

# THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE ROMANIAN ARMY TO DEFENDING THE GREAT UNION, AFTER DECEMBER 1<sup>st</sup>, 1918

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## **Abstract:**

*Just the simple proclamation of the Great Union was not enough, it had to be politically, military and diplomatically guaranteed. Thus, during November and December 1918, the Romanian army who come over the Carpathians supported the taking over, defending and pushing westward the demarcation line with Hungary.*

*After the liberation through combat of Transylvania, the Romanian army carried offensive operations on the territory of Hungary, stabilized its defense on the Tisza River, and then, by counteroffensive, passed East of Tisza (24 July - 1 August), through the pursuit of fights against Hungarian troops and on August 4, 1919 occupied Budapest.*

*In other words, obtaining / taking over state power demanded from the Romanian army many more and much more serious efforts, including new blood sacrifices.*

**Keywords:** *proclamation of the Great Union; Romanian army; King Ferdinand; General Prezan; passage of Tisza; occupying Budapest.*

## **I**ntroduction

The Great Union of Alba Iulia in 1918 represents for our national history the most important event that signifies the fulfillment of the Romanian ideal to live freely in a single national unitary state.

The accomplishment of the Great Romania in December 1918 did not happen suddenly, but it represented a secular dream of the Romanians to be together from Banat to the Dniester.

With all the motivations of the historical, cultural and social-political components, this historic act could not have been accomplished without the involvement and significant contribution of the military component.

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