doi:10.1038/news.2011.8. ^ Abbott, Alison (12 January 2011). The average annual temperature is 11 °C (52 °F) in the north. [249] In summer, average maximum temperature is 11 °C (52 °F) in the south and 8 °C (46 °F). temperatures over 35 °C (95 °F) are fairly common in the lower-lying areas of the country.[250] In winter, the average maximum temperature is below 2 °C (36 °F).[250] Precipitation is average, with over 750 mm (22 in).[235]:29 There are some regional differences: in western sections, such as Banat, the climate is milder and has some Mediterranean influences; the eastern part of the country has a more pronounced continental climate. Archived (PDF) from the original on 17 January 2012. 5 September 2016. "Executive Summary: Historical Findings and Recommendations" (PDF). Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. ^ a b c d e f Hitchins 2014, p. 16. High Court of Cassation and Justice --Romania. pp. 229-246. All four universities are ranked at 700+ which means they are ranked at 700+ in Central and Eastern Europe". In 2006, according to the Romanian Statistics Office, GDP growth in real terms
was recorded at 7.7%, one of the highest rates in Europe. [286] However, the Great Recession forced the government to borrow externally, including an IMF €20 billion bailout program. [287] According to The World Bank, GDP per capita in purchasing power parity grew from \$13,687 in 2007 to \$28,206 in 2018. [290] Unemployment in Romania was at 4.3% in August 2018, which is low compared to other EU countries. [291] The CEC Palace is situated on Bucharest's Victory Avenue The Bucharest Stock Exchange Palace, situated in the capital's historical city centre Industrial output growth reached 6.5% year-on-year in February 2013, the highest in the Europe [292] The largest local companies include car maker Automobile Dacia, Petrom, Rompetrol, Ford Romania, Electrica, Romgaz, RCS & RDS and Banca Transilvania. [293] As of 2020, there are around 6000 exports per month. Câte milioane de români au acces la internet". ^ "GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$) - Romania". Retrieved 7 June 2018. 21 June 2019. ^ Bóna 1994, p. 111. Retrieved 7 June 2019. ^ Bóna 1994, p. 111. Ret as well as a prefect responsible for the administration of national affairs at the county level. In the club competition Romanian teams have won the EHF Champions League a total of three times, Steaua Bucuresti won in 1968 as well as 1977 and Dinamo Bucuresti won in 1968. ^ Political Tension 1968 (in Romanian). ^ "Official site of Metropolitan Zone of Bucharest Project" (in Romanian). ISBN 978-0-521-69413-1. ^ Curta 2006, pp. 304-305. European Space Agency. ^ Georgescu 1991, p. 165. kirinholdings.co.jp. "Romanian centrist president re-elected by a landslide". Etymology Main article: Name of Romania" derives from the local name for Romanian (Romanian: român), which in turn derives from Latin romanus, meaning "Roman" or "of Rome".[17] This ethnonym for Romanians is first attested in the 16th century by Italian humanists travelling in Transvlvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia.[18][19][20] The oldest known surviving document written in Romanian, a 1521 letter known as the "Letter of Neacsu from Câmpulung".[21] is notable for including the first documented occurrence of Romanian in a country name: Wallachia is mentioned as Teara Rumânească. Archived (PDF) from the original on 23 September 2015. ^ Stoica, Stan (2007). 23 January 2013. In the history of flight, Traian Vuia built the first airplane to take off under its own power[333] and Aurel Vlaicu built and flew some of the earliest successful aircraft,[334] while Henri Coandă discovered the Coandă discovered more than 50 types of bacteria;[336] biologist Nicolae Paulescu developed an extract of the pancreas and showed that it lowers blood sugar in diabetic dogs, thus being significant in the history of insulin [337] while Emil Palade received the Nobel Prize for his contributions to cell biology.[338] Lazăr Edeleanu was the first chemist to synthesise amphetamine, and he also invented the procedure of separating valuable petroleum components with selective solvents.[339] During the 1990s and 2000s, the development of research was hampered by several factors, including: corruption, low funding, and a considerable brain drain.[340] In recent years, Romania has ranked the lowest or second-lowest in the European Union by research and development spending as a percentage of GDP, standing at roughly 0.5% in 2016 and 2017, substantially below the EU average of just over 2%.[341][342] The country joined the European Space Agency (ESA) in 2011,[343] and CERN in 2016.[344] In 2018, however, Romania lost its voting rights in the early 2010s, the situation for science in Romania was characterised as "rapidly improving" albeit from a low base.[346] In January 2011, Parliament passed a law that enforces "strict quality control on universities and introduces tough rules for funding evaluation Index in 2021, up from 50th in 2019.[349][350][351] The nuclear physics facility of the European Union's proposed Extreme Light Infrastructure (ELI) laser will be built in Romania.[352] In early 2012, Romania launched its first satellite from the Centre Spatial Guyanais in French Guiana.[353] Starting in December 2014, Romania became a co-owner of the International Space Station.[354] Demographics Main articles: Demographics of Romania Demographic history of Romania. and Immigration to Romania See also: Minorities of Romania and Romania has and Romania by counties (Ethnic maps 1930-2011) Ethnic maps 1930-2011) Ethni countries in the region, its population is expected to decline gradually as a result of sub-replacement fertility rates and negative net migration rate. ISBN 978-973-99994-2-7. [page needed] ^ Consiliul National pentru Studierea Ahivelor Securității, Bande, bandiți si eroi; Grupurile de rezistență și Securitatea (1948-1968), Editura Enciclopedica, București, 2003 ^ Raportul Comisiei Prezidențiale pentru Analiza Dictaturii Comuniste din România (PDF) (Report). International Enescu Society in the Early Middle Ages (9th-14th Centuries AD)". pp. 31-58. "Romania'S Relations with the Republic of Moldova". ^ Price 2013, p. 149. ^ "• Chart: Blistering broadband: Europe's fastest downloaders | Statista". Dictionar de Istorie a României (in Romanian). ^ "Christina Bradatan, Cuisine and Cultural Identity in Balkans". Archived from the original on 10 October 2017. ^ "Contractul pentru unitătile 3 si 4 de la centrala nucleară Cernavodă se va parafa în mai. ^ "Global Innovation Index 2019". The state is obliged to fund public hospitals and clinics. In November 1940, Romania signed the Tripartite Pact and, consequently, in June 1941 entered World War II on the Axis side, fighting against the Soviet Union until August 1944, when it joined the Allies and recovered Northern Transylvania. Archived from the original (PDF) on 11 December 2015. National Institute of Statistics. ^ "Romania loses voting right at European Space Agency due to unpaid debts". 1 November 2010. ^ Bóna 1994, p. 189. 16 July 2019. ProSport. October 2013. Archived from the original on 31 May 2013. ^ a b "Hierarchical list of the Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics - NUTS and the Statistical regions of Europe". EVZ.ro. United Nations. ^ "Se schimbă sistemul de vot. pp. 413-523. "I saved four penalties to win the European Cup... Romania: Enchantment of the World. ^ Hellman, Joel (January 1998). ^ "IMO team record". Oxford University Press. 2020. ^ Rustoiu 2005, pp. 32, 35-36. During this period the regime launched several campaigns of purges during which numerous "enemies of the state" and "parasite elements" were targeted for different forms of punishment including: deportation, internal exile, internment in forced labour camps and prisonssometimes for life—as well as extrajudicial killing [197] Nevertheless, anti-Communist resistance was one of the most long-lasting in the Eastern Bloc. [198] A 2006 Communist repression at two million people. [199] Nicolae Ceausescu ruled Romania as its communist leader from 1965 until 1989 In 1965, Nicolae Ceausescu came to power and started to conduct the country's foreign policy more independently from the Soviet Union. ^ a b Pop 1999, p. 69. ^ "Sibiu 2019". 15 December 2008. Victimele terorii comuniste. ^ Georgescu 1991, p. 71. After the 1989 Revolution, Romania began a transition towards democracy and a market economy. ^ "Romania, last in the EU on R&D expenditure". Sport.ro. Cairn.Info. ^ "Castelul Bran, marcat de istorie, dar și de legenda lui Dracula atrage anual sute de mii de turiști". ^ Hitchins & 19201491, p. 179. Archived from the original on 21 March 2009. Europe Before Rome: A Site-by-Site Tour of the Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages. ^ "Romania PM Ponta resigns over Bucharest nightclub fire Archived 15 November 2015 at the Wayback Machine". Romania: The Unfinished Revolution. ^ Georgescu 1991, pp. 1-2. Nature. ^ Pop 1999, p. 112. ^ Georgescu 1991, pp. 42. Retrieved 20 February 2017. ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 105-106. 10 February 2005. ^ "Bucharest back to 1980s best". Retrieved 22 March 2011. Centre for International Studies. "Winners Take All: The Politics of Partial Reform in Postcommunist". Archived from the original (PDF) on 23 September 2015. Retrieved 23 January 2020. Children's
Press. ^ a b Price 2013, pp. 60-61. The Romania national football team played its first match in 1922 and is one of only four national teams to have taken part in the first three FIFA World Cups, the other three being Brazil, France, and Belgium. www.football-italia.net. Sources Bóna, István (1994). ^ "Romanian city comes out first in the world in Internet download speed ranking". Retrieved 26 March 2020. 5 April 2004. SpaceWar. ^ "Planul National de Actiune în Domeniul Energiei din Surse Regenerabile (PNAER)" (PDF) (in Romanian). ^ a b Hitchins 2014, p. 20. ^ Dinerstein, Eric; et al. Archived from the original on 28 September 2020. p. 18. Archived from the origi December 2015. U.S. Department of State. www.cia.gov. ^ a b c d "Romania". Archived from the original on 21 December 2016. The most notable players include Stefan Birtalan, Vasile Stingă (all-time top scorer in the national team) and Gheorghe Gruia who was named the best player ever in 1992.[475] In present-day Cristina Neagu is the most notable player and has a record four IHF World Player of the Year awards.[476] In women's handball, powerhouse CSM București lifted the EHF Champions League trophy in 2016.[477] Popular individual sports include combat sports,[472] and swimming.[472] and swimming.[472] in professional boxing, Romania has produced many world champions across the weight divisions internationally recognised by governing bodies. ^ Georgescu 1991, pp. 14-15. Foreigners in Uk. Archived from the original on 12 August 2014. This surprise victory was attributed by many analysts to the implication of the Romanian diaspora in the voting process, with almost 50% casting ballots for Klaus Iohannis in the first round, compared to only 16% for Ponta.[212] In 2019, Iohannis was re-elected president in a landslide victory over former Prime Minister Viorica Dăncilă.[213] Romania saw large waves of protests against judicial reforms during the 2017-2019 Romanian protests The post-1989 period is also characterised by the fact that most of the former industrial and economic enterprises which were built and operated during the Communist period were closed, mainly as a result of the policies of privatisation of the post-1989 regimes. [214] Corruption has also been a major issue in contemporary Romanian politics. [215] In November 2015, massive anti-corruption protests which developed in the wake of the Colectiv nightclub fire led to the resignation of Romania's Prime Minister Victor Ponta.[216] During 2017-2018, in response to measures which were perceived to weaken the fight against corruption, some of the biggest protests since 1989 took place in Romania, with over 500,000 people protesting across the country.[217][218] Nevertheless, there have been efforts to tackle corruption. Retrieved 5 March 2017. The terrain is distributed roughly equally between mountains, hills, and plains. pp. 158-161. ^ "IMF World Economic Outlook Database, April 2011 - Central and Eastern Europe". "An Ecoregion-Based Approach to Protecting Half the Terrestrial Realm". INSSE. "Science fortunes of Balkan neighbours diverge". cdep.ro. Archived from the original (PDF) on 26 February 2008. The most successful club is Steaua București, who were the first Eastern European team to win the Champions League in 1986, and were runners-up in 1989,[461] They were also Europa League semi-final in 1990,[463] Other important Romanian football clubs are Rapid Bucuresti,[464] UTA Arad,[465] Universitatea Craiova,[466] Petrolul Ploiesti,[467] CFR Cluj [468] Astra Giurgiu, [469] and Viitorul Constanța [470] (the latter having recently merged with FCV Farul Constanța [471] Tennis is the second most popular sport. [472] Romania reached the Davis Cup finals three times in 1969, 1971 and 1972. [473] In singles, Ilie Năstase was the first year-end World Number 1 in the ATP rankings in 1973, winning several Grand Slam titles. 10 January 2019. Eurostat (12 April 2013). Archived from the original on 8 June 2009. "Romania during the period of neutrality". ^ Romania, world's 53rd country in quality of life index - Denisa Morariu. Romanian Cultural Institute (Center for Transylvanian Studies). HardPress Publishing. ^ Opreanu 2005, p. 108, 110-111.

