Abstract
The geographical position of a territory is a strictly determined element by mathematical landmarks and by those of the natural background. For all that, different historical and geopolitical events that happened in the course of time, can make the geographical position fluctuate by including a territory / state into territorial aggregates established on less arbitrary criteria. Thus, many interwar authors placed Romania, by geographical criteria, in Central Europe; after 1945 they would include it in Eastern Europe, or in short, in the East, a political-ideological homogeneous territory, but heterogeneous geographically, historically and culturally. With the downfall of political-ideological barriers and the deep-going mutations in the geopolitics of Central and Eastern Europe, Romania’s geographical position should be reconsidered based on objective criteria: geographical, mathematical and last but not least, cultural and economic. This study is also important because some recent works place Romania erroneously in South-Eastern Europe, either in Eastern or in Balkan Europe. The work concludes that Romania is in a state situated in the south-eastern part of Central Europe. The arguments brought in favour of it have in view to push forward the current stage of knowledge on Romania’s geopolitics.

Keywords: Geographical Position; Geopolitical & Historical Context; Central Europe; Romania

Introduction, Methods and Data
In one of the last studies on Romanian geopolitics published before the communist regime came to power, Conea (1944), quoting Vogel (1922), said that the geographical position is a static and somehow permanent characteristic, while the geopolitical position is changing. Romania belongs to a highly sensitive area of geopolitical friction, a territory known and defined as a “zone of geopolitical earthquakes”. The same author goes on saying that Romania has a central position, being surrounded by powerful states; it is a position far more dangerous, yet in time of peace it offers also multiple advantages, given the possibilities of establishing a lot of fruitful relations and influences (Alexandrescu & Deică, 2002). That is why, Romania has in the course of time been placed by various authors either in Central Europe, South-Eastern Europe, or Eastern Europe. Proceeding from mathematical, natural, cultural-historical, but also economic-geographical arguments, we shall try to demonstrate that Romania is a Central-European state.

The present study, more theoretical, is based on the interpretation, within a geopolitical, geostrategic and historical context, of some geographical sources that place it in different regional settings.

Analysing sources that place Romania within various regional assemblies (Central Europe, South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, Balkan Europe), we shall...
argument why Romania “migrated” from Central Europe to the South and East of the Continent in the geopolitical context of the Communist period, a localization wrongly taken over even after the fall of the Iron Curtain. The arguments included in this study are aimed at improving current knowledge on this subject, contributing to elucidating some unclear-nesses and eliminate some errors still made in placing Romania within a geographical context.

Discussions

The “evolution” of Romania’s geographical position reflected in geographical and cartographical sources in the first half of the 20th century

Proceeding from Europe’s political outline in the early 20th century, when Romania acted as a buffer-state among the influence zones of three empires (German, Russian and Ottoman), the Geographisches Handbuch zu Andrees Auflage (1902), placed only the German States, Switzerland and Austro-Hungary (together with Transylvania, but without Bosnia-Herzegovina and Dalmatia) in Central Europe (Mitteleuropa), having in view their cultural affinities and common historical relations. Partsch et al. (1903) enlarged this concept, including in Central Europe all the geopolitical diagonal line between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, consisting of the following states: Benelux in the north-east, Switzerland and the German and the Aus-

1 Bosnia-Herzegovina and Dalmatia were included into South-
dern Europe. In geographical terms, it is better to include Bosnia and Herzegovina and Dalmatia in South-Eastern Europe.

trian-Hungarian Empires in the centre, and Romania, Serbia and Bulgaria in the south-east (Figure 1).

Made up exclusively on the basis of historical arguments, this regional outline does not correspond to the geographical reality, pushing the limits of Central Europe southward. Although in the past they were part of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro belong to Southern Europe and in no way to Central Europe.

The assertion of national identity in a Europe of multi-national empires and the beginning of the First World War created the premisses for ever more personalities of European science and culture to become aware of the appurtenance of the Carpathian-Danubi-
sentative for this opinion is Wirsing (1932), who included Romania, together with the Baltic States, Poland, former Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the countries of the former Yugoslav space, as well as Albania and Bulgaria, into “Middle Europe” (Zwischeneuropa) suggested also by Penck as early as 1915. Also in this regional outline, the limits of Central Europe are arbitrarily pushed southward by including some Balkan states (Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia), that belong to the South-European geographical realm (Figure 2).

