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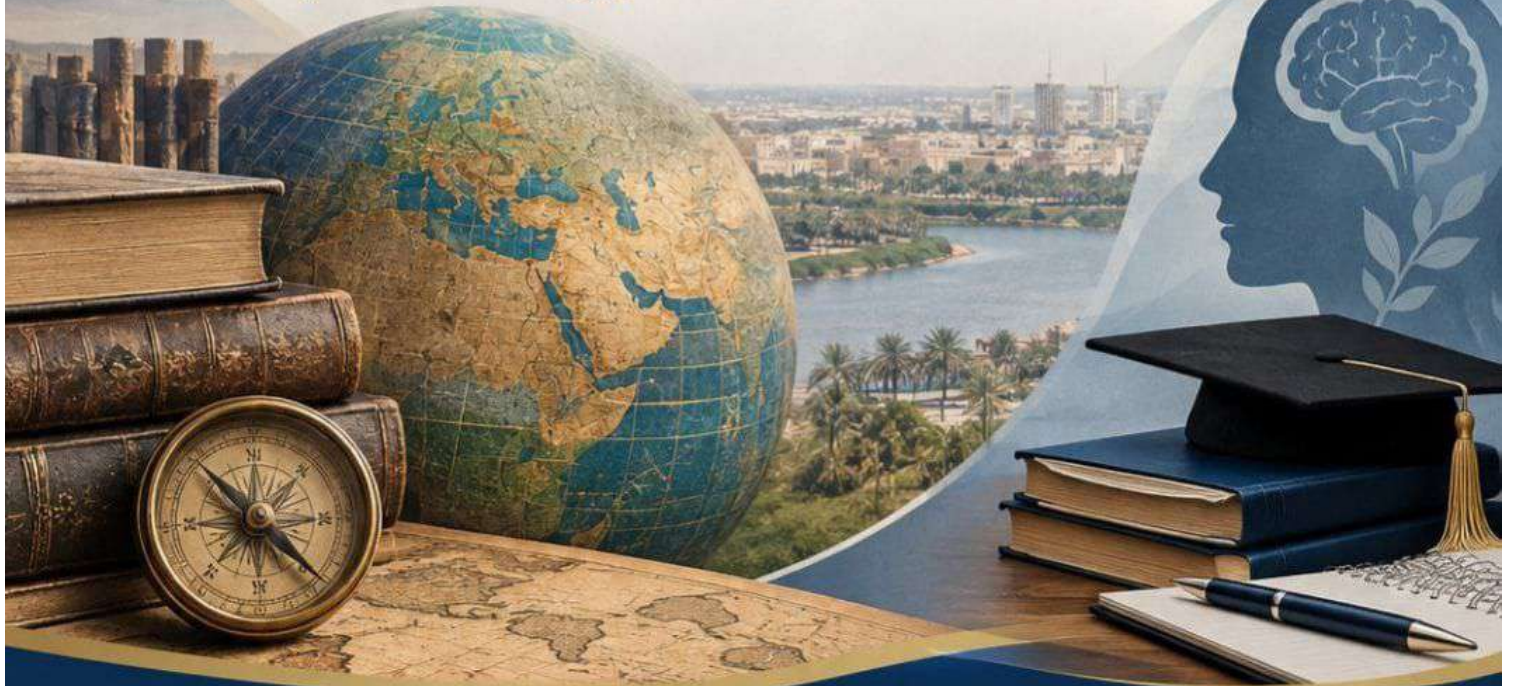
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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

افتتاحية العدد

الحمد لله رب العالمين، والصلاة والسلام على خاتم الأنبياء والمرسلين، سيدنا محمد، وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين.

أما بعد...

يسرنا أن نضع بين أيديكم العدد الثالث لعام ٢٠٢٦ من مجلة جامعة الأنبار للعلوم الإنسانية، وهي مجلة علمية فصلية محكمة تصدر عن جامعة الأنبار، وتُعنى بنشر البحوث والدراسات العلمية الرصينة في مختلف التخصصات التي تندرج ضمن نطاقها العلمي والمعرفي. ويضم هذا العدد أربعة عشر بحثاً علمياً لباحثين من داخل العراق وخارجه، ومن جامعات ومؤسسات أكاديمية متعددة، بما يعكس تنوعاً علمياً يسهم في إثراء المعرفة الإنسانية وتوسيع آفاق البحث العلمي. ويجسد ما يتضمنه هذا العدد من بحوث جهداً علمياً متميزاً، ثمرةً لجهود الباحثين وإسهاماتهم العلمية والفكرية، فضلاً عن الجهود التي بذلتها هيئة التحرير والمحكمون من الأساتذة المتخصصين، الذين أسهموا بخبراتهم العلمية في تقويم البحوث ومراجعتها وفق المعايير الأكاديمية المعتمدة، وصولاً إلى إخراجها بالصورة العلمية التي تليق بمكانة المجلة ورسالتها. وإذ تفخر هيئة التحرير بما تضمنه هذا العدد من دراسات وبحوث، فإنها تتقدم بخالص الشكر والتقدير إلى جميع الباحثين والمحكمين، وإلى كل من أسهم في إنجاز هذا العدد وإخراجه، سائلين الله تعالى أن يجعل هذا النتاج العلمي نافعاً للباحثين وطلبة الدراسات العليا والمهتمين، وأن يمثل إضافةً نوعية إلى المكتبة العلمية في مجال العلوم الإنسانية. إن ما تشهده المجلة من عطاء علمي متواصل من الباحثين، وجهود متنامية من رئيس وأعضاء هيئة التحرير، إلى جانب الدعم المتواصل من رئاسة جامعة الأنبار وعمادة كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية، يشكل ركيزة أساسية لمواصلة مسيرة التطوير والارتقاء بالمجلة وتحقيق أهدافها العلمية والأكاديمية.

وانطلاقاً من حرصنا على تعزيز حضور المجلة في الأوساط الأكاديمية، فإن هيئة التحرير تعمل بصورة مستمرة على تطوير معايير النشر وتحديث آلياته وإجراءات التحكيم والتحرير، بما ينسجم مع المعايير المعتمدة في النشر العلمي الرصين، ويعزز جودة البحوث المنشورة ويرتقي بمستوى الأعداد المقبلة. ونطمح، من خلال هذه الجهود، إلى الوصول بالمجلة إلى مكانة علمية متقدمة، وتعزيز فرص إدراجها ضمن المستوعبات وقواعد البيانات العالمية المعنية بالنشر العلمي، بما يرسخ حضورها في المشهد الأكاديمي العربي والدولي.

