and Anca Oroveanu
Ivan Biljarsky, Ovidiu Cristea

Edited by

of the Black Sea
Parallell Processes on the Opposite Sides
The Balkans and Caucasus:
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ROLAND CLARK

ROMANIAN NATIONALISTS

ACCORDING TO INTERWAR

REGIONAL COOPERATION
Advocates of the European idea of a united Europe and a European identity recognized the need for a European constitutional framework. The European Community, founded in 1957, was designed to be a supranational entity that could address issues that transcended the boundaries of individual states. However, the European Union, established in 1993, had to overcome significant challenges in achieving this goal.

The European Union faces numerous difficulties in unifying its member states. The diversity of its member states, including different languages, cultures, and economies, presents significant obstacles to integration. Additionally, the Union must navigate complex negotiations with other international organizations and states.

Despite these challenges, the European Union has made substantial progress in recent years. The Union has implemented policies aimed at reducing economic disparities and promoting social cohesion across member states. These efforts have helped to strengthen the Union and enhance its effectiveness in addressing common challenges.

In conclusion, the European Union faces significant challenges in unifying its member states. However, by implementing policies that address these challenges, the Union can continue to grow and strengthen its position in the world.
Romania's relationship to the CMEA and its neighbors remains complex. The country's position within the Eastern Bloc was never fully secure, and its economy struggled to keep pace with the more advanced socialist economies of Eastern Europe. The collapse of the Berlin Wall and the eventual dissolution of the Soviet Union marked a turning point, leading to increased economic integration and political liberalization.

In the post-Cold War era, Romania has pursued closer ties with Western Europe, aiming to join the European Union and the NATO alliance. This has involved significant reforms in areas such as governance, the economy, and civil society. However, Romania has faced challenges in implementing these reforms effectively, and its membership in international organizations has been subject to conditions and requirements.

The country's geopolitical position is also significant. As a bridge between the European Union and the rest of Eastern Europe, Romania plays a role in facilitating trade and cooperation in the region. Its foreign policy has been shaped by the need to balance relationships with its neighbors and to pursue its own interests in the context of EU and NATO integration.

Regional Cooperation and Integration: Romania's Role

Romania's participation in regional cooperation forums such as the Black Sea Economic Cooperation and the Central European Initiative has been a priority. These efforts aim to foster economic integration, foster cultural exchange, and promote peace and stability in the region.

The country has also sought to strengthen its ties with other Eastern European countries, particularly through the Visegrad Group. This cooperation has been instrumental in addressing common challenges and promoting shared values.

In conclusion, Romania's role in regional cooperation is multifaceted, reflecting its historical ties, geopolitical position, and aspirations for greater integration into Western Europe. The country continues to navigate these complexities, aiming to find a balance between security, economic development, and stable relations with its neighbors and the international community.
The Common Market was established in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome, which laid the groundwork for the European Union, and the first phase of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) was launched on January 1, 1999. The euro, the single currency for 17 of the 28 member states, became the first new currency in more than 40 years. The euro's introduction marked a significant step towards the completion of the internal market and the deepening of economic and monetary union.

The full economic and monetary union was achieved by the end of 2002, with the introduction of the euro. This was done by setting a definitive exchange rate for each participating country's currency against the euro, and then converting all member states' currencies into euros. The euro has since become the dominant currency in the eurozone, with over 300 million people using it for everyday transactions.

As of 2023, the euro is the second most widely used currency in the world, following the US dollar. It is used by over 190 million people in 19 countries across Europe, including France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. The eurozone is home to the world's largest economy, the eurozone, and is the second-largest economy in the world, after China.

The eurozone is a major economic power, with a combined gross domestic product (GDP) of over $15 trillion. It is also a major player in international markets, with a significant presence in global trade and investment. The eurozone is home to the world's largest single currency area, with over 300 million people using it for everyday transactions.

The eurozone has faced several challenges in recent years, including the eurozone crisis of 2009-2012, which was characterized by high unemployment, slow growth, and a sharp decline in confidence. The crisis was caused by a combination of factors, including a lack of fiscal discipline in some countries, inadequate supervision of the banking sector, and excessive reliance on short-term capital flows.

Since then, the eurozone has made significant progress in reforming its institutions and improving its economic governance. The eurozone has also made significant progress in improving its economic governance.
his own economic interests, this was no different from the past, even if it made a lot of sense...