

Florin Nacu, *The fulfilment of the forty-eighters' revolutionary desiderate, during the ruling of Alexandru Ioan Cuza, Iași, "Tipo Moldova" Publishing House, 2015, 233 p.*

It has been repeatedly evoked the idea that there is an organic connection between the ideals of the revolution of 1848 and the age of the great reforms, which coincides with the ruling of Alexandru Ioan Cuza and continues until the gaining of the national independence.

Undoubtedly, this represented the reason for which Mr. Florin Nacu, PhD, researcher within "C.S. Nicolăescu-Ploșor" Social Humanistic Research Institute, decided to start this research. I acknowledge, in my experience so far, this has been the first time I have discovered the theme of the title being enounced in an independent study. Mister Florin Nacu started to show preoccupation for the question, conferring the appropriate attention in his doctoral thesis, deciding to treat it separately, on the first occasion. That came with the present paper, published under exceptional circumstances at «Tipo Moldova» Publishing House.

It is mandatory to notice the fact that the manager of the institution, Professor Cezar Avram, PhD, knew to accurately direct the creative energies of the collective of researchers that he coordinates, for such exquisite works, through form and content, to be able to emerge to light.

The work is based on two essential aspects, such is, firstly, the historiographical analysis concerning the evolution of the issue, the interpretation of the concepts and, secondly, a comprehensive set of annexes. Although there are opinions that say the annexes only make complete the space designated to a book, implying that there should be placed there only the new, the approach of PhD Florin Nacu deserves our entire consideration, due to the fact that, amongst the incredible amount of information, it is extremely difficult for an advised reader to go from one article to a volume of documents, or to consult dozens of electronic pages, without knowing if the found text is totally authentic. Mister Florin Nacu presents in the annexes the acknowledged texts, but the ones that illustrate the analysed issues, which confers an obvious advantage to this work. Basically, the analysis and the annexes create an inseparable complex.

Moreover, the work is unquestionably, a work instrument. It gives the readers a starting point. They know that somewhere, a young researcher had the idea to interpret data and to bring forward the text, on which was based the research.

The author underlines once more, with plenty arguments, the fact that the evolution of the modern Romanian society was impossible without the pleiad of forty-eighters, both politicians and men of culture as Vasile Alecsandri, Alexandru Ioan Cuza, Nicolae Bălcescu, Mihail Kogălniceanu, along with the men of action as Nicolae Pleșoianu, Christian Tell, Gheorghe Magheru, who knew how to create a political platform that, at the right moment, to materialise into veritable political institutional reforms that led, in almost 10 years, to the circumstances in which the modern Romania was able to retrieve some centuries of delay.

The period of the forty-eighters connected Romania to the trend of modernity, to the revolutionary conquests, but it was nevertheless able to impose, during the peace periods, the personalities of some men who managed to settle the things into a special and progressive manner.

In conclusion, the work of mister Florin Nacu, PhD, is a special accomplishment for himself, as a historian, but also for the remarkable collective in which he thrives.

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