كما نؤمن بأن المجالات العلمية المحكمة تمثل إحدى الركائز الأساسية في منظومة البحث العلمي، لما تؤديه من دور في إنتاج المعرفة وتداولها، وإتاحة نتائج البحوث أمام الباحثين والمهتمين، وإسهام في بناء جسور التواصل العلمي بين الجامعات والمؤسسات الأكاديمية داخل العراق وخارجه. ومن هذا المنطلق، تسعى المجلة إلى أن تكون منبراً علمياً فاعلاً يواكب التطورات المعاصرة في مجالات العلوم الإنسانية، ويشجع على البحث العلمي الرصين، ويفتح المجال أمام الدراسات الجادة التي تسهم في فهم القضايا الإنسانية والفكرية والاجتماعية والثقافية.

وفي الختام، نتقدم بالشكر والتقدير إلى جميع الباحثين الذين أسهموا في هذا العدد، وإلى السادة المحكمين وأعضاء هيئة التحرير، وإلى رئاسة جامعة الأنبار وعمادة كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية على دعمهم المستمر لمسيرة المجلة. ونأمل أن يلقي هذا العدد ما يستحقه من اهتمام الباحثين والقراء، وأن يواصل إسهامه في خدمة المعرفة والبحث العلمي.

والله وليّ التوفيق.

أ.د. فؤاد محمد فريح

رئيس هيئة التحرير

تعليمات النشر في مجلة جامعة الأنبار للعلوم الإنسانية

الاجراءات والمواصفات العامة للبحث:

- مجلة جامعة الانبار للعلوم الانسانية, مجلة علمية دورية محكمة, لنشر الأبحاث العلمية في مجال العلوم الانسانية الاتية: التاريخ, والجغرافيا, والعلوم التربوية والنفسية وتصدر بواقع ٤ اعداد سنوياً.
- يقدم الباحث على الموقع الالكتروني للمجلة <https://juah.uoanbar.edu.iq> وفق المواصفات الاتية: حجم الورق 4 A, وبمسافتين بما في ذلك الحواشي الهوامش والمراجع والجداول والملاحق, وبحواشي واسعة ٢,٥ سم او اكثر اعلى واسفل وعلى جانبي الصفحة .
- يقدم الباحث خطاباً مرافقاً يفيد ان البحث او ما يشابهه لم يسبق نشره, ولم يقدم لأي جهة اخرى داخل العراق او خارجه, ولحين انتهاء اجراءات البحث.
- يكون الحد الاقصى لعدد صفحات البحث ٢٥ صفحة.
- يكون البحث مكتوباً بلغة سليمة باللغة العربية او اللغة الانكليزية ومطبوع على الالة الحاسبة بخط Simplified Arabic حجم ١٤, على ان يتم تمييز العناوين الرئيسة والفرعية.
- تكتب الهوامش والمراجع وفق نظام APA للتوثيق, بخط حجم ١٤, على ان يتم ترتيبها بالتتابع كما وردت في المتن, ويكون تنظيم المراجع هجائياً حسب المنهجية العلمية المعتمدة وباللغتين العربية والانكليزية.
- تؤول كافة حقوق النشر الى المجلة.
- تعبر البحوث عن اراء مؤلفيها, ولا تعبر بالضرورة عن رأي المجلة.

بيانات الباحث والملخص:

- يلزم الباحث بتقديم البيانات الخاصة به وببحثه, وباللغتين العربية والانكليزية, وتشمل الاتي: عنوان البحث, أسماء وعناوين الباحثين, ورقم الهاتف النقال, والبريد الالكتروني, وملخصين - عربي وانكليزي - بحد ادنى ٢٥٠ كلمة يحتويان الكلمات المفتاحية للبحث, والهدف من البحث, والمنهج المتبع بالبحث, وفحوى النتائج التي توصل اليها.

ادوات البحث والجداول:

- اذا استخدم الباحث استبانة او غيرها من ادوات جمع المعلومات, فعلى الباحث ان يقدم نسخة كاملة من تلك الاداة, ان لم يكن قد تم ورودها في صلب البحث او ملاحقه.
- اذا تضمن البحث جداول او اشكال يفضل ان لا يزيد عرضها عن حجم الصفحة 4 A, على ان تطبع ضمن المتن.
- يوضع الشكل بعد الفقرة التي يشار اليه فيها مباشرة, ويكون عنوانه في اسفله.
- يوضع الجدول بعد الفقرة التي يشار اليه فيها مباشرة, ويكون عنوانه في اعلاه.

تقويم البحوث:

- تخضع جميع البحوث المرسله الى المجلة الى فحص اولي من قبل هيئة التحرير لتقرير اهليتها للتحكيم, ويحق لها ان تعتذر عن قبول البحث دون بيان الاسباب.
- جميع عمليات تقويم البحوث الى نظام التعمية المزدوجة لضمان رصانة البحوث والابتعاد عن تضارب المصالح.
- تخضع جميع البحوث للتقويم العلمي بما يضمن رصانتها العلمية, وقد يطلب من الباحث اذا اقتضى الامر مراجعة بحثه لإجراء تعديلات عليه.

الوصول المفتوح:

- متاحة جميع البحوث على موقع المجلة الالكتروني وموقع المجلات الاكاديمية العراقية ضمن سياسة الوصول المفتوح.



اجور النشر:

يقوم الباحث بتسديد اجور النشر, والبالغة ١٥٠,٠٠٠ مائة وخمسة وعشرون الف دينار عراقي للبحوث باللغة العربية, و٧٥.٠٠٠ خمسة وسبعون الف دينار للبحوث باللغة الانكليزية, واذا زادت صفحات البحث عن ٢٥ صفحة تضاف ٥,٠٠٠ خمسة الاف دينار عراقي عن كل صفحة.

الباحثون من خارج العراق تنشر نتائجهم العلمية مجانا.

المراسلات:

توجه المراسلات الى: جمهورية العراق – جامعة الأنبار – كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية- مجلة جامعة الأنبار للعلوم الإنسانية

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The Romanian Revolution of 1989 and Its Impact on the Domestic Situation: A Historical Study

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A B S T R A C T

Aims: This study examines the political and economic conditions in Romania from the end of the Second World War to the collapse of the communist regime in 1989, with particular emphasis on the nature of Soviet intervention in Romanian affairs and its role in reshaping the country's political system. It also investigates how the Soviet Union consolidated its political and economic influence in Romania and supported the Romanian Communist Party, enabling it to gain control over state institutions and the apparatus of government. Furthermore, the study traces the developments that led to the abolition of the monarchy in 1947 and the establishment of the Romanian People's Republic, together with the political, economic, and social transformations that accompanied this transition. It also examines the policies pursued by President Nicolae Ceaușescu to reduce Soviet influence and strengthen Romania's political and economic autonomy, as well as the repercussions of his economic policies on Romanian society. In addition, the study investigates the causes of the growing internal crises and the emergence of strikes and popular protests, culminating in the 1989 Revolution, which contributed to the end of communist rule in Romania. **Methodology:** The study employs historical and analytical approaches to examine the political and economic developments in Romania from the end of the Second World War through 1989. Historical developments are examined through an analysis of the stages of Soviet occupation and influence, together with the transformations that affected the Romanian political system, particularly the rise of the Communist Party and the decline of the monarchy, culminating in its abolition and the establishment of the Romanian People's Republic. The study also analyzes the economic policies pursued by successive Romanian governments, particularly during the Ceaușescu era,

examining their objectives, outcomes, and repercussions for the Romanian economy and society. In addition, the relationship between economic and political conditions and the escalation of domestic opposition is analyzed, with particular attention to the strikes and protests that preceded the 1989 Revolution, in order to identify the factors that contributed to the collapse of communist rule.

