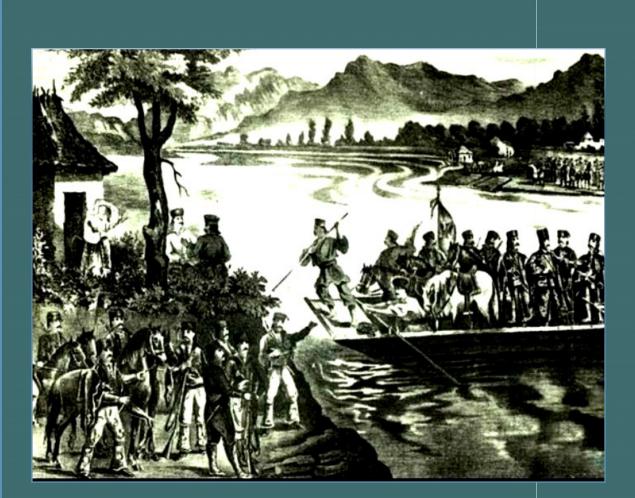
Romania WALACHIAN UPRISING

1821



Date: February-August 1821

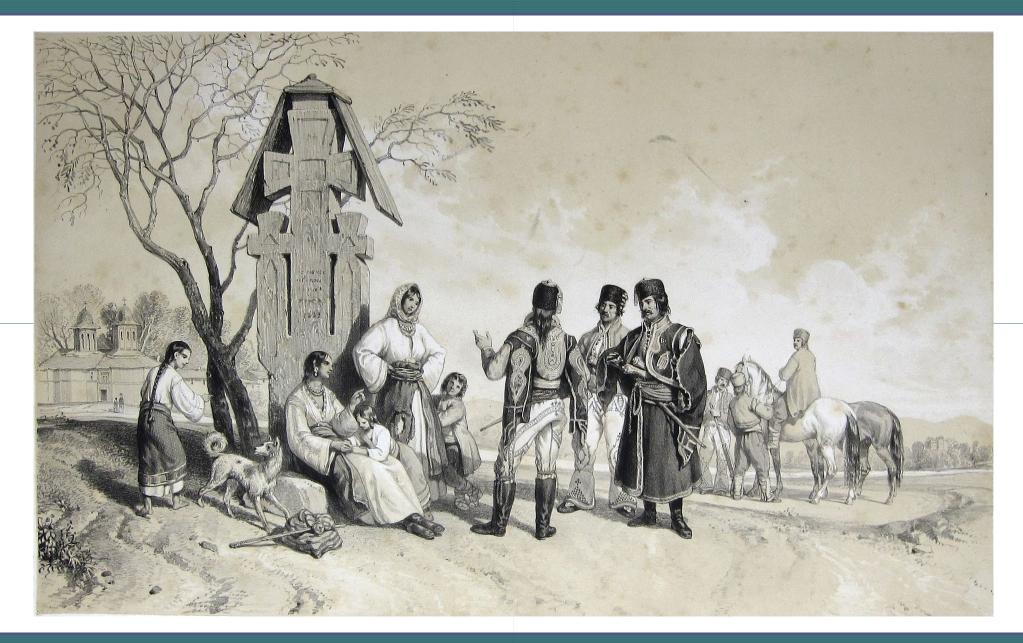
Location: Wallachia, parts of Moldovia, Sanjak Of Nicopolis The **uprising of 1821** was a social and political rebellion in Wallachia, which was at the time a tributary state of the Ottoman Empire. It originated as a movement against the Phanariote administration, but mutated into an attempted removal of the boyar class. The revolutionary force was centered on a group named Panduri, lead by Tudor Vladimirescu. Its nucleus was the Wallachian subregion of Oltenia, where Vladimirescu established his "Assembly of the People" in February.



Pandurs crossing the Olt River at Slatina, on May 10 th, 1821; the four men standing at the front of the barge are, from the left: Dimitrie Macedonski, Tudor Vladimirescu, Mihai Cioranu, and Hadži-Prodan.

Though not directed against Ottoman rule, the revolt espoused an early version of Romanian nationalism, and is described by historians as the first major event of a national awakening. In conjunction with Alexander Ypsilantis troops, "Sacred Band", coming in from Moldavia, Vladimirescu managed to occupy Bucharest in March. Vladimirescu agreed to split the country with Ypsilantis, preserving control over Oltenia, Bucharest, and the southern half of Muntenia. Vladimirescu secretly negotiated an entente with the Ottomans, who ultimately invaded Wallachia in late April.

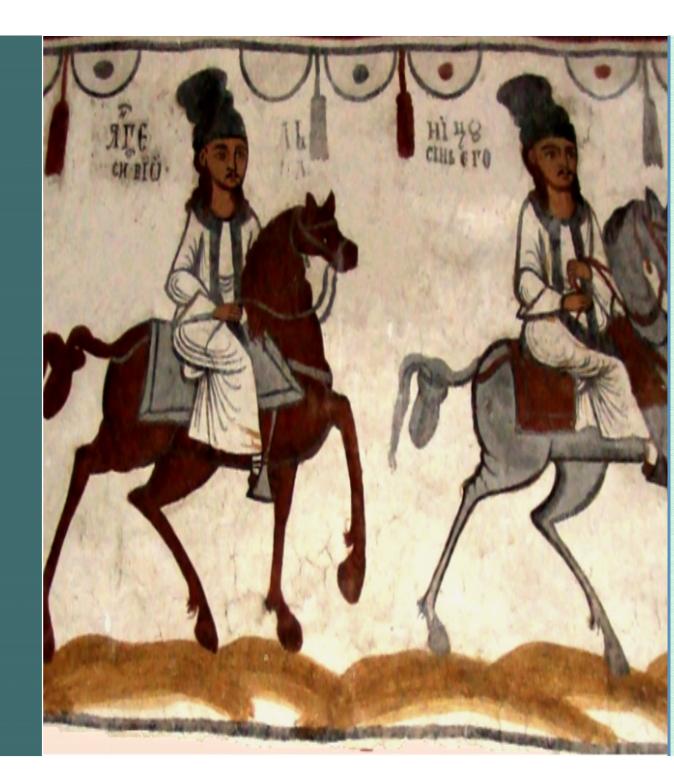
The uprising of 1821 is widely seen as a failed or incomplete social revolution, with more far-reaching political and cultural implications.



Pandurs in Bucharest, with peasant women and wayside cross. Drawing by Michel Bouquet, 1841

The ascent of nationalist boyars was enhanced during the Russian occupation of 1828, and solified by a new constitutional arrangement, *Regulamentul Organic*. During this interval, survivors of the uprising split between those who supported this conservative establishment and those who favored liberal causes. The latter also helped preserve a heroic image of Vladimirescu, which was later also borrowed by agrarianists and left-wing activists.

Oltenian peasant cavalry, ca. 1805. From a church mural in Slătioara.



Results: Ottoman military victory. Wallachian political victory, end of the Phanariote Era