Georgescu 1991, p. 6. It is a producer and net exporter of machines and electric energy through companies like Automobile Dacia and OMV Petrom. ^ "Victor Babes, savantul român care a descoperit 50 de noi tipuri de microbi și un vaccin împotriva turbării". 2007. ^ a b c "Echipa de vis all-time a Romaniei". Archived from the original on 30 April 2007. ISBN 9780191599156. The 20th meridian east forms a great circle with the 160th meridian west. Retrieved 9 January 2008. ^ "Kicker: "Nemuritorul" Dorinel Munteanu | Romania Libera". ^ a b Pop 1999. p. 87. ^ Georgescu 1991, p. 3. ^ "Danube Delta Reserve Biosphere". Of these, 650,000 were in kindergarten (three-six years), 3.11 million in primary and secondary level, and 650,000 in tertiary level (universities).[387] In 2018, the adult literacy rate was 98.8%.[388] Kindergarten is optional between three and five years. ^ Heather 2010, pp. 151, 2018, the adult literacy rate was 98.8%.[388] Kindergarten is optional between three and five years. ^ Heather 2010, pp. 151, 2018, the adult literacy rate was 98.8%.[388] Kindergarten is optional between three and five years. ^ Heather 2010, pp. 151, 2018, the adult literacy rate was 98.8%.[388] Kindergarten is optional between three and five years. ^ Heather 2010, pp. 151, 2018, the adult literacy rate was 98.8%.[388] Kindergarten is optional between three and five years. ^ Heather 2010, pp. 151, 2018, the adult literacy rate was 98.8%.[388] Kindergarten is optional between three and five years. ^ Heather 2010, pp. 151, 2018, the adult literacy rate was 98.8%.[388] Kindergarten is optional between three and five years. ^ Heather 2010, pp. 151, 2018, the adult literacy rate was 98.8%.[388] Kindergarten is optional between three and five years. ^ Heather 2010, pp. 151, 2018, the adult literacy rate was 98.8%.[388] Kindergarten is optional between three and five years. ^ Heather 2010, pp. 151, 2018, the adult literacy rate was 98.8%.[388] Kindergarten is optional between three and five years. ^ Heather 2010, pp. 151, 2018, the adult literacy rate was 98.8%.[388] Kindergarten is optional between three and five years. ^ Heather 2010, pp. 151, 2018, the adult literacy rate was 98.8%.[388] Kindergarten is optional between three adult literacy rate was 98.8%.[388] Kindergarten is optional between three adult literacy rate was 98.8%.[388] Kindergarten is optional between three adult literacy rate was 98.8%.[388] Kindergarten is optional between three adult literacy rate was 98.8% (Mathematica adult literacy rate was 98.8% (Mathematica adult literacy rate was 98.8\% (Mathemati 207-208. ^ "Ne-a părăsit Ștefan Sameş, fostul mare fundaş al Stelei". www.digi24.ro. UNESCO. Hitchins, Keith (2014). pp. 663-692. An Incursion into the History of Romanian). Retrieved 20 December 2016. Archived from the original on 22 February 2017. Cum încearcă ministrul Nicolăescu să-i țină pe doctori în țară" Archived 1 July 2013 at the Wayback Machine, Adevarul, 2 April 2013 ^ "Cultural aspects". pp. 77-78, 233-34. ^ Trócsányi & Miskolczy 1994, pp. 432-434. ^ "Report on the Nominations from Luxembourg and Romania for the European Capital of Culture 2007" (PDF). ^ Pop 1999, p. 46. Retrieved 11 August 2011. Retrieved 28 August 2008. ^ Rîjnoveanu, Carmen (2003). ^ Georgescu 1991, p. 54. ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 109-111. Nichita Stănescu, The Angel with a Book in His Hands (in Romanian). National Institute for Research & Development in Informatics, Romania. Europe Centenary. ^ "RTD - Item". ^ "Institutul de Investigare a Crimelor Comunismului si Memoria Exilului Romanesc" ^ "Middle East policies in Communist Romania". Schengen Visa Info. ^ Pop 1999, pp. 124-125. ^ Curta 2006, pp. 182-183. ^ "Romania Literacy" (in Romanian). romanialibera.ro. Archived from the original on 27 January 2008. Archived from the original on 19 August 2014. Archived from the original on 27 January 2008. Archived from the original on 28 January 2008. Archived from the original on 29 January Archived from the original (PDF) on 26 September 2007. ^ "Background Note: Romania - U.S.-Romanian Relations". ^ Arsenie, Dan. ^ Pop 1999, p. 111. Retrieved 18 June 2020. Archived (PDF) from the original on 10 May 2011. ^ Abbott, Alison (12 January 2011). Springer. ^ Pop 1999, pp. 41-43. Statista. Care este povestea "Campioanei Provinciei".[permanent dead link] ^ "Video Istoria unei legende". ^ "Romania accedes to ESA Convention" (Press release). "Romania: 2 soldiers killed, 1 injured in Afghanistan". ^ "Romania diaspora fifth largest in the world". ^ "Davis Cup - Teams". Călători străini despre Țările Române (in Romanian). Retrieved 31 August 2008. ^ "Romania: Climate". In Geary, Patrick J.; Klaniczay, Gábor (eds.). PMC 7723057. Archived from the original on 4 February 2015. As of August 2019, its acceptance into the Schengen Area is hampered because the European Council has misgivings about Romania's adherence to the rule of law, [261] a fundamental principle of EU membership. [262] In December 2005, President Traian Băsescu and United States Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice signed an agreement that would allow a U.S. military presence at several Romanian facilities primarily in the eastern part of the country.[263] In May 2009, Hillary Clinton, US Secretary of State, declared that "Romania is one of the most trustworthy and respectable partners of the USA."[264] Relations with Moldova are a special case given that the two countries share the same language and a common history.[260] A movement for unification of Romania and Moldova appeared in the early 1990s after both countries achieved emancipation from communist rule[265] but lost ground in the mid-1990s when a new Moldovan republic independent of Romania.[266] After the 2009 protests in Moldova and the subsequent removal of Communists from power, relations between the two countries have improved considerably.[267] Military Main articles: Romanian Mircea Geoană, Deputy Secretary General of NATO The Romanian Armed Forces consist of land, air, and naval forces led by a Commander-in-chief under the supervision of the Ministry of Chicago Press. Archived from the original on 17 May 2016. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 3. ' Industrial production up by 0.4% in euro area and EU27|Eurostat. WTO. ^ The Romanian Educational Policy in Transition (Report). Yad Vashem (The Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority). Archived from the original on 7 September 2017. Retrieved 28 August 2012. ^ "NATO update: NATO welcomes seven new members" Hitchins 2014, p. 167. Archived from the original on 2 September 2011. Ziarul Financiar. ed-u.com. ^ "Orthodox Christianity in the 21st Century". ^ "Explanatory Dictionary of the Romanian Language, 2002" (in Romanian). Retrieved 27 April 2011. fourfourtwo.com. The charges for which they were executed were, among others, genocide by starvation. ^ a b Georgescu 1991, p. 189. Retrieved 6 September 2009. ^ "Meteo Romania | Site-ul Administratiei Nationale de Meteorologie". 11 March 2014. ISBN 978-0-88033-440-2. USA Today. Transitions World Politics. There are a total of 320 cities and 2,861 communes in Romania.[235]:17 A total of 103 of the larger cities have municipality status, which gives them greater administrative power over local affairs. Bloomberg. Retrieved 15 April 2020. Archived from the original on 26 March 2017. The boundary between the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean is defined by the meridian. Its larger urban zone has a population of almost 2.2 million, [380] which are planned to be included into a metropolitan area up to 20 times the area of the city proper. [381][382][383] Another 19 cities have a population of over 100,000, with Cluj-Napoca and Timisoara of slightly more than 300,000 inhabitants, Iasi, Constanta, Craiova, and Brasov with over 250,000 inhabitants, and Galati and Ploiești with over 200,000 inhabitants.[283] Metropolitan areas have been constituted for most of these cities. Empires and Barbarians: The Fall of Rome and the government and the president.[253] The latter is elected by popular vote for a maximum of two terms of five years and appoints the prime minister who in turn appoints the Council of Ministers. Romania Article and Country Profile from Balkan Insight. "Romania's powerful mayors tumble in corruption crackdown". ^ Pop 1999, pp. 131-132. Business Review (in Romanian). ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 156. "Economic Insights - Trends and Challenges Vol.IV(LXVII) No. 4/2015 37 - 44 Romanian Oil Industry Decline" (PDF). sfn error: no target: CITEREFHitchins19201491 (help) ^ Pop 1999, p. 129. ^ "Adio, Mihai Mocanu! | Liga 2". 21 August 1968. Amintiri târzii cu 'Gerd Muller al României' - Fanatik.ro". Archived from the original on 15 April 2010. This episode has been documented widely by both local[206] and foreign media,[207] and is remembered as the June 1990 Mineriad.[208][209] The subsequent disintegration of the Front produced several political parties, including most notably the Social Democratic Party (PDSR then PSD) and the Democratic Party (PD and subsequently PDL). "Winter holidays and Christmas traditions in Romania: the Bear dance, the Masked carolers and the Goat". ^ Stoleru, Ciprian (13 September 2018). ^ "Neagu and Hansen named 2018 World Players of the Year | IHF". Bucharest Cluj-Napoca 1 Bucharest Cluj-Napoca 1 Bucharest Bucharest 1,883,425 11 Brăila Brăila 180,302 TimișoaraIași 2 Cluj-Napoca Cluj 324,576 12 Arad Arad 159,704 3 Timişoara Timiş 319,279 13 Piteşti Argeş 155,383 4 Iaşi Iaşi 290,422 14 Sibiu Sibiu 147,245 5 Constanța Constanța Constanța Constanța 283,872 15 Bacău Bacău 144,307 6 Craiova Dolj 269,506 16 Târgu Mures Mures 134,290 7 Brasov Brasov 253,200 17 Baia Mare Maramures 123,738 8 Galati Galati 249,342 18 Buzău Buzău 115,494 9 Ploiești Prahova 209,945 19 Botoșani Botoșani 106,847 10 Oradea Bihor 196,367 20 Satu Mare Satu Mare 102,441 Education Main article: Education in Romania The University of Bucharest was opened in 1864 The Colțea Hospital in Bucharest completed a
\$90 million renovation in 2011.[385] Since the Romanian Revolution of 1989, the Romanian educational system has been in a continuous process of reform that has received mixed criticism.[386] In 2004, some 4.4 million individuals were enrolled in school. "In January 2017, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was estimated at 5.4%" (PDF) (Press release). rise". ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 14. p. 8. fcpetrolul.ro. Part of Namibia's borders with Botswana and South Africa are defined by the meridian. Retrieved 26 March 2021. business-review.eu. ^ Gibbs, Patrick. Romanians and Romania: A Brief History. "Notizie intorno ai romeni nella letteratura geografica italiana del Cinquecento". 13 February 2012. Comisia Prezidențială pentru Analiza Dictaturii Comuniste din România. www.ihf.info. Archived from the original on 11 October 2007. Archived from the original on 8 October 2011. Urban Audit. 24 April 2006. Romanian National Institute of Statistics. ^ "Ritli: Ministry of Health budget for 2012 can provide the assistance at least at the level of previous year" Archived 24 February 2013 at the Wayback Machine, România Liberă ^ "Our patients vs. ^ Pop 1999, p. 125. cia.gov. ^ Georgescu 1991, pp. 103-104. "Antiquity Vol 79 No 306 December 2005 The earliest salt production in the world: an early Neolithic exploitation in Poiana Slatinei-Lunca, Romania Olivier Weller & Gheorghe Dumitroaia". 10 May 2017. Archived from the original on 14 March 2017. The largest ethnic minorities are the Hungarians, 6.1% of the population, and the Roma, 3.0% of the population [c][355] Hungarians constitute a majority in the counties of Harghita and Covasna. ^ "Focus-Migration: Romania". HotNews.ro. Flightglobal.com. From the remaining population, 195,569 people belong to other Christian denominations or have another religion, which includes 64,337 Muslims (mostly of Turkish and Tatar ethnicity) and 3,519 Jewish (Jews once constituted 4% of the Romanian population—728,115 persons in the 1930 census). S.; et al. ^ Georgescu 1991, p. 157. Archived from the original on 18 January 2008. Following the war and occupation by the Red Army, Romania became a socialist republic and a member of the Warsaw Pact. 2000. Arestați, torturați, întemnițați, uciși. ^ Deletant, Dennis. ^ Georgescu 1991, p. 222. In October 2011, Romanians made up 88.9% of the population. ^ Georgescu 1991, p. 216-217. Retrieved on 21 August 2010. ^ Pop 1999, p. 127. Retrieved on 21 August 2010. Arestați, torturați, întemnițați, uciși. ^ Deletant, Dennis. ^ Georgescu 1991, p. 222. In October 2011, Romanians made up 88.9% of the population. ^ Georgescu 1991, p. 216-217. Retrieved on 21 August 2010. ^ Pop 1999, p. 127. Retrieved 22 January 2019. Bloodyelbow.com. 11 August 2014. Archived from the original on 28 June 2016. "Voyage fait par moy, Pierre Lescalopier l'an 1574 de Venise a Constantinople, fol 48". ^ "Bears. ISBN 978-973-99297-4-5. Archived from the original on 2 February 2013. ^ a b "FDI stock in Romania approaches EUR 84 bln". ^ Pop 1999, p. 133. "Martisor, a Spring celebration for Eastern Europeans". ^ "Muzeul National Peles | Site-ul oficial al castelelor Peles si Pelisor". 4 November 2015. Gândul. ^ "Traian Vuia in a Century of Aviation". A Hitchins 2014, p. 151. Retrieved 30 August 2021. "What happened to Helmuth Duckadam? Foreign citizens and stateless persons who live in Romania have access to justice and education in their own language.[370] English and French are the main foreign languages taught in schools.[371] In 2010, the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie identified 4,756,100 French speakers in the country.[372] According to the 2012 Eurobarometer, English is spoken by 31% of Romanians, French is spoken by 31% of Romanians, French is spoken by 17%, and Italian and German, each by 7%.[373] Religion Main articles: Religion in Romania and Romanian Orthodox Church Religion in Romania (2011 census) Religion Percentage Eastern Orthodox 81.0% Roman Catholic 0.7% Baptist 0.6% Seventh-day Adventist 0.4% Other 1.8% Non-Religious 0.2% No data 6.2% Romania is a secular state and has no state religion. Archived (PDF) from the original on 17 July 2013. "Romania - Country Background and Profile". On 1 March features mărțișor gifting, which is a tradition that is given for good luck.[429] Romanian cuisine has been influenced by Austrian and German cuisine (especially in the historical regions that had been formerly administered by the Habsburg Monarchy), but also shares some similarities with other cuisines in the Balkan region such as the Greek, Bulgarian, or Serbian cuisine.[430] Ciorbă includes a wide range of sour soups, while mititei, mămăligă (similar to polenta), and sarmale are featured commonly in main courses.[431] Pork, chicken, and beef are the preferred types of meat, but lamb and fish are also quite popular.[432][433] Certain traditional recipes are made in direct connection with the holidays. [434] Tuică is a strong plum brandy reaching a 70% alcohol content which is the country's traditional alcoholic beverage, taking as much as 75% of the national crop (Romania is one of the largest plum producers in the world).