Results: The study finds that Soviet occupation and influence were major factors in reshaping the Romanian political system after the Second World War. The Soviet Union sought to consolidate its influence within Romania and support the Romanian Communist Party until it succeeded in gaining control of political power. This transformation generated political and social conflict within Romania and culminated in the overthrow of the monarchy in 1947 and the establishment of the Romanian People's Republic. The study also demonstrates that Romania's transition to communist rule was not merely a political transformation; it was accompanied by extensive economic changes that strengthened the country's integration into the Soviet bloc. The findings further indicate that prevailing economic and political conditions prompted the Romanian leadership, particularly under Ceaușescu, to seek to dismantle Soviet economic and political dominance and strengthen the autonomy of the Romanian economy. However, the economic policies adopted by Ceaușescu to address the country's economic difficulties produced adverse consequences for the population's standard of living and contributed to the escalation of internal crises. As economic and social pressures intensified, popular discontent grew, leading to strikes and protests that paved the way for the outbreak of the 1989 Revolution. **Conclusions:** The study concludes that Romania's history during the period under examination was characterized by a pronounced interaction between political and economic factors and external intervention, with Soviet influence playing a significant role in the country's transition from monarchy to a communist republican system. It also demonstrates that the Romanian leadership's efforts to strengthen the country's independence from the Soviet Union were insufficient to resolve the economic and social problems that had accumulated domestically. The historical developments further indicate that inappropriate economic policies, coupled with declining living standards and growing popular discontent, contributed to weakening the communist regime and eroding its domestic support. Ultimately, the protests and the 1989 Revolution constituted a decisive turning point that brought communist rule in Romania to an end and marked the beginning of a new phase of political and economic transformation in the country.

Keywords: Europe, Romania, Political Developments, 1989 Revolution.

ثورة عام ١٩٨٩ في رومانيا واثرها على الوضع الداخلي (دراسة تاريخية)

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الملخص:

الأهداف: يهدف البحث إلى دراسة الأوضاع السياسية والاقتصادية في رومانيا خلال الفترة الممتدة من الحرب العالمية الثانية حتى نهاية النظام الشيوعي عام ١٩٨٩، مع التركيز على طبيعة التدخل السوفيتي في الشأن الروماني ودوره في إعادة تشكيل النظام السياسي في البلاد. كما يسعى البحث إلى بيان الكيفية التي تمكن من خلالها الاتحاد السوفيتي من تعزيز نفوذه السياسي والاقتصادي في رومانيا، ودوره في دعم الحزب الشيوعي الروماني وتمكينه من السيطرة على مؤسسات الدولة ومقاليد الحكم. ويهدف البحث كذلك إلى تتبع التطورات التي أدت إلى انهيار النظام الملكي عام ١٩٤٧ وإعلان جمهورية رومانيا الشعبية، وما رافق ذلك من تحولات سياسية واقتصادية واجتماعية. كما يتناول البحث سياسات الرئيس نيقولا تشاوتشيسكو الرامية إلى تقليص الهيمنة السوفيتية وتعزيز استقلال القرار الاقتصادي والسياسي الروماني، وتحليل انعكاسات الإجراءات الاقتصادية التي اتخذها على المجتمع الروماني. كما يسعى البحث في جانب آخر إلى الكشف عن أسباب تصاعد الأزمات الداخلية، وظهور الإضرابات والاحتجاجات الشعبية، وصولاً إلى اندلاع ثورة عام ١٩٨٩ التي أسهمت في إنهاء النظام الشيوعي في رومانيا. **المنهجية:** اعتمد البحث على المنهج التاريخي والتحليلي في دراسة التطورات السياسية والاقتصادية التي شهدتها رومانيا منذ الحرب العالمية الثانية وحتى عام ١٩٨٩. وتمت متابعة الأحداث التاريخية من خلال تحليل مراحل الاحتلال والنفوذ السوفيتي، ودراسة التحولات التي طرأت على النظام السياسي الروماني، ولا سيما صعود الحزب الشيوعي وتراجع دور المؤسسة الملكية وصولاً إلى إلغائها وإعلان الجمهورية الشعبية. كما اعتمد البحث على تحليل السياسات الاقتصادية التي اتبعتها الحكومات الرومانية، ولا سيما خلال فترة حكم تشاوتشيسكو، وبيان أهدافها ونتائجها وانعكاساتها على الاقتصاد والمجتمع. كذلك تم تحليل العلاقة بين الظروف الاقتصادية والسياسية وبين تصاعد المعارضة الداخلية، مع تتبع الإضرابات والاحتجاجات التي سبقت ثورة عام ١٩٨٩، بهدف تفسير العوامل التي أسهمت في انهيار النظام الشيوعي. **النتائج:** توصل البحث إلى أن الاحتلال والنفوذ السوفيتي كانا عاملين أساسيين في إعادة تشكيل النظام السياسي الروماني بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية، إذ عمل الاتحاد السوفيتي على تعزيز نفوذه داخل البلاد ودعم الحزب الشيوعي الروماني حتى تمكن من السيطرة على مقاليد السلطة. وقد أدى هذا التحول إلى نشوء صراع سياسي واجتماعي داخل رومانيا، وانتهى بإسقاط النظام الملكي عام ١٩٤٧ وإعلان جمهورية رومانيا الشعبية. كما أظهرت الدراسة أن انتقال رومانيا إلى النظام الشيوعي لم يكن مجرد تحول سياسي، بل رافقته تغييرات

