The events in December, 1989 in Romania were the result of a lasting communist dictatorship, much more severe than the system in the rest of the states fallen after World War II under soviet rule. It is also the reason why the political regime in Romania was removed by a strong social outburst resulting in death and dead wounded, as a result of the frustrations build up during the previous decades.

The inadequate implementation of the reform measures during the first years following to 1989, together with the economic structure condition passed on by the communist government, had as effect a series of difficulties.

The government made the effort during this stage, 1993–1995, to get involved in the process of drawing up laws with regards to the stop of inflation, the indexation of wages and of other incomes of the population, social protection.

The Romanian foreign affairs after 1989 was dedicated to integrating the country
in the political, economic and strategic West-European and Euro-Atlantic structures, in view of accomplishing the economic reform and in order to integrate the country on the international life scene. Romania participated in military exercises together with troops of the NATO member and partner and opened an office in Brussels in connection with the NATO headquarters. The wider relations with USA, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, etc. in terms of "military cooperation and agreements" concluded with this purpose are notable.

The beginning of the paper detailed the evolution of the events during and following to the revolution in 1989. Ion Iliescu, as leader, covered the most part of the political life during the post-revolutionary period, first as president of the National Salvation Front and then as president of Romania.

In 1996 Emil Constatinescu won the presidential elections, by defeating Ion Iliescu in the second poll, and the Democratic Convention won the elections for the Parliament.

1. Introduction

The events in December, 1989 in Romania were the result of a lasting communist dictatorship, much more severe than the system in the rest of the states fallen after World War II under soviet rule (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and even Bulgaria).

It is also the reason why "the political regime in Romania was removed by a strong social outburst resulting in death and dead wounded, as a result of the frustrations build up during the previous decades." 3)

The attempts of the miners of Jiu Valley (1977), or the ones of the workers in Braşov (1986) were smothered by the dictatorship of Nicolae Ceauşescu, who managed, on account of the harsh methods, to hold the power for nearly a quarter of a century (1965-1989).

Meanwhile, in the rest of the communist countries, the leaders changed a few times, in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland, on one hand, and on the other, they were not as close to Moscow.

3) Chantal Delsol, Michel Masłowski, Joanna Nowicki, Mituri și simboluri politice în Europa centrală, Cartier istoric, București, 2003, p. 81.