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DIVERTIMENTO
Europe: motion, emotion, imagination

THE ROUTE OF UNIFICATION

A CHALLENGE TO VISIT ALBA IULIA AND IDENTIFY HISTORICAL FACTS
THAT LED TO THE GREAT UNIFICATION OF ROMANIA.

ALBA IULIA: 1ST OF DECEMBER 1918



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ALBA IULIA : 1ST OF DECEMBER 1918

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INTRODUCTION

DIGITAL TOURISM VS. ONSITE PARTICIPATIVE EXPERIENCES BETWEEN TRADITION AND FUTURE. CASE STUDY - ROMÂNIA

This volume represents the knowledge capitalization of a new era in tourism consumption. We started from the present valuing model of cultural heritage and developed an integrated approach in designing goods and tourism products, by combining learning with participation in consumption. The main idea in designing new tourism goods was to combine the old and new - from traditional consumption - to be better informed about the history of a cultural asset - to co-participation in consumption - to learn about present benefits of heritage understanding and to contribute to a complementary vision of potential benefits - tangible and intangible for individuals and community as well.

This volume main purpose is to promote and disseminate for a wider audience the practical results of activity developed in the project **DIVERTIMENTO**, Diversifying tourism offers in peripheral destinations with heritage-based products and services, stakeholder-skills alliances to internationalize locally operating micro-enterprises, **COS-TOUR - 2015- 3-04**, Supporting Competitive and Sustainable Growth in the Tourism Sector, **THEME 2: DIVERSIFYING THE EU TOURISM OFFERS & PRODUCTS - PROMOTING TRANSNATIONAL THEMATIC TOURISM PRODUCTS**.

This volume presents the pilot project for Romania, as well as the cultural participative route developed in this project. The research products laid out in this volume are reviewed and added to the results presented in the project.

In our opinion, by interfering the pilot project and the associated tourist route in a single volume, we ensure a better understanding of the message sent to the consumer tourist: history must be known both by details related to the main message and by developing a vision of the whole, by highlighting the value over the ages of presenting events, by selecting the elements of perennially symbol values for present and future. The main message we want to convey is that (re) discovering facts and events in the past, and learning from the past, can bring benefits to future generations.

Along with this, the second message, no less important, is related to the **digitization of cultural heritage consumption**, which has become the predominant model of the present and the future in cultural services, part of the emerging digital economy. In the opinion of the authors, this does not mean replacing the on-site consumption pattern with a virtual one, but on the contrary, it means a better way of combining knowledge with on-site experience, uncovered by previous information limitations. The curiosity to learn about a patrimony objective can be satisfied before, during and after consumption of the cultural heritage product through the real-time media channels. Moreover, touristic goods based on digitization allow the consumer/tourist autonomy and, in addition, what we propose through the cultural route, namely participation-innovation, interpretation, emotional experiences - before, onsite and after. Through this approach, we consider that cultural goods become attractive to new generations, allow the revival of this economic sector and

a diversification of local services associated with tourism consumption, boosting the innovation capacity of tourism and associated services entrepreneurs, especially SMEs.

We learn from the past, rediscover the traditions and good old practices of life and consumption (traditional costumes, handicrafts and ancient old culinary recipes), identify perennial social relationships (accepting the value of multiculturalism) and a social communication model sometimes forgotten (evening sitting events), to preserve the environment in which we live, we add non-invasive forms of consumption (digital products for cultural consumption), etc., so that the negative impact on the environment is as limited as possible and to ensure that future generations can enjoy the existing resources. These are rediscovered values that can be (re)integrated into the modern way of life for the benefit of conservation and environmental protection.

Both tourism products (pilot project for documentary purpose and the thematic cultural route for onsite consumption) that we presented in this volume:

- could help strengthen the skills base of the SMEs in the specific sector and in the complementary industries need to be develop to facilitate onsite consumption;
- are based on ICT driven innovation solution that allowed on-line marketization and actively contribute to onsite consumption;
- design a new business model and value chain based on mix approach – classical and digital ones.

This volume contains two parts: the first one is the Pilot Project for Romania developed in the DIVERTIMENTO, summarized in eBook chapter for Romania, in an improved version; the second one presents a tourism good, namely an interactive touristic heritage route based on integrated concept of combining onsite experiences with digital activities, using common devices-phones, digital camera, tablets etc.

In 2018 Romania is celebrating 100 years from state unification as Modern Romania. The theme of the pilot project highlights the historic route of actions, efforts and achievements to develop and recognize the Romanian State, finally stated by Unification act on the 1st of December 1918 and consolidated by King Ferdinand's Coronation in November 1922.



1.ROMANIA IN DECEMBER 1918

The authors have chosen Alba Iulia Citadel, as one of the testimonies of unification both as one of the testimonies of unification, this representing the location where the main moments took place, but also the proof of social becoming and cultural identity of the reunited ancient territories.

With this touristic product we try to rediscover and reveal to the audience less known heritage assets and stories related to main event regarding the process of establishing the modern state of Romania in Alba Iulia citadel and surroundings, to promote another face of Alba Iulia as heritage depository.

The route was designed to discover the myths and truths about Romania's unification history, visiting the assets selected in the Pilot Project – "The PEOPLE's Verdict: Alba Iulia, 1st of December 1918" and using the chapter for Romania of the DIVERTIMENTO eBook (available on the project site) (tai linkul) as supportive information for solving the tasks.

PART I
TAILORED DIGITAL SOLUTIONS FOR THE TOURISM INDUSTRY.
CASE-STUDY ROMANIA

SHORT PRESENTATION

Cultural heritage sector and cultural tourism are main drivers for local development in areas with heritage potential partially revealed to public or not yet valued and valorized.

Our attempt in DIVERTIMENTO project addressed to this challenge, and also we develop an European model of networking in mutual benefit. The Romanian Pilot project contributes to the Romanian Chapter of eBook Eurothentica. This volume being accessible to all type of mobile phone and tablets will enlarge the number of potential consumers. Tourism is and will remain a business with high potential and cultural heritage is partially valorized and known by the general public. Digital tourism is the necessary tool for interconnect the two activities, and has a wide innovation-driven potential.

The development of the pilot project focus on several aspects: quality content; social meanings; the value added in knowledge and experiences for individuals; connectivity with other international common values or comparative experiences; accessibility on several social media platforms for integrated consumption; stakeholders map and accessibility on-site.

The location selected for the implementation of the Pilot Project for Romania was Alba Iulia and its surroundings.

Alba Carolina Fortress (The Great Unification Citadel from Alba Iulia) and the surrounding cultural heritage are the living evidence of the European human and spiritual treasures, i.e. the most representative of Vauban type fortress and an important baroque architectural ensemble.

Alba Iulia city was developed and lasts on the old sites, as small sized urban center (around 63,500 inhabitants), in the heart of Transylvania region of Romania and is historically important for Romanians, Hungarians and Transylvanian Saxons.

Along the centuries, Alba Iulia Citadel was located in the border area with great empires of the world - the Roman Empire, the Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman Empire and Russian Empire being temporarily occupied. The domination of foreign emperors was economic, social, religious and / or politico-administrative deviating / altering the sustainable unification of territories with Romanian majority population. Since Burebista, the Dacian, on several occasions, the unification has been temporarily materialized, reiterated by Michael the Brave (in 1600) and ultimately, enhanced by people's will (in 1918) and sustained by King Ferdinand I ("The Unifier") coronation (in 1922).

Historical testimonies are both layered and neighbors, making possible a wide variety of thematic tourist routes. However, the number of visitors, though noticeable increase in recent years, does not adequately reflect the value of the cultural heritage in connection with its important significance for building the modern/-contemporary Romania, as an intrinsic part of Europe.

The pilot project "The PEOPLE's verdict: Alba Iulia, 1st of December 1918" aim is to reveal the complex and divers universe of societal development of the territories through time. Knowing our past as a prerequisite for better valuing the future is our motto. The basis of the new democracy that develops in the XXI century, is not so different from the previous one, but the cultural convergence and the individual or groups' value(s) are redefined and produce a new communication and involvement model.

Starting from a multisided interpretative level of societal building, we focused on the following specific for Alba Iulia area attributes: multiethnic

population with common past; complementing cultural and religious diversity; sustainable social convergence; emerging Centre for European authentic cultural heritage.

We present in our pilot project the challenging confluence between “love” (for land, people, individuals, wealth etc.) and “conspiracy” (political or personal etc.) in supporting or hindering the necessary steps to national unification.

According to DIVERTIMENTO project specification, the Pilot Project is addressed to non-traditional multinational and multigenerational audience (non captive audience) using ICT tools and opened to participative in situ heritage (auto) valuing.

The time period is wide, from Burebista, the Dacian era, in XI century – VII century BC to the beginning of XX-th century, when the Modern Romania was finally recognized as unified territory at European level (1918-1922). Building Europe as common identity area which values intellectual and cultural roots means to learn from the past for the benefit of the future, treasuring specificities at local/national level, in the context of European cultural identity, so as to enable quick understanding and foster participatory cultural consumption.

The List of Historical Monuments registers 686 assets in Alba County. In the framework of our Pilot Project Planning tools we have selected 10 assets relevant for a multivariate analysis of the historical Romanians’ fight for the ideals of unity and freedom, friendship and cooperation with other states and ethnic groups.

The touristic cultural heritage route developed for underlying the secular process of unification consists in 10 selected assets:

- 1. DACIAN FORTRESS APOULON – PIATRA CRAIVII
- 2. PRINCIPIA MUSEUM (APULUM ROMAN CAMP)
- 3. THE BURIED CHURCH (953 AD)
- 4. IANCU DE HUNEDOARA'S TOMB – CATHEDRAL ST. MICHAEL

- 5. THE PRINCELY PALACE - THE EQUESTRIAL STATUE OF MICHAEL THE BRAVE
- 6. THE THIRD GATE OF ALBA CAROLINA CITADEL
- 7. THE SEVENTH GATE OF ALBA IULIA CITADEL
- 8. BABILON BUILDING (IN PRESENT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY)
- 9. UNION HALL
- 10. CORONATION CATHEDRAL - THE ORTHODOX CATHEDRAL

The main criteria of selection were: historic-archeological, cultural, social values; visibility; tangible and intangible accessibility; the interpretative potential.

N	ASSET NAME	HERITAGE NARRATIVE	THE HEROE	CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE	MULTIATTRIBUTES VALUE	CATEGORY
1	DACIAN FORTRESS APOULON – PIATRA CRAIVII	FIGHT FOR UNITY AND SYMBOL OF SACRIFICE, century III BC - II AD	Dacian King Decebalus	A cradle of Dacian civilization before the Roman invasion A tribal union	Centre with an important role economically, politically and socially	Archaeological site
2	PRINCIPIA MUSEUM (APULUM ROMAN CAMP)	ARDENCY FOR WEALTH, 106 AD	Roman Emperor Trajan	Largest settlement in the Northern provinces of the Roman Empire Largest camp in Roman Dacia	Military, economical, administrative key role	Built Heritage
3	THE BURIED CHURCH (953 AD)	DEVOTION FOR GOD, Xth century	Ierotei, true dimensions of faith	Medieval builders of churches	The crowd of believers	Built Heritage
4	IANCU DE HUNEDOARA'S TOMB – CATHEDRAL ST. MICHAEL	LOVE FOR FAITH, 1456	Iancu de Hunedoura, a hero to be followed	Christ's Champion	One of Europe's richest nobles of his time	Built Heritage
5	MICHAEL THE BRAVE GATE - GATE OF ST. GEORGE	FAITH AND UNITY, 1599	Michael the Brave, the one who created the first political unification of Romanian Principalities	The dream of Romanians' Unification	The foundations of Modern Romanian unitary state	Built Heritage
6	THE THIRD GATE OF ALBA CAROLINA CITADEL	ATTACHMENT FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE, EQUALITY AND FREEDOM, 1784	Horea, Closca and Crisan, leaders of the Revolt of Romanian "tolerated" serfs in Transylvania	A great capacity of convincing people to ask for their rights	A prelude to the French Revolution	Built Heritage
7	THE SEVENTH GATE OF ALBA IULIA CITADEL	LOVE FOR FREEDOM AND FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RIGHTS, 1468	Avram Iancu, sacrifice for progress	Fight for liberation	A hero, a symbol of patriotism	Built Heritage
8	BABYLON BUILDING	DOMINATION OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN ALBA CAROLINA	Austrian Soldier, relationships between Austrian troops and local population Dionisie Florianu, one of the brave locals	Coexistence between Austrian leaders and local population	Knowledge and expertise transfer to Romanian lifestyle. The power of individual value	Built Heritage
9	UNION HALL	A CONSPIRACY AND THE PASSION FOR PHOTOGRAPHY AS A HOBBY, 1918	Samuela Marza, photographer of the Great Union in difficult circumstances	Making photos of the moment of Unification of Transylvania with Romania	Uniqueness of the photos taken during the Unification	Built Heritage
10	CORONATION CATHEDRAL	DEVOTION FOR THE PEOPLE AND ADOPTIVE COUNTRY, 1922	King Ferdinand I	Great Unification of the Romanian people, 1918	Queen Mary of Romania	Built Heritage

THE INTRINSIC QUALITIES OF EACH ASSET SELECTED FOR THE PILOT PROJECT
SOURCE: AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION BASED ON HISTORIC DOCUMENTS

Among selected assets, for the Pilot project topic, the central point is represented by the “Union Hall” - as a symbol and temple where the official text of “The Resolution of the National Assembly in Alba Iulia on December 1, 1918” was signed. This document stipulates “fundamental principles for the foundation of the new Romanian State” and demands the preservation of the local autonomy, the equality of all nationalities and religions. The Union Hall building was raised (1918-1900) to host a military casino for Austro--Hungarian officers stationed in the city of Alba Iulia. It was a place where celebrations and balls were held.

TANGIBLE DIMENSION	INTANGIBLE DIMENSION	LEGACY
Union Hall was built between 1898 and 1900 and today is part of the National Museum of Alba Iulia.	Union Hall symbolizes the birthplace the modern Romanian state.	Keeper of the union spirit of Romanians for centuries
The flag of the Union	Supreme sacrifice of the first martyr of the Great Union, Ion Arion.	Continuous fight for maintain alive the national spirit
In 1918, the building was the most spacious in town, able to host 128 official delegates, represented all social classes	The historical place remembering permanently the Union ideal of Romanians	Union Hall hosts a permanent exhibition dedicated to the 1918 events, the items exhibited being of great volume.
Some exhibited objects show the importance of access to technology: The camera used by the Samoilă Mârza.	Importance of turning a photo hobby into a tool for creating a unique historical evidence of Union event	Fight for the freedom of homeland
Keeper of the credentials (warrants), empowerment of the officials of the Romanian nation	Evidence of the development of democracy and the will of people for freedom	Unity and solidarity sentiments
On the walls of the hall are engraved in marble the Resolution Act of the Union		The frontispiece host a Latin inscription by Nicolae Iorga, underlining the importance of the location and the act in 1918
Two vaults with walls hosting the canvas paintings of Gallery of Voievodes	Collection of main documents around	Contemporaries consider the Grand National Assembly concluded in December 1, 1918 as a “decisive” moment for the “unity” of the Romanians.
Building’s entrance is similar to an arch of triumph	6000 original acts, part of National Cultural Patrimony of Romania (credentials), lists with the names of the 1228 delegates coming from all around	Readiness to sacrifice in the future for Alba Iulia as a care factor of unification and cooperation under the new circumstances of globalization and integration.
White marble flooring and red marble wainscots	Transylvania to join the Grand National Assembly in Alba Iulia, a valuable and inspiring documentary historical treasures. Relevance for ways, factors, conditions, outcomes, and reasons for unification of Romanians	Preservation of democracy, freedom, justice, multiculturalism and inter-confessional context as a prerequisite of long-lasting unity in Romania.
The bust of King Ferdinand and Queen Mary (Sculptor V. Ciobanu)		

Not only Union Hall is important for our cultural route or for present (re)valuing of the local heritage. Each of the assets telling us a story about the unification process, in its tangible and intangible values: events, aspirations etc. which prove that unification was a long searching and becoming process for defining the one entity, in fact and spirit – Modern Romania and after that it became a lasting reality, whose 100th anniversary we celebrate in 2018.