اقتصادية واسعة عززت ارتباط البلاد بالمنظومة السوفيتية. وأظهرت النتائج كذلك أن الأوضاع الاقتصادية والسياسية دفعت القيادة الرومانية، ولا سيما في عهد تشاوتشيسكو، إلى محاولة التخلص من مظاهر السيطرة الاقتصادية والسياسية السوفيتية وتعزيز استقلال الاقتصاد الروماني. إلا أن السياسات الاقتصادية التي اتخذها تشاوتشيسكو لمعالجة المشكلات الاقتصادية أدت إلى نتائج سلبية انعكست على مستوى معيشة السكان، وأسهمت في تفاقم الأزمات الداخلية. ومع استمرار الضغوط الاقتصادية والاجتماعية، تصاعدت حالة الاستياء الشعبي وظهرت الإضرابات والاحتجاجات، الأمر الذي مهد لاندلاع ثورة عام ١٩٨٩. الاستنتاجات: خلص البحث إلى أن تاريخ رومانيا خلال الفترة المدروسة اتسم بتداخل واضح بين العوامل السياسية والاقتصادية والتدخل الخارجي، وأن النفوذ السوفيتي كان له دور بارز في انتقال البلاد من النظام الملكي إلى النظام الجمهوري الشيوعي. كما تبين أن محاولة القيادة الرومانية تعزيز استقلالها عن الاتحاد السوفيتي لم تكن كافية لمعالجة المشكلات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية التي تراكمت داخل البلاد. وأثبتت الأحداث أن السياسات الاقتصادية غير الملائمة، إلى جانب تراجع مستوى المعيشة وتزايد الاحتقان الشعبي، أسهمت في إضعاف النظام الشيوعي وفقدانه الدعم الداخلي. وفي النهاية، شكلت احتجاجات وثورة عام ١٩٨٩ نقطة تحول حاسمة أنهت النظام الشيوعي في رومانيا، ومثلت بداية مرحلة جديدة من التحولات السياسية والاقتصادية في البلاد

الكلمات المفتاحية: اوروبا، رومانيا، تطورات , سياسية، ثورة عام ١٩٨٩.

Introduction:

The Soviet occupation of Romania during World War II strengthened the position of the communists in the government, granting them significant power through the Romanian Communist Party. This party pressured the king, forcing him to abdicate and establish the People's Republic of Romania.

Despite the Romanian people's hatred of the Soviet Union and their opposition to communism, Romania became one of the Eastern European countries under Soviet influence. However, by the 1950s, signs of defiance against Soviet economic dominance emerged, and Romania insisted on continuing its rapid industrial expansion.

The development of governance mechanisms in Romania led to greater centralization of power in Eastern Europe and reinforced its economic policies, which relied primarily on self-sufficiency and the development of heavy industries. However, these policies failed to deliver prosperity for the people, resulting in poverty and hunger, which in turn fueled

protests, strikes, and ultimately, the 1989 revolution.

Objectives: The study aimed to highlight the political conflict and internal crisis in Romania as a result of the Soviet Union's occupation of the country, and the Romanian Communist Party took power in the country, but failed to improve the internal situation, which resulted in unrest and protests that paved the way for the revolution.

Importance of the study: It lies in knowing the conditions of Romania before the outbreak of the revolution, which directly affected the internal situation, resulting in the revolution in 1989.

Selection of the study topic: The reason for choosing the topic is to shed light on that revolution and its course and the internal conflict between the monarchy and the Communist Party supported by the Soviet Union and the emergence of Britain and the United States' fears of that activity.

Study problem: The study problem lies in standing on the general conditions in Romania, which resulted in the emergence of the Communist Party and the fall of the monarchy and the attempt of Soviet communism to achieve its interests and spread the communist tide through the Romanian Communist Party, so the country witnessed many disturbances that resulted in the declaration of the revolution.

Study questions: The study tried to answer several questions, perhaps the most important of which are:

- 1- How were the conditions in Romania during the Soviet control?
- 2- How did the Romanian Communist Party control power?
- 3- Did Prime Minister Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej try to get rid of the Soviet political and economic dependence?
- 4- Why did Prime Minister Ceausescu try to strengthen his political power in the country?
- 5- What were the reasons for the 1989 revolution?

Methodology: The study relied on the descriptive historical approach to monitor historical events in a sequential manner to determine the real reasons that contributed to the development of the internal conflict in Romania.

Results: The study showed that the revolution in Romania occurred due to the deterioration of the Romanian economy and external intervention, especially the Soviet Union, because it established a communist government that controlled the country represented by the Romanian Communist Party.

Conclusion: The study concluded that the fall of the monarchy in Romania and the communist control of power and political decision-making led to the deterioration of the economic conditions in the country, which led to the occurrence of that revolution.

Study topics: The study was addressed within the following topics:

The first topic: The situation in Romania and its impact on the revolution (1944-1989)

The second topic: The revolution in 1989 and its impact on the internal situation in Romania.

First topic: The Situation in Romania and its Impact on the Revolution (1944-1989)

On August 20, 1944, Soviet forces occupied Romania in collaboration with Romanian democratic parties (Constantin Iordachi, 2010). Three days later, the royal court and a number of Romanian generals staged a coup, overthrowing the government of (Ion Antonescu 1882–1946): A Romanian officer and statesman who graduated from the Military Academy. After graduation, he participated in suppressing the Moldavian Revolt of 1907. During World War I, he was the First Commander of the Northern Army. In 1937, he became Minister of Defense, and then Prime Minister in 1940) (Roszkowski & Kofman, 2008, pp. 28–29) and reinstating the 1923 constitution (Gibianskii & Naimark, 2004, p. 13). Antonescu was arrested, and King (Michael: King of Romania (1940-1947)). During World War II, he overthrew Prime Minister Antonescu and declared the end of Romania's alliance with Germany. For more information (Brezianu & Spânu, 2007, pp. 229–230)) accused him of refusing to sign an armistice and intending to continue the war on the side of the Axis powers (Sitariu, 2013, p. 14) and began taking steps to unilaterally cease hostilities with the Soviet Union before deciding to join the Allied powers against Germany (Library of Congress, Federal Research Division, 2006, p. 5).

Soviet activity in Romania began with recruitment campaigns by the Romanian Communist Party, attracting large numbers of workers, intellectuals, and others disillusioned



by the collapse of the democratic experiment in the country and the number of Communist Party members in Romania reached approximately 900-1000 by the end of 1944, and they began working to seize power with the support and encouragement of the Red Army (Petrescu, 2009, p. 71).

