

A recapitulation rather than the breaking of new ground, this work, based as it is on the widest possible use of sources and secondary literature, provides an authoritative scholarly survey of the earliest period of Rumanian history. There are ample bibliographies at the end of each chapter, and a number of useful maps and illustrations throughout the text.

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REVOLUȚIA DE LA 1848 ÎN ȚĂRILE ROMĂNE: CULEGERE DE STUDII.

Edited by *N. Adăniloai* and *Dan Berindei*. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România, 1974. 325 pp. Lei 26.

This collection of studies was prepared in connection with the 125th anniversary of the revolutionary era of 1848–49 in Rumania. It is composed of twelve articles: seven dealing with aspects of the revolutionary years themselves; four which discuss the more nebulous matter of the influences of 1848 on subsequent Rumanian generations and ideological groupings; and one on historiography.

As with any collective work, the quality and usefulness of the articles in the volume vary widely. From a general point of view the most helpful contributions are: Matei Ionescu on "The European Revolution and the Romanian Revolution. From 'Young Europe' to the Revolutionary Year 1848"; Dan Berindei's "The Internal Program of the Romanian Revolution of 1848–1849"; and Vasile Curticăpeanu's "The Historiography of the Romanian Revolution of 1848–1849." From the standpoint of more specific study, the most significant article is Apostol Stan's "The Revolution of 1848 Reflected in the Political Conscience of Modern Romania (1859–1877)."

Ionescu, while reiterating the standard Rumanian view of 1848 ("the general revolution was the occasion but not the cause of the Rumanian revolution"), subtly modifies that position in a number of ways by emphasizing the social and political similarities in a wide variety of European regions and states, the massive influence of European revolutionary ideas and tendencies (especially Mazzini and Lamennais), and the "international solidarity of revolutionary militants regardless of nuance and orientation." Several interesting and overlooked facets of this period are discussed and the end result is a more balanced assessment of the relationship of Rumania in 1848 with the rest of Europe.

Berindei's article, despite a tendency to rely too heavily on programmatic statements, is a competent summary of the internal aims of the Rumanian revolutionaries. One theme which is overemphasized is the unitary nature of the internal revolutionary program.

For those interested in further study of the Rumanian revolution of 1848, Curticăpeanu provides a good starting point. Beginning with contemporary accounts of the events, he gives a lengthy and helpful listing and analysis of important works published by Rumanian authors on the period. Curiously, he omits the valuable article by Paul Simionescu, "La nouvelle historiographie de la révolution de 1848 dans les Pays Roumains," *Revue roumaine d'histoire*, vol. 7 (1968), pp. 413–33.

Each of the articles includes a summary in French. These are helpful, but not always accurate, in reflecting the content of the Rumanian texts.

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