From local heritage to European values	
Romania's societal building through millenniums	EUROPEAN UNION
1. MULTIETHNIC POPULATION	
Alba Iulia is historically important for Romanians, Hungarians and Transylvanian Saxons	COMMON HISTORICAL MEMORY „MEMORY DIVIDES, HISTORY UNIFIES" In present, in any EU country, the ethnicities become increasingly diversified.
St Michael Cathedral (Iancu de Hunedoara's Tomb)	
Babylon Building (National Museum of Alba Iulia)	
Austrian Guard of the Citadel	
2. RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY	
Buried Church	Freedom of conscience in the EU countries is guaranteed by constitution
Coronation Cathedral	
3. SUSTAINABLE SOCIAL CONVERGENCE	
The fight for social rights	
The Third Gate	Freedom of movement in EU European Social Model
The Seventh Gate	
Michael The Brave Gate	
4. EMERGING CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN AUTHENTIC CULTURAL HERITAGE.	
Cultural convergence	EU Cultural Routes
St Michael Cathedral (Iancu de Hunedoara's Tomb)	The Romanesque Routes of European Heritage Cultural Vauban Gates' Routes Via Habsburg Route
The Alba Carolina Citadel (Vauban style Fortress)	
Principia Museum (Apulum Roman Camp)	
5. PAID DEFENCE.	
Local army	Taxes. Military Service National Army NATO Army
Apoulon Fortress – Dacian army	
Principia Museum – Roman Legion XIII Gemina	
Babylon Building – Austrian Guard	
Union Hall- Romanian Guard	
6. COMMERCE AND ECONOMY	
Apoulon Fortress – Piatra Craivii	European Single Market
Principia Museum – Apulum Roman Camp	

ALBA IULIA: THE PLACE OF SOCIETAL DIVERSITY. THE PILOT PROJECT
“THE PEOPLE’S VERDICT: ALBA IULIA, 1-ST OF DECEMBER 1918”
COMPONENTS AND THE MULTILEVEL DIVERSITY
SOURCE: AUTHORS’ CONTRIBUTION BASED ON HISTORIC DOCUMENTS

Our research Pilot Project methodologically is based on the idea that Romania’s unification was the positive result of the constant struggle of the locals / the ancient inhabitants with the external forces..

In our research, however, we have paid more attention to pros of unionist actions and facts, and less to the anti-unionist ones. This does not mean that antifragility process was neglected, in the sense that difficulties can also empower resilience.

In spite of all kinds of repetitive conspiracies and actions against Romanians' unification, this millenary ideal was gradually strengthening. The unification achievement in December 1918 was the result of empowering antifragility. (See Taleb N.N., 2012, *Antifragile. Things That Gain From Disorder*, Random House Inc., New York) According to Taleb, "some things benefits from shocks; they thrive and grow when exposed to volatility, randomness, disorder, and stressors and love adventure, risk and uncertainty...Antifragility is beyond resilience and robustness. The resilient resist shocks and stay the same; the antifragile gets better. This property is behind everything that has changed with time: evolutions, culture, ideas, revolution, political systems, technological innovation, cultural and economic success, corporate survival... the rise of cities, legal systems... even our own existence as a species on the planet".

Along its millenary history, Alba Iulia was involved at the "crossroads" of the most significant economic, social, military and cultural events, interfacing with Romania's unification effort, witnessing a step-by-step ineluctable process culminating with Great Unification on 1st of December 1918.

The driving forces of this process were Romanians and other ethnic groups under the guidance of intellectual and political leaders. Under the slogan (catchword) "Union is Power", major part of inhabitants of Transylvania managed to put in practice the common ideal of unification within Romania area by a democratic unanimous voting.

MAIN HISTORICAL EVENTS ENFORCING THE GREAT UNION IDEAL OF ROMANIANS

- Dacian kings Burebista and Decebalus fighting more than two decades against Roman conquerors (101-106 AD);
- Pre Christianity faith, as a support for resistance and unification of geto-dacians and Romanian population (several centuries until 1456 AD);
- Ioan de Hunedoara (Johannes de Hunyad or Johannes Hunyadi) - fights against the Ottoman sultan, Mohamed II (1456); anti-Ottoman coalition;
- Michael the Brave - short term Unification of Principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania (1600-1601);
- Horia, Closca and Crisan (1784) - protest for gain rights and freedom;
- Avram Iancu (1848 Revolution-Spring nation) - fights for political rights of Romanians;
- Unification of Principalities Wallachia, Moldavia, January 24th 1859;
- Great Union 1 December 1918.

HISTORICAL EXTERNAL PREMISES OF GREAT UNIFICATION RELATED TO FIRST WORLD WAR

1914

July 15th/28th - Austro-Hungarian Empire declares war against Serbia.

July 17th/30th - Entente representatives declare to Romanian Government the agreement of their countries concerning the Unification of Transylvania with Romania instead of Romania's participation in the war against Central Powers.

July 18th/31st - The message of Germany Emperor Wilhelm II addressed to Karl I in which it is requested that Romania fulfill its commitments to Central Powers (1883 October 18/30 signature in Vienna under the most strict secret, of the Romanian-Austrian-Hungarian Treaty to which Germany adheres in the same day).

July 19th/August 1st – Germany declares war against Russia. The general system of alliances relating Great Powers led to the outburst of the First World War.

July 21st/August 3rd – Crown Council in Sinaia has rejected the request of Carol I to join Central Powers in war development and decided to adopt an army neutrality policy for Romania.

September 18th/October 1st – Russian-Romanian secret Convention according to which Russia has committed to defend territorial integrity of Romania and recognize its rights in the territories of Austro-Hungary inhabited by Romanians instead of benevolent neutrality of Romania (Agreement Sazonov-Diamandi).

September 27th/October 10th – Carol I death.

September 28th/October 11th – Enthronement of King Ferdinand I, the nephew of King Carol I.

1916

August 4th/October 10th – In Budapest it is signed the Alliance Treaty between Romania and France, Great Britain, Russia and Italy. Among conditions of Romania entering the War in the Entente side it was stipulated to meet Romania's demand to discuss at the war end Romania's historical rights regarding Transylvania, Bessarabia and Bucovina.

1918

October/November 1917 – Russian Communists managed to come to power.

March 3rd – It is signed the peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, between the new government of Soviet Russia and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire).

March 5th – Preliminary Peace Treaty is signed in Buftea (nearby Bucharest) between Romania and Central Powers, on this base the peace negotiations are starting in Bucharest at March 9.

April 24th – Peace Treaty from Budapest between Romania and Germany, Austro-Hungary,

Bulgaria and Turkey. Romania has been obliged to give up a part of Dobrogea territory, accept frontier modification in Carpathians and to conclude disadvantageous economic convention.

International Echoes

March 26th/28th – It is held in Rome a Congress of nationalities of Austro-Hungarian monarchy which is voting a motion speeding up the recognition of the rights of each nation to become an independent national state or to unify with its national state, if such a state exists.

August 24th – In Paris is created National Council of Romanian Unity with the following members: Take Ionescu (President), Vasile Lucaciu, Octavian Goga, Costache Angelescu, Ioan Th. Florescu. The Council is recognized on September 29 by French Government, on October 23 by USA Government, on October 29 by English and November 9 by Italian Governments, as legitimate exponent of Romanian people's interests.

Transylvania unification with Romanian Kingdom

September 29th – Executive Committee of Romanian National Party, held in Oradea, adopts in unanimity a declaration edited by Vasile Goldis by which it was requested to recognize this forum as a temporary body of Transylvania Leadership. An "Action Committee" is created, headquartered in Arad, having Vasile Goldis as president.

October 3rd – The Manifest of the Emperor Charles of Habsburg, entitled "To my faithful people", prepared Austro-Hungarian reorganization as a Federation of six independent states (Austria, Hungary, Czech State, Yugoslav State, Poland and Ukraine).

October 3rd – Answer Declaration of „Volunteers body from Transylvania and Bucovina" to Carol I de Habsburg Manifesto in which volunteers proclaimed unification of their territories with Romania's Kingdom.

Towards the Great Unification October 12th – Romanian national Party of Transylvania adopts the declaration of self-determination edited by Vasile Goldis “by reason of the national right of each nation to dispose of its own”. Six days later, this declaration is read in the Budapest Parliament by Alexandru Vaida-Voevod, meanwhile in Vienna Iuliu Maniu has concentrated 70.000 Transylvanian soldiers of Austro-Hungarian army with whom was going to Transylvania. October 17th – The Romanian National Council under the guidance of Iancu Flondor was created in Bukovina, declaring the Bukovina’ desire to unify with Romania the facto being proclaimed unconditionally and with enthusiasm in Cernauti on 28 November 1918.

November 3rd – Central Romanian National Council created by representatives of National Romanian Party and of Social-Democrat Party, took over the control of Transylvania using the opportunity of rapid disintegration of Hungarian administrative apparatus.

November 13th-15th – Failure of negotiations between democrat Oszkár Jászi minister of nationalities within the Károlyi Mihály government and created Romanian National Council. Hungarian Government signs with the General Franchet d'Esperey, allied army chief, November 13, the Belgrade Armistice by which an arbitrary demarcation line is fixed between Hungary and Transylvania keeping under the Budapest authority cities of Satu Mare, Oradea, Arad and historical regions Banat (entrusted to Serbian Authority), Crisana and Maramures.

November 18th – As a consequence of this territorial arbitrary separation line, national council decided to convoke at Alba Iulia on December 1 a National Assembly of Romanians from Transylvania and Hungary. For this assembly, it was necessary to elect 600 deputies with basis of universal votes and 628 representatives of cultural organization and societies. All Romanians from Transylvania,

Banat, Crisana and Maramures have participated in this elections in an atmosphere of high popular enthusiasm during 12 days, being elected five representatives for each district (as it was established in 1910). Electors claims were: unification with Romania; Agrarian Reform; universal vote.

December 1st – The 1228 elected deputies have in unanimity decided in the Military Casino Hall of Alba Iulia, (while outside were 100000 persons), Unification of Transylvania, Banat, Crisana and Maramures with Romania, maintaining a local autonomy on a democratic basis, with the equality of nationalities and religions. In Alba Iulia, similar to Cernauti, on November 28 there was a plebiscite of all Romanians of Austro-Hungary. In the same place of Alba Iulia, on this occasion of the Assembly, it was set up the Great Romanian National Council with 200 elected members and 50 associated members. Next day, this council set up a provisory Dirigent Council of Transylvania, headed by Iuliu Maniu. The council sends a delegation to Bucharest led by the Bishop of Caransebes, Miron Cristea, (future Patriarch of Romania) who on December 1st/14th hands over the Alba Iulia Declaration to King Ferdinand I.

December 11th/24th – King Ferdinand promulgate the Decree of Official Approval of the Union of Transylvania, Bukovina and Basarabia with Romania. The protests of Károlyi Mihály Government in Budapest were useless.



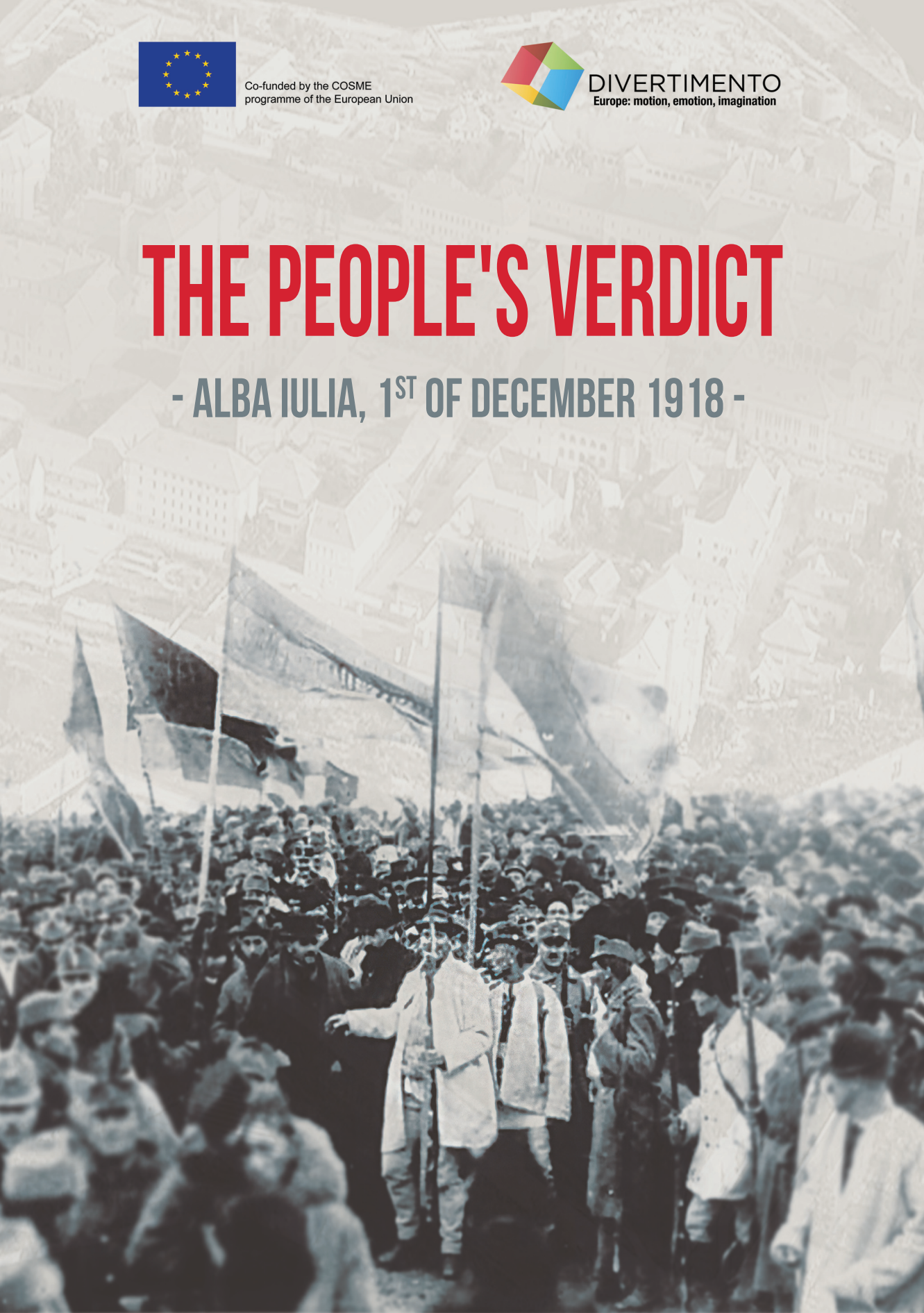
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DIVERTIMENTO
Europe: motion, emotion, imagination

THE PEOPLE'S VERDICT

- ALBA IULIA, 1ST OF DECEMBER 1918 -



PILOT PROJECT LOCATION: ALBA IULIA

Alba Iulia is famous for its role in setting and consolidating the modern Romanian State.

The Romanian heritage in Alba Iulia reveals the tumultuous history of the Romanian people through the time and their struggle for a sovereign and unified state based on continuity, diversity, openness, social and cultural progress. Romania was along centuries a borderland of great empires of the world - the Roman Empire, Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian and Russian Empires. It was predestined as a center of civilization in this part of Europe, one at a time Dacian fortress, Roman camp, medieval citadel and modern city of Great Romania.

Natural resources and riches in Alba Iulia region have always been a powerful incentive that has fueled the desire to conquer, rule and / or prey these territories.

Migratory peoples have crossed these areas, some have remained and cohabited with the sedentary population. Love for land ownership is sacred and has been a pillar of the stability of the native population. They accepted injustice and temporal suffering, but they remained. Unity in diversity, believers of different religions and the people's power are the defining characteristics of social becoming.

At present the cultural heritage of Alba Iulia is not fully discovered and capitalized. The ebook invites to discover together the tangible and intangible richness of these territories and the remembrance of the crossroads in becoming the national unit, based on the people will, to learn from the past for the present and future social harmony, sustainable cultural progress and wellbeing.



1. AERIAL VIEW OF ALBA IULIA CITADEL

THE CONTEXT: CHALLENGES AND OPORTTUNITIES

Transylvania always benefited from a particularly favorable natural environment: it is located at the confluence of important European and Asian trade routes, it holds abundant underground resources (salt, gold and silver), its lands are very fertile and the landscapes are of divine beauty.

Currently, the brand/identity of the city is distributed between the model of the architectural medieval Vauban fortress harmonized with areas of urban modernity and cultural heritage repository of testimonies of the Great Unification 1918. Additional (in)tangible heritage assets prove the continuity and the people will for social progress, economic prosperity and Romanian (multi)cultural soundness.