The Romanian Communist Party increased its activity in the country at the head of a left-wing alliance, or what is called the National Democratic Front, and began to demand that the government give it power with great support and pressure from the Soviet Union (Naimark & Gibianskii, n.d., p. 13). As a result of that pressure, **(Constantin Sanatescu (1885–1974) was born in Craiova. He served in the Second Balkan War and World War I, commanding the Fourth Romanian Legion (1941–1943) and then the Fourth Romanian Army (1943–1944). He was Prime Minister of the first liberal Romanian government after the August 1944 coup)** (Historica Wiki, n.d) was forced to resign in November 1944, and the king persuaded him to form a second government, but it did not last and collapsed within weeks. This prompted the king to summon General **(Nicolae Radescu) (1878–1953) was a Romanian army officer and the last Prime Minister before the communist takeover of Romania. He served from December 6, 1944, to February 28, 1945, and was known for his anti-German views during World War II** (Lynn, 2013, p. 124) to form the new government, and Teohari Georgescu was appointed Minister of the Interior, who in turn worked to bring the communists into the police and security forces. A civil war seemed imminent when the communists, with the support of the Soviet Union, began a campaign against Radescu (Bachman, 1991, p. 46).

At the beginning of February 1945, the Yalta Conference was held, during which the three powers Britain, United States, and the Soviet Union adopted the Declaration of a Liberated Europe, stipulating that democratic elections would be held in all territories formerly under German control in July-August 1945 (Borsa, 2013, p. 298)

On February 13, 1945, demonstrations against the Soviet presence in the country took place outside the Royal Palace. Six days later, supporters of the Romanian Communist Party clashed with nationalists in Bucharest. The Soviet Union then demanded that Radescu restore calm to the country without resorting to force (Bachman, 1991, p. 46)

Riots broke out again in Bucharest on February 24, 1945, when communists opened fire on a number of pro-National Defense Front demonstrators. Radescu was accused of the killings, and three days later the Soviet Union sent Deputy Foreign Minister Vishinsky to Bucharest to make contacts to enable the Romanian Communist Party to seize power (University of Central Arkansas, n.d., p. 1). He also presented an ultimatum to the king, demanding that he appoint **Petru Groza (1884–1958), Prime Minister of Romania (1945–1952), founded a radical agrarian organization in 1933 that attracted the support of the peasantry. The aim of his policy was land reform, reconciliation with Hungary and the Hungarian minority, and establishing relations with the Soviet Union based on realpolitik.** (Palmowski & Riches, 2016, p. 215) as prime minister because of his communist sympathies, or Romania would become an unstable country. Red Army tanks surrounded the royal palace, Soviet troops disarmed the Romanian forces, and the king was forced to surrender. Radescu fled (Bachman, 1991, p. 46).

Groszo formed his government in March 1945, which was dominated by the Communists, thus consolidating their position in the Romanian coalition government (Naimark & Gibianskii, n.d., p. 13). Parliamentary elections were held on November 19, 1946, and the National Defense Front won 348 out of 414 seats in the National Assembly, while the opposition parties won 66 seats. On November 22, 1946, the opposition claimed that the elections had been rigged, leading US Secretary of State Dean Acheson to refuse to recognize them. Nevertheless, Groszo formed his government (University of Central Arkansas, n.d., p. 1).

By 1947, Romania faced significant economic turmoil due to the war damage and its long-term agreement with the Soviet Union, signed in May 1945. This agreement granted the Soviets control over key sources of income. Romania also signed the final peace treaty with the Allies in Paris in February (Bachman, 1991, p. 46), which officially set the compensation amount at 300 million Dollar, to be paid in kind at 1938 prices. An additional 508 million Dollar was to be paid as compensation for goods seized by Romania during its occupation of Bessarabia and Bukovina (1918-1940) (Petrescu, 2014, p. 279).

King Michael abdicated the throne to the communists on December 30, 1947, and left for Switzerland on January 3, 1948. Parliamentary elections were held in March 1948,



and the People's Democratic Front won (91 percent) of the votes (University of Central Arkansas, n.d., p. 1). On April 13, the new National Assembly declared Law No. 363 establishing the People's Republic of Romania and approving the issuance of a new constitution for the country (Bachman, 1991, p. 50)

In June 1952, **(Gheorghe Gheorghiu dej) (1901–1965), a Romanian communist leader, served in the army from 1923 to 1925. He was arrested in 1933 for organizing a railway strike and sentenced to twelve years in prison. In 1942, he was accused of spying for the Soviet Union and imprisoned. He later became Minister of National Economy (1946–1948))Roszkowski & Kofman, 2008, pp. 286–287)** was appointed Prime Minister of Romania. In September of the same year, he established a unified party leadership supported by a closed internal apparatus and formulated a new role for the Romanian economy, positioning Romania as an independent state within the communist bloc (Library of Congress, Federal Research Division, 2006, p. 5).

Gheorghe Gheorghiu resigned as General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party in 1954 but remained Prime Minister. During his term, Romania joined the Warsaw Pact in 1955, which subordinated and integrated part of its army into the Soviet military machine. This sparked demonstrations in universities and industrial cities demanding freedom, better living conditions, and an end to Soviet domination. Gheorghe Gheorghiu called for swift Soviet intervention and reinforced the Soviet military presence in Romania, particularly along the border with Hungary, where the revolution had erupted (Bachman, 1991, p. 53).

Strategic, political, and economic changes occurred among the Romanian communists in 1956, particularly after **(Khrushchev's) (1894–1971) was born in Kalinovka and gradually rose to power in the Communist Party after joining it in 1918. He became a member of the Central Committee in 1934 and joined the Politburo in 1939. He became President of the Soviet Union (1958–1964) (Olson, 2000, pp. 157–158)** speech on Stalin and the Hungarian Revolution of October 23–November 4, 1956. His first action was to modify the short term economic strategy, aiming for a larger share of consumption and increased production of consumer goods and Gheorghe Gheorghiu announced this shift in a speech to the plenary session of the party from December 27–29, 1956, saying: **"We must**

direct our efforts toward the massive development of agricultural production and toward the development of electricity and food processing industries, which are closely linked to raising the standard of living of the working population".(Petrescu, 2009, p. 281)

Gheorghiu opposed Khrushchev's plan to export agricultural products and raw materials to more industrialized countries and responded by attacking anyone who opposed his industrialization plans. During a meeting held in November 1958, he emphasized strengthening the Romanian economy, improving living standards, and increasing trade with the West(Bachman, 1991, p. 46).

Giorgio created a new political ideology combining Soviet socialism and nationalism, replacing Stalinism. In Romania, this ideology was called National Socialism, aimed at liberation from the Soviet Union(limure, 2015, p. 6).

To break free from Soviet economic control, Giorgio intensified his economic activity. On November 30, 1963, he signed an agreement with Yugoslavia for the construction of a large hydroelectric and navigation complex on the Danube River. His policy of independence from the Soviets was furthered by the so-called (April Declaration) of 1964 (Petrescu, 2009, p. 284) ⁽³⁰⁾, which stated that **"the planned management of the national economy is one of the essential, necessary, and inalienable features of the sovereignty of the socialist state"** (Niessen, 1995, p. 294) . This declaration can be considered a declaration of autonomy for the Romanian communists. However, Giorgio's death on March 19, 1965, prevented him from completing his political and economic journey(Petrescu, 2009, p. 284).