[436] Traditional alcoholic beverages also include wine, rachiu, palincă and vișinată, but beer consumption has increased dramatically over recent years.[437] Sports Main article: Sport in Romania Noted athletes in the history of Romanian sports (clockwise from top left): Nadia Comăneci, Gheorghe Hagi, Simona Halep, and Cristina Neagu Football is the most popular sport in Romanian diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people, the fifth-highest emigrant for the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people, the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrant diaspora was estimated to be over 3.6 million people at the fifth-highest emigrand diaspo population in the world.[234] Geography and climate Main articles: Geography of Romania and Climate of Romania Topographic map of Romania is the largest country in Southeastern Europe and the twelfth-largest in Europe, having an area of 238,397 square kilometres (92,046 sq mi).[235]:17 It lies between latitudes 43° and 49° N and longitudes 20° and 30° E. ISBN 978-973-7839-21-3. Archived from the original on 19 October 2007. worldbank.org. ^ a b c d e Romanian Statistical Yearbook 2017 (PDF) (Report). ^ "Press conference" (Press release). Bulletin de la Section Historique. Ciprian Manolescu managed to write a perfect paper (42 points) for a gold medal more times than anybody else in the history of the competition, in 1995, 1996 and 1997.[393] Romania has achieved the highest team score in the competition, after China, Russia, the United States and Hungary. ^ "Man Utd 0-1 CFR Cluj". Transmissible diseases are quite common by European standards.[398] In 2010, Romania had 428 state and 25 private hospitals [399] with 6.2 hospital beds per 1,000 people, [400] and over 200,000 medical staff, including over 52,000 doctors. [401] As of 2013[update], the emigration rate of doctors was 9%, higher than the European average of 2.5%. [402] Culture Main articles: Romaniar and National symbols of Romania Arts and monuments Main articles: Romaniar literature, Cinema of Romania, Music of Romania, and List of World Heritage Sites in Romania See also: List of films shot in Romania Sibiu was the 2007 European Capital of Culture in 2021 but will hold this title in 2023 due to COVID-19 postponement The topic of the origin of Romanian culture began to be discussed by the end of the 18th century, including: George Cosbuc, Ioan Slavici, Mihail Kogălniceanu, Vasile Alecsandri, Nicolae Bălcescu, Ion Luca Caragiale, Ion Creangă, and Mihai Eminescu, the later being considered the greatest and most influential Romanian poet, particularly for the poem Luceafărul.[404] In the 20th century, a number of Romanian artists and writers achieved international acclaim, including: Tristan Tzara, Marcel Janco,[405] Mircea Eliade, Nicolae Grigorescu, Marin Preda, Liviu Rebreanu,[406] Eugène Ionesco, Emil Cioran, and Constantin Brâncuși. ^ a b c "Roménia na máxima força". Archived from the original on 8 December 2014. Newsweek. ^ "Presentation". Many ethnicities are not recorded, as they do not have ID cards Archived 15 November 2013 at the Wayback Machine. Government Romanian Presidency Romanian Presidency Romanian Parliament Culture and history links Treasures of the national library of
Romania Historic Houses of Romania Retrieved from " 2 This article does not cite any sources. Archived from the original on 31 December 2007. ^ "Moldova, Romania open new chapter in bilateral relations". a b "Explore Economies". ^ "Turismul renaste la tara" (in Romanian). 4 July 2013. Archived from the original (PDF) on 4 September 2008 mineriade.iiccr.ro. Archived from the original (PDF) on 16 February 2008. ^ "November 9, The price record for a Brancusi masterpiece was set up in 2005 when "Bird in Space" was sold for USD 27.5 M". World champions include Lucian Bute, Leonard Dorin Doroftei, Adrian Diaconu, and Michael Loewe.[478] Another popular combat sport is professional kickboxing, which has produced prominent practitioners including Daniel Ghiță,[479] and Benjamin Adegbuyi.[480] Romania's 306 all-time Summer Olympics medals would be 14th most. Romaniatourism.com. ^ Goina, Călin. A Concise History of Romania. Romania is a developing country with a high-income economy, [16] ranking 49th in the Human Development Index. ^ "Human Development Report 2016 - "Human Development for Everyone"" (PDF). excerpt Hitchins, Keith. ^ Heather 2010, p. 151. 10 March 2011. ... si dimandano in lingua loro Romei ... Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. "The North-Danube Regions from the Romanian Language (2nd-8th Centuries AD)". Peles.ro. Archived from the original on 25 January 2008. ^ Grantham, H. Romania is the twelfth-largest country in Europe and the sixth-most populous member state of the European Union. ^ Pop 1999, p. 15. Archived (PDF) from the original on 25 August 2017. Archived from the original on 28 August 2011. ^ Curta 2006, p. 54. Retrieved 31 January 2008. "Transylvania under the Habsburg Empire". Romania Central. Heather, Peter (2010). ^ Pop 1999, p. 79. 24 December 2018. ^ "EU". ^ "Romania ratifies US missile shield agreement" Retrieved 2 September 2021. ISBN 9781137346223 - via Google Books. Archived from the original on 6 November 2015. Click Star, Borus, Judit (eds.). ISBN 978-973-7784-12-4. 26 September 2006. Boina 1994, pp. 144-145. 1 April 1990. "Romanian Recipes - like mom used to make". Nature Communications. ^ "Inna Biography". ^ "The Story of the Romanian Royal Family - a Journey into the Past". ISBN 978-1-85743-412-5. ^ "Populatia rezidentă la 1 Ianuarie 2021" [The usually resident population on 1 January 2021] (PDF). Romains et nomment leur parler romanechte, c'est-à-dire romain ... Gheorghe Zamfir". Retrieved on 13 May 2013. From 2000 onward, however, the Romanian economy was transformed into one of relative macroeconomic stability, characterised by high growth, low unemployment and declining inflation. ^ Georgescu 1991, p. 207. Ohio State University Press. ^ Wohl, Ellen (2010). ^ Heather 2010, pp. 395-397. Vol. 2 (48 ed.). ^ Sălăgean 2005, pp. 140-141. RuralTourism.ro. ^ "Romanian students win four medals, two gold, at the European Girls Mathematical Olympiad". What feminists can learn from the eastern experience" (PDF). Sălăgean, Tudor (2005). vte Largest cities in Romania2011 Census[384] Rank Name County Pop. Traditii.ro. ^ Pop 1999, p. 44. Archived from the original on 18 August 2014. genderomania.ro. Central Institute of Statistics (Romania). data.worldbank.org. A National Anticorruption Directorate was formed in the country in 2002. ^ Curta 2006, pp. 407, 414. ^ "Population at 20 October 2011" (in Romanian). ^ "Adegbuyi: 'I'll show Wilnis why I'm ranked #1 at Heavyweight'". Retrieved 4 April 2014. Peaceful demonstrations degenerated into violence, prompting the intervention of coal miners summoned by Iliescu. Hungarians are marked in yellow and Germans in pink. Archived from the original on 11 September 2008. Romania Insider. Assessment of the Romanian Economy. ^ a b "European Footballer of the Year ("Ballon d'Or") 1970". ^ "Horia Tecau", atptour.com, retrieved 20 July 2019 ^ "Handball World Mourns the Loss of Icon, Friend & Teacher". www.bucharestherald.com. (10 January 2014). "Deindustrialization and Urban Shrinkage in Romania. Archived from the original on 6 August 2016. Archived from the original on 23 July 2014. ^ "La multi ani Anghel Iordanescu!". United Nations Development Programme. ^ Cl. Isopescu (1929). BitTV.Info (in Romanian). This seven-year period can be characterised as a gradualistic, often ambiguous transition away from communist rule towards democracy. ^ "Ministrul Agriculturii: UE accepta ca mieii de Pasti si porcii de Craciun sa fie sacrificati in mod traditional - Actualitate". Romaniaturistica.com. Archived from the original on 5 March 2017. At the Cannes Film Festival, The Death of Mr. Lazarescu by Cristi Puiu won the Prix Un Certain Regard in 2005,[416] while 4 Months, 3 Weeks and 2 Days by Cristian Mungiu won the festival's top prize, the Palme d'Or, in 2007.[417] At the Berlin International Film Festival, Child's Pose by Călin Peter Netzer won the Golden Bear in 2013.[418] The list of World Heritage Sites includes six cultural sites located within Romania, including eight painted churches of northern Moldavia, eight wooden churches of Maramures, seven villages with fortified churches in Transylvania, the Horezu Monastery, and the Historic Centre of Sighisoara.[419] The city of Sibiu, with its Brukenthal National Museum, was selected as the 2007 European Capital of Culture and the 2019 European Region of Gastronomy.[420][421] Multiple castles exist in Romania, including the popular tourist attractions of Peles Castle, [422] Corvin Castle, and Bran Castle or "Dracula's Castle, [423] Holidays, traditions, and cuisine See also: Romanian dress, Folklore of Romanian dress, Folklore dress, Folk public holidays, including the Great Union Day, celebrated on 1 December in commemoration of the 1918 union of Transylvania with Romania.[424] Winter holidays include the Christmas and New Year festivities during which various unique folklore dances and games are common: plugusorul, sorcova, ursul, and capra.[425][426] The traditional Romanian dress that otherwise has largely fallen out of use during the 20th century, is a popular ceremonial vestment worn on these festivities, especially in rural areas. [427] There are sacrifices of live pigs during Easter that has required a special exemption from EU law after 2007. [428] In the Easter, traditions such as painting the eggs are very common. ^ Presa international Archived 4 March 2016 at the Wayback Machine. A World of Rivers: Environmental Change on Ten of the World's Great Rivers. ^ Pop 1999, pp. 109-111. On the tombstone of Gheorghe Lazăr in Avrig (built in 1823) there is the inscription: "Precum Hristos pe Lazăr din morți a înviat/Aşa tu România din somn ai deșteptat." ^ 2002 census data, based on population by ethnicity Archived from the original on 18 May 2013. Rumania 1866-1947 (1994) (Oxford History of Modern Europe) excerpt Köpeczi, Béla (1994). ISBN 963-05-6703-2. ^ "Galerie foto: Cum arată noul spital Colțea, după o investiție de 90 de milioane de dolari" (in Romanian). hungarian-history.hu. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 81. ^ "Beer consumption per capita in 2008". 50 (2): 203-234. It is further divided into six sectors[235]: 6 and has a prefect, a general mayor (primar), and a general city council. Bucharest: Editura Maşina de scris. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 61. Southeastern Europe in the Middle Ages, 500-1250. The account balance in 2012 was estimated to be 4.52% of GDP.[294] After a series of privatizations and reforms in the late 1990s and 2000s, government intervention in the Romanian economy is somewhat less than in other European economies.[295] In 2005, the government replaced Romania's progressive tax system with a flat tax of 16% for both personal income and corporate profit, among the lowest rates in the European Union.[296] The economy is based predominantly on services, which account for 56.2% of the Romanian workforce is employed in agriculture, one of the highest rates in Europe. [298] Romania has attracted increasing amounts of foreign investment following the end of Communism, with the stock of foreign direct investment (FDI) in Romania rising to €83.8 billion in June 2019.[299] Romania's FDI outward stock (an external or foreign business either investing in or purchasing the stock of a local economy) amounted to \$745 million in December 2018, the lowest value among the 28 EU member states.[299] Some companies that have invested in Romania include Coca-Cola, McDonald's, Pizza Hut, Procter & Gamble, Citibank, and IBM.[300] According to a 2019 World Bank report, Romania ranks 52nd out of 190 economies in the ease of doing business, one place higher than neighbouring Hungary and one place lower than Italy.[301] The report praised the consistent enforcement of contracts and access to credit in the country, while noting difficulties in access to electricity and dealing with construction permits. [301] Dacia Duster concept at the Geneva Motor Show (2009) Since 1867 the official currency has been the Romanian leu ("lion") and following a denor After joining the EU in 2007, Romania is expected to adopt the Euro in 2024.[303] In January 2020, Romania's external debt was reported to be US\$122 billion according to CEIC data.[304] Infrastructure Main articles: Transport in Romania's external debt was reported to be US\$122 billion according to CEIC data.[304] Infrastructure Main articles: Transport in Romania and Energy in Romania's road network Graph depicting Romania's electricity supply mix as of 2015 According to the Romania's National Institute of Statistics (INSSE), Romania's total road network was estimated in 2015 at 86,080 kilometres (13,855 mi) of track, the fourth-largest railroad network in Europe.[306] Romania's rail transport experienced a dramatic decline after 1989 and was estimated at 99 million passenger journeys in 2004, but has experienced a recent (2013) revival due to infrastructure improvements in the country.[254] Bucharest Metro, the only underground railway system,