THE FORTRESS – THE LARGEST MOST PRESERVED VAUBAN CITADEL IN EUROPE

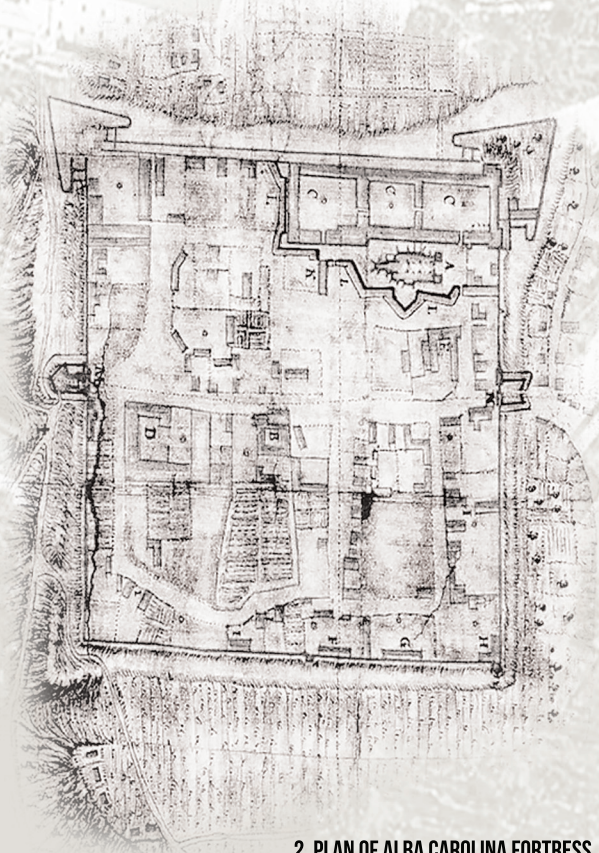
Alba Carolina medieval fortress was built by the Austrians, between 1715 and 1738, following the plans designed by the military architect Giovanni Morando Visconti. The fortification has seven bastions: Eugene of Savoia, St. Stefan, The Trinity, St. Michael, St. Carol, St. Capistrano and St. Elisabeth, which make it a star-shaped, Vauban-style fortress. The Austrian rulers have failed to complete the work, so that about 20 percent of the interior and the totally exterior parts of the fortress remained unfinished. On the whole, the fortress stands out as the most important baroque architectural ensemble in Romania and Europe.

ALBA IULIA - ACCEPTED CUSTODIAN OF UNIFICATION

Since King Burebista, the founder of the Dacian state (1-st century BC), the Unification has been temporarily materialized on several occasions, reiterated by Michael the Brave (year 1600) and ultimately, sustained by people's will in 1918, and supported by King Ferdinand I, the Unifier, at his coronation in 1922.

At national level, Alba Iulia is famous for its role in setting and consolidating the modern Romanian State. Through its actual cultural heritage potential, the city is, in fact, the testimony evidence of the efforts for the territorial, social and cultural emancipation and unification of the secular sedentary population.

The following 10 stories reveal as many moments of "crossroads in time" in the history of establishing Romania as an unitary state, and 10 heritage assets from Alba Iulia Citadel and surroundings are important steps in designing The Great Unification of Romania, underlying the message of unity in diversity, and the continuity of the Romanian people over the centuries on this territory, as a result of tenacity, beliefs and perseverance, many sacrifices, sufferings and victories of the local population.



2. PLAN OF ALBA CAROLINA FORTRESS
BY GIOVANI MORANDO VISCONTI (1711)

INTANGIBLE RECOGNIZED CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE ALBA IULIA AREA

The cultural richness of this territory was preserved through time by the locals on traditional activities/events or day by day life. A number of such testimonies are also present today in various forms, including:

A) Wearing traditional costumes on special occasions - Queen Mary of Romania, native from the British royal family (Princess Marie of Edinburgh, daughter of Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh and of Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna of Russia) was fascinated by the beauty of the traditional Romanian port, wearing traditional costumes, including at official meetings as a monarch of Romania.



3. A MEDAL DEPICTING QUEEN MARY WEARING KERCHIEF/VEIL— COMPONENT OF THE TRADITIONAL ROMANIAN COSTUME



4. QUEEN MARY OF ROMANIA WEARING A TRADITIONAL COSTUME

- At present young couples wear traditional costumes on the wedding ceremony, respecting the ancient rituals, customs, dances (Lad's dances, UNESCO 2015), songs (Doina, UNESCO 2009) , etc.



5. WEDDING COSTUMES



6. WOMEN'S TRADITIONAL COSTUMES



B) Preserving handicrafts – keeping the tradition of processing using old loom model, designing wall carpets or special fabrics for the traditional costume of the bride. The traditional vertical loom is declared UNESCO intangible heritage asset of Romania (and Moldavia) since 2016.



7. TRADITIONAL LOOMS IN BUCERDEA VINOASA MUSEUM

- Traditional Romanian blouse (Ia) made of falx or raw silk sewn by well-known artisans (proposed also as intangible cultural heritage asset for Romania and Moldavia for 2018).



8. TRADITIONAL ROMANIAN BLOUSES

C) Organising traditional events in rural area, during wintertime and not only. i.e evening sitting.



9. TRADITIONAL EVENING SITTING EVENT – BUCERDEA VINOASA MUSEUM



10. THE ETNOGRAPHIC AND RELIGIOUS MUSEUM OF BUCERDEA VINOASA

THE LAST BASTION

APOULON — PIATRA CRAIVII WAS ONE OF THE MANY DACIAN FORTRESSES, FROM THE III BC - II CENTURY AD, LOCATED IN THE TRASCAU MOUNTAINS, APUSENI MOUNTAINS, AT AN ALTITUDE OF 1078 METERS. ACCORDING TO HISTORIANS, THERE WAS THE RESIDENCE OF AN IMPORTANT TRIBE OR A TRIBAL UNION. ONCE AN IMPOSING DACIAN FORTRESS, APOULON WAS A PLACE OF GREAT WARRIORS, WITH A FLOURISHING CULTURE. FOR THIS REASON, APOULON IS CONSIDERED AS THE CRADLE OF DACIAN CIVILIZATION BEFORE THE ROMAN INVASION AND A SPIRITUAL CENTRE WITH FOUR RECTANGULAR SANCTUARIES.

THE UNIFIER

It is a story about the fights of Dacians against Romans. King Decebalus always knew how to protect its people.

The holy duty of defending the motherland to the last breath was always his main goal, resisting the Roman invasions for two decades.



11. THE SANCTUARY ON THE TERRACE-BALCONY



Using his military talent, Decebalus quickly reached to the army command, occupying the throne of Dacia in a time when the Roman expansionism to the East was accentuated. As a young leader, he was fearless and intelligent.

His whole reign was tumultuous, and he had to lead countless times his army in defending wars against the Roman legions. He mastered a very persuasive diplomacy, and managed to conclude a peace treaty with the Roman Empire in favor of the Dacians. Knowing that the invaders will never stop, the King was constantly striving to strengthen his army and consolidate anti-Romans coalitions with those neighbors who responded to his call. At that time not only was Rome on the brink of economic collapse, but was threatened by both the skillful at arrow throwing Dacians and the Egyptians, who set up their own fleet. Horace, the Roman writer, did not miss any opportunity to warn Rome about the Dacian danger.



12. PIATRA CRAIVII (TODAY)

THE CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION

Romania is the only country in Europe that has its history written in its own gold (Barbara Deppert-Lippitz, the German archaeologist). The Apoulon Fortress corresponds to the image of Dacian tribe Appuli, meaning “the powerful”, “the brave”.

They were fearless warriors, never afraid to fight the invaders. Their fame made Ptolemy mention Apoulon in his Geographia, among other major cities of Dacia with a flourishing culture.

They were at the same time famous warriors, specialists in iron smithing and believers of Zalmoxis. Nevertheless, the crucial moment has arrived. Piatra Craivii, was one of the strongest Dacian fortresses, built in a unique style by Greeks who were hired by the King for this cause. Will this fortress withstand the enemy attacks, or will it fall into the hands of the Romans? The time, however, showed on whose side was the final victory! The Dacian's treasury, silver and gold and other artifacts that can survive moisture, was hidden by Decebalus in the riverbed, but not because of the fear to be appropriated by the Romans.



13.DACIAN GOLD BRACELETS

Decebalus sacrificed it to the Gods, calling for divine help for his life - and - death struggle against Trajan. Water and caves were portals to another world and those artifacts became sacrificial deposits (Barbara Deppert-Lippitz, the German archaeologist). Among those artifacts there were the famous massive Dacian bracelets - more than two pounds of solid gold a piece of an unusual art and craftsmanship. The techniques used to shape and decorate them were unlike those of the typical ancient goldsmiths. Whoever made the bracelets was more used to work with iron, a Dacian tradition. Bracelets and jewelry art, such like the gold and silver drinking vessels excavated, reveal a sophisticated and thriving civilization and a mighty empire.



14. DACIAN GOLD BRACELETS AS PROVE OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION OF TIMES

THE LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

The last fight for freedom took place exactly there. Apoulon was the last bastion of the Dacian civilization and the King had to protect it at all cost. The Dacians were a constant irritation, attacking the outskirts of the Roman Empire. Emperor Trajan, succeeded in 105 A.D. to kneel the thriving civilization of the Dacians, the ancestors of the present-day Romanians. The Romans brought again war and heavy casualties to their motherland. In their massive chase after gold and silver, the target region was unable to resist. The Romans have besieged the fortress for months, burned it and cut all sources of water and food, until the fortress was conquered, together with all fortified centers of Dacia. This was the end. After all his efforts to keep the Dacians as free people, Decebalus made a final decision: better dead than a slave to the Romans! The King did not wait for them to humiliate him into surrender; he committed suicide under an oak tree, as depicted on Trajan's Column. Decebalus proved his love for his people and the unity of the tribes, managing to face various threats brought by the migratory people. He shall remain forever a symbol of the fight for unity



15. REENACTMENT OF ROMANS-DACIANS BATTLE (ALBA IULIA, 2017)

and a symbol of self - sacrifice. It was of great importance for Rome to find new gold and silver reserves in order to feed the need for coins made of the precious ore.

Trajan attacked Dacia and returned victorious to Rome, bringing a half million pounds of Dacian gold and one million pounds of Dacian silver. Decebalus fought for freedom, but in the end, he lost. His motherland dived in sorrow and pain.

The invaders needed its riches at any price. But King Decebalus did not die for nothing. After so many centuries on the dust of the past empires his message reaches the nations of Europe: freedom and justice is what makes life worth living.



16. PIATRA CRAIVII TODAY

GUARDIAN OF TREASURES

AFTER THE CONQUEST OF DACIA IN 106 AD, THE ROMANS RAISED AT APULUM A PERMANENT LEGION CAMP. IN 2011 THE VESTIGES OF THE PRINCIPIA, THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING OF THE LEGION XIII GEMINA WERE DISCOVERED.

BLESSING OR CURSE?

Apulum was a piece of heaven. Its lands were very fertile and the city was placed near the famous mines of gold and salt of the Apuseni Mountains. Dacia's wealth was both a blessing and a curse to its people as it attracted many invaders. The Romans had to expand territorially in order to gain access to resources that would allow them to maintain the lifestyle in Rome and their vast empire. But there was a nation that resisted more than others: the Dacians!



17. LEGION XIII GEMINA STONE INSCRIPTION

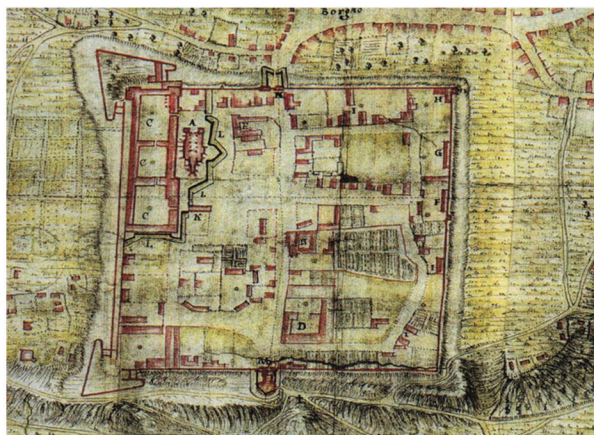


Interested in their richness, Rome found no rest until it defeated Dacia, whose gold became part of Emperor's patrimony and was sent to Rome for supporting the economy and for maintaining prosperity within the empire.

Still Rome rebuilt many Dacian towns and kept their memory alive. Apulum was the most important of them. Its history stretches from ancient times until today, marked by continuous waves of destruction and rebuilding which highlighted the influences of those times.

THE CAMP WITH TREASURES

Who was to supervise all? The army! Legion XIII Gemina was relocated from Vindobona, present day Vienna, and a permanent camp was built for it at Apulum. At the beginning, the camp was built of wood and earth. Later, Emperor Hadrian felt the need to strengthen the fort. It was endowed with imposing stone walls of up to 3 meters thickness, made of massive limestone blocks that weighted more than 300 kilograms each.



18. THE MAP OF APULUM ROMAN CAMP

Apulum was so important for the Roman victory that it was named after the old Dacian center Apoulon. Inside the camp, the building of the Legion's headquarters, named Principia, held a central position.



19. EXCAVATIONS AT THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE IN APULUM

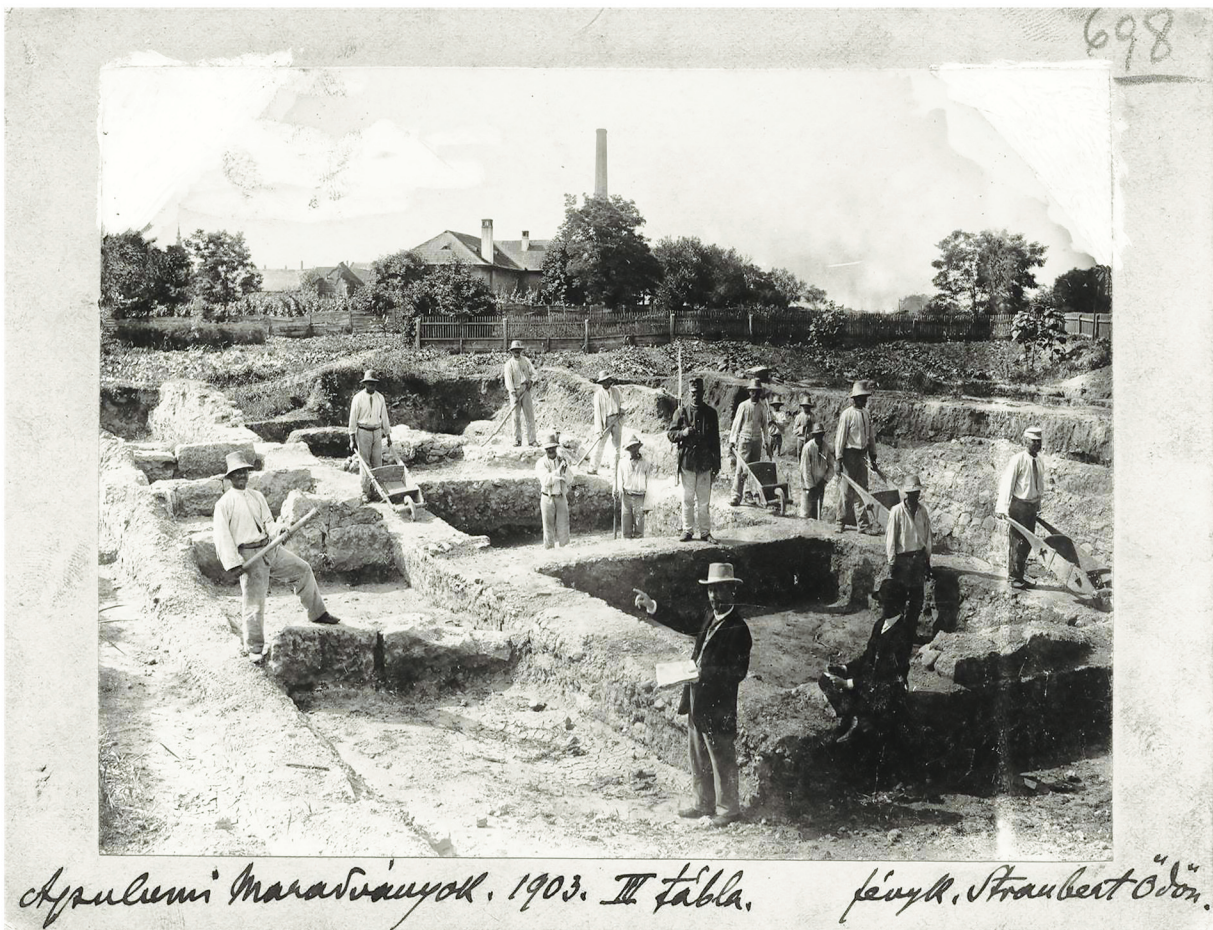
The Pretorium was one of its most important rooms, as it hosted the legion's finances and flags, including the golden eagle, but

also the statue of the emperor in charge with the command of the empire.