After Giorgi's death, (Nicolae Ceausescu) (1918-1989), Romanian communist political leader, He played a role in Romania's withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact in 1967 and condemned the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. He visited numerous countries to build trade relations(Smith & Davis, 2017, pp. 74–75), the First Secretary of the Party, assumed power, along with Chivu Stoica, Chairman of the Council of State, and Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Prime Minister. They officially served until the end of 1965, but Ceausescu wasted no time in consolidating power and eliminating his rivals (Larrabee, 1984, p. 23).

On May 27, 1965, Ceausescu continued what Giorgi had begun: building good relations with Yugoslavia. He needed this relationship to salvage his economy and achieve independence from its dependence on Soviet and Eastern European markets. He explained



all of this to the Yugoslav ambassador in Bucharest (Bucarelli et al., 2016, p. 104).

In his report to the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party on July 19, 1965, Ceaușescu affirmed: **"In the future, the industrialization of the country, particularly the development of heavy industries with a focus on heavy machinery manufacturing, will remain at the heart of our party's policy"**(Petrescu, 2009, p. 285). Thus, the concept of a developed, multi-party socialist society became his objective, a point he reiterated later at the Tenth Party Congress in 1969, which continued until its conclusion and during which all political and economic changes were incorporated (Abraham, 2016, p. 110).

The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968 presented Ceaușescu with his first challenge concerning the Hungarian minority. This led to a convergence of Soviet and Hungarian interests and increased fears of unrest among minority groups, which could be used by Soviet leaders as a pretext for intervention in Romania. This prompted Ceaușescu to visit various Hungarian regions, fearing the outbreak of a minority war (Deletant & Ionescu, 2004, p. 23).

Ceausescu consolidated his power after condemning the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, leading him to pursue a policy of rapprochement with the United States. He hosted US President **(Richard Nixon) (1913–1994) was born in California. He studied law at Duke University in Durham. He entered politics as a Republican candidate in 1947, became Vice President (1953–1961), and then the 37th President of the United States. (1969-1974) (Conley, 2016, pp. 227–231)** in Bucharest on August 2, 1969, to facilitate understanding with China, a move that greatly angered the Soviet Union (Abraham, 2016, p. 111).

In the early 1970s, Ceausescu focused on Romania's foreign policy, aiming to build political relationships independent of Soviet interference. He visited China in 1971 and was deeply influenced by its Cultural Revolution, subsequently launching his own version of it. That same year, Romania joined the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). A year later, Romania became the first communist bloc country to join the International Monetary Fund (IMF), expanding its trade and access to hard currency credit in international markets (Bachman, 1991, p. 57-59).

In 1973, the Romanian economy experienced its first oil shock. At that time, the Romanian Communist Party ignored the serious consequences of the crisis and pursued a

policy of massive expansion in the metallurgical, petrochemical, and heavy machinery industries. Furthermore, Romanian experts failed to recognize that Romania had transitioned from an energy surplus to a net deficit since 1972, a fact that became particularly evident after the Eleventh Party Congress held in November 1974 (Petrescu, 2009, p. 286).

The Romanian economy experienced its first oil shock in 1973. The Romanian economy faltered between 1976 and 1980 due to a devastating earthquake, drought, rising global interest rates, decreased foreign demand for Romanian goods, soaring oil import prices, and a balance of payments crisis (Library of Congress, Federal Research Division, 2006, p. 6). Romania also faced oil-related problems stemming from two factors: first, the fall of the Shah in Iran, who had supplied large quantities of oil on a barter basis; and second, the Iran-Iraq War, which led to a sharp decline in oil shipments to Romania. This forced Romania to purchase oil from international markets, resulting in a significant increase in its external debt, which reached nearly 10\$ million by 1982 (Larrabee, 1984, p. 30).

This economic failure was the primary reason for Romanians' disillusionment with Ceausescu. His continued massive investments in heavy industry and extremely costly mega-projects, such as the Danube-Mediterranean Canal, coupled with the centralization of the communist Romanian economy, increasingly contributed to the collapse of the communist regime. This, in turn, generated internal economic difficulties that fueled unrest and ultimately led to the 1989 revolution (Petrescu, 2009, p. 288).

Second Topic: The 1989 Revolution and its Impact on the Internal Situation

During the period (1977-1989), communist Romania witnessed numerous internal crises characterized by unrest and protests from the working class, which was the most represented segment of society. The strike by miners in the Jiu Valley in August 1977 was the biggest challenge, ending the tacit agreement between the communist regime and the Romanian working class. The cause of this strike was Law No. 3, issued on June 30, 1977, and passed by the Romanian National Assembly, concerning wages and mining. This law introduced several new provisions, including raising the retirement age from 50 to 55, extending the working day in mines from 6 to 8 hours, and abolishing pension benefits for people with disabilities (Petrescu & Petrescu, 2005, p. 331).

The strike began on August 1st at the Lupeni mine. It was a peaceful strike, with the



workers demanding negotiations on a list of demands. On August 2nd, the government sent a delegation of senior officials from the Romanian Communist Party, headed by Ilie Verde, to negotiate with the workers. However, the strikers refused to negotiate with anyone other than Ceausescu. The strike reached its peak, forcing Ceausescu to come to Lupeni, discuss the demands, and agree to them, thus ending the strike without the use of force (Petrescu, 2009, p. 321-322).

Economic difficulties in Romania worsened in 1980, with agricultural output falling to 5 percent after having been 6.4 percent during the period (1971-1975) due to crop shortages. This shortage was confirmed by the issuance of two laws in October 1981. The first law introduced rationing of bread, flour, and sugar, and the second stipulated a prison sentence of up to five years for hoarding certain goods. This led to price increases at the beginning of 1982, as Romania continued to adhere to the Stalinist economic model, which in turn exacerbated the economic problems at a time when there were no automatic incentives within the system to encourage and redirect production, consumption, and investment (Larrabee, 1984, p. 30).

At its 13th Party Congress in November 1984, the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party emphasized order, discipline, and political and cultural centralization, imposing strict economic measures on daily life. Personal monthly rations were reduced, and energy-saving measures were rigorously enforced. With the onset of the harsh winter of 1984-1985 and the resulting power outages, Bucharest's streets were covered in ice. This exacerbated the despair in the country, as the hardships of daily life foreshadowed renewed protests in Romania. (Bachman, 1991, p. 60).