was opened in 1979 and measures 61.41 km (38.16 mi) with an average ridership in 2007 of 600,000 passengers during the workweek in the country.[307] There are sixteen international commercial airports in service today. ^ "Castelul Bran". Archived from the original on 19 September 2016. Archived from the original on 23 February 2009. The Guardian. ^ Ana Hontz-Ward. for the first 9 months of 2007 an increase from the previous year of 8.7% to 16.5 million tourists; of these 94.0% came from European countries and 61.7% from EU ^ Criza ne strică vacanța Archived 2 November 2012 at the Wayback Machine, 9 July 2010, jurnalul.ro, accessed on 21 August 2010 ^ "Tan and fun at the Black Sea". "PICTURES: Romania accepts first C-27J Spartans-12/04/2010-London". Castles, fortifications, or strongholds as well as preserved medieval Transylvanian cities or towns such as Cluj-Napoca, Sibiu, Brașov, Bistrița, Mediaș, Cisnădie, or Sighișoara also attract a large number of tourists. ^ "Mihai Eminescu" (in Romanian). Archived from the original on 26 April 2005. ^ Mike Collett-White (16 February 2013). Federal Research Division, Library of Congress. ^ Gheorghe Stoica; Lavinia Stan. www.uefa.com. ^ "Ministrul Educatiei: Grupa mare la grădiniță devine obligatorie. Eurosport. ^ Wilson, Jonathan (17 May 2011). The Danube, Europe's second-longest river, rises in Germany's Black Forest and flows in a southeasterly direction for 2,857 km (1,775 mi), before emptying into Romania's Danube Delta. CERN. ^ Ion Rotaru, Literatura română veche, "The Letter of Neacșu from Câmpulung" Archived 9 June 2011 at the Wayback Machine, București, 1981, pp. heritage.org. It is the third-largest Eastern Orthodox Church in the world, [374] and unlike other Orthodox churches, it functions within a Latin culture and uses a Romance liturgical language.[375] Its canonical jurisdiction covers the territories of Romania and Moldova.[376] Romania and Metropolitarion.[377][378] Urbanisation Main articles: List of cities and towns in Romania and Metropolitarion.[377][378] Urbanisation Main articles: List of cities and towns in Romania and Metropolitarion.[377][378] Urbanisation Main articles: List of cities and towns in Romania and Metropolitarion.[377][378] Urbanisation Main articles: List of cities and towns in Romania and Metropolitarion.[377][378] Urbanisation Main articles: List of cities and towns in Romania and Metropolitarion.[377][378] Urbanisation Main articles: List of cities and towns in Romania and Metropolitarion.[377][378] Urbanisation Main articles: List of cities and towns in Romania and Metropolitarion.[377][378] Urbanisation Main articles: List of cities and towns in Romania and Metropolitarion.[377][378] Urbanisation Main articles: List of cities and towns in Romania and Metropolitarion.[377][378] Urbanisation Main articles: List of cities and towns in Romania and Metropolitarion.[376] Romania and Metropolitarion.[377][378] Urbanisation Main articles: List of cities and towns in Romania and Metropolitarion.[376] Romania and Metropolitarion.[377][378] Urbanisation Main articles: List of cities and towns in Romania and Metropolitarion.[376] Romania and Metropolitarion.[377][378] Urbanisation Main articles: List of cities and towns in Romania and Metropolitarion.[376] Romania and Metropolitarion.[376] Romania and Metropolitarion.[376] Romania and Metropolitarion.[377][378] Romania and Metropolitarion.[376] Romania and Metropolitarion.[376] Romania and Metropolitarion.[377] Romania and Romania and Metropolitarion.[376] Romania and areas in Romania Although 54.0% of the population lived in urban areas in 2011,[3] this percentage has been declining since 1996.[379] Counties with less than a third are Dâmbovița (30.06%) and Giurgiu and Teleorman.[3] Bucharest is the capital and the largest city in Romania, with a population of over 1.8 million in 2011. ^ Price 2013, pp. 125-127. ^ "Romania To Send 450 More Troops To Afghanistan". "Romania: The Political Background" (PDF). doi:10.1038/469142a. ^ "Populatia rezidentă pe sexe și vârste, la 1 Ianuarie 2021". At the same time, Ceaușescu greatly extended the authority of the Securitate secret police and imposed a severe cult of personality, which led to a dramatic decrease in the dictator's popularity and culminated in his overthrow and eventual execution, together with his wife, in the violent Romanian Revolution of December 1989 in which thousands were killed or injured. ec.europa.eu/eurostat. Retrieved 28 January 2012. "Romania Faces Crucial Vote". History of Transylvania. The Europa World Year Book. ^ "Romania: Soviet Union and Eastern Europe". October 2021. AGERPRES. Fearing Russian expansionism, Romania secretly joined the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy in 1883, but public opinion remained hostile to Austria-Hungary. [144] [145] Romania seized Southern Dobruja from Bulgaria in the Second Balkan War in 1913.[146] German and Austrian-Hungarian diplomacy supported Bulgaria during the war, bringing about a rapprochement between Romania and the Triple Entente of France, Russia and the United Kingdom.[146] The country remained neutral when World War broke out in 1914, but Prime Minister Ion I. Cold War International History Project e-Dossier Series. Two spelling forms: român and rumân were used interchangeably until sociolinguistic developments in the late 17th century led to semantic differentiation of the two forms: român and rumân were used interchangeably until sociolinguistic developments in the late 17th century led to semantic differentiation of the two forms: român and rumân were used interchangeably until sociolinguistic developments in the late 17th century led to semantic differentiation of the two forms: român and rumân were used interchangeably until sociolinguistic developments in the late 17th century led to semantic differentiation of the two forms: român and rumân were used interchangeably until sociolinguistic developments in the late 17th century led to semantic differentiation of the two forms: român and rumân were used interchangeably until sociolinguistic developments in the late 17th century led to semantic differentiation of the two forms: român and rumân were used interchangeably until sociolinguistic developments in the late 17th century led to semantic differentiation of the two forms: român and rumân were used interchangeably until sociolinguistic developments in the late 17th century led to semantic differentiation of the two forms: român and rumân were used interchangeably until sociolinguistic developments in the late 17th century led to semantic differentiation of the two forms: român and rumân were used interchangeably until sociolinguistic developments in the late 17th century led to semantic differentiation of the two forms: român and rumân were used interchangeably until sociolinguistic developments in the late 17th century led to semantic differentiation of the two forms: român and rumân were used interchangeably ethnolinguistic meaning.[22] After the abolition of serfdom in 1746, the word rumân gradually fell out of use and the spelling stabilised to the form român.[a] Tudor Vladimirescu, a revolutionary leader of the early 19th century, used the term Rumânia to refer to the common homeland of all Romanians—its modern-day meaning—was first documented in the early 19th century.[b] In English, the name of the country was formerly spelt Rumania or Roumania, [24] Romania became the predominant spelling around 1975.[25] Romania is also the official English-language spelling used by the Romanian government.[26] A handful of other languages (including Italian, Hungarian, Portuguese, and Norwegian) have also switched to "o" like English, but most languages continue to prefer forms with u, e.g. French Roumanie, German and Swedish Rumänien, Spanish Rumania (the archaic form Rumania is still in use in Spain), Polish Rumunia, Russian Румыния (Rumyniya), and Japanese  $\mu - \overline{\gamma} = \mathcal{P}$  (Rūmania). Cine sunt următorii în Top 5". ^ Georgescu 1991, pp. 169-170. Archived from the original on 19 February 2009. Over 12.8 million passengers flew through Bucharest's Henri Coandă International Airport in 2017.[308] Romania is a net exporter of electrical energy and is 52nd worldwide in terms of consumption of electric energy.[309] Around a third of the produced energy comes from renewable sources, mostly as hydroelectric (30%), nuclear (18%), and hydrocarbons (14%).[311] It has one of the largest refining capacities in Eastern Europe, even though oil and natural gastern production has been decreasing for more than a decade.[312] With one of the largest reserves of crude oil and shale gas in Europe[313] it is among the most energy-independent countries in the European Union,[314] and is looking to expand its nuclear power plant at Cernavodă further.[315] There were almost 18.3 million connections to the Internet in June 2014.[316] According to Bloomberg, in 2013 Romania ranked fifth in the world, and according to The Independent, it ranks number one in Europe at Internet speeds,[317][318] with Timisoara ranked among the highest in the world.[319] Tourism Main articles: Tourism in Romania and List of World Heritage Sites in Romania See also Seven Natural Wonders of Romania and Seven Wonders of Romania Tourism is a significant contributor to the Romanian economy, generating around 5% of GDP.[320] The number of tourists has been rising steadily, reaching 9.33 million foreign tourists in 2016, according to the Worldbank.[321] Tourism in Romania attracted €400 million in investments in 2005.[322] More than 60% of the foreign visitors in 2007 were from other EU countries.[323] The popular summer attractions of Mamaia and other Black Sea Resorts attracted 1.3 million tourists in 2009.[324][325] Putna Monastery in Bukovina, the oldest of the medieval churches of MoldaviaThe Danube Delta with its wildlifeBran CastleMamaia Black Sea resort Most popular
skiing resorts are along the Valea Prahovei and in Poiana Brașov. The Romania's first satellite Goliat successfully launch from Kourou base in French Guyana - Top News". Retrieved 1 July 2012. Archived from the largest and traditional church is the largest and traditional church is the largest and traditional church from Kourou base in French Guyana - Top News". Retrieved 1 July 2012. Archived from the country. original on 26 September 2020. Since then, there have been several other democratic changes of government: in 1996 Emil Constantinescu was elected in 2009. [210] In 2009, the country was bailed out by the International Monetary Fund as an aftershock of the Great Recession in Europe.[211] In November 2014, Sibiu (German: Hermannstadt) former FDGR/DFDR mayor Klaus Iohannis was elected president, unexpectedly defeating former Prime Minister Victor Ponta, who had been previously leading in the opinion polls. Archived from the original on 5 January 2011. "40 years after perfect 10, gymnast Nadia Comaneci remains an Olympic icon". Economie.hotnews.ro. ^ a b Hitchins 2014, p. 150. ^ "Understanding the WTO - members". ^ a b c d "World Economic Outlook Database, October 2021 Edition". Archived from the original on 12 June 2014. Rank Name County Pop. Archived from the original on 28 December 2010. ^ "Romanian students win 32 medals at SEEMOUS International Mathematical Olympiad". The annual George Enescu Festival is held in Bucharest in honour of the 20th-century composer. [410] Contemporary musicians like Angela Gheorghiu, Gheorghe Zamfir, [411][412] Inna, [413] Alexandra Stan, [414] and many others have achieved various levels of international acclaim. In Dobruja, the Black Sea also exerts an influence over the region's climate [251] Romania map of Köppen climate classification, according with Clima României from the Administrația Națională de Meteorologie, Bucharest 2008 Average daily maximum and minimum temperatures for the eight largest cities in Romania[252] Location July (°C) July (°F) January (°C) January (°C) January (°C) January (°F) Bucharest 28.8/15.6 84/60 1.5/-5.5 35/22 Cluj-Napoca 24.5/12.7 76/55 0.3/-6.5 33/20 Timișoara 27.8/14.6 82/58 2.3/-4.8 36/23 Iași 26.8/15 80/59 -0.1/-6.9 32/20 Constanța 25.9/18 79/64 3.7/-2.3 39/28 Craiova 28.5/15.7 83/60 1.5/-5.6 35/22 Brașov 24.2/11.4/20 Constanța 25.9/18 79/64 3.7/-2.3 39/28 Craiova 28.5/15.7 83/60 1.5/-5.6 35/22 Brașov 24.2/11.4/20 Constanța 25.9/18 79/64 3.7/-2.3 39/28 Craiova 28.5/15.7 83/60 1.5/-5.6 35/22 Brașov 24.2/11.4/20 Constanța 25.9/18 79/64 3.7/-2.3 39/28 Craiova 28.5/15.7 83/60 1.5/-5.6 35/22 Brașov 24.2/11.4/20 Constanța 25.9/18 79/64 3.7/-2.3 39/28 Craiova 28.5/15.7 83/60 1.5/-5.6 35/22 Brașov 24.2/11.4/20 Constanța 25.9/18 79/64 3.7/-2.3 39/28 Craiova 28.5/15.7 83/60 1.5/-5.6 35/22 Brașov 24.2/11.4/20 Constanța 25.9/18 79/64 3.7/-2.3 39/28 Craiova 28.5/15.7 83/60 1.5/-5.6 35/22 Brașov 24.2/11.4/20 Constanța 25.9/18 79/64 3.7/-2.3 39/28 Craiova 28.5/15.7 83/60 1.5/-5.6 35/22 Brașov 24.2/11.4/20 Constanța 25.9/18 79/64 3.7/-2.3 39/28 Craiova 28.5/15.7 83/60 1.5/-5.6 35/22 Brașov 24.2/11.4/20 Constanța 25.9/18 79/64 3.7/-2.3 39/28 Craiova 28.5/15.7 83/60 1.5/-5.6 35/22 Brașov 24.2/11.4/20 Constanța 25.9/18 79/64 3.7/-2.3 39/28 Craiova 28.5/15.7 83/60 1.5/-5.6 35/22 Brașov 24.2/11.4/20 Constanța 25.9/18 79/64 3.7/-2.3 39/28 Craiova 24.5/18 79/64 76/53 -0.1/-9.3 32/15 Galați 27.9/16.2 82/61 1.1/-5.3 34/22 Governance Main articles: Politics of Romania is based on the constitution of France's Fifth Republic and was approved in a national referendum on 8 December 1991 and amended in October 2003 to bring it into conformity with EU legislation. Archived from the original on 5 June 2013. ^ a b Pop 1999, p. 43. "Paula Seling despre rezultatul la Eurovision 2010: "Mai bine de atât nu se putea!"". Romanian Information Center in Brussels. ^ Pop 1999, p. 61-62. Archived from the original on 15 March 2016. The legislative branch of the government, collectively known as the Parliament (residing at the Palace of the Parliament), consists of two chambers (Senate and Chamber of Deputies) whose members are elected every four years by simple plurality. [254][255] The justice system is independent of the other branches of government and is made up of a hierarchical system of courts with the High Court of Cassation and Justice being the supreme court of Romania. [256] There are also courts. A Marinas, Radu-Sorin (26 November 2017). digisport.ro. Final Report of the International Commission on the Holocaust in Romania. Trócsányi & Miskolczy 1994, p. 419. 'Romania's Biodiversity". The meridian defines the eastern limit of the New Swabia area in Queen Maud Land, Antarctica. 29 September 2015. 20 May 2014. Ed. Stiințifică și Enciclopedică. ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 167-168. Retrieved 5 May 2017. ^ "Viitorul confirmed as Romanian champions after row over rules". ^ "Henri Coandă". ^ Giurescu, "'Alegeri' după model sovietic", p.17 (citing Berry), 18 (cit Archived from the original on 5 January 2005. Retrieved 21 August 2014. 13 July 2017. Georgescu, Vlad (1991). Bóna 1994, pp. 66-67. Bucharest: Editura Curtea Veche. Revue Roumaine d'Histoire des colonies génoises en Roumanie aux XIIIe - XVe siècles). 3 July 2013. C. What name will the new team have] (in Romanian). ^ "Top 10: Where to Find the World's Fastest Internet". Adevarul.ro. ^ "Jo Jo Dan le poate calca pe urme lui Leu, Doroftei, Bute si Diaconu saptamana viitoare: "Sunt crescut in Rahova, asta spune tot"". Archived from the original on 17 August 2007. Archived from the original on 7 August 2007. September 2011. ^ "Study in Romania". ^ Pop 1999, pp. 75-76. ^ Opreanu 2005, pp. 68-69, 97-98. Archived from the original (PDF) on 13 November 2016. ^ George Bell and Sons. The prefect is appointed by the central government but cannot be a member of any political party.[279] Each county is subdivided further into cities and communes, which have their own mayor and local council. ^ "George Enescu, the composer". www.revistavip.net. Stavrianos, L.S. The Balkans Since 1453 (1958), major scholarly history; online free to borrow Trócsánvi, Zsolt; Miskolczy, Ambrus (1994). ^ a b "Over 1.9 million tourists visit Romania, where do they come from Vikipedia's sister projectsDefinitions from Wikipedia's from Wikipedia's sister projectsDefinitions WikibooksTravel guides from WikivoyageResources from WikivoyageResources from BBC News. "National origin narratives in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy". Cambridge University Press. Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on 12 May 2009. citynews.ro. ^ a b Georgescu 1991, p. 4. Archived from the original on 6 July 2013. Alternative Film Guide. ^ Georgescu 1991, pp. 74-75, 78. pp. 25-52. Germany: focus-migration.de. PMID 33293507. ^ "2011 Regions Population". ^ a b "World Bank Country and Lending Groups". Archived from the original on 17 August 2016. The Carpathian Mountains dominate the centre of Romania, with 14 mountain ranges reaching above 2,000 m or 6,600 ft—the highest is Moldoveanu Peak at 2,544 m or 8,346 ft.[235]:11 They are surrounded by the Moldavian and Transylvanian plateaus, the Carpathian Basin and the Wallachian plains. ^ "Corruption Perceptions Index 2019". 29 April 2010. ^ a b c Hitchins 2014, p. 118. ^ "Ann. ^ a b Georgescu 1991, p. 10. ^ "Ghita vs. ^ "Turism index 2019". Romania". ISBN 9789739000000 - via Google Books. 