From the very inception, the Legion camp and the settlements coagulated around it played a military, economic and administrative key role in the entire region and that role was maintained for more than a century and a half. Apulum became the most thriving city of the province, being nicknamed "the small Rome of Dacia".



20. EXCAVATIONS AT THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE IN APULUM



21. EXCAVATIONS AT THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE IN APULUM

THE ROMAN HERITAGE

The veteran soldiers of the Legion XIII Gemina received farmland near Apulum. They blended with the native population and remained here after the retreat of the Roman administration from Dacia.

Thus Apulum represented a powerful center of Romanization in the area. This process continued even after 271 AD due to the permanent commercial and cultural links created between the local inhabitants and the Roman Empire. Many testimonies of the existence and size of Roman forts and settlements around are still waiting to be discovered! The Roman soldiers settled near Apulum were an evident proof, among many others, that revealed the falsity of the thesis that Transylvania was a "*terra deserta et inhabitata*".



22. ROMAN SOLDIER AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE PRINCIPIA MUSEUM



23. THE ENTRANCE OF THE PRINCIPIA MUSEUM

THE PEOPLE ARE HERE!

BURIED CHURCH

THE BURIED CHURCH, BUILT IN THE 10TH CENTURY, HAD REMARKABLE DIMENSIONS FOR THAT TIME. ITS RUINS WERE DISCOVERED IN 2011 BY COINCIDENCE. THE REPORTS RESULTING THE EXCAVATION DISAPPEARED WITHOUT ANY TRACE. IT WAS DECIDED TO BURY THE CHURCH ONLY WITH A NOTICE THAT IT WAS THERE.



HIEROTHEOS - ORTHODOX BISHOP RULER OF EPISCOPATE IN TRANSILVANIA AND ALBA IULIA (THE 10TH CENTURY)

THE BELLS OF THE CHURCH MUST WAKE US UP

The excavations were paid by public funds and the reports were not kept in the archives of the former direction of the historical monuments (today the Archives of the Historical Monuments Institute) as it would normally have been, considering the historical importance of this heritage asset. The reports resulted from the

excavations were left in the possession of Mr. Heitel's family and were not made public.

Because of the lack of funds for further excavation and for conservation, it was decided to bury the church only with a notice that it was there. However, the note does not exist anymore! In addition, on that area in the citadel there is no mark of this national treasure.



24. BURIED CHURCH - ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

DOES THE DIVINITY MAKE THE CHOICE FOR US?

In this place, chosen by the Divinity as area sacra, where the Romans prayed at their goddess Nemesis for victory in battles, in the 10th century, the Bishop Ierotei (Hierotheos) has built a church and ruled an episcopate dependent on Byzantium. In Transylvania and in the lands of Alba, Christianity existed in less organized forms up to the time of Ierotei, a fact discovered by archaeologists and historians and presented in their works.

The dimensions of the church were 20.7 m on the east-west axis and 12 m from north to south, the average thickness of the walls was 1.2 m. The nave had 12 square meters and was located in the central foundations of the four pillars supporting the dome. The church had a life up to 100 years, being destroyed around 1050 AD. The existence of a church with such remarkable dimensions, similar to other old churches discovered in Bulgaria, demonstrates the existence of Romanian people in this area throughout centuries, organized in large communities in that era. Why there are so many houses of God in this corner

of the citadel? The Buried Church, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Coronation Cathedral... Maybe the ancestors in faith had the same feeling when they decided to build all these architectural wonders. The monumental proportions of the churches allow us to believe that it was intended to serve an important Christian community. The local population must be seen at different stages on the route of acquiring faith in Christ. More importantly is the certainty that the Byzantine Empire was present in 10th-11th centuries in Transylvania trying to maintain its influence in the region. Over the time other important Christian sacred places that existed in the Alba Iulia Citadel were completely destroyed by Hungarians and Habsburgs. Among them, there are the Rotonda Baptisterium, the Ierotei's Episcopal Church, the Orthodox Metropolitanate of Balgrad and the Archiepiscopate of Transylvania, established by Michael the Brave in 1597. Another symbol is the Museikon, a new shelter for icons on glass and books from 17th-19th centuries, and the Museum of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, which also hosts many icons and religious objects.

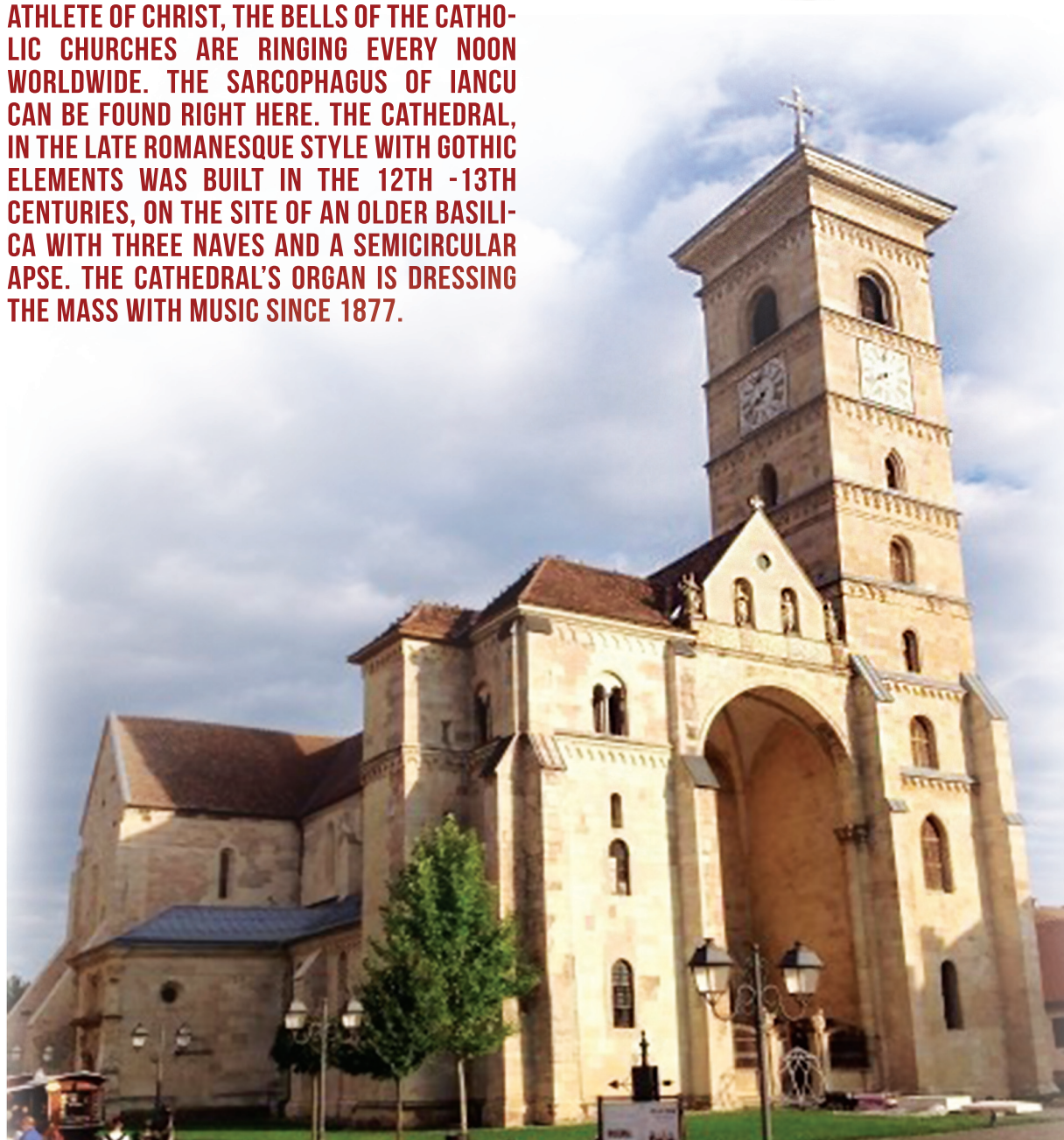


25. THE PLACE OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE WAS COVERED BY THE EARTH FOR "CONSERVATION"

ATHLETE OF CHRIST

IANCU DE HUNEDOARA' S TOMB

THIS IS A STORY OF THE ROMANIAN LEADER OF TRANSYLVANIA, IANCU DE HUNEDOARA, WHO FOUGHT FOR THE CHRISTIANITY AND WON THE BATTLE OF BELGRADE AGAINST THE OTTOMANS IN 1456, ONLY THREE YEARS AFTER THE FALLING OF CONSTANTINOPLE. TO REMEMBER THIS ATHLETE OF CHRIST, THE BELLS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES ARE RINGING EVERY NOON WORLDWIDE. THE SARCOPHAGUS OF IANCU CAN BE FOUND RIGHT HERE. THE CATHEDRAL, IN THE LATE ROMANESQUE STYLE WITH GOTHIC ELEMENTS WAS BUILT IN THE 12TH -13TH CENTURIES, ON THE SITE OF AN OLDER BASILICA WITH THREE NAVES AND A SEMICIRCULAR APSE. THE CATHEDRAL'S ORGAN IS DRESSING THE MASS WITH MUSIC SINCE 1877.



26. ST. MICHAEL CATHEDRAL

In the late 12th century - beginning of the 13th century, in place of the existing Church a much larger ensemble existed. This Cathedral is considered the most valuable representation of the Romanesque and medieval architectural style in Transylvania. It remained the only building in town that has preserved the original destination of a place of worship. It's never been imitated, being as old as Notre Dame in Paris. From 1565 until 1716, the Cathedral was used by the Unitarians, and then by the reformed orders.

The architecture combined elements belonging to the late Romanesque and early Gothic styles, created by several craftsmen in Central-Western Europe, especially French. The bas-relief was most likely taken from the main portal of the old basilica, whose ruins are inside the cathedral. The main façade facing north has one abutment at each corner and in the middle is a portal above which was mounted the coat of arms of Bishop Ladislau Gereb, the tower on the south side emerged four centuries ago. At the entrance, to the right, is the sarcophagus of Iancu de Hunedoara and in the left side the ones of Queen Izabella and of John Sigismund, the first Prince of Transylvania and King of Hungary. If today we enjoy the privilege of freedom and we can pray in our churches without fear it is because brave men like Iancu de Hunedoara, son of a Romanian prince from Hateg, fought bravely against the Ottomans.



27. THE CATHEDRAL'S ORGAN

His father, Voicu, a courtier in the royal service, was knighted by king Sigismund becoming in 1409, the feudal lord of Hunedoara, including the town and about 40 villages. Iancu's mother was the daughter of the noble family of Mursina. According to a legend, the members of the Hunedoara family originate from the Romanian family lineage of Corvinus, given the presence of the raven on their arms,

IANCU'S VICTORY IN THE BATTLE OF BELGRADE CONSIDERABLY DELAYING THE OTTOMAN ADVANCE IN EUROPE

Following a military career and having the proper skills, in 1430 Iancu was proposed to serve in the royal army and in the next two years, he was in the service of the Duke of Milan, Filippo Visconti. Iancu's victory in the battle of Belgrade has considerably delayed the Ottoman advance in Europe, only three years after the fall of Constantinople in 1453. On the 22nd of July, 1456, in Belgrade, Iancu won this great victory against the Ottoman Sultan Mehmet II, and brought to a halt the Turkish invasion to Central Europe for 70 years.



28. THE INTERIOR

On the 22nd of July, 1456, in Belgrade, Iancu won this great victory against the Ottoman Sultan Mehmet II, and brought to a halt the Turkish invasion to Central Europe for 70 years.

On the 6th of August 1456, the day when the Pope was informed about Iancu's victory, it was decreed that every day, "until the end of time" at 12.00 a.m., the bells will ring in all Catholic churches, to mark this very important historical event. Only a few days after his great victory, Iancu de Hunedoara fell victim of plague at his camp in Zemun. His tomb is located at the Catholic Cathedral of St. Michael, illustrating scenes of the battle of Belgrade. Iancu de Hunedoara's historical key role was recognized by both Romanians and Hungarians, first of all, because of his

anti-Ottoman and pro-Christian attitude, as well as of his endless courage and diplomacy. In the dark age of the Ottoman expansion in a militarily and politically fragmented West, Iancu de Hunedoara wrote down with his heroic acts a common legacy for Europe.



29. THE TOMB OF IANCU DE HUNEDOARA



30. THE TOMB OF IANCU DE HUNEDOARA

THE BREAK THROUGH

THE PRINCELY PALACE - ONE BUILDING, MANY FACETS: FROM EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND PRINCELY LUXURIOUS RESIDENCE TO MILITARY UNIT HEADQUARTERS, NEVER CEASES TO CHALLENGE THE IMAGINATION! FROM 1599 TO 1600, FOR 11 MONTHS, THE RULER MICHAEL THE BRAVE AND HIS WIFE MRS. STANCA HAD THEIR RESIDENCE IN THE PRINCELY PALACE. THE BAS-RELIEF FROM THE FACADE REPRESENTS MICHAEL THE BRAVE, THE RULER OF THE THREE UNITED ROMANIAN PRINCIPALITIES, TOGETHER WITH THEIR MESSENGERS. HE IS CONSIDERED ONE OF ROMANIA'S GREATEST NATIONAL HEROES. FOR HIS DEVOTION TO THE PEOPLE AND FOR LOVE FOR UNITY, SOON AFTER HIS VICTORY, HE WAS ASSASSINATED AT THE ORDER OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPEROR RUDOLPH II.



31. THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF MICHAEL THE BRAVE, IN THE FRONT OF PRINCELY PALACE



THE FIRST UNIFIER OF ROMANIAN PRINCIPALITIES OF WALLACHIA, TRANSYLVANIA AND MOLDAVIA, ON 1600

THE DREAM OF ROMANIANS

The great ruler, Michael the Brave (1558-1601), managed to accomplish the first Unification of the Romanian principalities. Michael had an inherent ability to mobilize people for a purpose and his main goal was to free the territory from the Ottomans. He succeeded to consolidate the three principalities of Wallachia, Transylvania, and Moldavia and promoted their interests. Sigismund Báthory joined the princes Aaron of Moldavia and Michael the Brave of Walachia in an alliance against the Turks in 1594, and conquered Walachia for Michael, after defeating an Ottoman army at Giurgiu (in present-day Romania; Oct. 25-27, 1595). The Habsburg emperor Rudolf II (also king of Hungary), however, supported Michael the Brave, who defeated Sigismund Báthory's son Andreas, and declared himself prince of Transylvania. At November the 1st, 1599, Bishop Demetrius Napragyi, who was the Chancellor of Transylvania, handed the keys of the city to Michel as the Proof of Victory! In May 1600, after conquering Moldavia, he assumed the title of "prince of Ungro-Wallachia, Transylvania, and Moldavia".

The reign of Michael the Brave marked the high point of the Romanian principalities' autonomy. He also helped drive the

Ottomans out of Europe and adhered to the Holy League of European powers and the papacy.

THE FIRST GREAT UNIFICATION

The first attempt to unite Romanian principalities in 1600 is the proof for the continuous fight towards the Unification. Michael the Brave arrived at Alba Iulia after the victory over Andrei Bathory in the battle of Selimbar (18/28 October 1599). When he marched triumphantly through the St. George Gate on the 1st of November, he exclaimed: That's what I wanted so much!

He was enthroned by a group of priests as the Ruler of Wallachia, Transylvania and Moldavia.

Great joy was in his soul!

Great joy was in the souls of all Romanians!

A sharp political mind, Michael was aware of the consequences of his actions. Knowing that the surrounding powers are against the Unification, he kept asking himself: Will we attract the anger of the powerful enemies? Will this Unification be long-lived? Unfortunately, he was right to worry, and the situation was unfavorable for such a daring act. He fought for the goal of the Unification, and ultimately, lost his life over it.

The Unification of 1600 had a short lifespan and Michael the Brave was assassinated soon after that, at the order of the Holy Roman Emperor Rudolph II. But his achievement remains in the souls of all Romanians.



32. MICHAEL THE BRAVE ENTERING IN ALBA IULIA

WHEEL OF FATE

THEY WERE THREE: HOREA, CLOSCA AND CRISAN. THEIR VOICES ARE STILL HEARD AROUND THE GATE WHEN THE NIGHT FALLS... THE STORY IS CONNECTED TO THE MOST KNOWN GATE OF THE CITADEL, BEING THE MAIN ACCESS POINT. THE GATE IS IMPRESSIVE, BOTH IN SIZE AND RICHNESS OF SCENERY. IT IS EVOKING THE GLORY OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA AND CHARLES VI AS KING TRIUMPHANT IN THE BATTLE AGAINST THE TURKS. ACCORDING TO THE LEGEND, THE LEADER OF THE UPRISING, HOREA, WAS IMPRISONED IN A CELL IN THE THIRD GATE.