The protest began in Brasov, the country's second-largest industrial city, on November 15, 1987, due to low living standards (Tismaneanu, 1998, p. 11). It was the first major protest that escalated into a violent uprising against Ceausescu amidst a deep economic crisis. Between 300 and 350 protesting workers from the Steagul Rosu truck factory marched towards the city center, chanting "Down with Ceausescu!" in response to wage cuts imposed by management. They reached the party headquarters unopposed, vandalized the furniture, and set fire to the building's exterior. They then proceeded towards the People's Assembly, prompting the intervention of riot police. The police dispersed the

protesters and halted the demonstration during the night of November 15-16, 1987. Many workers were arrested, tried, and imprisoned. (Petrescu & Petrescu, 2005, p. 333)

The austerity program implemented since 1981 led to widespread poverty and hunger, severely despising the communist regime. In March 1989, Ceausescu faced harsh criticism from some prominent activists within the Romanian Communist Party regarding his economic policies. Despite this criticism, he achieved a significant political victory in a short period, managing to repay Romania's external debt of 10 million Dollar. However, the austerity measures and shortages persisted, generating a new wave of public anger. (Roper, 2004, p. 59).

In March 1989, during a meeting of the Party's Political Committee, Ceausescu declared that the country was under attack from abroad, particularly after the arrest of a foreign national who confessed to possessing sensitive documents and information about foreign activities he had attempted to smuggle out of the country. This individual had been working as an agent since 1974. (Wilson Center, 1989).

The arrest was made in possession of these documents. The first signs of the revolution appeared on May 1, 1989, when Bishop László Toekes, priest of the Timișoara church, received notice of his transfer from the city to a small village in a non-Hungarian region, dated December 15, 1989. This was due to his public criticism of Ceaușescu and the communist regime during the 1980s (Bogdan, 2009, p. 5), which strained relations between church and state due to state interference in church affairs, religious matters, and the freedom of churches. Most importantly, they refused to sign the oath of allegiance to the Communist Party. (Larrabee, 1984, p. 38).

The transfer order sparked a popular protest in Timișoara on December 15, 1989. A small group of the pastor's supporters, mostly Hungarians, protested, leading to an escalation of the conflict with the communist authorities (Petrescu, 2009, p. 26-27). They rejected the transfer and eviction order from his apartment, gathered around him to protect him, and began chanting anti-communist slogans, demanding the decision be reversed. (Roper, 2004, p. 59).

On December 16, 1989, a strong demonstration broke out in Timișoara when the police tried to disperse protesters and remove the priest from the apartment and opened fire



on the demonstrators, which increased their number. Many of them marched towards the city center, so government reinforcements arrived by way of fire trucks to spray the demonstrators with water and prevent them from marching towards the city center. However, the forces were unable to prevent (500) demonstrators from reaching the city center and vandalizing the headquarters of the Romanian Communist Party. The demonstrators tried to continue the march without violence, and no firearms were used, and there were no deaths, while the number of demonstrators increased (Bogdan, 2009, p. 6).

As a result of these developments, Romanian Defense Minister Vasile Milea issued a warning to the demonstrators, and Ceausescu ordered the shooting of civilians. He also ordered arrests and authorized Interior Ministry and Guard units to carry weapons and shoot anyone who attacked an officer or soldier. The combat plan was implemented. The following day, Ceausescu held talks with the Interior Minister, the head of security, and the Defense Minister before departing for Iran for a visit to establish a long term program for economic, trade, and technical development and cooperation between the two countries (Vasilescu, 2013, pp. 9–10).

On December 20, Ceausescu returned to the country after the situation had become even more tense. He delivered a televised address from the television studio inside the Central Committee building, speaking about the events in Timișoara, the intervention of foreign forces in Romanian internal affairs, and the external aggression against Romania's sovereignty. He called for a rally in Bucharest (Roper, 2004, p. 60).

On December 21st, the people of Bucharest gathered in Palace Square, beneath the balcony of the Central Committee building, as they had done many times before, to hear Ceausescu address the Romanian nation. Police were present in large numbers on the streets (Bogdan, 2009, p. 7). About two minutes into the speech, a commotion erupted among the crowd, and they began to shout and shout (Vasilescu, 2013, pp. 12). Ceausescu attempted to quell the anger by raising his right hand and offering workers a monthly wage increase of 200 lei, a 5-10% raise in salaries, and scholarships for students. Yet, the revolution was brewing right before his eyes (Sepestyan, 2009, p. 56).

Ceausescu and his wife Elena were forced to leave after becoming agitated, and people also began to leave the square. However, some demonstrators regrouped and raised

anti-communist slogans, prompting the army to intervene quickly. By nightfall, the army began to pressure the demonstrators through intimidation, assault, arrests, and occasional gunfire into the air. Tanks entered the city after midnight to remove barricades and opened fire on the people, killing some demonstrators and arresting others. The following day, the Romanian Minister of Defense committed suicide, and demonstrators gathered in large numbers to demand Ceausescu's resignation. He reappeared on a balcony, but the demonstrators chanted against him and began to enter the Central Committee building. A helicopter then flew to the roof to take him and his wife away, signaling the end of the regime (Bogdan, 2009, p. 7).

Ceaușescu and his wife fled with two of his bodyguards. He ordered the pilot to land in Sangov, a town 30 km north of Bucharest, where he owned a villa. He packed a bag of clothes, and the helicopter took off towards Pitesti. However, a lack of fuel forced the pilot to land on the main road south of Targoviste. They then had to hire a car driven by a doctor who took them to the outskirts of the town. From there, they took a second car to reach the Communist Party headquarters, but they were recognized. The driver took them to an agricultural research station, where they were locked in a room until the local police arrived. The couple were eventually transferred to the Targoviste military garrison (Deletant & Ionescu, 2004, p. 56).

On December 24, **Ion Iliescu** **Ion Iliescu: Born on March 3, 1930, in Olenta. His father was a railway worker. He held important positions in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania and became President of the country (1990-1996) and then (2000-2004), head of the National Salvation Front, signed a decree establishing the Extraordinary Military Tribunal to try Ceaușescu and his wife for genocide and other crimes. The following day, the tribunal convened, and after a two-hour session, sentenced them to death. The executions were carried out immediately outside the courtroom. (Galloway & Wylie, 1991, p. 199)**

Conclusion:

1-The collapse of communism in Central and Eastern European countries made it impossible for the communist regime to survive in Romania.

2-The Soviet Union completely controlled Romania through the Romanian



Communist Party.

3-The fall of the monarchy in Romania marked the beginning of communist control over power and political decision-making.

4-The economic crises that Romania experienced led to unrest and protests.

5-The austerity program implemented in 1981 created poverty and hunger, making the Romanian communist regime unpopular in the country.

6- Ceausescu used force and brutality to suppress the revolution, but the determination of the Romanian people and external support contributed to its success.