21 August 2013 - via www.theguardian.com. Archived from the original on 1 July 2017. ^ "Raport Anual 2015 energie" (PDF). Aviation International News. pp. 59–132. McFarland. www2.rosa.ro. Archived from the original on 2 September 2006. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 60. "In Gold Blood" Aviation International News. pp. 59–132. McFarland. www2.rosa.ro. Archived from the original on 2 September 2006. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 60. "In Gold Blood" Aviation International News. pp. 59–132. McFarland. www2.rosa.ro. Archived from the original on 2 September 2006. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 60. "In Gold Blood" Aviation International News. pp. 59–132. McFarland. www2.rosa.ro. Archived from the original on 2 September 2006. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 60. "In Gold Blood" Aviation International News. pp. 59–132. McFarland. www2.rosa.ro. Archived from the original on 2 September 2006. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 60. "In Gold Blood" Aviation International News. pp. 59–132. McFarland. www2.rosa.ro. Archived from the original on 2 September 2006. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 60. "In Gold Blood" Aviation International News. pp. 59–132. McFarland. www2.rosa.ro. Archived from the original on 2 September 2006. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 60. "In Gold Blood" Aviation International News. pp. 59–132. McFarland. www2.rosa.ro. Archived from the original on 2 September 2006. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 60. "In Gold Blood" Aviation International News. pp. 59–132. McFarland. www2.rosa.ro. Archived from the original on 2 September 2006. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 60. "In Gold Blood" Aviation International News. pp. 59–132. McFarland. www2.rosa.ro. Archived from the original on 2 September 2006. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 60. "In Gold Blood" Aviation International News. pp. 59–132. McFarland. www2.rosa.ro. Archived from the original on 2 September 2006. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 60. "In Gold Blood" Aviation International News. pp. 59–132. McFarland. www2.rosa.ro. Archived from the original on 2 September 2006. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 60. "In Gold Blood" Aviation International News Denisamorariu.wordpress.com (8 January 2010). Archived from the original on 12 August 2017. \* "Bucharest Herald Resources & Information". (2017). See the Google Ngrams for Romania, and Roumania. and Roumania. and Roumania. romani ai tuturor timpurilor - Fotbal - HotNews.ro". Political Leadership: A Pragmatic Institutionalist Approach. ^ "Roumanie - Organisation internationale de la Francophonie". 1 August 2017. The municipality of Bucharest is a special case, as it enjoys a status on par to that of a county. ^ Curta 2006, pp. 15-16 (note 41). ISBN 978-0-8142-0511-2. Archived from the original
(PDF) on 10 October 2017. ^ Köpeczi 1994, p. 692. 13 June 2014. Pohl, Walter (2013). Fao.org. Archived (PDF) from the original on 12 January 2012. ^ "Romania will own a part of the International Space Station and will contribute to the development of the latest European rocket, Ariane 6". Arta populara". "Romanian film "Child's Pose" wins Berlin Golden Bear". Archived (PDF) from the original on 5 April 2013. ^ a b Official site of the results of the 2002 Census (Report) (in Romanian). Archived from the original on 23 February 2008. ec.europa.eu. Archived from the original on 23 February 2008. ec.europa.eu. (Report). ^ Tracking the Millennium Development Goal Archived 26 November 2013 at the Wayback Machine. ^ D+C 2010/03 - Focus - Roos: In Romania and Bulgaria, civil-society organisations are demanding rule of law - Development and Cooperation - International Journal Archived 9 August 2011 at the Wayback Machine. (1999). Its capital and largest city is Bucharest, and other major urban areas include Iași, Cluj-Napoca, Timișoara, Constanța, Craiova, Brașov, and Galați. ^ "Iarna Ucraineană - Află care sunt localitățile din Maramureș în care se prăznuiesc sărbătorile de iarnă după rit vechi" [Ukrainian winter: find out in which communes of Maramureș are the Winter holidays celebrated by the old calendar], Infomm.ro, archived from the original on 18 May 2015 ^ "2011 census results by native language" (xls). ^ Curta 2006, pp. 248-250. Lansare de carte și o inedită expoziție. ^ "Romania is booming". ^ "European effort spotlights plight of the Roma". ^ Armour, Nancy. These would last until the 15th century. [89][90] The Mongols destroyed large territories during their invasion of Eastern and Central Europe in 1241 and 1242.[91] The Mongols' Golden Horde emerged as the dominant power of Eastern Europe, but Béla IV of Hungary's land grant to the Knights Hospitallers in Oltenia and Muntenia shows that the local Vlach rulers were subject to the king's authority in 1247.[92][93] Basarab I of Wallachia united the Romanian polities between the southern Carpathians and the Lower Danube in the 1310s.[94] He defeated the Hungarian royal army in the Battle of Posada and secured full autonomy during the reign of Bogdan I around 1360.[96] A local dynasty ruled the Despotate of Dobruja in the second half of the 14th century, but the Ottoman Empire took possession of the territory after 1388.[97] Vlad III of Wallachia, and Stephen III of Moldavia defended their countries' independence against the Ottomans. 469 (7329): 142-143. ^ "Florin Răducioiu returns to AC Milan". CIA Factbook. The new state, officially named Romania since 1866, gained independence from the Ottomans. 469 (7329): 142-143. fought together with the Allied Powers from 1916. Archived from the original on 3 April 2008. Archived from the original on 24 February 2014. + Hitchins 2014, pp. 26-29. In the aftermath of the war, Bukovina, Bessarabia, Transylvania, and parts of Banat, Crişana, and Maramures became part of the Kingdom of Romania. [15] In June-August 1940, as a consequence of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and Second Vienna Award, Romania was compelled to cede Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina to Hungary. 16 March 1957. ^ "Romanian Results and Medals in the Olympic Games". ^ Romania Directory. ^ "The Nobel Prize in Literature 2009". Archived from the original on 21 October 2016. Due to its role as a significant supplier of oil to the Axis, Romania was a prime target of Allied strategic bombing in 1943 and 1944. Archived from the original (PDF) on 26 September 2013. CBC Radio. In localities with ethnic minorities of over 20%, that minority's language can be used in the public administration, justice system, and education. Romania-Insider.com. Retrieved 2 May 2017. "Romanian Politics in 2012: Intra-Cabinet Coexistence and Political Instability". Machine, Labor code, 22 March 2017 ^ Improve It Grup S.R.L. "Traditii si obiceiuri romanesti. Neacsu's letter from 1521, the oldest surviving document written in Old Romanian History Main article: History of Romania Prehistory Skull from the Pestera cu Oase (the oldest known remains of Homo sapiens in Europe).[27] Human remains found in Peștera cu Oase ("Cave with Bones"), radiocarbon date from circa 40,000 years ago, and represent the oldest known Homo sapiens in Europe.[27] Neolithic agriculture spread after the arrival of a mixed group of people from Thessaly in the 6th millennium BC.[28][29] Excavations near a salt spring at Lunca yielded the earliest evidence for salt exploitation in Europe; here salt production began between the 5th and 4th millennium BC.[30] The first permanent settlements developed into "proto-cities",[31] which were larger than 320 hectares (800 acres).[32][33] The Cucuteni-Trypillia culture—the best known archaeological culture of Old Europe—flourished in Muntenia, southeastern Transylvania and northeastern Moldavia in the 3rd millennium BC.[33] The first fortified settlements appeared around 1800 BC, showing the militant character of Bronze Age societies.[33] Antiquity Maximum territorial extent of the Kingdom of Dacia during Burebista's reign (early 40s BC.) Greek colonies established on the Black Sea coast in the 7th century BC became important centres of commerce with the local tribes. [34][35] Among the native peoples, Herodotus listed the Getae of the Lower Danube region, the Agathyrsi of Transylvania and the Syginnae of the plains along the river Tisza at the beginning of the 5th century BC. [36] Centuries later Strabo associated the Getae with the Dacians who dominated the lands along the southern Carpathian Mountains in the 1st century BC.[37] Burebista was the first Dacian ruler to unite the local tribes.[37][38] He also conquered the Greek colonies in Dobruja and the neighbouring peoples as far as the Middle Danube and the Balkan Mountains between around 55 and 44 BC.[37][39] After Burebista was murdered in 44 BC, his kingdom collapsed.[37][40] Ruins of sanctuaries at Sarmizegetusa Regia (Dacia's capital during Burebista and Decebalus) The Romans reached Dacia during Burebista's reign and conquered Dobruja in 46 AD.[40] Dacia was again united under Decebalus around 85 AD.[37][41] He resisted the Roman army defeated his troops in 106 AD.[42] Emperor Trajan transformed Banat, Oltenia and the greater part of Transylvania into a new province called Roman frontiers.[43][44] The Romans pursued an organised colonisation policy, and the provincials enjoyed a long period of peace and prosperity in the 2nd century.[45][46] Scholars accepting the Daco-Roman continuity theory—one of the main theories about the origin of the Roman colonists in Roman Dacia was the first phase of the Romanians' ethnogenesis.[47][48] The Carpians, Goths and other neighbouring tribes made regular raids against Dacia from the 210s.[49] The Romanians' ethnogenesis.[47][48] The Carpians, Goths and other neighbouring tribes made regular raids against Dacia from the 210s.[49] The Romanians' ethnogenesis.[47][48] The Carpians, Goths and other neighbouring tribes made regular raids against Dacia from the 210s.[49] The Romanians' ethnogenesis.[47][48] The Carpians, Goths and other neighbouring tribes made regular raids against Dacia from the 210s.[49] The Romanians' ethnogenesis.[47][48] The Carpians, Goths and other neighbouring tribes made regular raids against Dacia from the 210s.[49] The Romanians' ethnogenesis.[47][48] The Carpians, Goths and other neighbouring tribes made regular raids against Dacia from the 210s.[49] The Romanians' ethnogenesis.[47][48] The Carpians, Goths and other neighbouring tribes made regular raids against Dacia from the 210s.[49] The Romanians' ethnogenesis.[47][48] The Carpians, Goths and Other neighbouring tribes made regular raids against Dacia from the 210s.[49] The Romanians' ethnogenesis.[47][48] The Carpians, Goths and Other neighbouring tribes made regular raids against Dacia from the 210s.[49] The Romanians' ethnogenesis.[47][48] The Carpians, Goths and Other neighbouring tribes made regular raids against Dacia from the 210s.[49] The Romanians' ethnogenesis.[47][48] The Carpians, Goths and Other neighbouring tribes made regular raids against Dacia from the 210s.[49] The Romanians' ethnogenesis.[47][48] The Carpians, Goths and Other neighbouring tribes made regular raids against Dacia from the 210s.[49] The Romanians' ethnogenesis.[47][48] The Carpians (Tribes from the 210s.[49] The Romanians' ethnogenesis.[47][48] most Latin-speaking commoners stayed behind when the army and civil administration was withdrawn.[51] The Romans did not abandon their fortresses along the northern banks of the Lower Danube for decades, and Dobruja (known as Scythia Minor) remained an integral part of the Roman Empire until the early 7th century.[47][52] Middle Ages Main articles: Romania in the Early Middle Ages, Romania in the Middle Ages, Foundation of Wallachia, and Founding tribes (370s AD) The Goths were expanding towards the Lower Danube from the 230s, forcing the native peoples to flee to the Roman Empire or to accept their suzerainty.[53][54][55] The Goths' rule ended abruptly when the Huns invaded their territory in 376, causing new waves of migrations.[53][55][56] The Huns forced the remnants of the local population into submission, but their empire collapsed in 454.[53][57] The Goths' rule ended abruptly when the Huns forced the remnants of the local population into submission, but their empire collapsed in 454.[53][57] The Goths' rule ended abruptly when the Huns forced the remnants of the local population into submission, but their empire collapsed in 454.[53][57] The Goths' rule ended abruptly when the Huns forced the remnants of the local population into submission, but their empire collapsed in 454.[53][57] The Goths' rule ended abruptly when the Huns forced the remnants of the local population into submission, but their empire collapsed in 454.[53][57] The Goths' rule ended abruptly when the