On the other hand, the geographers who placed Romania in the south-east of the Continent (Unstead, 1927; Schüssler, 1939, etc.), limited the Central-European space only to the two German-speakig empires and, in some cases, also to their neighbour countries in which populations of Germanic origin lived. Speaking of Romania’s appurtenance to the Balkan space, Schmidt (1932) contended that, “before the War, although Romania, speaking strictly geographically, did not belong to the Balkan Peninsula, it was nevertheless considered so, being the only country that lay outside the natural borders of this Peninsula”, while in Höpker’s views (1936), “Romania did not belong to the Balkan Peninsula in a strictly geographical sense... it is rather a question of a Balkan mentality, a psychological complex one could hardly define”. At the same time, other representative cartographic works, published then in the German space (Mitteleuropa. Austrian School Atlas by Slanar, 1928; Übersichtskarte von Mitteleuropa, 1937 or Generalkarte von Mitteleuropa, 1937), placed all of Romania within Central-Europe, while others, e.g. Ethnographical Map of Central Europe, 1942, integrated only Transylvania and Bukowina into Central Europe (Sinhuber, 1954).

Fundamental early 20th-century French works also confirmed that Romania belonged to the Central-European area. In a work published in Paris by the Serbian geographer Cvijić (1918), the northern boundary of the Balkan Peninsula was the Danube River; speaking about the borders of the Balkan Peninsula, Ancel (1930) says that “sometimes the Danube is taken to be the northern limit of the Balkan Peninsula. But the middle section of the Danube has never been a borderline (…), the Danube does not divide, but unites the Romanian and the Balkan lands”. However, six years later he would change his views and place Romania in Central Europe, setting just the big River as the southern boundary (Figure 3).

But he who best defined the notion of Central Europe truly scientifically was geographer Emmanuel de Martonne, an excellent connoisseur of Romania from the beginning of the 20th century (Boulineau, 2001; Palsky, 2002; Bowd & Clayton, 2015). This term, Martonne would say (1934), should be used to designate the middle position of the countries considered to lie between a “better articulated” Western Europe and the “more compact” Eastern Europe. Therefore, he re-
Fluctuating Geographical Position within a Geopolitical and Historical Context. Case Study: Romania

Figure 3. Central Europe according Jacques Ancel (1936)

Figure 4. Central Europe according Emmanuel de Martonne (1934)
ferred to locating them between a Europe of penin-
sulas, gulfs and seas, and a Europe of endless fields. Beside Romania, De Martonne included in Central
Europe also Germany, Poland, Switzerland, Austria, 
Czechoslovakia and Hungary (Figure 4).

Synthesising all these viewpoints, Romanian geog-
rapher Rădulescu (1938) considered Central Europe as
the whole territory extending between the borders of
Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Yugoslavia, Al-
bania and Greece in the west; Poland, Romania, Bul-
garia and the European part of Turkey in the east; he
distinguished a Central-Western Europe of Ger-
ardic expression, represented by Germany, Austria, Swit-
zerland and Liechtenstein; a Central-Eastern Europe,
that is, Poland, Eastern Prussia (currently the Russian
zone Kaliningrad), Czechoslovakia, Hungary and
Romania, while Balkan Europe included Yugoslavia,
Bulgar ia and Greece (Figure 5).

Developed on the eve of the Second World War,
this theory erroneously extended Central Europe to-
ward by including some Balkan states (Albania, Bul-
garia, Greece and Yugoslavia), as an expression of a
presupposed Central-European alliance versus the
Soviet Union that claimed, among others, also Romani-
nian territories (Bessarabia and Bukowina).

In this way, the Danube became the northern
boundary of Balkan Europe. It is an ethnical and cul-
tural boundary between the Slav peoples in the south-
east of the Continent and the Romanic peoples from its
central and western part. For all that, south of the Dan-
ube, in Eastern Serbia and in north Bulgaria regions,
one finds Wallachian minorities as mixtures of Roma-
nians and Slavs. It is the southern limit of German col-
onisations and the northern bound of the spread of Is-
 lam; at the same time, it is the boundary between two
distinct physical-geographical areas: the Romanian
Plain in the north and the Prebalkan Tableland in the
south. It is also a historical boundary, because no empire

![Figure 5. Central and Balkan Europe according to N-Al. Rădulescu (1938)](image-url)
the Carpathian Chain, where they communicate by numerous passes, the three sides merging into the harmonious unity of the Romanian land.

**Romania’s geographical position reflected in sources from the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century**

For a lapse of 40 years, Central Europe and the term of “Europe” itself became the monopole of the geopolitical aggregate that lay west of the former Iron Curtain. In this way, Europe was associated with an “area of freedom” in opposition to Communist Europe, which gravitated around the Soviet Union, and was called *Eastern Europe, or the East* in short, a dominantly, ideological category without a definite territorial basis (Fourcher, 2000: 93).

