

HISTORICAL PROCESS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND ROMANIA

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Abstract

Turkey Romania relations are based on deep-rooted historical past. This contact, which started with the struggle for domination in Wallachia and Moldavia, which constitutes today's Romanian lands as geographical location, has survived many various episodes and finally reached the present day by setting it on a commercial basis. With the Treaty of Berlin signed on 13 July 1878, Romania declared its independence. With this treaty, commercial rules between Romania and the Ottoman Empire were also regulated. In our article where we will discuss such a deep-rooted historical process, we will try to outline the reasons for the political and economic relationship, how it took place, and the potential change between the past and the present. While writing our article, the archive documents of the Ottoman Empire and many research works were used. The subject of the article has an extremely rich content. With this aspect, our article will inspire researchers.

Keywords: *Berlin Treaty, Economic History, Moldavia, Romania Wallachia.*

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TÜRKİYE İLE ROMANYA ARASINDAKİ SİYASİ VE EKONOMİK İLİŞKİLERİN TARİHİ SÜRECİ

Özet

Türkiye Romanya ilişkileri köklü tarihi geçmişe dayanmaktadır. Coğrafi konum olarak günümüz Romanya topraklarını oluşturan Eflak ve Boğdan'da hâkimiyet mücadelesi ile başlayan bu temas, pek çok farklı dönemi atlatmış ve nihayet ticari bir zemine oturtularak günümüze ulaşmıştır. 13 Temmuz 1878'de imzalanan Berlin Antlaşması ile Romanya bağımsızlığını ilan etti. Bu antlaşma ile Romanya ile Osmanlı İmparatorluğu arasındaki ticari kurallar da düzenlenmiştir. Böylesine köklü bir tarihsel süreci tartışacağımız makalemizde, siyasi ve ekonomik ilişkinin nedenlerini, nasıl gerçekleştiğini ve geçmiş ile bugün arasındaki potansiyel değişimi ana hatlarıyla anlatmaya çalışacağız. Makalemizi yazarken Osmanlı Devleti'nin arşiv belgeleri ve birçok araştırma eseri kullanılmıştır. Makalenin konusu son derece zengin bir içeriğe sahiptir. Bu yönü ile makalemiz araştırmacılara ilham verecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Berlin Antlaşması, Eflak, Ekonomi Tarihi, Moldavya, Romanya.*

1. Introduction

The Principality of Wallachia secured a region of roughly 76,581 km² separated by the Carpathian Mountains in the north and the Danube River in the south by bending in these terrains towards the southeast. The Boğdan Principality, then again, had a wetland and a wide land trustworthiness from the Danube River to Galicia, between the Prut River in the east and the Carpathian Mountains in the west. The presence of significant streams, for example, Danube, Siret and Prut in this geology has prompted the development of an amazingly fruitful land (Uyanık, 2018, 90-92).

Then again, the leaders of Wallachia and Moldavia were designated "Voyvoda". In spite of the fact that it characterizes a military ruler in the exacting sense, they were the leaders of the referenced districts. Before Wallachia and Moldavia went under Ottoman principle, the voivodes asserted that they got the position to oversee the state from God, as can be seen in numerous states in the traditional sense. Nonetheless, after the date of the Ottoman Empire's vassal status, they began to specify the Ottoman kings as the wellspring of their standard. The purpose behind this change is that with the control of the Ottoman Empire, the voivodes now move to the capital urban communities to deal with their voivodeship after the endorsement and certain customs taken from the Ottoman castle (Maxim, 2013, 127-129). This circumstance was reflected in the reports of the Venetian minister Giovanni Moro, who served in Istanbul in 1581, and for Wallachia-Moldavia voivodes: "They are chosen by the Sultan. Regardless of whether they accept the seat as beneficiary to the realm, they convey the king's norm. " he said (Önal-Erhan, 2017, 35).

The issue of entering the domination of the Ottoman Empire mentioned above can be evaluated as applying its policy in domestic and foreign politics under the auspices of the Ottoman State, rather than being under the rule of the Ottoman State in domestic and foreign politics. The name of this in the literature in general terms is Haraçgüzarlık. It is widely used for non-Muslim regions that accepted the rule of the Ottoman Empire (Emecen F. M., 1997, 90-92) This term has started to be used about the tax levy to be collected from the non-Muslim people of these regions. The conditions of loyalty to the Ottoman State were drawn in general terms. The sons of the gentlemen who showed full dependence on the Ottoman State were taken as hostages. They were attached to a tax that they had to pay annually. Besides, they were required to send auxiliary forces to wars and campaigns personally under the command of lords or their sons. Even if they met these conditions, they were always under the supervision of the Ottoman fronts (İnalçık, 2014, 63-64). The non-Muslim people living in regions such as Wallachia and Moldavia that accepted the Ottoman administration were also paying the tax of jizye like the non-Muslim people living in the borders of the Ottoman Empire and were accepted as the non-Muslim people of the Ottoman State as if they were living in a settlement in Anatolia. When we ask what benefit does this have for the people living in this region? For example, when merchants of a non-Muslim state brought a commercial product within the borders of the Ottoman State, a customs tax of 4% was applied, while the tax rate to be applied to a merchant of a region that accepted such protection could be reduced to a value of 2%. Moreover, this ratio was stretched much more for the regions such as Wallachia-Moldavia,