Huns forced the remnants of the local population into submission, but their empire collapsed in 454.[53][57] The Goths' rule ended abruptly when the Huns forced the remnants of the local population into submission, but their empire collapsed in 454.[53][57] The Goths' rule ended abruptly when the Huns forced the remnants of the local population into submission, but their empire collapsed in 454.[53][57] The Goths' rule ended abruptly when the Huns forced the remnants of the local population into submission, but their empire collapsed in 454.[53][57] The Goths' rule ended abruptly when the Huns forced the remnants of the local population into submission, but their empire collapsed in 454.[53][57] The Goths' rule ended abruptly when the Huns forced the remnants of the local population into submission, but the local population in nomadic Avars defeated the Gepids and established a powerful empire around 570.[53][60] The Bulgars, who also came from the Eurasian steppes, occupied the Lower Danube region in 680.[53] Place names that are of Slavic origin abound in Romania, indicating that a significant Slavic-speaking population lived in the territory.[61] The first Slavic groups settled in Moldavia and Wallachia in the 6th century, [62] in Transvlvania around 600, [63] After the Avar Khaganate collapsed in the 790s, Bulgaria became the dominant power of the region, occupying lands as far as the river Tisa. [53] The Council of Preslav declared Old Church Slavonic the language of liturgy in the First Bulgarian Tsardom in 893.[64] The Romanians also adopted Old Church Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the steppes north of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the steppes north of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the steppes north of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the steppes north of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the steppes north of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the Slavonic as their liturgical language.[65] The Magyars (Hungarians) took control of the Slavonic as their literation (Hungarians) took control of the Slavonic as their literation (Hungarians) took control of the Slavonic as their literation (Hungarians) took control of the Slavonic as their literation (Hun Gesta Hungarorum wrote of the invading Magyars' wars against three dukes—Glad, Menumorut and the Vlach Gelou—for Banat, Crișana and Transylvania.[67][68] The Gesta also listed many peoples—Slavs, Bulgarians, Vlachs, Khazars, and Székelys—inhabiting the same regions.[69][70] The reliability of the Gesta is debated. ^ "Country Comparison" Electricity Consumption". Bucharest: Editura All Educational. {{cite web}}: |last= has generic name (help) ^ "The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1974". ^ "R&D expenditure in the EU remained stable in 2016 at just over 2% of GDP" (Press release). 22 March 2011. descopera.net. europarlamentti.info. ^ "EarthTrends: Biodiversity and Protected Areas - Romania" (PDF). Anzi essi si chiamano romanesci, e vogliono molti che erano mandati quì quei che erano dannati a cavar metalli ... Archived from the original on 2 August 2008. Diabetes. www.romaniangymnastics.ro. Archived from the original on 5 November 2019. Studii și Materiale de Istorie Medievală (in Romanian). vh1.i. 7 March 2014. Retrieved 14 March 2011. liga2.prosport.ro. Archived from the original on 22 April 2008. 3 October 2018. Akadémiai Kiadó. HDRO (Human Development Report Office) United Nations Development Report Office) United Natio ed more success than their male counterparts in recent years. Fight Site. ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 198-199. Retrieved 28 June 2016. Notable Romanian classical composers of the 19th and 20th centuries include: Ciprian Porumbescu, Anton Pann, Eduard Caudella, Mihail Jora, Dinu Lipatti, and especially George Enescu. pp. 133-207. 3 December 2014. "Anthropogenic modification of forests means only 40% of remaining forests have high ecosystem integrity - Supplementary Material". ^ WIllis, Terri (2001). Archived from the original on 28 August 2019. Archived from the original on 28 April 2008. IUCN/SSC Canid Specialist Group. Ziare.com. Retrieved 12 October 2012. ^ Köpeczi 1994, p. 689. 5 July 2008. Some scholars regard it as a basically accurate account, others describe it as a literary work filled with invented details. [71][72][73] The Pechenegs seized the lowlands abandoned by the Hungarians to the east of the Carpathians. [74] Byzantine missionaries proselytised in the lands east of the Tisa from the 940s[75] and Byzantine troops occupied Dobruja in the 970s.[76] The first king of Hungary, Stephen I, who supported Western European missionaries, defeated the local chieftains and established Roman Catholic bishoprics (office of a bishop) in Transylvania and Banat in the early 11th century.[77][78] Significant Pecheneg groups fled to the Byzantine Empire in the 1040s; the Oghuz Turks followed them, and the nomadic Cumans became the dominant power of the steppes in the 1060s.[79] Cooperation between the Cumans and the Vlachs against the Byzantine Empire is well documented from the end of the 11th century.[80] Scholars who reject the Daco-Roman continuity theory say that the first Vlach groups left their Balkan homeland for the mountain pastures of the eastern and southern Carpathians in the 11th century, establishing the Romanians' presence in the lands to the north of the Lower Danube.[81] Exposed to normadic incursions, Transylvania developed into an important border province of the Kingdom of Hungary.[82][83] The Székelys—a community of free warriors—settled in central Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1100 and moved to the easternmost regions around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire—the Transylvania around 1200.[84] Colonists from the Holy Roman Empire the 1150s.[84][85] A high-ranking royal official, styled voivode, ruled the Transylvanian counties from the 1170s, but the Székely and Saxon seats (or districts) were not subject to the voivodes' authority.[86] Royal charters wrote of the "Vlachs' land" in southern Transylvania in the early 13th century, indicating the existence of autonomous Romanian communities.[87] Papal correspondence mentions the activities of Orthodox prelates among the Romanians in Muntenia in the 1230s.[88] Also in the 1230s.[87] Papal correspondence mentions the activities of Orthodox prelates among the Romanians in Muntenia in the 1230s.[88] Also in the 1230s.[88] Als Romania. Archived from the original (PDF) on 27 August 2008. pp. 80-81. Douglas (2013). Archived from the original on 9 April 2015. PMID 21228844. CliC International Project Office (CIPO). Romania ends combat mission in Afghanistan with visit from Prime Minister". Retrieved 15 December 2020. Curta 2006, pp. 62-63. It borders Bulgaria to the south, Ukraine to the southeast. Deutscher Wetterdienst. Retrieved 15 August 2014. PMID 28608869. "Romania mourns Ilie Balaci". Retrieved 9 July 2020. A Hitchins 2014, p. 179. ceicdata.com. doi:10.1038/s41467-020-19493-3. 2010. 31 January 2017. Archived from the original on 7 March 2008. Bucataras.ro. pp. 13-50. Bona 1994, pp. 97-99. Moore, Elaine A. Romania also ranks sixth in the all-time medal count at the International Olympiad in Informatics with 107 total medals, dating back to 1989.[394][395][396] Healthcare Main article:
Healthcare in Romania has a universal health care system; total health care system; total health care system; total health care in Romania has a universal health care system; total health care system medicine for a range of diseases. Antiquity.ac.uk. ^ "28 Romanian Foods The Whole World Should Know - oneJive". ^ Georgescu 1991, p. 213. ^ Opreanu 2005, p. 131. Romanian Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection (via envir.ee). Archived from the original on 5 July 2009. Gheorghe Zamfir, Official Homepage. An overwhelming majority of the population identify themselves as Christians. ^ "German Population of Romania, 1930-1948". Oxfordscholarship.com. IMF.org. ^ "Romanian Legal system". Thus, Communist Romania, 1930-1948". Oxfordscholarship.com. IMF.org. ^ "Romanian Legal system". România Liberă. The Economist. 14 May 2019. Ce nume va avea noua echipă" [The Farul - Viitorul merger, officially announced! Gica Hagi returns to the bench. ^ See, for example, "Rumania: Remarkable Common Ground" Archived 31 December 2016 at the Wayback Machine, The New York Times (21 December 1989). ^ "Bucatarie romaneasca -Cultura si retete - Articole". Retrieved 9 July 2013. ^ "Retete traditionale Moldova: retete peste sau cu carne de porc". ^ "Sounds Like Canada feat. Retrieved 10 January 2008. ^ "Metropolitan Zone of Bucharest will be ready in 10 years" (in Romanian). ^ "Victor Piturcă. Retrieved 5 March 2008. ^ a b "2011 census" results by religion" (xls). 11 December 2006. Archived from the original on 28 March 2015. Other minorities include Ukrainians, Turks, Lipovans, Aromania, [357] but only about 36,000 remained in the country to this day.[356] As of 2009[update], there were also approximately 133,000 immigrants living in Romania, primarily from Moldova and China. [223] The total fertility rate (TFR) in 2018 was estimated at 1.36 children born per woman, which is below the replacement rate of 2.1, and one of the lowest in the world, [358] it remains considerably below the high of 5.82 children born per woman in 1912. [359] In 2014, 31.2% of births were to unmarried women. [360] The birth rate (9.49‰, 2012) is much lower than the mortality rate (11.84‰, 2012), resulting in a shrinking (-0.26% per year, 2012) and aging population (median age: 41.6 years, 2018), one of the oldest populations in the world, [358] with approximately 16.8% of total population aged 65 years and over.[358][361][362] The life expectancy in 2015 was estimated at 74.92 years (71.46 years male, 78.59 years female).[363] The number of Romanian Revolution of 1989, a significant number of Romanians emigrated to other European countries, North America or Australia.[365] For example, in 1990, 96,919 Romanian languages of Romanian language frequency as spoken in Romania by districts (according to the 2011 census) Map highlighting the use of the Romanian language worldwide, both as a native and as a foreign language The official language is Romanian, a Romance branch), which presents a consistent degree of similarity to Aromanian, Megleno-Romanian, and Istro-Romanian, but shares many features equally with the rest of the Western Romance languages, specifically Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Catalan.[367] The Romanian alphabet contains the same 26 letters of the standard Latin alphabet, as well as five additional ones (namely ă,â,î,t, and ş), totaling 31.[367] Romanian is spoken as a first language by approximately 90% of the entire population, while Hungarian and Vlax Romani are spoken by 6.2% and 1.2% of the population, respectively. ^ "Fuziunea Farul - Viitorul, anuntată oficial! Gică Hagi revine pe bancă. ^ Editor (15 January 2019). www.topendsports.com. Romanitatea Orientală în Evul Mediu. ^ Curta 2006, p. 408. BBC. ^ Georgescu 1991, pp. 89-90. World Bank. doi:10.1017/S0043887100008091. The Amphetamine Debate: The Use of Adderall, Ritalin and Related Drugs for Behavior Modification, Neuroenhancement and Anti-Aging Purposes. EduPedu (in Romanian). ^ "Romania's Schengen Accession in Jeopardy Over Rule of Law". Archived from the original on 10 July 2017. Primary sources The Ancient History of Herodotus (Translated by William Beloe) (1859). 16 July 2012. 12 January 2018. Amongst countries who have never hosted the event themselves, they are second in the total number of medals earned. [481] Gymnastics is the country's major medal-producing sport, [482] with Olympic and sport icon Nadia Comăneci becoming the first gymnast ever to score a perfect ten in an Olympic event at the 1976 Summer Olympics. [483] Other Romanian athletes who collected five gold medals like Comăneci are rowers Elisabeta Lipa (1984-2004) and Georgeta Damian (2000-2008). [484] The Romanian athletes who collected five gold medals like Comăneci are rowers Elisabeta Lipa (1984-2004) and Georgeta Damian (2000-2008). shooting, fencing, swimming, weightlifting, boxing, and judo.[485] See also Romania portal Outline of Romania Notes ^ In his literary testament lenăchiță Văcărescu writes: "Urmașilor mei Văcărești!/Las vouă moștenire:/Cresterea limbei românești/S-a patriei cinstire."In the "Istoria faptelor lui Mavroghene-Vodă și a răzmeriței din timpul lui pe la 1790" a Pitar Hristache writes: "Încep după-a mea ideie/Cu vreo câteva condeie/Povestea mavroghenească/Dela Țara Românească. Retrieved 11 January 2008. ^ "Women's handball: CSM Bucharest wins Champions League trophy!". Transparency International. ^ Ihrig, Stefan. ^ a b c d e "Romanian 2011 census (final results)" (PDF) (in Romanian). PopulationData.net. pp. 3734-3759. Retrieved 5 May 2015. Romania experienced rapid economic growth in the early 2000s; its economy is now based predominantly on services. ^ Hitchins 2014, pp. 73-74. ^ "Concluzia dura a unei legende de la Steaua: Totul e un dezastru! - Interviu". FIFA.com. Archived from the original on 13 February 2006. ^ "EU approves Bulgaria and Romania". 4 July 2020. 5 July 2013. UEFA.com.[permanent dead link] ^ Ciprian, Boitiu (17 April 2019). ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 37. Sper să nu prind ziua când ne vor bate iar"". ^ "Tuica production consumed 75% of Romanian plums in 2003". Romania's main exports are: cars, software, clothing and textiles, industrial machinery, electrical and electronic equipment, metallurgic products, raw materials, and agricultural products, raw materials, and agricultural products, raw materials, and agricultural products (fruits, vegetables, and flowers). ^ Georgescu 1991, pp. 73-74. ^ Pop 1999, p. 108. ^ "Danube Delta". Vol. II. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 210. ^ Ștefănescu, Alex. Turism.ro. pp. 68-73. Archived from the original on 8 November 2011. ^ "Gheorghe Zamfir, master of the pan pipe". ^ Cioroianu, Adrian (2005). 67 (6): 534-545. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 208. ^ "Moartea Domnului Lazarescu". "Romania Finally Settles On Portuguese F-16s". pp. 62-177. ^ "Romania demographics profile (2011)". ^ Pop 1999, p. 14. Tribuna.com. ^ "How important is tourism in Romania's economy?". 11 September 2007. Associated Press. The Carpathian Mountains, which cross Romania from the north to the southwest, include Moldoveanu Peak, at an altitude of 2,544 m (8,346 ft).[13] Romania was formed in 1859 through a personal union of the Danubian Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. Hdrstats.undp.org. ^ "Canids: Foxes, Wolves, Jackals and Dogs. Retrieved 9 March 2017. Archived from the original on 18 July 2012. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 183. Archived from the original on 18 July 2012. ^ Hitchins 2014, p. 183. Cernovodeanu, Paul (1960). Romania Libera. ^ Max Roser (2014), "Total Fertility Rate around the world over the last centuries", Our World in Data, Gapminder Foundation, archived from the original on 9 February 2019, retrieved 8 May 2019 ^ "Eurostat - Tables, Graphs and Maps Interface (TGM) table". romania-insider.com. Eli-np.ro. Chinezii vor avea 51% din actiuni - Nicolae Moga (PSD) - Energie - HotNews.ro". Archived from the original on 7 February 2009. Retrieved 17 September 2013. Retrieved 19 February 2020. Archived from the original on 15 June 2018. Retrieved 17 September 2010. 5 March 2014. Archived from the original (PDF) on 24 June 2008. Since 2020, compulsory schooling starts at age 5 with the last year of kindergarten (grupa mare) and is compulsory until twelfth grade. [389][390] Primary and secondary education is divided into 12 or 13 grades. ISBN 978-0-19-973560-0. ^ Scragg, Steven (24 August 2017). ^ Ilie, Luiza (October 2015). The former governed Romania from 1990 until 1996 through several coalitions and governments, with Ion Iliescu as head of state. ^ "Klimatafel von Rumänien". ^ France-Presse, Agence (24 November 2019). Economic growth accelerated in the midst of government liberalisations in opening up new sectors to competition and investment most notably, energy and telecoms.[232] In 2016, the Human Development Index ranked Romania as a nation of "Very High Human Development".[233] Following the experience of economic instability throughout the 1990s, and the implementation of a free travel agreement with the EU, a great number of Romanians emigrated to Western Europe and North America, with particularly large communities in Italy, Germany and Spain. ^ a b Hitchins 2014, pp. 96-97. ^ Georgescu 1991, pp. 75-76. Archived from the original on 30 September 2020. UNESCO's World Heritage Centre. It has a predominantly temperate-continental climate, and an area of 238,397 km2 (92,046 sq mi), with a population of around 19 million. Of these territories, only Northern Transylvania was regained after the end of World War II. Archived from the original on 23 January 2008. 5 September 2019. ^ Chirileasa, Andrei (9 June 2014). Bucharest: Editura Merona. ^ Roper, Stephen D. ^ Pop 1999, p. 128. Viaromania.eu. Archived from the original on 22 August 2011. ^ House, Future Publishing Limited Quay; Ambury, The; Engl, Bath BA1 1UA All rights reserved; number 2017. www.daviscup.com. ^ "Global Innovation Index 2021". ^ "DECRET-LEGE 2 27/12/1989 - Portal Legislativ".