The West-Europeans’ perception of this territorial aggregate became even more diffuse; whether it was Poland and Romania, or Bulgaria, Albania and Hungary, states belonging to different geographical areas and cultures, they were put in opposition to Greece, Spain, Great Britain, or Germany, countries integrated into the same economic and political-military blocs, but fundamentally different geographically and culturally (Halecki, 1950; Mutton, 1961). In this way, the northern limit of the Balkan Peninsula is pushed up to the Soviet borders, the only Central-European states, recognised as such, being Eastern Germany, Poland, former Czechoslovakia and Hungary (Jelavich, 1983; Castellan, 1991; Prevelakis, 1994, etc.), states which formed the Visegrád Group in 1991 (Prescott, 1987). Thus, in the 1972 editions of the prestigious *British Encyclopaedia*, Romania appears in “The Balkans” chapter, its real geographical boundaries being ignored in order to justify the idea of a “common umbrella” for the so-called “volatile” states.

The fundamental geographical changes that took place at the end of the 1980s led to reviewing geopolitical relations in the Central and East-European area, some old geostrategical alliances being updated and new ones being established (Kolosov & O’Loughlin, 1998). The area between the Soviet frontiers and the former “Iron Curtain” started gravitating towards the European and Euro-Atlantic structures, while the “buffer zone” between Europe and Russia was shifted eastwards towards the Ukraine, Belarus and the Baltic States. In these conditions, the former “Eastern Europe” continued to be erroneously considered a homogeneous geographical category, called now *Middle Europe* (Fourcher, 1993), or the *New Europe*, a geostrategic space of transition between the East and the West (Brunet & Rey, 1996), or hostile to Russia’s geopolitical interests (Dughin, 1997).

In some Anglo-American works, Romania remained attached to Eastern Europe (Geographica, *En-cyclopaedia & World Atlas*, editor Cheers 1999, 2008; Turnock, 2001; Dawson & Fawn, 2002). According to the *United Nations Statistics Division* (2017), Eastern Europe includes such states as Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Romania, the Republic of Moldova, Belarus and the Ukraine, as well as the European part of the Russian Federation.

At the same time, old conflict foci in the Balkans were rekindled, leading to the dismemberment of Yugoslavia, and new ones appeared in the former Soviet space, due to ethnical tensions that were piling up throughout the second half of the 20th century. Europe was redefined, its bounds remaining uncertain. Thus, Europe is a term that combines geographical, historical and cultural elements, which all contribute to the European identity. Their experience is considered to be marked by the proximity of ideas, values and historical interactions which could not be pushed into a simple formula and remain subject to revision by each successive generation (*European Council*, 1992).

Within this context, the big territorial aggregates of Europe tend to being reshaped on the basis of historical antecedents (Lacoste et al., 1995; Mishkova & Trenčsényi, 2017).

The unification of Germany (1990) and the formation of the Visegrad Group (1991), followed by the dismemberment of Yugoslavia (1991-2006), laid the premises for the formation of a new pan-German nucleus consisting of Germany, Austria and Switzerland to which part of Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary were added, on the other hand, also Slovenia and Croatia; all these states self-identified themselves as Central-European. At the same time, including together Romania and Bulgaria in the European Union (January 1, 2007) led to the false impression that both countries belong to Balkan Europe. The same approach is seemingly made also by Germany, which ever since 1930 had an Institute at Regensburg for Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, but which publishes studies covering a much wider area, including also Romania.

The Russian approach (Dughin, 1997 & 2011: 17) delimits Central Europe to Germany and to states succeeding the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. Speaking of Romania, the author places it in the category of the “New Europe” countries, actually a “sanitation barrier” used by Great Britain in the past to pre-
vent a possible Russian-German alliance which would have stopped English domination in the world. Thus, Romania’s geopolitical choice is either on behalf of Continentalism, as a country of old European identity (an option implying a friendly policy towards Russia), or on behalf of Atlantism, hence playing the role of a “sanitation barrier” in favour of the United States.

The *World Economic and Geopolitic Yearbook* (1993), edited by the Center for International Studies and Research and the “Hérodote” review, provides an original view on “Latin Europe” which would include France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and the ministates of Andorra, San Marino, Monaco and Vatican, while Romania, a Latin-language country, is placed among the Balkan States, near Albania, Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav states but less Greece, EU and NATO member before 1990 included beside Eastern Mediterranean, alongside Cyprus, Malta and Turkey. Hence, it is, not a geographical proximity, but former by belonging, during “Cold War”, to the political-military alliance that came first in assigning the chosen regional background. Central Europe in this case is limited to the four states of the Visegrád Group: Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary. The same approach is made also by other French authors, or of francophone orientation, like Castellan (1991), or Prevelakis (1994, 2001), the last including in the Balkan Peninsula Wallacia, Moldavia, Bukowina, Bessarabia and Transylvania (2001: 28-29).

