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THE ROMANIAN KINGDOM BETWEEN THE ALLIES
AND THE CENTRAL EMPIRES (THE BEGINNING OF 1918)
(Summary)

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At the end of 1917 and at the beginning of 1918, the situation of Romanian Kingdom was particularly difficult because of unfavorable external circumstances. Under the influence of Bolshevik ideology, Russian soldiers have refused to fight since the fall of 1917. The armistice of Brest Litovsk, signed by Soviet Russia in early December 1917 placed Romania in a desperate situation. It will be surrounded by hostile forces. Ukraine, which had served as a buffer zone for the Romanian state, signed, in turn, separate peace with Central Empires, on 9 February 1918. Although the Romanian army needed military aid, war material and ammunition, and faced the pressures of Central Empires, the Allies asked for resistance. The government led by Ion I.C. Brătianu had to resign in favor of the cabinet led by Alexandru Averescu. The latter wanted to negotiate peace. In these circumstances, the Allies might give up the commitments assumed in the summer of the year 1916.