

# ROMANIA IN 1859

The unification between Moldavia and Wallachia



# Introduction



- On January 24th, 1859, the Unification of the Romanian Principalities takes place, Alexandru Ioan Cuza being elected as ruler of Moldavia, then of the Wallachia.
- The Small Union from 1859 was the first important step in the formation of the Romanian unitary national state.

# The beginning

Anexa 2.16. Harta: „Țările Române la începutul sec. al XVIII-lea”.



- On January 1st, 1848, a Moldavian-mountain convention took effect, through which the customs taxes between the two countries were abolished, with the exception of salt. The act was preceded in 1842 by a project of unification of measures and weights.
- The unification of the Principalities began in 1848, based on the strong cultural and economic proximity between the two countries.
- In 1848 the customs union between Moldavia and the Romanian Country was realized, during the reigns of Mihail Sturdza, respectively Gheorghe Bibescu

# The resolutions for the unification

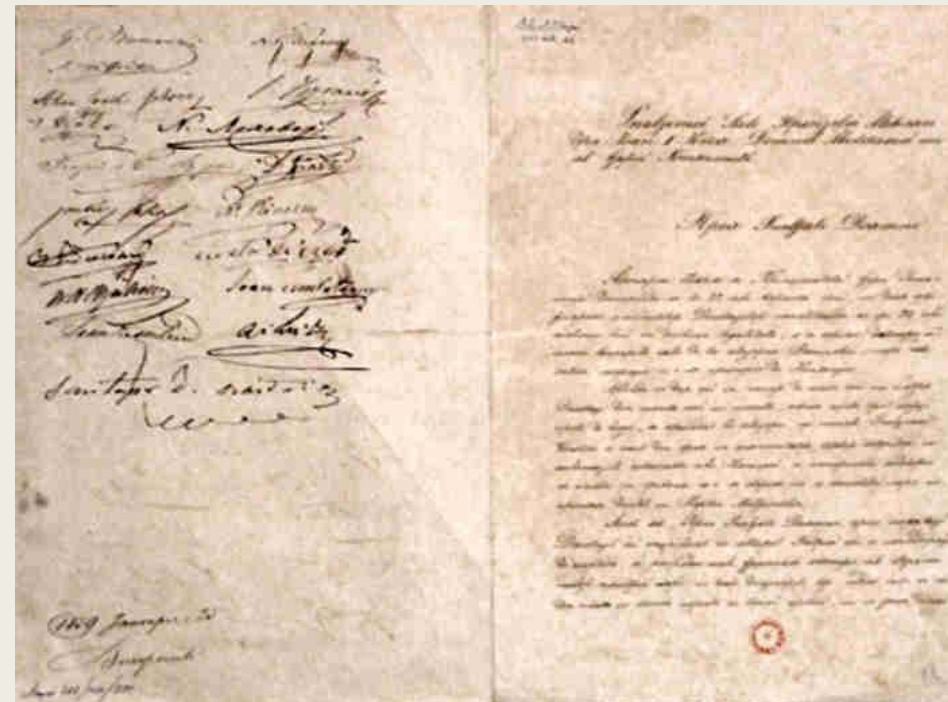


- On October 7 and 9, 1857, the Resolutions were called for:
  - Respecting the rights of the Principalities and in particular their autonomy in including their old capitulations concluded with the High Gate in 1396, 1460, 1511 and 1634;
  - Unification of the Principalities in a state under the name of Romania;
  - Foreign prince with the inheritance of the throne chosen from a dynasty ruling among the European ones and whose heirs are raised in the religion of the country;
  - Neutrality of the territory of the Principalities;
  - The legislative power entrusted to the Public Assembly, in which all the interests of the nation are represented.
- All this - under the collective guarantee of the Great Powers that signed the Treaty of Paris.

# The election for the new ruler



- In Moldavia, Alexandru Ioan Cuza was elected unanimously, on January 5, 1859, the representative of the "National Party", following that in a secret meeting of the Assembly, the deputy Vasile Boerescu proposed on January 24, 1859 the election of Alexandru Ioan Cuza, this being unanimously accepted.



The fact fulfilled on January 24, 1859 was considered by the Ottoman Gate and Austria to be a violation of the Paris Convention, but in the text of the 1858 Convention it was not stipulated that the elected gentlemen in the two Principalities should be separate people.

# After the union



- In 1860, Alexandru Ioan Cuza used for the first time in official documents the name of Romania, for the newly formed country.
- In 1862, with the help of unionists from both countries, Alexander Ioan Cuza unified Parliament and Government, achieving political unity, and after his removal from power in 1866, the unification was strengthened by bringing Prince Carol de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen to the throne.

# Years later



By the Constitution adopted on July 1, 1866 the United Principalities officially began to be called Romania, and on December 1, 1918 the Great Union of Transylvania with Romania was created, creating the present state

# Conclusion



- The reign of Alexandru Ioan Cuza, although short (1859-1866), was the period of maximum development of modern Romania. Through the recognition of the full Union, creation of the first single Parliament of Romania and the first unitary government through its reforms - the adoption of the first Romanian Constitution, the electoral reform, the secularization of the monastic assets, agrarian reform, of the education, the reign of Alexandru Ioan Cuza laid the foundation of the modern development of Romania.