THE THREE LEADERS

They were three. Three leaders of the uprising against the feudal order in 1784: Horea, Closca and Crisan.



UPRISING LEADERS AGAINST FEUDAL YOKE

This is the story of the Romanian serfs in Transylvania and their fight for the abolition of the serfdom. The uprising, caused by the deplorable living conditions of the serfs, has surpassed in intensity all peasant movements until then with a strong echo abroad. From Austria to Portugal, from Germany to Italy, brochures, calendars, newspaper articles, diplomatic reports, even engravings on the leaders of the revolt were published.



33. THE THIRD GATE

Some intellectuals and philosophers defended and explained the actions of the peasants.

THE CONVINCING CAPACITY

The three leaders had a great capacity of convincing people to join the fight for their rights. The rebirth of the Romanians began with the uprising of Horea, Closca and Crisan, with the ideal of freedom and abolition of the serfdom.

Horea had a vision and a program. He strived for national liberation and the organization of a "People's Republic". At first, the peasants had a great success. They destroyed and burned the houses of the nobles. They were not afraid! They had enough! Their leaders were aware of the cruelty of the punishment, but continued to fight. Two months after the revolt, in early December 1784, the Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II ordered from Vienna the army to intervene. Horea urged the people to withdraw to their homes during winter.

The Austrian rulers had already developed a plan to capture the three leaders: 300 golden ducats was the price for their heads. Indeed they were betrayed for a small amount of money as to some cowards gold was more important than the lives of all three leaders. With the leaders captured, the attempt for liberation was doomed to fail. And now? Will the leaders be forgiven and be heard?

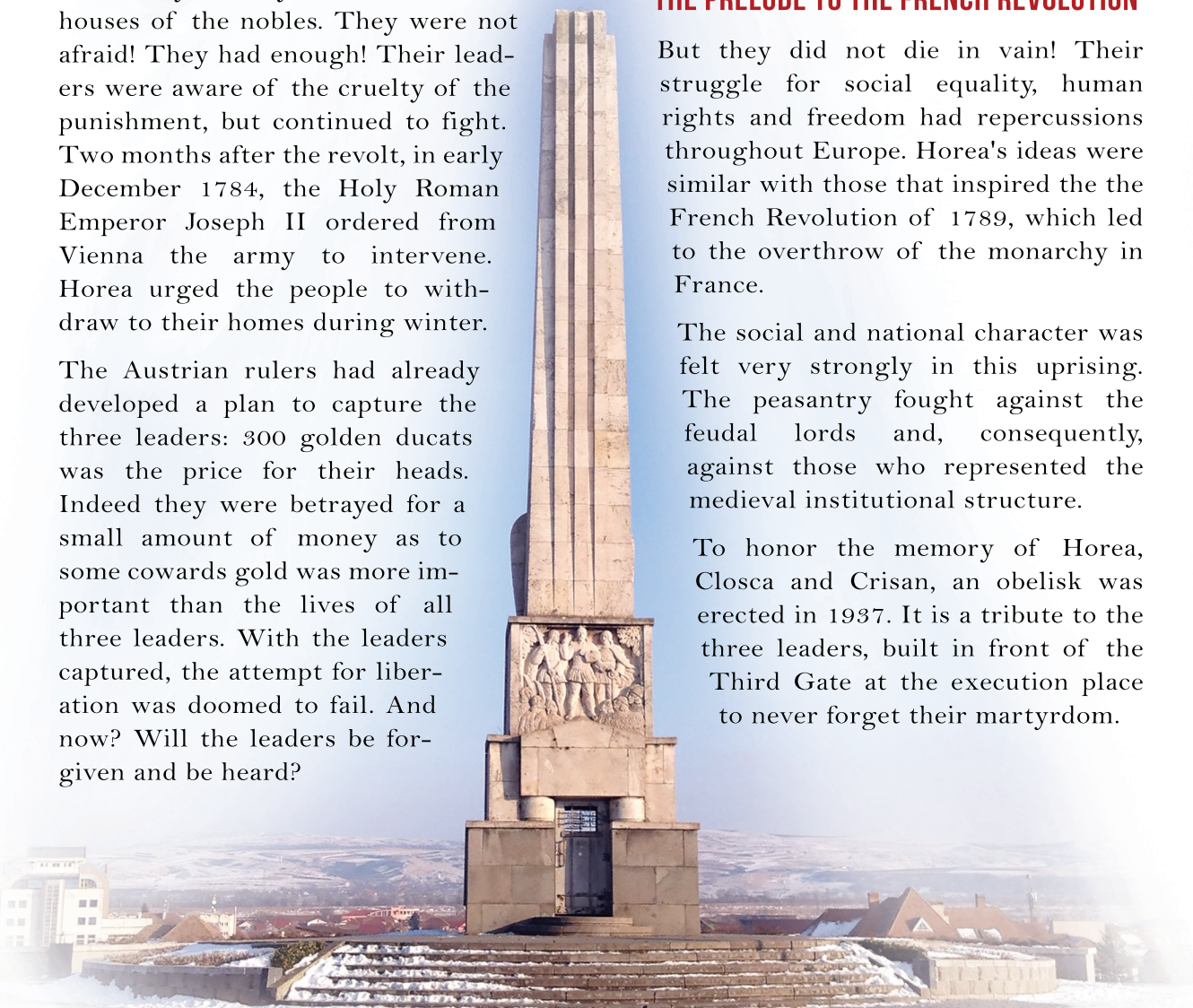
Or will the three leaders be punished for their actions in the most gruesome way? It was decided to set an example: the three leaders were sentenced to be broken on the wheel. Horea was imprisoned in a small cell, within the Third Gate. Full of sorrow, and knowing what is prepared as a punishment for him, Crisan used his shoelaces to hang himself in prison the night before the execution. Horea and Closca were executed publicly by being broken on the wheel and the parts of their bodies were publicly displayed in various places for deterrence. The last words of Horea were "I die for the people!"

THE PRELUDE TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

But they did not die in vain! Their struggle for social equality, human rights and freedom had repercussions throughout Europe. Horea's ideas were similar with those that inspired the French Revolution of 1789, which led to the overthrow of the monarchy in France.

The social and national character was felt very strongly in this uprising. The peasantry fought against the feudal lords and, consequently, against those who represented the medieval institutional structure.

To honor the memory of Horea, Closca and Crisan, an obelisk was erected in 1937. It is a tribute to the three leaders, built in front of the Third Gate at the execution place to never forget their martyrdom.



34. HOREA, CLOSCA AND CRISAN'S OBELISK

PRINCE OF THE MOUNTAINS

THE SEVENTH GATE

BEING A MASSIVE TUNNEL, THE SEVENTH GATE, IS LOCATED ON THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE FORTIFICATION AND WAS USED AS AN EXIT FOR THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS OUTSIDE THE WALLS IN THE CASE OF FORCE MAJEURE OR OF AN UNEXPECTED ATTACK FROM THE ENEMY. IT WAS CLOSED AFTER 1717. NEAR THE SEVENTH GATE THE ROMANIAN REVOLUTIONARIES FOUND SHELTER AND THROUGH IT IANCU, THE ROMANIAN LEADER ESCAPED THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

THE HIDDEN GATE

The Seventh Gate provides access from Gemina Street to the northern route through the Citadel and the Union Park and onto the southern route or inside of the fortress. It was located on the third line of the defense and took the form of an arched tunnel.



Being a massive tunnel, the Seventh Gate was used for defense procurement purposes and for the exit of Austrian troops outside the walls in the case of force majeure or of an unexpected attack from the enemy. It was also used for the storage of weapons. After 1717 the gate has been closed, but, with a small wall thickness, that could easily be knocked down if needed. The strong bastion fortress in Alba Iulia was only once besieged in its existence as an Austro-Hungarian military bastion. The seventh gate (re)opened after citadel's walls restoration.



TOWARDS PROGRESS AND LIBERATION FROM SERFDOM

This is the story of Avram Iancu, the fighter for political rights in Transylvania during the European Spring of 1848, told by a descendant of a revolutionary who fought in the Apuseni Mountains.

The episode took place in the spring and summer of 1849. On 26th of March the fortress was surrounded by the revolutionary army commanded by General Joseph Bem. The bombardment lasted until the end of April when Bem left, leaving the siege in the care of Colonel Stein. On 22nd of June, Bem returns to the Citadel, starting the hostilities with a powerful bombardment. The Romanian legions established after the Blaj Assembly in 1848 (one of which, Auraria Gemina, was led by Avram Iancu himself), intervened and banished the Hungarian revolutionaries who assaulted the city of Alba Iulia. The siege which lasted from the 25th of March till the 26th of June 1849 and where 2000 soldiers fought and won against 8000 besiegers. On July 27, the siege was over.

This brave man led the troops of Transylvanian Romanians against the Hungarian troops and has demonstrated love for progress and support for liberation from serfdom. He represents a symbol for the Romanians of Transylvania fighting for political freedom.

Together with Ioan Horea, Bishop Innocent and Micu Klein, Avram Iancu embodied the Romanian struggle for freedom and is therefore one of the most relevant heroes of Romania.

It is said that Iancu was nephew of Horea, a great Romanian hero who fought for social freedom and the nation. There are many legends about him. As leader of the “Moti” (the special Romanian community living in the Apuseni Mountains), during the revolutionary movements of 1848 and 1849, Avram Iancu became the symbol of patriotism, courage, and sacrifice for freedom. He embodied the strong hope of most “moti”, who were involved in political actions and struggled for the defense of the Romanian communities from Transylvania. Romanian historians called him a national hero and gave him the nickname “Craisorul Muntilor” (Prince of the Mountains).



36. AVRAM IANCU AND HIS LEGION

THE MELTING POT

BABYLON BUILDING

IT'S A STORY ABOUT THE BRAVE LOCAL SOLDIERS IN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY. THE BABYLON BUILDING, PART OF THE REBORN/REDESIGNED ANCIENT CITADEL WAS BUILT BETWEEN 1851 AND 1853, DURING THE HABSBURG PERIOD AND HOSTED ALBA IULIA'S GARRISON OFFICERS UNTIL 1918. THE TROOPS STATIONED IN ALBA IULIA CAME FROM ALL OVER THE EMPIRE, THEY WERE OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES, BUT THEY FOUGHT AND LIVED TOGETHER. THE IMPOSING STRUCTURE OF BABYLON BUILDING, DESIGNED TO SURVIVE THE MOST POWERFUL ARMED ATTACKS OF THE TIME, STILL PRESERVE THE SOUND OF THE SO MANY LANGUAGES SPOKEN BY THE OFFICERS OF THE IMPERIAL ARMY. THE BUILDING REMAINS AS A SYMBOL OF UNITY AND HARMONY. SINCE 1968, THE BABYLON BUILDING HOSTS THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF UNIFICATION, GATHERING TOGETHER THE PROOFS OF THE WHOLE HISTORY OF THE AREA.

GROWING NEEDS

At the end of the 17th century, Transylvania passed from the Ottoman suzerainty to Habsburg domination. Through the Treaty of Blaj in 1687, twelve cities of Transylvania, including Alba Iulia, were obliged to accept and host the Austrian troops.

The effective stationing of troops in the town lasted nearly seven decades from 1850 to 1918.



37. THE OLD BUILDING, HOSTING OFFICERS



ROMANIAN MAJOR GENERAL

Their dwelling needs raised many challenges, in terms of space, security and living conditions.

Because Alba Iulia was rebuilt as a Vauban fortress for military purposes a large number of imperial soldiers and officers have been dislocated in the city. The soldiers were accommodated in the existing buildings, but the needs for the officers and commanders - space, protection and luxury- were quite different. Some of the garrison officers were accommodated in the noble residences, but for the others it was necessary to extend the available spaces by building adequate structures. Moreover, for strategic purposes, the Austrian troops located in Alba Iulia were important for the Empire's stability, so that the fortress was constantly consolidated by special constructions to withstand sieges and to protect the troops.



38. THE OLD BUILDING, HOSTING OFFICERS

Built between 1851 and 1853, the Babylon building was a proper response to the fortress siege in 1849, when Hungarians have tried to conquer Alba Iulia.

The officer lodgings became true fortresses - by using special technical solutions and materials the Babylon building was designed to withstand even artillery bombardments.

The name "Babylon" was specially chosen because of the pronounced multi-ethnic profile of its residents, the officers were recruited from all over the Empire and so, many languages were heard/spoken between the building walls.

The troops stationed in Alba Iulia fortress played a key role, participating in battles throughout the entire Empire. So, the 50th Infantry Regiment from Alba Iulia, represented mostly by Romanians, German Saxons, and Hungarians, but commanded by Austrian officers, fought during the Austro-Italian war in the battle of Custoza on the 24th of June 1866.



39. CUSTOZZA MONUMENT

On the plates from the basis of the high obelisk, raised in the very heart of the Citadel in the memory of those who died in this battle, are engraved the names of soldiers in German, Hungarian and Romanian.

A SUCCESSFUL MILITARY CAREER

The Babylon building hosted Romanian officers too. One notable example is Dionisie Florianu, born in 1856, the son of a Greek-catholic priest from the village Racovita, near Sibiu, a place mentioned for the first time in an act of donation of Prince Iancu de Hunedoara on the 22nd of May 1443. Having outstanding results at school, Florianu was advised by his parents to pursue a military career, at that time being considered as a guarantee for individual social progress. In 1879, Florianu was transferred to the 50th Infantry Regiment garrisoned at Alba Iulia and in 1881 he was promoted to lieutenant. He had a successful military career, fighting in battles of Austro-Hungarian army across Europe. In 1917 he became Brigade General and was awarded with the Franz Joseph Austrian imperial order for outstanding military merits, being also ennobled in 1918 by King Charles I of Austria. The military archives of the Austro-Hungarian Empire keep his name as Dionysius Florianu von Oltrákovicza. Even if he was an officer of the Austrian army, after the Unification of 1918, his remarkable military abilities were also recognized by the officials from Great Romania. Thus in 1919, he acceded to the rank of major general, being responsible along with other officers, of reorganizing the Romanian army in Transylvania. For great services he was awarded with the "Romanian Crown" State Order, reorganizing the Romanian army in Transylvania. He was awarded the Order "Romanian Crown" for distinguished service to the state.



40. THE BABYLON BUILDING

The fingerprint of the Austrian army presence in Alba Iulia remains both as tangible (the citadel rebuilt in Vauban style) and intangible (the military ceremony of guard changing) assets, over the time, the Babylon building becoming also a witness of some special or ordinary events of the city. From the starting days of the Vauban citadel of Alba Iulia, the changing guard ceremony become part of the everyday life, being initially organized in front of the building.



41. CHANGING GUARDS

The history continued to be part of the Babylon building, its cultural significance has increased over time. Since 1968, Babylon building hosted the city's history museum, revealing to the audience the story of modernizing the area, and integrating itself into the national identity cultural heritage value chain.



42. CHANGING GUARDS



43. THE RESTORED BUILDING HOSTING THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY



44. THE BABYLON BUILDING TODAY

THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

UNION HALL WAS BUILT BETWEEN 1898-1900 AS A MILITARY CASINO AND A PLACE FOR RECEPTIONS OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY DURING ITS OCCUPATION OF TRANSYLVANIA. THE DAY OF 1ST DECEMBER 1918 REPRESENTED THE MOMENT WHEN THE LONG-AWAITED IDEAL OF UNIFICATION BECAME REALITY, THROUGH THE PEOPLE'S WILL. THE EVENTS WERE DESIGNED BY THE PROGRESSIVE CULTURAL PERSONALITIES OF THE ERA. THE ONLY PHOTOS THAT BEAR TESTIMONY TO THE GREAT UNIFICATION AND THE CAMERA USED BY SAMOILA MARZA, THE AD HOC PHOTOGRAPHER OF THE EVENT, ARE EXHIBITED IN THIS HALL.

OWN FATE

World War I had just ended. An important event expected by whole Romanian nation for centuries was to be held to Alba Iulia. A long time ago it



THE ONLY PHOTOGRAPHER OF THE ROMANIA'S GREAT UNIFICATION

was the heart of the Union accomplished by Michael the Brave. Now the city was chosen to be a noble host, the place where the Romanians were finally able to decide their own fate! Despite the freezing cold, the whole atmosphere was effervescent. The endless crowds exalted by the ideal of national unity flooded the streets and gathered to a large area named the Field of Horea. They also came from distant Transylvanian villages



45. UNION HALL

and cities just to assist and support the decisions of the official delegates. On December the 1st 1918 more than 100,000 Romanians gathered at Alba Iulia, the city that witnessed the victory of Michael the Brave and the martyrdom of Horea, Cloșca and Crișan. The day began with a religious ceremony. Then the official meeting of Grand National Assembly was held within the former military casino. Here, in front of the 1228 Romanian delegates from all over Transylvania, the Resolution of Unification was read and it was adopted unanimously. The Union Hall had just become the birthplace of the modern Romanian state! Outside, the tension was continuously increasing, until the Resolution of Unification has been shared with the crowds. Amid them, there was a man whose name will be linked forever with this great event: Samoilă Mârza.

