

## BANAT SITUATION THE END OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

### SUMMARY

The end of the first world war created in Banat a complex and tense situation because of the three opposed tendencies, influenced also by external factors. The first tendency corresponds to the historical realities and to the will of majority of population, expressed plebiscitarily at the National Meeting from the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 1918, viewing the unity of Banat with Romania. The second tendency has, as a basis, the intention of the Government of Serb-Croat-Slovenian Kingdom to unify, totally or partially the Banat territory. In this purpose, the Serb military units entered, beginning with 14<sup>th</sup> of February 1918 in Banat, taking the military administration, and from February 1919 also the civil administration. The third tendency, sustained by a restricted group close to Hungarian's frontiers as an autonomous province and to stop Banat's unifying with Romania. These contradictory tendencies manifested through an intense confrontation both on diplomatic and at the Peace Conference, and also on local plan between the Romanian national movement and the hostile political forces for maintaining and practising the Alba Iulia. Resolution from the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 1918. Through the political solution adopted, the Peace Conference from Paris decided the instauration of the Romanian administration on the territory which was going to be part of Romania. It was an international recognition of the population's wish and will for this Romanian province.