By contrast, other French authors (Mauriel et al., 1997) extend the Central Europe area, including beside the states of the Visegrád Group, also Romania decades, or centuries, were in territorial neighbourhood relations, co-habiting within the same political entities. This idea was taken over and subsequently evolved by the American political specialist S. Huntington, who considered that Central Europe includes those territories which hand formerly made up Western Christianity; the old territories of the Habsbourg Empire, Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, together with Poland and the eastern borders of Germany, while the term Eastern Europe should be assigned to the regions developed under the aegis of the Orthodox Church: the Black Sea communities of Bulgaria and Romania, that detached themselves from the Ottoman rule only in the 19th century, and the European sections of the former Soviet Union (1997, 1998).

Unfortunately, an inconsistent approach regarding Romania’s geographical position is found in recent works appeared in this country. Thus, at the time

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**Figure 6. Central Europe according to V. Rey et al. (1998)**

[Map of Central Europe showing the regions mentioned in the text.]
of the Soviet political-ideological influence, the approach to the inter-war period viewed Romania in most works as part of Central Europe. Even at the beginning of the Geographical Monograph of the Popular Republic of Romania (1960), another comprehensive work aimed at highlighting the socio-economic changes brought about by the implementation of the communist policies under the direct guidance of the Soviet Union, geographer M. Iancu said that the Romanian Popular Republic lies in South-Eastern Europe (vol. I: 11). For all that, after the lapse of more than two decades, another fundamental work of Romanian geography, the Geography of Romania tracts (5 vol.) changes the country’s geographical localisation, affirming that Romania lies in the South-East of Central Europe, at the contact with Eastern Europe and Balkan Europe (vol. I, 1983: 21), a localisation found also in the Geographical Encyclopaedia of Romania (1982: 11).

The same confusions occur even after 1989. While comprehensive collective works e.g. Romania – Historical-Geographical Atlas (1996, 2007), Romania – Space, Society (2005, 2006), Romania – Nature and Society (2016), or works focussed on Romania’s geography and geopolitics (Alexandrescu, Deică, 2002; Săgeată, 2002, 2009; Erdeli, Cucu, 2005; Iordan, 2006; Simileanu, Săgeată, 2009; Simileanu, 2016 etc.) place this country in the South-Eastern part of Central Europe; or in Middle Europe (Popa, 1997), in Central-Eastern Europe (Rey et al., 2000, 2006; Cândea, Bran, 2001), others (Neguț et al., 2004) avoid a downright position, presenting merely various opinions, or even worse, placing it erroneously in South-Eastern Europe (Ghinea, 1996), or in Eastern Europe (Popescu, 2008).

The Romanian Academy also has an Institute of South-East European Studies, set up in its current structure in 1963, which puts out a review on studies referring to the Balkan space and the Eastern basin of the Mediterranean Sea; studies also deal with Romania’s relations with the countries situated in these areas.

Romania’s position of interference location is underlined by Nimigeanu (2001: 18) who says that physically-geographically Romania stands at the interference of three European provinces: “beginning with the low plain alongside the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, continuing with the low-mountains and tablelands and ending up with the tall mountains – the Alps and the Carpathians”; Erdeli and Cucu (2005: 43) view that, Romania’s space fully corresponds, geographical-ly and geologically, to the characteristics of Central Europe, but according to historically attested functions, the Romanian territory lies in a transitional zone both to the east, to the west and the south at the interference between peninsular and continental Europe. Synthethyng these dilemas, worth-mentioning is also historian. Mureșan’s viewpoint (1996) whereby Central Europe is a confessional notion which does not cover a rigorously defined content whether geographical, political or cultural.

Within this context, the present study aims to contribute to removing the confusions regarding Romania’s geographical position, argumenting the localisation of this state in the south-eastern part of Central Europe and explaining the historical and geopolitical circumstances that led to the fluctualisation of its geographical position.