A MEMORABLE PASSION

Recently returned from the war, Mârza heard the news that made him extremely happy and anxious. He had to go to Alba Iulia to feel the emotions of that great event! He could not miss a chance like this, unique in a lifetime! But he wanted to capture and transpose these emotions for later and for the others. His passion was quite rare and costly. Immediately after finishing high school, he realized that he had to learn how to immortalize special moments. What if he did not have a camera? Nor enough money? He sold a pair of oxen to buy the photo camera he dreamed of.

The dawn of December 1st 1918 arrived. Mârza accompanied the official delegation of his native village to Alba Iulia. His heart was beating fast as if it was going to jump out of his chest! He carefully carried his brand new bellows camera by bicycle.

Once arrived to Alba Iulia, he realized that he did not have the credentials or a pass to enter the Union Hall. So, he remained outside in crowd. But he was the only person with a photo camera!

A UNIQUE CHANCE OR JUST A FAILED CONSPIRACY?

The post-war context was complicated. There were forces for and against the Unification. The opponents of the Unification managed to create a conspiracy. They threatened the official photographer hired to take photos of the event.

Pretty scared, he left the town in a hurry, disappearing just when he was needed at the most. The Unification was endangered to be deprived of testimonies lasting over time! But everything went well. Due to his passion, Mârza was in the right place at the right time and thus became the only photographer of the Great Unification.

Outside, the cumbersome technique of shooting and the unfriendly weather allowed him to take only five pictures, portraying the huge popular support of this historic moment. These photos and the documents signed by the participants were later used to influence the decision of the Great Powers to recognize the Unification of Romania.

The Unification Day was marked by an exemplary order, provided by the members of the newly established National Guard of Alba County, gathered in Alba Iulia. Among the supporters of Unification there were all the ordinary people who attended the Grand National Assembly on their own initiative. If it was not for the will of Romanians in Transylvania to become part of the Kingdom of Romania, the Unification would not had taken place.



46. VILLAGERS ON THEIR WAY TO ALBA IULIA BY S.MARZA, DECEMBER 1, 1918



47. DECEMBER 1, 1918, GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THE FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN STATE

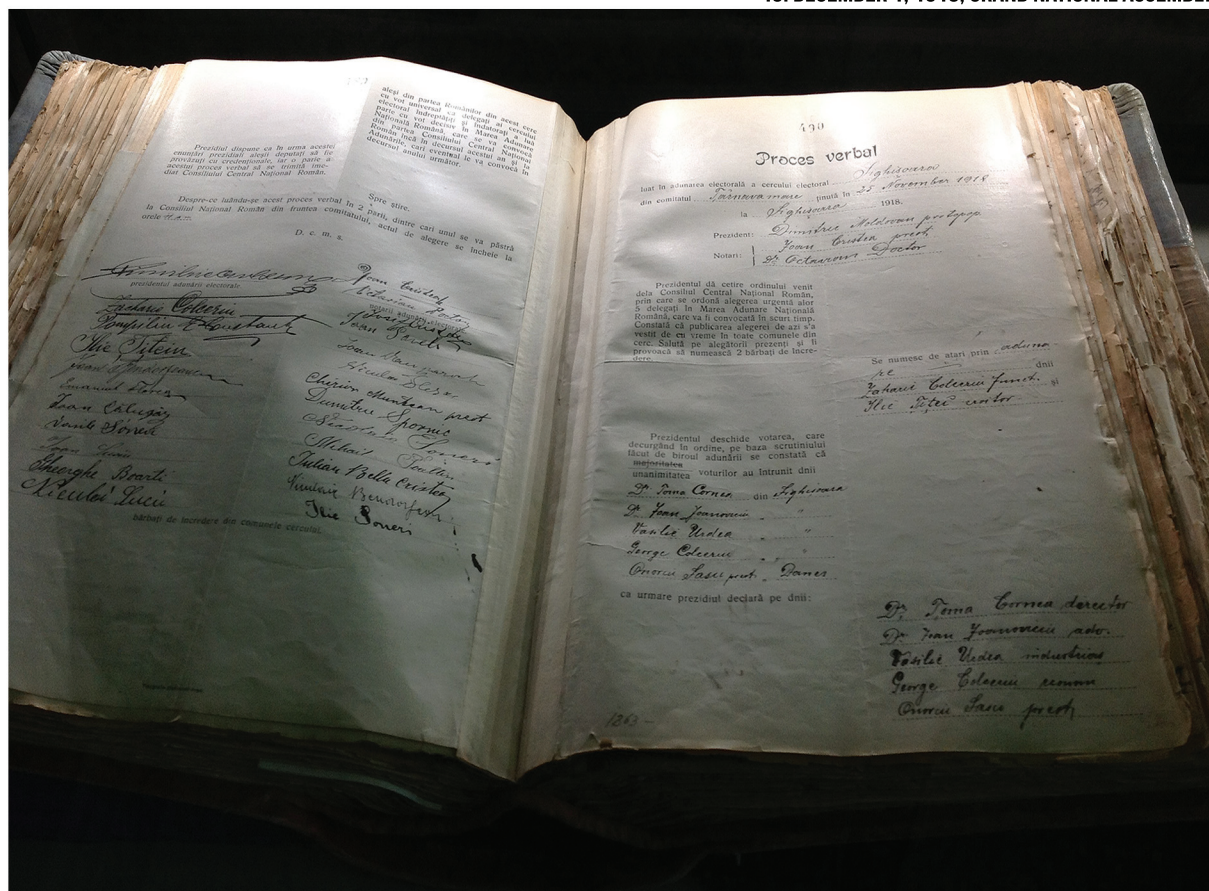
The moment from 1600 was repeated with greater intensity in 1918, which symbolized not only the end of ancient struggles, but also the achievement of the unitary national state, the dream of so many generations. At those moments, emotion was the name of the whole atmosphere! There were tears, applause, and cheers. This was a Romanian pure joy! Each of the persons present there felt that is living a unique day in history: the Unification of Transylvania with Romania, together with Bessarabia, Bucovina and Banat! Romanians saw their dream comes true, the Great Romania, where the foundations of modern Romanian unitary state were laid, as the result of the strong solidarity of the people. This feeling was an example from which everyone must learn, respect and enforce generation after generation.



48. DECEMBER 1, 1918, GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY



49. DECEMBER 1, 1918, GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY



50. THE DOCUMENTS SIGNED BY THE DELEGATES

THE CORONATION CATHEDRAL

AN IMPOSING CATHEDRAL WAS RAISED FROM THE HISTORY AND THE LEGACY OF FAITH. THE ORTHODOX CATHEDRAL OF ALBA IULIA, ESPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CORONATION CEREMONY, WAS DEDICATED TO HOLY ARCHANGELS MICHAEL AND GABRIEL, IN MEMORY OF MICHAEL THE BRAVE, THE FIRST UNIFIER OF THE ROMANIANS AND THE PATRON OF THIS EVENT.

RECOGNIZE THE WINNER!

The Coronation ceremony that took place on the 15th of October 1922, with Ferdinand Hohenzollern and Mary of Edinburgh completed the Unification by being crowned as sovereigns of Great Romania.

Bells were ringing! These were the sounds of Romanian joy for their kings and for the final act of the struggle for unity.



BEYOND THE GREAT UNIFICATION

Not long after the Great Unification in 1918, the atmosphere in Alba Iulia became again effervescent. The coronation of the King and Queen of Great Romania, meant to highlight the completion of national and state unity, was about to take place.

A new orthodox cathedral was specially built in Alba Iulia for the ceremony of coronation. Named 'The Coronation Cathedral', it became a symbol of the unity of the Romanian people, achieved for the first time by Michael the Brave, in 1600.



51. THE CORONATION CATHEDRAL(1935)

FOREIGN BIRTHPLACES – ROMANIAN HEARTS

King Ferdinand I was a member of Hohenzollern family, the ruling house of imperial Germany. He was also the nephew of Carol I, the first king of Romania (1886-1914) and the founder of the dynastic line of Romania in the 19th century.

In 1893, Ferdinand married Mary of Edinburgh, granddaughter of Queen Victoria of United Kingdom of Great Britain and of Tsar Alexander II of Russia.

Ferdinand ascended the throne in 1914. Then, in front of the Romanian Parliament, he solemnly swore and promised to reign as "a good Romanian". Due to his loyalty to the adoptive country, the strength of his convictions and irreproachable way of serving the Romanian nation and the Crown, Ferdinand was called "the Loyal". Queen Mary demonstrated real skills for promoting and defending her adoptive country's national interests abroad. Both the Queen and the

King have conducted a diplomatic campaign for the international recognition of the reunified Romanian state.

Loving the people and their adoptive country, the Catholic German-born King Ferdinand and the Anglican British-born Queen Mary of Romania identified themselves with the ideal of unification of Romanians and acted towards accomplishing this ideal. In order to become more connected with the Romanian spirit, in 1926, Queen Mary converted to Orthodoxy.

CORONATION DAY

Finally, the great day arrived on October the 15th 1922. The inhabitants of Alba Iulia but also an impressive number of foreign guests gathered in the Citadel to witness the coronation ceremony. The entire city was in a festive mood with a forest of flags waving everywhere. The sovereigns reached the Coronation Cathedral. First, a religious service was held.



52. THE CORONATION CATHEDRAL (2017)

The royal symbols (Queen's crown and mantle) were consecrated. Then, the sovereigns and the guests headed towards the baldachin placed in front of the belfry. The coronation ceremony took place outside the cathedral. Committing the Napoleonic gesture, Ferdinand I has placed himself the crown of steel*. Then he placed the crown on his kneeling wife's head. . The ovations of the crowds strongly resounded from all sides, as well as the church bells. The festivities ended with a military parade. This was also a tribute paid to the brave Romanian soldiers that heroically fought and sacrificed themselves for the Unification of the nation.

* The crown was made from the barrel of an Ottoman cannon captured during the Independence War (1877-1878) in the Battle of Grivita (Bulgaria) from August 30, 1877. King Carol I has chosen the steel, not the gold, as a symbol of the courage of Romanian soldiers. This crown has been worn by all the Kings of Romania at solemn occasions. The President of Romania has promulgated in 2016 the law by which the official symbol of the state was modified, a royal crown being placed on the head of the eagle in the coat of arms.



53. QUEEN MARY

The dream of millennia for so many generations of Romanians has become the beloved reality. It compels us to keep and enrich it with supreme devotion of present and future generations.



54. CORONATION CEREMONY OF KING FERDINAND AND QUEEN MARY, 1922

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PART II

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE ROUTE.

BETWEEN HISTORY AND PRESENT.

THE GREAT UNIFICATION. A DAY IN ALBA IULIA CITADEL

SHORT PRESENTATION

The Cultural route tells “10 stories in one” about The Great Unification of Romania, revealing the most important crossroads in local history. With each visit we go forward in our narrative and pass to a new moment in time. It was design to discover together the myths and truths about Romania’s unification history, following the route design in the pilot Project “The PEOPLE’s verdict: Alba Iulia, 1st of December 1918”.

The complexity of the cultural route directly depends on the correlation between the objective and the task, which affects the time required to visit onsite the asset from each nominated location, the tasks and the processing of the information. The Cultural route is linked to Social Media Channels and is supported supported by the chapter on the Pilot Project of Romania, “The people’s Verdict”, which is part of the Eurothentica eBook (available on the project website) and by the revised version presented in first section of this volume.

As the pilot project, the cultural route has as the main goal to really onsite participative cultural consumption, to entertain cultural consumers of all types and inspire them to:

- Co-create content – as the historians never end for searching the proves, the tourists follow the route proposed, being able to interpret from the perspective of the present time the essence and significance of each asset. Moreover, they can share their emotions, opinions and experiences through social media networks, or they can simply invite their friends to join the same route onsite;
- Have fun, trying to accomplish the tasks suggested by the interactive route, and learn to understand the heritage value and reveal the value added for the present and future generations;
- Get to know the specificity of visited places, to

valorize local heritage through personal understanding, to go further and enrich personal knowledge about the heritage asset, the historic events and to discover the sustainability or volatility of the historic events;

- Learn to understand the true social values and socio-historical context of the events presented and to go further to contextualize the meanings for social progress;
- Get all benefits from this experience – on short time (cognitive, emotional, etc.) and on medium and long run (learning from the past for the future individual’s benefits – economic, behavioral, knowledge, life crosswords, preserving the environment, etc.).

By mastering all relevant tasks the winner:

- is becoming a member of community of visitors, completing the game, and a final picture is registered in the Board of winners at the Info-Point from the Citadel area;
- is awarded with a Certificate of completing the day in the Citadel and is invited to become an active player/participant in the traditional reenactment events organized weekly in the Citadel, which recreate moments from the tumultuous past of the battles between the Romanian soldiers and the famous Dacian warriors.

The final challenge is to remain in the Citadel until night and to participate at The Changing Guard Ceremony with guns. By joining this experience and sending the proof to the start point using Social Media Channels (GM-Gallery, Generation II), the winners may receive the final award – the status of Honorary Member of the Citadel guard, and a special Diploma.

The Cultural route provider is the Municipality of Alba Iulia through Info Point situated inside the citadel. Practically become a public good that supports onsite experience and diversified consumption of the visitor.

Playing the route means increasing demand of additionally products and services of hospitality sector, but also to cultural heritage experts involved in assets management. Being a public good, i.e. offered for free to the potential consumers, is also addressed to the persons with lower financial possibilities, and comes as an opportunity for third sector development by promoting products and/or services produced by individuals (artisans, etc.) or households (rural tourism, etc.).

This cultural product promotes business development in the ITC, transport services or personal services, producing high added value and/or market products diversification. The beneficiaries are the tourists interested in cultural consumption, belonging to the very hetero-geneous groups, often comprised of multi-generational and multicultural identities.

This cultural route was designed to promote historical events presented for the large audience, practically creating a story.

The main coordinates for this cultural product consumption are the following:

- General description – it's a route in time presenting the becoming of Romanian people unity during the process of building up Romania as a modern state.
- Physical dimension – the game is located in the Citadel area interconnected with another assets (Piatra Craivii) not far away – 17 kilometers away, rich in cognitive value for consumers but unexploited and valorized from the market perspective.
- Temporal dimension – 2 millennia of the local history with international meaningful.
- Environmental dimension – the history footprint is preserved by providing an interactive route using ITC devices, without natural and anthropic heritage alteration.
- Emotional dimension – multiethnic

cooperation for common economic, social and cultural progress valuing the past events.

- Ethical dimension – promoting true European citizenship based on multiculturalism and social convergence, with active immigrants' social integration.

The objective of the interactive route is to offer an entertaining experience in Alba Iulia, Romania. Therefore the Plot is defined by the socio-historical contents of the period from the cradle of Dacian civilization and beyond the Great Unification from 1918. At national level, Alba Iulia is famous for its role in setting and consolidating the modern Romanian State. Through its actual cultural heritage potential, the city is, in fact, the testimony evidence of the efforts for the territorial, social and cultural emancipation and unification of the secular sedentary population.

As the defined landscape is set over a long period of time, for reasons of a clear visibility of the selected assets in the landscape, the plot is associated with stories, events and technology standards of this particular type: clothes, weapons, titles, social stratification, roles, socio-historical background and connections to Europe.



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DIVERTIMENTO
Europe: motion, emotion, imagination

BETWEEN HISTORY AND PRESENT. A DAY IN ALBA IULIA CITADEL

- THE ROUTE OF UNIFICATION -



INTRODUCTION • ABOUT THE UNIFICATION ROUTE

BETWEEN HISTORY AND PRESENT. A DAY IN ALBA IULIA CITADEL CHALLENGE

is played at 10 selected geolocations in the Alba Iulia Citadel and surroundings, for stimulating onsite participative consumption, each historic asset having a certain significance and a task to undertake. The game was created to discover together the myths and truths about Romania's unification history, following the route designed in the Pilot Project "The PEOPLE's verdict: Alba Iulia, 1st of December 1918" and using as supportive information the chapter for Romania from the DIVERTIMENTO eBook, and the first part of this volume, respectively.



