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THE COMMUNIST HISTORICAL DISCOURSE REGARDING THE AUTHORITARIAN REGIMES OF ROMANIA (Summary)

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The analysis of an authoritarian regime from the perspective of a totalitarian regime itself is a rare particularity in the universal historiography, even a novelty of the 20th century if we narrow the analysis to the perspectives of the communist regimes. As a consequence of the Second World War and its pre- and post-war politics, Romania, just as the big majority of the East European countries, had to experiment with all the possible forms of dictatorship at the time. This had inevitably created a historiographical avalanche. First, the authoritarian regime of King Carol II criticized the Legionary Movement and glorified its monarch. Then the regime of Ion Antonescu had criticized the exiled king and glorified its Leader (Conducătorul), only for the communist regime to criticize all the previous dictatorships and to glorify its leaders. In a general contemporary historiographical point of view, this is where the analysis ends. Of course, this is an error. Given the rarity of such a case of study and even the fact that the communist historians (especially after 1965) had tried to offer proper scientific analysis and even relatively objective takes regarding the previous dictatorships, this has all the potential to reveal even more clearly how the communist historiography truly worked. After all, the communists were the only ones who were forced to fight with the hypocrisy of analyzing an authoritarian regime from the perspectives of one just as a totalitarian.

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