Romania’s geographical make-up. From cultural unity to inculcating the idea of “border state”

Romania’s formation as a national state covers several successive stages: 1859, the unification of Moldavia and Wallachia Principalities (called Romania since 1866); 1878, when, in the wake of the Russian-Turkish War, it became independent from the Ottoman Empire and united with Dobruja; 1913, the Second Balkan War led to the integration of Southern Dobruja – Cadrilaterul (the Quadrilateral) and 1918, when the First World War led to the unification of Bessarabia and Bukowina with Romania (on March 27, and November 28, respectively) and with Transylvania (the “Greater Union” on the 1st of December). These regions, resulted from the dismemberment of some multinational empires that had belonged to three distinct European macroregions: central – Transylvania and Bukowina part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire; southern – Dobrogea, part of the Ottoman Empire; and eastern – Bessarabia, part of the Tsarist Empire. Hence, Turner’s idea (1920) of “border state”, subsequently taken over by Huntington (1996, 1998) after the fall of the Iron Curtain, he situating the Carpathian Mts. alongside the cultural border between Catholicism and Orthodoxism. According to Huntington, Europe ends

6 In exchange for Dobruja, Romania had to cede Russia southern Bessarabia (Cahul, Bolgrad and Ismail counties) which it had obtained after the Cremean War (1856).
7 This territory had belonged to the Romanian Kingdom until 1940, when, under the Craiova Treaty (7th September), German political pressure on the Romanian Government obliged it, in the circumstances of the Second World War, to cede it to Bulgaria.
8 Bessarabia and Northern Bukowina had been part of the Romanian Kingdom until 1940, when in a Second Ultimatum Note (June 27) under the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact of August 23, 1939, these territories were occupied by the Soviet Union.
9 Including Transylvania proper (Ardeal), Banat, Crișana and Maramureș.

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5 This Institute is the rightful successor of the homonymous one founded by Iorga in collaboration with Murgoci and Pârvan in 1914 and of the Institute for Balkan Research set up by Papacostea in 1937; both were closed by the communist regime in 1948.
where Western Christianity ends and Islamism and Orthodoxism begin (1998: 232). On the line of this approach, Dingsdale (1999) placed Moldavia, Wallachia and Oltenia within the “East-European civilisation”; the West Plain (Oradea-Timișoara alignment) within the “West-European civilisation; Transylvania represented the “transition between” the West-European and the East-European civilisation”; Jordan (2005) put the boundary between Catholic Central Europe (Mitteleuropa) and Orthodox South-Eastern Europe (Südosteuropa), alongside the Carpathian line.10 Hardi (2016: 140) underlined: “Romania is actually situated on the border of three macro-regions, and some of its territories show similarities to the latter”. But in Transylvania, Catholicism was forcefully imposed through the measures taken by the popes and the Hungarian kings, the main political force in the region until 1918.

Thus, simultaneously with the Hungarian state under King Stephen the Saint (997–1038), who adopted Western Christianity, the old Orthodox churches of Transylvania were replaced by Catholic ones, a move that grew into a state policy. Thus, the Hungarian kings of the Arpad Dynasty (9th cent.–1301) became the defenders of the Catholic bishoprics, monasteries and parishes from Hungary and Transylvania, while much of the lands that belonged to the Romanian communities became royal property, constituting the so-called “domain of the Crown” (Pop, 1996). In parallel with the political conquest, the Hungarian political authorities tried to assimilate the Romanian archaic communities spiritually with the help of the Catholic orders (Dominican, Franciscan, etc.). The failure of this policy to impose Catholicism forcefully in Transylvania resulted in the Province lending its support to the Protestant coalition against the Catholic one during the Thirty-Year War (1618-1648) (Pascu, 1972). After the Battle of Mohács (1526), Transylvania became an autonomous Principality under Ottoman suzerainty.

The second Catholic expansion in Transylvania occurred once the Province fell under Austrian influence (in 1688 de facto and in 1699 de jure), gaining international recognition (under the Karlovtz Treaty) once the ratio of military forces in the centre of Europe kept changing.11 Thus, the Leopold Diploma of December 4, 1691 warranted the rights of four religions (Catholic, Reformed, Lutheran and Unitarian), as well as privileges for the Saxons and Szeklers, whereas the Romanians and their Orthodox Church had ethnicity and tolerated church status (Pop, 1994).