THE STORY

Daciana is a young Romanian who graduated a University abroad and during her last summer holiday she is returning home to marry. She invited some of her friends/colleagues from the university and among them is Michael, also a Romanian, but born abroad as second generation immigrant. Since she was a little girl, Daciana dreamed to be a bride dressed in traditional Romanian costumes and to organize her wedding ceremony in a traditional way, preserving cultural heritage related to this kind of events and wearing traditional costume, after the model of Queen Mary of Romania. According to local ancient tradition, the grand grandmother of the future bride is organizing a sitting evening for completing her niece's totally handmade dowry. The traditional wedding costumes are prepared for the next week event with the help of the local artisans. Local people, relatives and friends - and guests (like Michael) are invited to the evening sitting where special events are remember by old local inhabitants.

The main theme of the evening is **The Great Unification of Romanian provinces.**



AVATAR'S STATEMENT

I am Daciana's grad-grandmother! I am a historian and I worked as librarian at Batthyaneum Library in Alba Iulia more than 20 years ago. After my retiring, I became an active member of the small community of Bucerdea Vinoasa, being involved in collecting the old photos from locals, for completing the treasure of The Ethnographic and Religious Museum of Bucerdea Vinoasa. Recently, I collected some special old pictures which together tell us the story of the Great Unification of Romanian provinces.



10 PHOTOS

Discover the stories of these 10 old photos and find the truth about the will of the people! ARE YOU IN? Take these photos, go to Alba Iulia Citadel and discover the historical evidence!



BE LIKE MICHAEL

Passionate about history and traditions and wanting to know more about his origins, Michael attends all the events related to wedding organization. A week before the wedding ceremony, invited by Daciana' grand-grandmother, he attends the evening sitting together with many villagers. The old tradition in Bucerdea Vinoaasa is still preserved! The evening sitting was organized for carrying out the traditional wedding costumes (for Daciana and her groom) and ceremonial carpets are woven at the loom and decorated embroidery by old women that preserve the secret of craftsmanship. During the evening sitting, he discovered a completely new world, very different from what he knew, full of interesting stories and legends. At the end he received, as many others, ten old photos.

I'm Michael, the master student of Romanian origin and I was invited by my colleague Daciana to attend her wedding ceremony and preliminary events, organized in an authentic local tradition. I was born and lived abroad with my parents and I have no relatives living in the origin country of my parents! I never been in Romania and I accepted this invitation as an opportunity to discover my roots. I feel like a foreigner in my ancestor's country, but I want to discover both the past and the present of Romania. I am very passionate about history and culture, and when Daciana invited me to her wedding I was happy that I could finally see the places of my ancestors I only read about. And one more chance! Romania is celebrating these days 100 years since the Great Unification and the tremendous related events were evoked with this occasion. Finally, the 10 photos I received from Daciana's grand-grandmother is an invitation to me and a challenge to discover the native country of my parents through the old traces and present "eyes".

So, I gain my personal dowry – 10 pieces of history about becoming Romania, my ancestors' country!

The first step - where to find other old photos? Just near the room where the evening sitting was taking place, he discovered the Ethnographic and Religious Museum of Bucerea Vinoaasa.

The second step - the real challenge!

But even the pictures from the museum were not enough to find about the stories and lives of his ancestors.

At the evening sitting old, emblematic stories were remembered.



With his curiosity activated by the stories heard at the evening sitting and by the reading of the eBook chapter, he decided to visit the Alba Iulia Citadel and continue this journey.

As a modern tourist he decided to go the next morning, at 9:00 a.m., to the Tourist Info Center in the Citadel. With the help of Google's navigation application and location (46.070561, 23.567377), the player has sufficient information to take the first step in this journey.

CHALLENGE

FAITH OR SIMPLE CHANCE? IT WAS THE PEOPLES' VERDICT OR NOT?

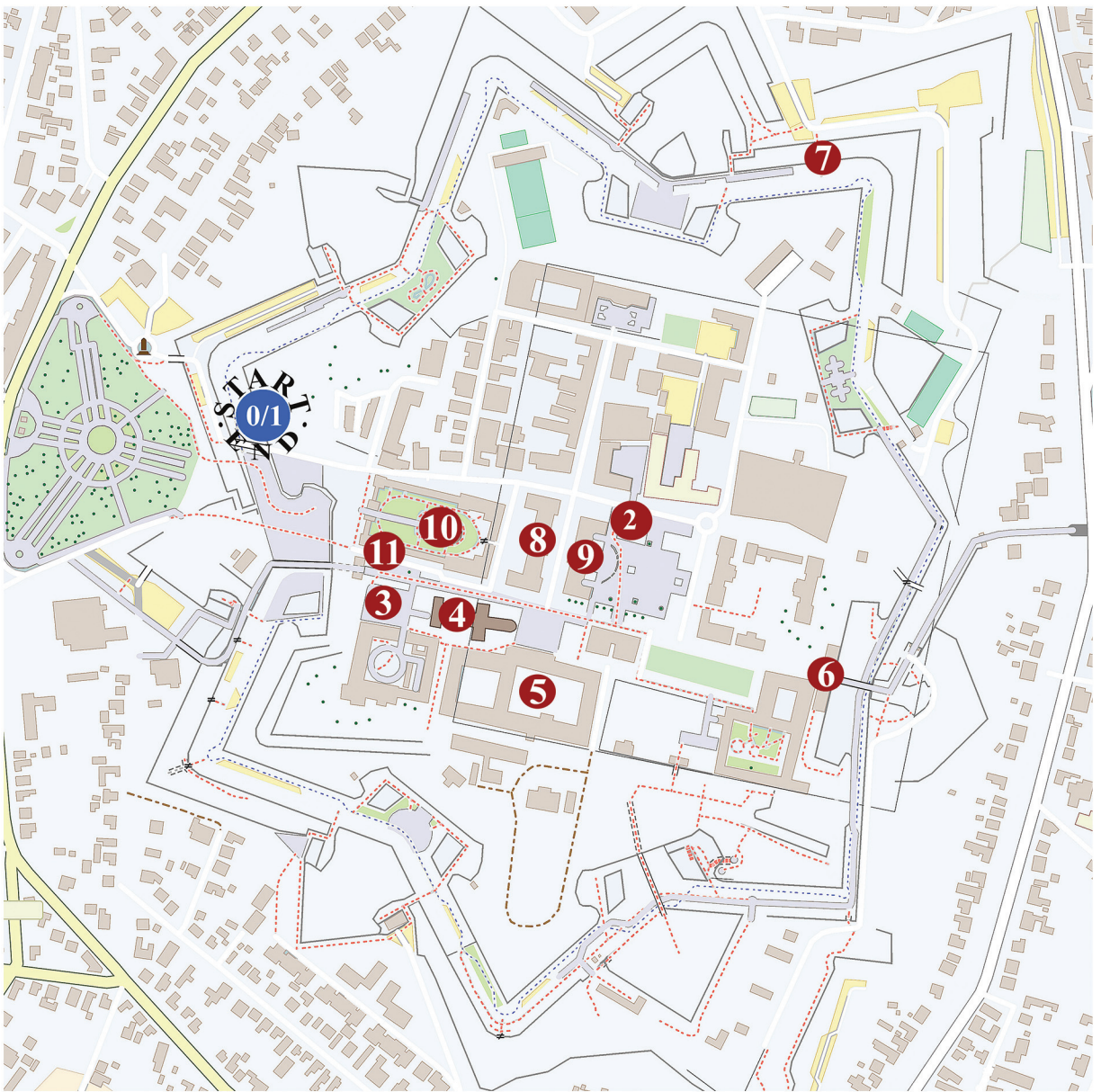
In 2018, we, Romanians, are celebrating 100 years since the Great Unification! In our tumultuous history there are many events and places related to the union, with pros and cons. Alba Iulia and its surroundings have witnessed some crucial events on unity, economic, social and cultural progress. It was predestined as a center of civilization in this part of Europe, one at a time Dacian and then Roman fortress, medieval and then modern city of Greater Romania. The historical evidence shows that Alba Iulia was and remains an important administrative, military and politically center, for both Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and Szekelys.

Unity in diversity, believers of different religions and the people's power are defining the major steps to social and cultural becoming.

In this interactive cultural route we invite you to follow the itinerary and discover the truth.

In case you encounter difficulties, read carefully the first part of this volume.





0/1. 46.070561, 23.567377

2. 46.068422, 23.572154 7. 46.071670, 23.574400

3. 46.0679, 23.56875 8. 46.068150, 23.570900

4. 46.067663, 23.57003 9. 46.068130, 23.571448

5. 46.067033, 23.570874 10. 46.068430, 23.569800

6. 46.067173, 23.574518 11. 46.068052, 23.569011

START POINT - INFO POINT

COORDINATES: 46.070561, 23.567377

ASSET INFO

Tourism Resources Center in the ditches of the fortress.

SITUATION

You play the role of the tourist that is coming for the first time in these places. You have now clues about the Citadel and just a few about the history of the places.

WHAT DO YOU DO?

Booklet shows the same 10 old pictures but with geo-coordinates and the first dare. It also contains some instructions.

You have to register at the Info Point as player and write your name on the Board of Game, the date and the starting time. With this, you are engaged in the play and must follow the rules.

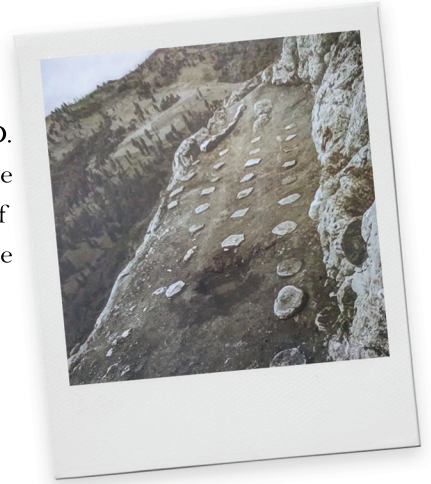


APOULON-PIATRA CRAIVII & DECEBALUS

COORDINATES: 46.209122, 23.485422

ASSET INFO

The remains of a Dacian fortress from century III BC - II AD. Here was a center with a flourishing culture, the residence of a tribe or a tribal union. This was the cradle of Dacian civilization before the Roman invasion. Listen the explanations provided by the lady from the Info Point.



DECEBALUS

Decebalus was the king of Dacia between 85 and 106. He is famous for fighting wars against the Romans, who recognised his military and political abilities. Dacia was under his reign a strong and well-organized state.

WHAT DO YOU DO?

IMMEDIATE CHALLENGE

You have 2 alternative options: 1) Drive to Piatra Craivii, climb up to the top of the mountain at over 1000 meters high and find the Quadrilateral Sanctuary.

The proof: Discover the Ancient Divinity of Dacians and take a selfie onsite. After this, return to Info Point! See the challenge for future action! 2) If you don't like to climb, stay at the Info Point, look around and find the rollup presenting the asset.

The proof: Read the content. Take a selfie pointing with your finger the most important message about Apoulon.

CHALLENGE FOR FUTURE ACTION

In the Info Point you will need to identify a rollup with the image of a Centurion. Take a selfie with the image of the Centurion on the rollup.

Follow the coordinates mentioned on page 50 and find the cultural heritage asset you will explore next!

REWARD

At the Info Point you will receive the Internet address for a You Tube short movie with information regarding the next cultural heritage asset.



APULUM ROMAN CAMP & TRAJAN

COORDINATES: 46.209122, 23.485422

ASSET INFO

After the conquest of Dacia (106 AD), the Romans raised at Apulum a permanent legion camp for military coordination and for supervising commercial trade in the region. In 2011 the vestiges of the Principia, the headquarters building of the legion XIII Gemina were discovered.



TRAJAN

Trajan was the 13th Emperor of the Roman Empire, who ruled between 98-117 AD. Following the campaigns of 101-102 and 105-106, Trajan managed to conquer Dacia, turning it into a Roman province.

WHAT DO YOU DO?

IMMEDIATE CHALLENGE

Go to Principia Museum, meet the centurion and ask him the permission to go to his desk and to have access to his archive. Did you recognize him? Have you met before? Try to remember! The proof: Find the map of the camp and mark the Pretorium location. Look in the archives and find the names of the Roman Emperors who visited Apulum Camp. Keep the names in your mind and start visiting Principia Museum. Did you find the statue of any of these emperors? If yes, take a selfie with the statue as a proof. Show the centurion the proof of solving the task and ask for permission to go to the following coordinates in the Pocket booklet. Before leaving, the centurion will give you a piece of paper and a pen and will ask you to keep it! But for what?

CHALLENGE FOR FUTURE ACTION

Standing with your back to the Principia Museum, head towards Mihai Viteazul Street. Once you get there, turn left and go until you find other vestiges from Roman times. What are they represent? You may also search for other Roman vestiges in the Citadel.

Follow the coordinates mentioned on page 50 and identify the place where Buried Church is located, your next destination!

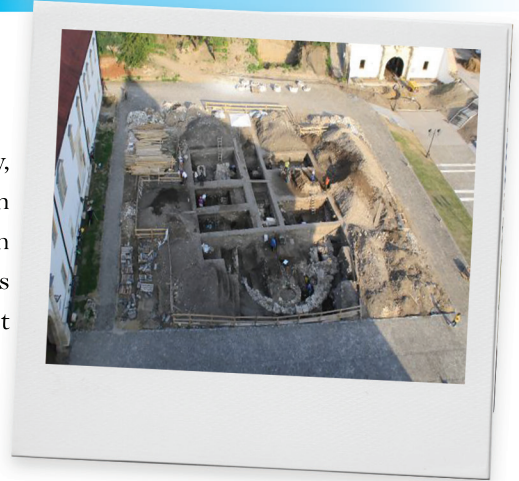


THE BURIED CHURCH & IEROTEI

COORDINATES: 46.209122, 23.485422

ASSET INFO

The Buried Church was built in the 10th century, proving the existence of an episcopate dependent on Byzantium. For Romania, the existence of a church with remarkable dimensions for that time, demonstrates the continuation of the Romanian people, without interruption and in unity.



IEROTEI

He was the first bishop of the Byzantine Rite, who laid the foundations of an Eastern bishopric in Alba Iulia. He was sent by Constantine the Porphyrogenet, as a result of the conversion of Gyla. His arrival here certifies the existence of a significant number of believers – Romanians and Slavs – who are known to have lived in the duchy since the time of Gelou.

WHAT DO YOU DO?

IMMEDIATE CHALLENGE

Michael reached the new coordinates, but found an empty place! Could be a mistake or not? What can he do? Michael's first thought was to read the related chapter of part I of this volume. Oh, yes! The asset is here but is buried. The story is interesting and there are still a lot of believers here and around the world. Most of the religions survived and there are still alive. The challenge is to find the proper position for installing a tourism placard with info for tourists. Write on the paper you received from the centurion a short sentence that should be placed on the tourist placard and settle the coordinates for placard! The proof: Make a selfie with the paper and the nearest citadel gate should appear in the background.

CHALLENGE FOR FUTURE ACTION

Search Museikon, which is the only museum of sacred art in Romania. The new museum was predestined to be housed in a location on Unirii (that means Unification) Street, symbolizing once again the unification from the perspective of religious confessions in the area. Here you will be able to admire old books and icons. There is also a painting workshop, a laboratory and a specialized library. Make a selfie with the exhibit that seemed the most exciting! Follow the coordinates mentioned on page 50 and find the Catholic Cathedral, your next destination!



CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL & IANCU

COORDINATES: 46.067663, 23.57003

ASSET INFO

This Cathedral is considered the most valuable representation of the Romanesque and medieval architectural style in Transylvania. It remained the only building in town that has preserved the original destination of a place of worship. Also, the sarcophagus of Iancu de Hunedoara (ruler of Transylvania nicknamed “the Athlete of Crist”) can be found here.



IANCU DE HUNEDOARA

Iancu de Hunedoara, the Transylvanian voivode who, in Belgrade on July 22, 1456, won a great victory against the Ottomans, stopping the Turkish invasion of Central Europe for 70 years. The Transylvanian Voivode, however, died a few days after the victory, on August 11, 1456, in the Zemun camp because of the plague. Its tomb is in the cathedral, and battle scenes are illustrated on the voivode's stone sarcophagus. Through a Papal Bull issued on August 6, 1456, on the day the Pope learned of the success of Iancu of Hunedoara, it was decreed that every day “until the end of the ages” at 12:00 the bells should ring in all Catholic Churches to mark the great anti-Ottoman victory.



WHAT DO YOU DO?

IMMEDIATE CHALLENGE

Be here at least 10 minutes before noon. Go in the cathedral, find the tomb of the person in the picture. Try to remember the name of the battle described on the tomb's sides and listen the bells. The proof: At 12:00 p.m., shoot a short film with you hearing the bells and explain why the bells are ringing everyday at noon. Take this as proof of your accomplished task.