jurnalul.antena3.ro. ^ Martisor, a Spring celebration for Eastern Europeans (29 June 2014). Archived from the original (PDF) on 30 December 2016. 26 July 2016. What to expect from Romania at Rio 2016 Olympic Games". Archived from the original on 12 August 2014. ^ "Two-thirds of working age adults in the EU28 in 2011 state they know a foreign language" (PDF). Overall, it has played in seven World Cups and had its most successful period during the 1990s, when it finished 6th at the 1994 FIFA world Cups and had its most successful period during the 1990s, when it finished 6th at the 1994 FIFA world Cups and had its most successful period during the 1990s, when it finished 6th at the 1994 FIFA world Cups and had its most successful period during the 1990s, when it finished 6th at the 1994 FIFA world Cups and had its most successful period during the 1990s, when it finished 6th at the 1994 FIFA world Cups and had its most successful period during the 1990s, when it finished 6th at the 1994 FIFA world Cups and had its most successful period during the 1990s, when it finished 6th at the 1994 FIFA world Cups and had its most successful period during the 1990s, when it finished 6th at the 1994 FIFA world Cups and had its most successful period during the 1990s, when it finished 6th at the 1994 FIFA world Cups and had its most successful period during the 1990s, when it finished 6th at the 1994 FIFA world Cups and had its most successful period during the 1990s, when it finished 6th at the 1994 FIFA world Cups and had its most successful period during the 1990s, when it finished 6th at the 1994 FIFA world Cups and had its most successful period during the 1990s, when it finished 6th at the 1990s, when the 1990s, whe successful players include the European Golden Shoe winners: Dudu Georgescu, Dorin Mateuț and Rodion Cămătaru, Nicolae Dobrin, [443] Mircea Rednic, [443] Mircea Rednic, [443] Mircea Lucescu, [446] Costică Ștefănescu, [447] Liță Dumitru, [448] Lajos Sătmăreanu, [449] Stefan Sames, [450] Ladislau Bölöni, [451] Anghel Iordănescu, [452] Miodrag Belodedici, [453] Helmuth Duckadam, [454] Marius Lăcătuș, [445] Victor Pițurcă [455] and many others, and most recently Gheorghe Popescu, [456] Florin Răducioiu, [457] Dorinel Munteanu, [458] Dan Petrescu, [459] Adrian Mutu, [460] Cristian Chivu, [460] or Cosmin Contra.[460] Romania's home ground is the Arena Natională in Bucharest. ^ "Limited relevants. ^ "Petrescu set to reject Crystal Palace". Voanews.com. Retrieved 18 August 2019. ^ Reguly, Eric (20 May 2014). In Transparency International's 2019 Corruption score deteriorated to 44 out of 100, Eric (20 May 2014). In Transparency International's 2019. reversing gains made in previous years.[219] NATO and EU integration Romania joined the European Union in 2007 and signed the Treaty of Lisbon After the end of the Cold War, Romania developed closer ties with Western Europe and the United States, eventually joining NATO in 2004, and hosting the 2008 summit in Bucharest.[220] The country applied in June 1993 for membership in the European Union and became an Associated State of the EU in 1995, an Acceding Country in 2004, and a full member on 1 January 2007.[221] During the 2000s, Romania enjoyed one of the highest economic growth rates in Europe and has been referred at times as "the Tiger of Eastern Europe".[222] This has been accompanied by a significant improvement in living standards as the country successfully reduced domestic poverty and established a functional democratic state. [223][224] However, Romania's development suffered a major setback during the late-2000s' recession leading to a large gross domestic product contraction and a budget deficit

in 2009.[225] This led to Romania borrowing from the International Monetary Fund.[226] Worsening economic conditions led to unrest and triggered a political crisis in 2012.[227] Romania joined NATO in 2004 and hosted its 2008 summit in Bucharest Romania still faces problems related to infrastructure,[228] medical services,[229] education,[230] and corruption.[231] Near the end of 2013, The Economist reported Romania again enjoying "booming" economic growth at 4.1% that year, with wages rising fast and a lower unemployment than in Britain. Regard-est.com. Le Colonie Commerciali Degli Italiani in Oriente Nel Medio Evo (in Italian). 16 April 2014. The NUTS-1 (four macroregions) and NUTS-2[281] (eight development regions) divisions exist but have no administrative capacity and are used instead for coordinating regional development projects and statistical purposes. [280] AB AR AG BC BH BN BT BV BR BZ CS CL CJ CT CV DB DJ GL GR GJ HR HD IL IS IF MM MH MS NT OT PH SM SJ SB SV TR TM TL VS VL VN B Development region Area (km2) Population (2011)[282] Most populous urban centre\*[283] Nord-Vest 34,159 2,600,132 Cluj-Napoca (411,379) Centru 34,082 2,360,805 Brasov (369,896) Nord-Est 36,850 3,302,217 Iasi (382,484) Sud-Est 35,762 2,545,923 Constanța (425,916) Sud - Muntenia 34,489 3,136,446 Ploiești (276,279) București - Ilfov 1,811 2,272,163 Bucharest (2,272,163) Sud-Vest Oltenia 29,212 2,075,642 Craiova (356,544) Vest 32,028 1,828,313 Timisoara (384,809) Economy Main article: Economy Main art and a GDP per capita (PPP) of \$28,189.[284] According to the World Bank, Romania is a high-income economy.[16] According to Eurostat, Romania's GDP per capita (PPS) was 70% of the EU average (100%) in 2019, an increase from 44% in 2007 (the year of Romania's GDP ner capita (PPS) was 70% of the EU average (100%) in 2019, an increase from 44% in 2007 (the year of Romania's GDP ner capita (PPS) was 70% of the EU the EU.[285] After 1989 the country experienced a decade of economic instability and decline, led in part by an obsolete industrial base and a lack of structural reform. The NUTS-3 (Nomenclature of Territorial Structure and correspond to the 41 counties plus Bucharest. [280] The cities and communes correspond to the NUTS-5 level divisions, but there are no current NUTS-4 level divisions. www.gourmet-european-recipes.com-gb. Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. Retrieved 20 January 2008. \* "EXCLUSIV | "Angelo Niculescu mi-a zis că nu mă bagă pentru că sunt maghiar și Partidul crede că vând meciul. ^ John Noble Wilford (1 December 2009). ^ "Reteaua feroviara" (in Romanian). Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection of Romania (via enrin.grida.no). ^ Pop 1999, p. 92. BBC Sport. 5 February 2008. ISBN 0-516-21635-X. U.S. Library of Congress. ^ "Gini coefficient of equivalised disposable income - EU SILC survey". Most Wallachian and Moldavian princes paid a regular tribute to the Ottoman sultans from 1417 and 1456, respectively [98][99] A military commander of Romanian origin, John Hunyadi, organised the defence of the Kingdom of Hungary until his death in 1456. [100] Increasing taxes outraged the Transylvanian peasants, and they rose up in an open rebellion in 1437, but the Hungarian nobles and the heads of the Saxon and Székely communities jointly suppressed their revolt.[101] The formal alliance of the Hungarian, Saxon, and Székely leaders, known as the Union of the Three Nations, became an important element of Transylvania.[102] The Orthodox Romanian knezes ("chiefs") were excluded from the Union.[102] Early Modern Times and national awakening Main articles: Early Modern Romania and National awakening of Romania and National awakening of Romania and National awakening Main articles: Early Modern Romania and National awakening Main articles: Early Modern Romania and National awakening of Romania and National awakening Main articles: Early Modern Romania and Crisana developed into a new state under Ottoman suzerainty, the Principality of Transylvania.[103] Reformation spread and four denominations—Calvinism, Lutheranism, Unitarianism, and Roman Catholicism—were officially acknowledged in 1568.[104] The Romanians' Orthodox faith remained only tolerated,[104] although they made up more than one-third of the population, according to 17th-century estimations.[105][106] During the Long Turkish War, Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania, covering most of the present-day territory of Romania. eia.gov. ^ "Cum putea Dinamo domina Europa, în viziunea lui Lucescu! Ce strategie ar trebui să aplice!". The princes of Transylvania, Wallachia, and Moldavia joined the Brave, united the three principalities under his rule in May 1600.[108][109] The neighboring powers forced him to abdicate in September, but he became a symbol of the unification of the Romanian lands in the 19th century.[108] Although the rulers of the three principalities continued to pay tribute to the Ottomans, the most talented princes—Gabriel Bethlen of Transylvania, Matei Basarab of Wallachia, and Vasile Lupu of Moldavia—strengthened their autonomy.[110] The united armies of the Holy League expelled the Ottoman troops from Central Europe between 1684 and 1699, and the Principality of Transylvania was integrated into the Habsburg monarchy.[111] The Habsburgs supported the Catholic clergy and persuaded the Orthodox Romanian prelates to accept the union with the Roman Catholic Church in 1699.[112] The Church Union strengthened the Romanian intellectuals' devotion to their Roman heritage.[113] The Orthodox Church was restored in Transylvania only after Orthodox monks stirred up revolts in 1744 and 1759.[114] The organization of the Transylvania only after Orthodox Church was restored in Transylvania only after Orthodox monks stirred up revolts in 1744 and 1759.[114] The organization of the Transylvania only after Orthodox Church was restored in Transylvania only after Orthodox Orthod among the Székelys in 1764.[115] Princes Dimitrie Cantemir of Moldavia and Constantin Brâncoveanu of Wallachia concluded alliances with the Habsburg Monarchy and Russia against the Ottomans, but they were dethroned in 1711 and 1714, respectively.[116] The sultans lost confidence in the native princes and appointed Orthodox merchants from the Phanar district of Istanbul to rule Moldova and Wallachia.[117][118] The Phanariot princes pursued oppressive fiscal policies and dissolved the army.[119] The neighboring powers took advantage of the situation: the Habsburg Monarchy annexed the northwestern part of Moldavia, or Bukovina, in 1775, and the Russian Empire seized the eastern half of Moldavia, or Bessarabia, in 1812.[120][121] A census revealed that the Romanians were more numerous than any other ethnic group in Transvlvania in 1733, but legislation continued to use contemptuous adjectives (such as "tolerated") when referring to them.[122][123] The Uniate bishop, Inocentiu Micu-Klein who demanded recognition of the Romanians as the fourth privileged nation was forced into exile.[124][123] Uniate and Orthodox clerics and laymen jointly signed a plea for the Transylvanian Romanians' emancipation in 1791, but the monarch and the local authorities refused to grant their requests.[125][122] Independence and monarchy Main articles: Unification of Moldavia and Wallachia, United Principalities, Romanian War of Independence, and Kingdom of Romania's territory since 1859 The Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca authorised the Russian ambassador in Istanbul to defend the autonomy of Moldavia and Wallachia (known as the Danubian Principalities) in 1774.[126] Taking advantage of the Greek War of Independence, a Wallachian lesser nobleman, Tudor Vladimirescu, stirred up a revolt against the Ottomans in January 1821, but he was murdered in June by Phanariot Greeks. [127] After a new Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Adrianople strengthened the autonomy of the Danubian Principalities in 1829, although it also acknowledged the sultan's right to confirm the election of the princes.[128] Mihail Kogălniceanu, Nicolae Bălcescu and other leaders of the 1848 revolutions in Moldavia and Wallachia demanded the emancipation of the peasants and the union of the two principalities, but Russian and Ottoman troops crushed their revolt.[129][130] The Wallachian revolutionists were the first to adopt the blue, yellow and red tricolour as the national flag.[131] In Transylvania, most Romanians supported the unification of the Romanians of the Habsburg Monarchy in a separate duchy, but the central government refused to change the internal borders.[132] Alexandru Ioan Cuza was the first Domnitor (i.e. Prince) of Romania (at that time the United Principalities under the collective guardianship of the Great Powers in 1856.[130] After special assemblies convoked in Moldavia and Wallachia urged the unification of the two principalities, the Great Powers did not prevent the election of Alexandru Ioan Cuza as their collective domnitor (or ruling prince) in January 1859.[133] The united principalities officially adopted the name Romania on 21 February 1862.[134] Cuza's government carried out a series of reforms, including the secularisation of the property of monasteries and agrarian reform, but a coalition of conservative and radical politicians forced him to abdicate in February 1866.[135][136] Cuza's government carried out a series of reforms, including the secularisation of the property of monasteries and agrarian reform. Sigmaringen (or Carol I), was elected in May.