If, in the beginning, the Vienna Court pretended to manifest religious tolerance, the Habsburgs would soon show their intention of interfering in the confessional picture of Transylvania. As early as 1692, Emperor Leopold I promised the Orthodox priests who accepted unification with the Church of Rome, a number of privileges similar to those of the Catholic clergy. On Jesuitical advice, the Vienna Emperor hoped to change the ratio of confessional forces, then thoroughly favourable to the Orthodox believers. Promises and political pressure did attract part of the Orthodox priests and believers to the Roman-Catholic Church and the creation of the Graeco-Catholic Church (1698-1699). The Romanian majority opposed the forceful imposition of Catholicism, numerous attempts being made to return the Orthodoxism: in 1711, 1744 (June 6th, under Inocenţie Micu), 1798, 1848 (May 3-15, the National Assembly at Blaj), 1907 (by the voice of Onisifor Ghibu) and 1918 (the Great National Assembly at Alba Iulia) (Giurescu, 1967). As a matter of fact, adopting Catholicism took place particularly in the central and north-east of Transylvania, the area mostly subjected to colonisation of and political pressure from the Habsburg rulers, while the south of Transylvania, Crişana, Banat and Bukowina12 continued to have a majority Orthodox population, confirmed also by the 1930 population census (Table 1). Since in 1918 the regions passed under Romanian administration, the share of Orthodoxism grew significantly (Baroiu et al., 2005), so that after the lapse of 80 years of Romanian administration, the last census (20 October 2011) showed an absolute Orthodox population majority in all the Romanian Intracarpathian provinces: 83.9% of Bukowina’s total population, 74.7% in Maramureş, 72.7% in the Romanian part of Banat, 69.1% in Transylvania14 and 51.3% in Crişana (Table 2).

Yet, outside the borders of a united Romania, important communities of a Romanian population did remain. According to the then statistics, 23,760 Romanians lived in Hungary (at 1920 Census), 67,897 in Western Banat (at 1921 Census); 145,028 in Crişana; 36,461 in the Timok area; 9,585 in North Macedonia and 8,558 in the rest of former Yugoslavia (1921 Census); 33,226 in the Danubian regions of Bulgaria (1910 Census) and 5,324 Bulgarian Macedo-Romanians; 244,305 Romanians in Greece and 32,948 in Albania.16

10 Abb. 5: Großgliederung Europas nach kulturräumlichen Kriterien und ohne Berücksichtigung heutiger Staatsgrenzen.
12 The Romanian Church United with Rome.
13 Bukowina had belonged first to the Habsburg Monarchy, then to the Austrian and Austro-Hungarian Empire (1775-1918).
14 Only two counties (Harghita and Covasna) have a majority Szekler population, the Orthodox being in the minority.
15 75 789 Romanians (at 1910 Census).
16 Estimates made by the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1931.
On the other side of the Carpathians, Moldavia and Wallachia where increasingly more leaning towards Russia, hoping to be liberated from under the Ottoman domination; the Turks’ distrust in the boyars’ narrative regime led to replacing it by governors of Greek origin loyal to the Porte. They set up a central-based regime with a two-fold purpose: to maintain the Romanian Countries under Ottoman domination and to better integrate them into the Turkish economic system in order to supply the Porte and the Janissaries armies (Panaite, 1997). However, the obligations to the Porte of the two Romanian Countries were limited only to economic matters, since the Ottoman Empire was experiencing a deep-going economic crisis (Kinross, 1977), but it did not affect the Romanian traditional cultural institutions in any way.

Therefore, no cultural limit to separate Transylvania from the Extracarpathian Romanian regions had existed, or does exist. In Transylvania, Western Christianity was imposed through systematic policies to convert the Romanian autochthonous population by Catholic and Protestant colonisations of Hungarian origin (known by the name of Szeklers in eastern Transylvania), Germans (named Saxons in the south and north of the Province, and Swabians in Banat) loyal to the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Historical region</th>
<th>Total population (inh.)</th>
<th>Orthodox (%)</th>
<th>Greek-Catholics (%)</th>
<th>Roman-Catholics (%)</th>
<th>Reformed (%)</th>
<th>Evangelical-lutheran (%)</th>
<th>Other confessions (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alba</td>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>212,749</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arad</td>
<td>Banat-Crişana</td>
<td>423,824</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihor</td>
<td>Crişana</td>
<td>510,318</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braşov</td>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>168,125</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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<td>Caraş</td>
<td>Banat</td>
<td>200,939</td>
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<td>21.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<td>Câmpulung</td>
<td>Bukowina</td>
<td>94,815</td>
<td>68.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cernăuţi*</td>
<td>Bukowina</td>
<td>305,097</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CiuC</td>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>145,806</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cluj</td>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>334,991</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Făgărăş</td>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>86,039</td>
<td>55.2</td>
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<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunedoara</td>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>332,118</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maramureş</td>
<td>Maramureş</td>
<td>161,575</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mureş</td>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>289,546</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>6.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Năsăud</td>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>144,131</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odorhei</td>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>130,282</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rădăuţi</td>
<td>Bukowina</td>
<td>160,778</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satu Mare</td>
<td>Maramureş</td>
<td>294,875</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaj</td>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>343,347</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severin</td>
<td>Banat</td>
<td>239,586</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sibiu</td>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>194,619</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Someş</td>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>219,355</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storojinet*</td>
<td>Bukowina</td>
<td>169,894</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suceava</td>
<td>Bukowina</td>
<td>121,327</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Târnava Mare</td>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>147,994</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Târnava Mică</td>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>149,482</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timiş-Torontal</td>
<td>Banat</td>
<td>499,443</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treg Scaune</td>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>136,122</td>
<td>14.6</td>
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<td>36.1</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turda</td>
<td>Transylvania</td>
<td>183,282</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Counties that are no longer in the current border of Romania. The proportion of the majority ethnicity is written in bold characters.
Hungarian and Austrian authorities, assigned to defend the pre-1918 borders (Creţan, 2016a).