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In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

Editorial

Dear Researchers and Readers,

It is our pleasure to present Issue Three of the 2026 volume of the University of Anbar Journal of Humanities, a quarterly, peer-reviewed academic journal published by the University of Anbar. The journal is dedicated to the publication of rigorous scholarly research and studies across the diverse disciplines encompassed by the humanities. This issue features fourteen research articles contributed by scholars from Iraq and abroad and representing a range of universities and academic institutions. This diversity reflects the journal's commitment to enriching human knowledge and broadening the horizons of scholarly research.

The contributions presented in this issue represent the outcome of considerable scholarly effort and intellectual engagement on the part of the contributing researchers, complemented by the dedicated work of the Editorial Board and the expert reviewers. Through their academic expertise and careful evaluation of the submitted manuscripts in accordance with established scholarly standards, they have contributed substantially to ensuring the quality and academic integrity of the published research and to presenting this issue in a form that reflects the journal's scholarly standing and mission.

The Editorial Board takes great pride in the scholarly contributions featured in this issue and extends its sincere appreciation to all researchers and reviewers, as well as to everyone who contributed to its preparation and publication. We pray that this body of scholarly work will prove beneficial to researchers, postgraduate students, and all those interested in the humanities, and that it will constitute a meaningful contribution to the academic and scholarly literature.

The continued scholarly contributions of researchers, the sustained efforts of the Editor-in-Chief and members of the Editorial Board, together with the ongoing support of the Presidency of the University of Anbar and the Deanship of the College of Education for Humanities, constitute essential pillars for advancing the journal's development and achieving its academic and scholarly objectives.

As part of our commitment to strengthening the journal's position within the academic community, the Editorial Board is continuously working to develop its publication standards and update its editorial, peer-review, and publication procedures in accordance with recognized standards of rigorous scholarly publishing. These efforts are intended to enhance the quality of the research published in the journal and to further improve future issues. Our aspiration is to advance the journal's scholarly standing, strengthen its academic visibility, and enhance its prospects for inclusion in international indexing and abstracting databases and other recognized platforms for scholarly publishing, thereby consolidating its presence within the Arab and international academic communities.

We firmly believe that peer-reviewed academic journals constitute one of the fundamental pillars of the research ecosystem. They play a vital role in generating and disseminating knowledge, making scholarly findings accessible to researchers and interested readers, and fostering academic communication and collaboration among universities and research institutions in Iraq and beyond. Accordingly, the journal seeks to serve as an active scholarly platform that keeps pace with contemporary developments in the humanities, promotes rigorous



academic inquiry, and provides opportunities for high-quality research addressing significant human, intellectual, social, and cultural issues.

Finally, we extend our sincere thanks and appreciation to all researchers who contributed to this issue, to the reviewers and members of the Editorial Board, and to the University of Anbar and the Deanship of the College of Education for Humanities for their continued support of the journal's academic mission. We hope that this issue will receive the attention it deserves from researchers and readers alike and will continue to contribute meaningfully to the advancement of knowledge and scholarly research.

Prof. Dr. Fuaad Mohammed Freh
Editor in Chief

Publication Guidelines of the *Journal of University of Anbar for Humanities (JUAH)*

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- *Journal of University of Anbar for Humanities (JUAH)* is a peer-reviewed scientific periodical that publishes scholarly research in the following fields of humanities: History, Geography, Educational Sciences, and Psychology. The journal is issued quarterly (four issues per year).
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Research Tools, Tables, and Figures

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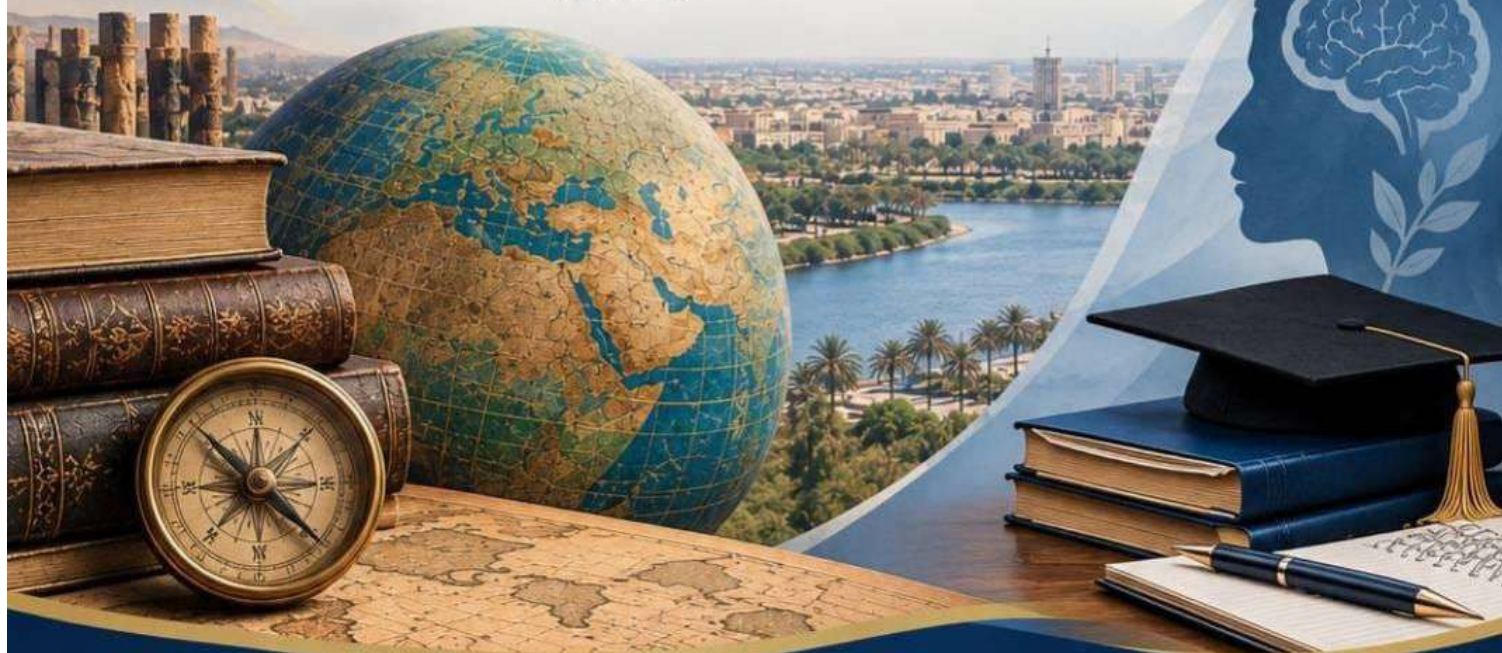
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