CHALLENGE FOR FUTURE ACTION

In the cathedral, on celebrations, organ concerts are organized, a jewelery built in 1877. The sound, of exceptional accuracy and tone, fills the cathedral in those moments.



THE PRINCELY PALACE & MICHAEL

COORDINATES: 46.067033, 23.570874

ASSET INFO

The Princely Palace was the residence of the Princes of Transylvania. The ruler, Michael the Brave had its residence here for 11 months, from 1599 to 1600, the bas-relief from the facade representing the ruler receiving homage from the three united Romanian principalities.



MICHAEL THE BRAVE

Michael the Brave was the ruler of Wallachia between 1593-1600. For 1599-1600, he was the ruler of the three countries merged, three centuries later, into Romania (Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania). He was an important forerunner to the Unification of the Romanians, which took place in the twentieth century.

WHAT DO YOU DO?

IMMEDIATE CHALLENGE

Go to the location and look around to discover the image that you saw in the old picture. Recognize the seal of the ruler. Look on the bas-relief and take a selfie with “double” Michael in the same picture: Michael, the ruler, as he was portrayed on the bas-relief and also his statue. With you in the picture will be “3 times Michael” in the same place. Save this proof on your ICT device and look around for the next asset.

CHALLENGE FOR FUTURE ACTION

With your back to the Princely Palace, head towards Mihai Viteazul Street. Once you get to this street, look to the right. What do you see at the end of the street? Follow the coordinates mentioned on page 50 and find the Gate of the Citadel you will explore next!

REWARD

At the Princely Palace you will receive a hashtag which you will use it to identify more information regarding the next cultural heritage asset.



THE THIRD GATE & HOREA

COORDINATES: 46.067173, 23.574518

ASSET INFO

The Third Gate is the most impressive of all the gates of Alba Carolina Vauban Citadel, both in size and richness of scenery, evoking the glory of the House of Austria and Charles VI as king triumphant in battle against the Turks.



HOREA, CLOSCA AND CRIȘAN

Horea, Closca and Crișan were the leaders of the 1784 peasants' uprising against the feudal constraints. As a result, the peasants' situation has relatively improved, but this happened with the price of many lives. The uprising had a strong echo abroad.



WHAT DO YOU DO?

IMMEDIATE CHALLENGE

Get to the gate and carefully observe the details!

Find the proof of Horea imprisoned within the Third Gate! Was it right or not?

Record a short video explaining the reason for killing Horea by torture. Stay in front of the wall with details that present the three leaders of the 1784 uprising. Name the other two.

CHALLENGE FOR FUTURE ACTION

Look for another gate. How many gates have you seen until now? Remember the number and try to find another one. Do you know how many gates are in the citadel? Follow the coordinates mentioned on page 50 and find the one you will explore next!

REWARD

At the Third Gate you will find a QR code which you will use it to identify more information regarding the next cultural heritage asset.



THE SEVENTH GATE & AVRAM

COORDINATES: 46.071670, 23.574400

ASSET INFO

Being a massive tunnel, the Seventh Gate was used for procurement purposes and the exit of Austrian troops outside the walls in case of force majeure or an unexpected attack from the enemy. It was also a place for storage of weapons. During 1848, the area near Gate VII was the place where the Romanian revolutionaries found shelter and through which the Romanian leader, Avram Iancu escaped Austrian army.



AVRAM IANCU

Avram Iancu (1824-1872) remained in history as a symbol of the struggle for freedom and civil rights. Called the “Prince of the Mountains”, he was one of the leaders of the Revolution of 1848 in Transylvania, a fighter for the rights of the Romanians in Transylvania at that time.

WHAT DO YOU DO?

IMMEDIATE CHALLENGE

The coordinates show the most isolated gate of the Citadel. You discover that it was a hidden gate for more than 300 years. But where is the larger place where Avram Iancu and the revolutionaries camped in 1848 Revolution? Look to the right and to the left and you will see a long road on both sides. Far away enough, but on the same line, you can see a statue. The proof: Find the drummer and take a selfie with him! Who is this person? Let us see his name! What was his role at that moment of the history? Try to explain this in a movie. Did you find the answer? If not, imagine his role in Avram Iancu's revolutionary act. After this, return to the center of the Citadel and orientate yourself to the new coordinates!

CHALLENGE FOR FUTURE ACTION

In the town of Tebea, under the branches of an 400 years old oak, Avram Iancu rests for eternity. Visit the village located in Hunedoara county and make a selfie near this tree.



BABYLON BUILDING & DIONISIE

COORDINATES: 46.068150, 23.570900

ASSET INFO

Built between 1851 and 1853, during the Habsburg period, it hosted Alba Iulia's garrison officers until 1918. Built from growing need to accommodate the officers of the imperial army during Habsburg period and also for protecting them, "The Babylon" was designed as a small fortress able to survive the armed attacks on the citadel. The name "Babylon" was chosen at that time, soldiers, officers and commanders were recruited from all over the Habsburg Empire, so, the Austrian Army had a multiethnic character and many languages were spoken between the walls of this building. After 1968 the edifice hosted what is now called The National Museum of Unification.



DIONYSIUS FLORIANU VON ULTRAKOVICZA

Do you know who this person was? It was a very brave man and very famous for that time. The story of Dionysius is the evidence that even in those times professionalism and authentic human values were rewarded by public recognition.



WHAT DO YOU DO?

IMMEDIATE CHALLENGE

The time is running out! There is a big building and no visible information! Reading the first part of this volume will only give you information about the past. But what about the present? There is no guard at the entrance! Double challenge: a) Enter and visit the building. Could you find an Austrian officer? The proof: Visit the building and take a relevant picture on Austrian troops in Alba Iulia Citadel! Is the new destination exciting for you? Just searching on the proof took a lot of time. But to visit is another issue! For your collection of memories a selfie in the museum is an invitation for "a day at the museum" and a challenge for discovering links and common roots or heritage values with your own country and its history. Will you come back? b) Come back in the citadel in the evening (08:45 p.m.) to see the Changing Guards Ceremony with torches and guns. Take a selfie with the soldier in the guard post! Accompany the guards through the citadel on their way to the garrison. The proof: Record and upload on internet the ceremony of changing the guards, share your experience with friends and send your link to Info Point!

CHALLENGE FOR FUTURE ACTION

Look for the last two pictures and find the no 9. Write the new coordinates on google map in your phone! The new destination is just near you – turn around a see the opposite entrance to the Babylon building! Go in!

REWARD

Your effort march together with Austrian guard will be rewarded! Get the proof to the InfoPoint and you will receive a Diploma! You are accepted among the Honorary Members of the Citadel's Austrian Guard! Be proud, you are a keeper of the piece in the citadel!



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Europe: motion, emotion, imagination

HONORARY MEMBER

this certifies that

has been granted honorary membership in the
Austrian Guard of Alba Iulia Citadel.

BETWEEN HISTORY AND PRESENT. A DAY IN ALBA IULIA CITADEL GAME

BASED ON "THE PEOPLE'S VERDICT: ALBA IULIA, 1ST OF DECEMBER 1918"
AND USING AS SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION
THE DIVERTIMENTO IBOOK CHAPTER FOR ROMANIA.

COS/TOUR DIVERTIMENTO/699493:

*Diversifying tourism offers in peripheral destinations with heritage-based products and services,
stakeholder-skills alliances to internationalize locally operating micro-enterprises*

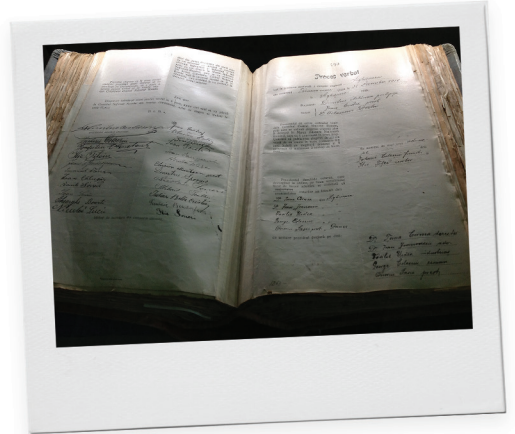


UNION HALL & SAMOILĂ MÂRZA

COORDINATES: 46.068130, 23.571448

ASSET INFO

The edifice that hosts the Union Hall was built between 1898-1900 as a military casino and the place for receptions of the Austro-Hungarian army during its occupation of Transylvania. It became part of the Union Museum in 1968. Here are exhibited the only photos of the Great Unification and the camera used by Samoilă Mârza.



SAMOILĂ MÂRZA

Samoilă Mârza was the photographer who managed to take the only photographs of the Great Unification of 1 December 1918. Recently returned from the war, he accompanied the official delegation of his native village to Alba Iulia, which, along with the other delegations of all Transylvanian villages and cities, gathered in the former capital of first Romanian unified state under Michael the Brave, to witness the moment when the Resolution of Unification was read in front of the crowd.

WHAT DO YOU DO?

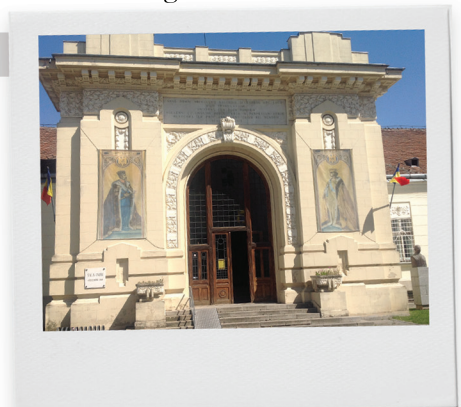
IMMEDIATE CHALLENGE

Discover the new asset just opposite on the last one! Oh, Union Hall is the name! Pretty impressive! I wonder if this location is the main proof of the Unification! Go inside and see if you are right! The proof: You are inside the Union Hall. What do you see? A lot of pieces of evidence! Take pictures with the most important 3 different types of evidence. Which or who is more important? The people? Samoilă, the photographer? Or the writer of the Declaration? Look around and select only 3 pieces of evidence of the Union Act. Choose carefully, because you will have to explain in a small video record your selection. The main challenge is to select the most valuable pieces of evidence of the Great Unification. A lot of work remained to be done and you are a little bit late, risking to run out the time mentioned among the clues.

CHALLENGE FOR FUTURE ACTION

One day in the museum to identify the link between local and European history and culture.

Follow the coordinates mentioned on page 50 and find the Coronation Cathedral, the destination you will explore next!



CORONATION CATHEDRAL & FERDINAND AND MARIA

COORDINATES: 46.068430, 23.569800

ASSET INFO

The Cathedral of Alba Iulia represents the second largest Orthodox Church raised in Transylvania at the beginning of the XX century (the largest is the Orthodox Cathedral of Sibiu). It was especially built for the ceremony of coronation of the first kings of Great Romania. It was meant to be a special place for prayer where the royal symbols (Queen's crown and mantle) to be consecrated, and a significant location in front of whom the coronation ceremony to be held.



KING FERDINAND I



Ferdinand I, a member of Hohenzollern family, the ruling house of imperial Germany, became the King of Romania in 1914 and reigned until 1927. The favorable political context created after the World War I led to the unification of Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transylvania with the Kingdom of Romania in 1918. Following the international recognition of reunified Romanian state, in 1922 Ferdinand and his wife, Maria, were crowned as sovereigns of Great Romania.

WHAT DO YOU DO?

IMMEDIATE CHALLENGE

Try to explain in a short video why the statues of King and Queen are outside the Coronation Cathedral. Think about the answer and go to tell the priest. Oh! Is the priest from Bucerdea Vinoasa church! So you have to know the answer! You were in the sitting evening just yesterday night! If you don't know, ask him. If your initial answer was the right one, you will receive as prize "The Bread of the Citadel"! You were getting hungry, aren't you? Traditionally made bread is very tasty!

The proof: Take a selfie with the statues of King Ferdinand I and Queen Mary and save it in your new gallery of pictures!

CHALLENGE FOR FUTURE ACTION

Visit the entire complex of buildings.

Follow the coordinates mentioned on page 50 and find the area where Daco-Roman reenactment battles are taking place, which is your next destination!



THE BATTLE AREA

COORDINATES: 46.068052, 23.569011

All the 10 old pictures were clarified! Michael looked around and decided to rest a little bit on the big steps outside the walls surrounding the Orthodox Cathedral ensemble. He enjoyed the sunset and thought about the historic events he heard during the day. Suddenly someone touched him on the shoulder. Scared, Michael turned around and saw the centurion with his army(!). Was it a dream or not? The centurion asked him about the bread he already ate!

WHAT DO YOU DO?

So, no more bread and no clue about completing the game! Roman and Dacian warriors appeared all around! Michael remembered from the eBook that Gemina Legion was created in the first century B.C. but he was not dreaming and he was in the 21st century! The fight started and he was caught in the middle! He decided to participate! Anyway he realized that it is only a reenactment of the war between the Romans and Dacians. But on which side? Final challenge – the last step: participate as fighter in the battle between Romans and Dacians (reenactment). Choose your side and motivate your decision. Have you survived? The proof: Take a selfie dressed properly, together with your enemy.



BACK TO INFO POINT

COORDINATES: 46.070561, 23.567377

Michael is very tired and it's evening. Refreshment will be great, but it's not over yet! Another page. Not many more but still....

WHAT DO YOU DO?

Go to the Info Point and find the lady that you met in the morning for the final instructions. It was easy to find her, but she asked to do more:

- To show the collected evidence, to transfer the pictures and videos to the Info Point (as testimony) for the game's archives;
- To sign the last page and put it on the Game's Board (the one with the game's poster);
- Finally, to take a selfie together and with the proof of completing the game – THE CERTIFICATE! Michael received The Certificate and an invitation to a GREAT ENDING EVENT – a traditional “100 years old” meal – as a prize. Ups! We are talking about the age of the culinary recipe!



CONGRATULATIONS!





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DIVERTIMENTO
Europe: motion, emotion, imagination

My name is

from _____,

and today, _____, I finished

“BETWEEN HISTORY AND PRESENT. A DAY IN ALBA IULIA CITADEL” GAME

*After you finish the game,
Complete this page and pin in on the Game's Board in the Info Point.*

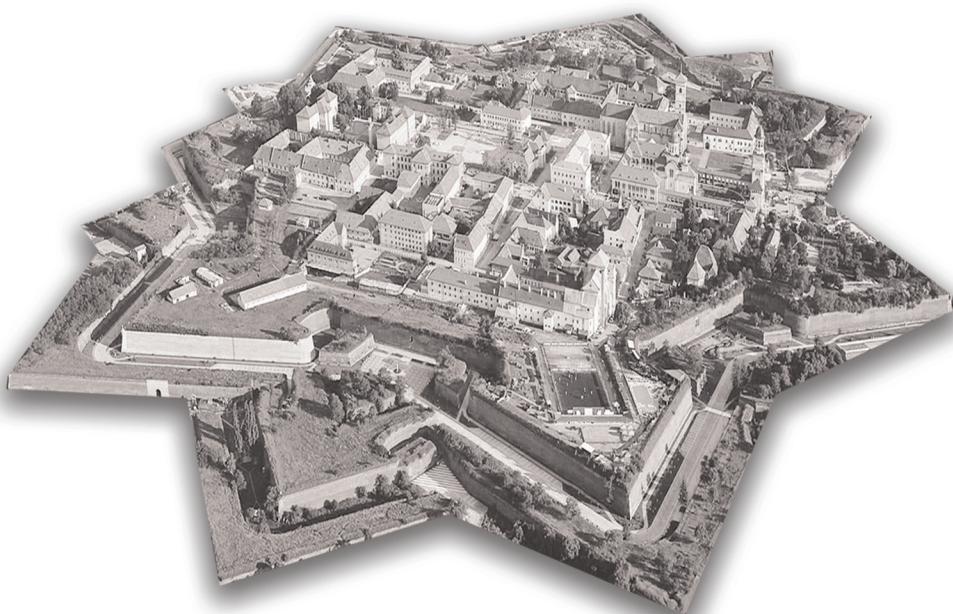


On the way to get his fully deserved dinner,
Michael was thinking about the pieces of evidence
he collected all day in the Citadel!

A question came into his mind
for personal reflection:

**AFTER ALL, WHO WAS THE MAIN DRIVER
OF THE GREAT UNIFICATION OF
ROMANIAN TERRITORIES?
THE LEADERSHIP OR THE PEOPLE?**

**NO DOUBT IT'S, AS ALWAYS,
THE PEOPLE VERDICT!
VOX POPULI VOX DEI!**



THE ROUTE OF UNIFICATION

A CHALLENGE TO VISIT ALBA IULIA AND IDENTIFY HISTORICAL FACTS
THAT LED TO THE GREAT UNIFICATION OF ROMANIA. ALBA IULIA: 1ST OF DECEMBER 1918



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