**Romania's geographical position and the elements defining it: the Carpathians, the Danube and the Black Sea**

Romania lies at the crossroads of parallel 40°N latitude and 25°E longitude. This geographical position has three major co-ordinates that have stamped its historical and geopolitical destiny: the Carpathian Mts., the Danube River and the Black Sea. The Carpathians, relatively low-altitude mountains, with lots of depressions and valleys crossing them, proved favourable to settlement. From oldest times they have been much inhabited, being together with the Transylvanian Depression, the formation core of the Romanian people (Conea, 1941, 1942, 1967). Two-thirds of the whole Carpathian Chain stretch out on Romanian territory, the Romanian Carpathians, together with the Subcarpathians and the hilly Depression of Transylvania covering 107,741 km², that is, 45.2% of all of the country’s surface-area (Posea, Badea, 1984), and concentrating about 40% of its population. The Danube is not only a river that collects the whole inland drainage network of Romania, but also Europe’s main navigable waterway, connecting Central Europe to the Black Sea basin, while the Danube-Main-Rhine and the Danube-Black Sea canal system constitute a true transcontinental navigable axis that links Constanța harbour to the North Sea (Rotterdam). Its particular importance for Romania derives also from the fact that its territory is crossed by the Lower Danube sector (1,075 km, 38% of its total length), basically the most important section in terms of flow and navigation (Creţan, Vesalon, 2017 & Văran, Creţan, 2018). Thus, as early as the Middle Ages, the Moldavian and the Wallachian rulers, succeeded in attracting the interest of King Napoleon the Third and of Queen Victoria, who used to call them “Danubian Princes”, who supported the unification of all the territories inhabited by Romanians, into a powerful state at the mouths of the Danube, successfully capable of coping with the Russian expansion to the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles (Cazacu, 1999). The third specific element of Romania’s geographical position is the Black Sea, which is an open gate for navigation towards the whole Planetary Ocean. The downfall of the Iron Curtain and the dismemberment of the Soviet Union increased the geopolitical importance of the Black Sea perceived as a “gateway” to the huge hydrocarbon resources of the Caucasus and the Caspian basin.

These three elements place Romania in Central Europe, a situation confirmed by the approximately equal distances to the northern, eastern and western ends of the Continent: the North Cape, 2,800 km, the Ural Mts, 2,600 km, Cape Roca, 2,700 km, but closer to the Mediterranean Sea (Matapan Cape), 1,050 km (*The Geography of Romania*, I, 1983). Thus, the Romna-
nian territory is a place of contact and interference in relation with the four big climatic and biogeographical realms specific to the extremities of the Continent: Western, Oceanic Europe, the influence of which is seen in the penetration of oceanic air masses, very frequent in the Banat-Crişana Plain and on the western slope of the Apuseni Mts.; Eastern Europe, featuring a temperate-continental climate often with excessive shades in the Moldavian Tableland and the Bărăgan Plain; Southern Europe, Balkan Europe is influenced by dryness throughout the southern part of Romania, affecting characteristic flora and fauna species (the Banat Mts., Cerna and Mehedinţi Mts., South Dobrogea) and northern Scandinavian-Baltic Europe, the influences of which are much reduced in the Ukraine Forested Carpathians; nevertheless, they are frequently felt on the Suceava Plateau, which is another argument, also of the natural background, for situating Romania in Central Europe.

In addition, one should remember the country’s geo-economic position, Romania lying for centuries at the crossroads of the major traffic axes between Western Europe, the former Soviet space, Asia Minor and the Near East (Creţan, 2006b). At the same time, the country lies at the intersection of some transversal geo-economic axes on the way of being strengthened (the Caspian Sea – Black Sea – Mediterranean Sea) and the axis of rivers and channels (Rhine – Main – Danube) (Neguţ et al., 2004).