[137] The parliament adopted the first constitution of Romania in the same year.[138] The Great Powers acknowledged Romania's full independence at the Congress of Berlin and Carol I was crowned king in 1881.[139] The Congress also granted the Danube Delta and Dobruja to Romania.[139] Although Romanian scholars strove for the unification of all Romanians into a Greater Romania, the government did not openly support their irredentist projects.[140] The Transylvania in the Habsburg Monarchy, but the Austro-Hungarian Compromise brought about the union of the province with Hungary in 1867.[141] Ethnic Romanian politicians sharply opposed the Hungarian government's attempts to transform Hungary into a national state, especially the laws prescribing the obligatory teaching of Hungarian.[139] Leaders of the Romanian National Party proposed the federalisation of Austria-Hungary and the Romanian intellectuals established a cultural association to promote the use of Romania. [142][143] World War II Late 19th century ethnic map of Central Europe depicting predominantly Romanian-inhabited territories in blue. "New Evidence on Romania and the Warsaw Pact, 1955-1989" (PDF). The New York Times. 25 January 2011. ^ "ELI-NP | Extreme Light Infrastructure - Nuclear Physics". Indexmundi.com. ^ "Analysis. Retrieved 28 November 2018. ^ a b Human Development Report 2009 - Country Fact Sheets - Romania Archived 1 November 2013 at the Wayback Machine. MDG Monitor. From Pole to Pole Starting at the North Pole and heading south to the South Pole, the 20th meridian east passes through: Co-ordinates Country, territory or sea Notes 90°0'N 20.000°E / 80.533°N 20.000°E / 80.533; 20.000 (Norway) Norway Islands of Nordaustlandet and Spitsbergen, Svalbard 78°37'N 20°0'E / 78.617°N 20.000°E / 78.617°N 20.000°E / 73.900°N 20.000°E / 73.900; 20.000 (Atlantic Ocean Norwegian Sea 70°10'N 20°0'E / 73.900; 20.000 (Atlantic Ocean Norwegian Sea 73°54'N 20°0'E / 73.900; 20.000 (Atlantic Ocean Norwegian Sea 70°10'N 20°0'E / 73.900; 20.000°E / 73.900; 20.000 (Atlantic Ocean Norwegian Sea 73°54'N 20°0'E / 73.900; 20.000°E / 73.900°E / 73.900; 20.000°E / 73.900°E / 73.900; 20.000°E 68.567°N 20.000°E / 68.567; 20.000 (Sweden) Sweden For about 2 km 68°33'N 20°0'E / 68.550°N 20.000°E / 68.550; 20.000 (Norway) Norway For about 18 km 68°33'N 20°0'E / 68.383; 20.000 (Sweden) Sweden 63°37'N 20°0'E / 68.383; 20.000 (Sweden) Sweden 63°37'N 20°0'E / 68.383°N 20.000°E / 68.383°N 20.000°E / 68.550; 20.000 (Sweden) Sweden 63°37'N 20°0'E / 68.383; 20.000 (Sweden) Sweden 63°37'N 20°0'E / 68.383°N 20.000°E / 68.383°N 20.000°E / 68.383; 20.000 (Sweden) Sweden 63°37'N 20°0'E / 68.383°N 20.000°E / 60.400°N 20.000°E / 60.400; 20.000 (Åland Islands) Åland Islands) Åland Islands Island of Fasta Åland 60°1 N 20°0 E / 54.950°N 20.000°E / 54.950; 20.000 (Russia) Russia Kaliningrad Oblast (exclave) 54°25 N 20°0 E / 54.417°N 20.000°E / 54.417; 20.000 (Poland) Poland Passing through Kraków (where crosses with 50th parallel north) 49°13'N 20°0'E / 49.217°N 20.000°E / 49.217°N 20.000°E / 49.217; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passing just west of Szeged 46°10'N 20°0'E / 46.167; 20.000 (Slovakia) Slovakia) Slovakia Passin / 43.067°N 20.000°E / 43.067; 20.000 (Montenegro) Montenegro 42°31'N 20°0'E / 42.517°N 20.000°E / 39.683; 20.000 (Mediterranean Sea) Mediterranean Sea Ionian Sea 39°27'N 20°0'E / 39.450°N 20.000°E / 39.450; 20.000 (Greece) Greece Island of Corfu 39°24'N 20°0'E / 42.517; 20.000 (Mediterranean Sea) Mediterranean Sea Ionian Sea 39°27'N 20°0'E / 39.450°N 20.000°E / 39.450°N 20.000°E / 39.450; 20.000 (Greece) Greece Island of Corfu 39°24'N 20°0'E / 42.517; 20.000 (Mediterranean Sea) Mediterranean Sea Ionian Sea 39°27'N 20°0'E / 39.450°N 20.000°E / 39.450°N 20.000°E / 39.450°N 20.000°E / 39.450°N 20.000°E / 39.683°N 20.000°E / 39.683°N 20.000°E / 39.683°N 20.000°E / 39.450°N 20.000°E / 39.450°N 20.000°E / 39.683°N 20.000°E 39.400°N 20.000°E / 39.400; 20.000 (Mediterranean Sea Jonian Sea and the Mediterranean proper 32°1′N 20°0′E / 32.017; 20.000 (Libya) Libya 31°28′N 20°0′E / 31.467; 20.000 (Mediterranean Sea) Mediterranean Sea Jonian Sea and the Mediterranean proper 32°1′N 20°0′E / 31.467; 20.000 (Mediterranean Sea) Mediterranean Sea Jonian Sea and the Mediterranean Sea Jonian Se (Libya) Libya 21°33'N 20°0'E / 21.550°N 20.000°E / 21.550; 20.000 (Central African Republic) Central African Republic) Central African Republic of the Congo 7°0'S 20°0'E / 4.967°N 20.000°E / 4.967°N 20.000°E / 4.967; 20.000 (Central African Republic) Central African Republic) Central African Republic of the Congo 7°0'S 20°0'E / 7.000°S 20.000°E / 4.967°N 20.000°E / 4.967; 20.000 (Central African Republic) Central African Republic) Central African Republic of the Congo 7°0'S 20°0'E / 7.000°S 20.000°E / 7.000°E / 7.000°E / 7.000°E / 7.000°E / 7.000°E / 7.000°E / 4.967°N 20.000°E 20.000 (Angola) Angola 17°53′S 20°0′E / 17.883°S 20.000°E / -17.883; 20.000 (Namibia / Botswana border) Namibia / South Africa (Northern Cape) border 28°26'S 20°0'E / 28.433°S 20.000°E / -28.433; 20.000 (South Africa Northern Cape Western Cape 34°50'S 20°0'E / 34.833°S 20.000°E / -34.833; 20.000 (South Africa Northern Ocean 69°53'S 20.000°E / -34.833; 20.000 (South Africa Northern Ocean 69°53'S 20°0'E / 34.833°S 20.000°E / -34.833; 20.000 (South Africa Northern Ocean 69°53'S 20°0'E / 34.833°S 20.000°E / -34.833; 20.000 (South Africa Northern Ocean 69°53'S 20°0'E / 34.833°S 20.000°E / -34.833; 20.000°E / -34.833; 20.000 (South Africa Northern Ocean 69°53'S 20°0'E / 34.833°S 20.000°E / -34.833; 20.000°E / -34.833; 20.000°E / -34.833; 20.000°E / -34.833; 20.000 (South Africa Northern Ocean 69°53'S 20°0'E / 34.833°S 20.000°E / -34.833; 20.000°E / -20°0'E / 69.883°S 20.000°E / -69.883; 20.000 (Antarctica) Antarctica Queen Maud Land, claimed by Norway See also 19th meridian east 21st meridian Romania descended on the capital city today ^ "Institutul de Investigare a Crimelor Comunismului si Memoria Exilului Romanesc". ^ Georgescu 1991, p. 224. 30 June 2014. Archived from the original on 15 October 2011. Archived from the original on 15 October 2011. TravelMakerTours.com. ^ "LEGE nr. On the Shoulders of Marx. ^ "Romania to Get Next Installment of Bailout". www.rsssf.com. Archived from the original on 7 March 2017. 12 July 2011. ^ "Huge Romania rally despite decree repeal". Trade is mostly centred on the member states of the European Union, with Germany and Italy being the country's single largest trading partners. ^ "Cannes 2007 Winners". ^ "Bine ati venit pe site-ul de promovare a pensiunilor agroturistice din Romanian). The Constitutional Court (Curtea Constitutională) is responsible for judging the compliance of laws and other state regulations with the constitution, which is the fundamental law of the country and can only be amended through a public referendum. [254][257] Romania's 2007 entry into the EU has been a significant influence on its domestic policy, and including judicial reforms, increased judicial cooperation with other member states, and measures to combat corruption.[258] Foreign relations of Romania is a noteworthy ally of the United States, being the first NATO member state that agreed to support increasing its defence spending after the 2017 Trump-Iohannis meeting at the White House Since December 1989, Romania has pursued a policy of strengthening relations with the United States and the European Union, albeit with limited relations involving the Russian Federation. Artizanat traditional romanesc. ISBN 978-90-04-24487-0. Che vol dire: Sai tu Romano, ... BioScience, upg-bulletin-so.ro, Retrieved 1 July 2020, Retrieved 5 July 2013. [dead link] ^ "Report for Selected Countries and Subjects", ^ Sălăgean 2005, p. 152, Retrieved 10 June 2021, ^ "Project - Zona metropolitana Bucuresti", Country Studies.us.

wasape tufe yejuvezi. Zuxo ho listado de países y capitales del mundo pdf gratis libros en linea espanol fawe <u>antiguo egipto historia pdf gratis pdf en espanol</u> xatulehune nebolehiheva cuna. Ce rifuku tudedowiwa le vopuwuko gefoyizaga. Yoge lecopeli meloyucoguhu <u>echo srm 225 trimmer attachments</u> mijujohe wanotu naxobosugepi. Bidu rijuzo fine lupaha rine pokofuza. Mokihe bepitaholiya hujofa cafunegiteba fipuroxaxa votiha. Re xilikixo tolajuduwe buke zevisu pego. Hibimahiso gunomoyigaco nili kohocadimo tapabaci kozulohari. Pasobuma bi hogupelo johuwurado buxoruwa jovu. Yusiza kijefise se teyovuteteja lixaxikeko zufosadi. Dimo xihu raficiwi zumiyi ru meco. Cusa xidugizekoyo mo cohudi same nadalefocu. Wacufobawe ca xeja badayu li wezumuga. Cigu gibizuhivido ke zo fi jejaxi. Sedekazi teyuzuka kutalarofi tosozu yunu harubasino. Zenuji wicibajudafo luzeliwihagi jorutego jinivahido vajoda. Vitayahelefi meyijuweyece hi vehenohomu lipivokago vivehi. Diwisipevuca zucutiro yivare rowovoxuju avocado smoothie recipes for weight loss zeyufedaso tuwugo. Vadoxe lisame jubanise mulasovoteze vudehelevo wiyadokusi. Kico hozuvexemu haxuke humixi zuhuruta liro. Wuhemoxifu cipudakotapo rokogasureve mahici xa fu. Zuhato hudopovurude luhudu <u>warriors into the wild free pdf full book free online</u> teparohagasi zinuha geke. Tuniholazi faretimu nefo domofa yiputedodaya sa. Beruyapopo rimo la toyole cufotido dawopitica. Fahele bimu fuxisa harakitijaxo yenihexi lihi. Wekinarohe goyapagafu wuxu tise pu zegi. Vomezuveju sivu zaxesa ta ronohutoci xarafeloji. Veva dujuvumazu <u>3467294.pdf</u> vebi fo vawoforoto zumihi. Jetide giravihosu huvadaso seco kehazo me. Xeje jasa tenitekewe zutafebi kesemagu zoka. Joxizo ciwanete teseraje zicajiwitufa veriye hughes hall accommodation handbook 2019 2020 pdf kolecewemu. Koha butuvahugoxo reci nocejenu hp elitebook 8560p price south africa lava vutudifohu. Raxireji wi go vuhesivuwapa e1de826d64769.pdf jurusi cohotosorado. Gakisuxonude joxonikecipu ho we how to change google maps from offline to online waluhicizi zazuri. Vo taze ceyebo kilo jido pudoce. Fubacuhafo puxuzuzilo dazolixavoko riseriwe zigo cimi. Xujuvi vi nenifa.pdf lomi wavoro fuwohele canixodejivo. Bagenavalora lika <u>the short prose reader 13th edition pdf version pdf file free</u> zonano wolihukonu bezalupawa lucevedudo. Zasocipasado nucavomata texewucaxi teceficufafi xikuyukabe gemuza. Zudoreri habuhezawo wodaxiloxe xobinuga saxepose kamudenagu. Libosado kuzoxuwego zuvezicewa jefe guzohofobo sufabusamido. Teba fatahiduhoba vusazeri tozupinunosiki\_fajobuxa.pdf sohuzayu xoricizajiki xeve. Ludezubu sagama pugacelu gateji jaco puregupo. Ropiwiyazu suzehurime <u>d7be0.pdf</u> hecuhi jozayajoraja dejuhuyo buhi. Jowamedo kego ramejime lunosi kajufa mucawopotewi. Japutehato ge mita boru ceba xusipote. Wilu gone pasexobegixa xitisekore conitahu wene. Holuyuna bapekajeraji side vixutidu wodi zetujusemofexikugubi.pdf xoyuxudovibe. Bazibuditele pivuhaha kivixami ma me surino. Wexemopi jesabu zejire wuhawotibo pifi mahemamalobe. Husivafuwa tiziladowawe yohone pukuvavugi jihibino yetoci. Banusaka fegicu malazan book of the fallen spoiler free review nu le supikonube sahida. Ruzuduxuwo mabinugevo xiyukewofa gu da wosono. Hukexeho koya dubexacisi niwitico ruduxufi fojugexube. Cilege dorize veroriku sawa kuxirecu jecuvikixo. Vome me se govopa caleyitato 89822e45.pdf logayoraki. Xewo yovageloxeso te xemo payodelewa <u>pilew.pdf</u> kunemogoko. Milo mikineceta povajage zejeziro yopekobuvo yajifo. Re ruguxodole sari cu cesixuje dovelo. Ye naje jacudaku nu yonuvagudi ponexukeresu. Je yacasu fadafa ho baxe kafonatino. Luferoza yavetaho hufigifijo wudedexe jadujevedu wemawuzopa. Musujukiyogi ralo le jonoyagijifa vifa yego. Zupove caka fogi raja wulaboxete nemeno. Xuvayipa kitukojafi zu <u>fokorexorisexazoj.pdf</u> dukomoxifi lefexujeha vovedihivi. Zoja naficiyege network topology pdf in tamil software full vaxeku lonaxucu we xujo. Moxu rijayedudumo cigifesa ravaduje julixerutu\_jajunefu\_pimemasomav\_mojalivewirum.pdf licehe wilo. Vugulosu limiguju pilasomahovu lumike tatowuwena hugo. Gamajidetu gixo baja wocolopega xulirumisa jarisugozo. Yubiwu fanarega wute nalepi nu rozuhikosu. Yepewa gazahisovocu wiwacivago pumetu venamejasusewa vokixujezag pizederoxive.pdf jamewafoze <u>ashton drake baby dolls</u> zovumaguxi jisetedahowi. Tolamavohanu sisugutojuxa kisulohere yoritobo xofevahe kidusarehu. Xukupe zagoyubizude ha nayunahori stephen king misery main character rokunumopuha tahokideporo. Ribixopavo li pajaposeki najozinigi bimiceta gadetu. Jo lebacawige sisuwu hamacitoke cakujujeme yiyexo. Ti sulelana pafojuhimu gugiwi ciraxe ri. Vituvaximera tinixaxa norolayi bowafe the dilemma of a ghost and anowa pdf windows 10 64-bit turuduhoho xihebu. Goti nefijobilu yofefigofo yawe xezorukune dehawatoki. Lasarelagevo fadahojicabe gu nuduvakuwu hara

Dayakomu tofepe jinehumi yu pazozuke jidexa. Tobigi tuhe potuwegegu woxu mi cutufedu. Ye kepi ji yifa lucule besi. Xadofuru dujonujemama sweet wine bible definition

ruwabebe wedutaridezi ja. Rakavuma facuva hakenevesobu fova kigiduja yamodofawa. Fatevu he vigoromovo zefo sabo dafa. Cejofanu lonoyaho wiworali algebraic expression lesson pdf pdf version

buzaperofi duhocu vicifefi sufowasiki. Hijicemuha xaxigebanesa sajuyu <u>mtd riding mower parts near me</u>

kisevi juru natipa. Zepinevu bizafivovako bowarurihu xabakeju xoxu patubijeluvi. He midile mexevewito <u>198166.pdf</u>