Conclusions

Central European states
Geographical, mathematical, topographical and, last but not least, cultural and economic arguments place Romania in the south-east of Central Europe, a reality affirmed both in the interwar period and in recent prestigious scientific works. For example, Gottman (1952) viewed Romania as a link-country between Central Europe and the Balkans (quoted by Alexandrescu, Deich, 2002); in its 2010 edition, the British Universal Encyclopaedia defined it as follows: a state situated in the south-east of Central Europe (vol. 13: 228). Political circumstances lie behind placing Romania either in Eastern Europe, in South-Eastern Europe, or in the Balkans, or again in a hypothetical Middle Europe, all these being actually conjunctural regional aggregates built up according to political criteria, without any well-defined boundaries. An even greater geographical error is the fact that some authors, starting from the political situation prior to 1918, and by virtue of false cultural criteria, place only Transylvania within Central Europe (or in a wider acception, all the Romanian Intracarpathian regions), thereby argumenting, on revisionistic geopolitical tendencies, of the secession of these historical regions.

According to the author, the process of integration of the Central and East-European states into the European and Euro-Atlantic structures has created the premises for reanalysing the bounds of the big regional aggregates of the Continent by an eastwards extension of Central Europe (Table 3) in the light of geographical realities and inclusion of the following states into this territorial aggregate: Germany, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Austria, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland (which form Central-Western Europe); Romania, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania, Letonia, Estonia and the Russian region Kaliningrad (constituting Central-Eastern Europe) (Figure 7).

Tracing the eastern border of NATO and the EU again changed this river into a fragmentation axis

Romania and Europe’s geographical centre
Various criteria revendicating Europe’s geographical Centre are put forward by eleven sites from nine states: Germany, Poland (two sites each), the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Estonia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine and Hungary (Figure 7). Although Romania is not mentioned among these states, yet two localities of the so-called Continental Centre exist in the proximity of its borders, e.g. Dilove in the Ukraine and Tállya in Hungary.

Dilove lies near Rahiv Town in Ukraine’s Zakarpacia Region, on the upper course of the Tisza River, in the frontier area of four states: Ukraine, Romania, Poland and Slovakia. This village stands in the close vicinity of Romania’s borders, only 2 km away from the Romanian Valea Vişeuului Village. In 1887, it was established as Europe’s geographical Centre by geographers from the Austro-Hungarian Empire19. In its turn, Tállya Village, situated in the north-east of Hungary, was designated, by topographical measurements, as geodetic centre of Continental Europe20. The location of these two settlements close to the borders of Romania attest, mathematically and topographically, that this country lies in Central Europe.


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13 This role was also at the time of the Cold War, when Romania, though part of the USSR political-military and economical alliances, yet political reasons led to the small border traffic between the two countries going on with difficulty.
imposed by the necessity of securing the Eastern border of two Western alliances against the illegal migratory flows and of organised crime that might enter the Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova. However, this fragmentation axis runs contrary to the normal historical vocation of this River, namely of integration, since the some ethnical block, the Romanian one (Marcu, 2009 & Săgeată, 2011) lives on both its banks. This contradiction explains the particularities of this sector of NATO and EU eastern border which requires a certain type of administration.

Its south-Danubian neighbour is Balkan Europe (including Bulgaria, Greece, Albania and the states of former Yugoslavia), a component part of Southern Europe (in which we find also Italy, the island-states of the Mediterranean Sea and the Iberian States). Eastern Europe consists of the European part of the Russian Federation; Northern Europe with the Scandinavian States, Danmark and Iceland, while Western Europe englobes the France, the Benelux States, the United Kingdom and Ireland.

By this proposal to regionalise the European Continent, the author suggests a new approach to this topic, based on objective criteria and realities, this work contributing to removing some unclarities and confusions and implicitly to the progress of research in this area.

Table 3. Regional assemblies of Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>European Regions</th>
<th>Component States / Regions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Europe</td>
<td>Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden Greenland / Kalaallit Nunaat, Føroyar / Faeroes, Svalbard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Europe</td>
<td>Central-Western Austria, Czech Rep., Germany, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Poland, Slovakia, Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central-Eastern Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova Rep., Romania, Russia (Kaliningrad), Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>South-Western Andorra, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Vatican Baleare Isl., Gibraltar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South-Eastern Balkan Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, North Macedonia Rep., Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, Cyprus, Turkey (European Part)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>Andorra, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Ireland, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Baleare I., Gibraltar, Channel I., Man I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>Russian Federation (European Part)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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