which were at the forefront of feeding Istanbul, which was the heart of the Ottoman Empire. The products demanded from these protected regions were reduced from the annual tax to be collected from the region, thus reducing the tax burden of the region (Guboğlu, 1988, 830).

2. First Contacts of the Ottoman Empire and Wallachia, Moldavia and Erdel Principalities

After the foundation of the Ottoman Empire in Anatolia, inside a century, the Ottoman armed forces had started to gain ground and added new gains in the Balkan region. During this period, Wallachian Principality, situated on the northern bank of the Danube River, took asylum in the Ottoman Empire from the incredible Hungarian realm of the period and the abusive Catholic conviction that it attempted to force. XIV. since the last quarter of the century, the Wallachian Principality, under the standard of Vlayku Baserab, kept on existing under the support of the Ottoman Empire (Heper, 2020, 24). Nonetheless, the occasion that can be portrayed as the main contact between the Ottoman Empire and the Wallachian realm is the contention that occurred during the attack of the Ottoman armed force to Vidin Castle (Guboğlu, 1988, 830). Concerning the Bosphorus Principality; After the Ottoman Empire didn't partake in the arrangement made with the Hungarians in 1484, II. after the mission was sorted out to Moldavia by the request for Bayezid, he was unable to remain against the Ottoman military force and perceived the insurances of the Ottoman Empire. (Bilge, 2015, 56). The Moldavian voivodeship Stefan will solicit the future from the Moldavian Principality, which was joined to the Ottoman Empire in the last time frame, to the voivode Stefan's child, Petru Raresh: "Since they are more prevailing and more grounded than different countries", he will ask the Turks (Özcan, 1992, 269-271). Subsequently, these two realms were not added by the Ottoman State and were left under the standard of their beys. (Heper, 2020, 64). The enthusiasm of the Ottoman Empire in this area hence, II. We see that Bayezid's rule returns well before (Emecen, 2011, 239). Erdel Principality, then again, was connected to the Ottoman Empire in 1541 as a territory that was in contact with the areas that were overwhelmed in the years following the 1526 triumph of Sultan Süleyman against the Hungarian Empire (Heper, 2020, 64).

It is significant that in this long authentic relationship, there is no full responsibility without issues in each period. In the War of Varna that occurred in 1444, the Wallachian armed force joined the Crusader troops comprising of Hungarian, Byzantine, and ecclesiastical warriors (İnalçık, 2014, 107). As another model, the Ottoman Sultan III in 1594-1595. During the battle against the Ottoman Habsburgs during the rule of Murad, the voivodes of Erdel, Wallachia, and Moldavia were set up together against the Ottoman Empire (Emecen, 2016, 67).

3. Military Affair

In the domestic policy; Wallachia-Boğdan Principalities, who were liberated from their legal framework to their military associations, from business law to practically all state systems, needed to keep their lines as applied by the Ottoman State when it came to international strategy. As a marker of their dedication to the Ottoman State, it was to offer military help to the Ottoman

armed force during the war and mission. We can fill this idea of military help as significant undertakings, for example, sending officers as the Ottoman helper power and passing on the knowledge of the district they are situated to the Ottoman place. In addition, the helper powers originating from Wallachia and Moldavia territories could arrive at impressive numbers. It has been recorded that the Wallachian Principality took an interest with 20,000 fighters in the undertaking of the Ottoman armed force in 1484, when the Ottoman armed force vanquished the Akkerman and Kili mansions (Zinkeisen, 2011, 355). Another model is that when the Ottoman armed force under the order of Grand Vizier Köprülüzade Fazıl Ahmed Pasha composed an undertaking on Uyvar in 1663, the Bolu Bey partook in this mission with 27,000 officers and the Wallachian Bey with 20,000 fighters (Heper, 2020, 29-30).

In addition to actively participating in campaigns with their armies, Wallachian-Moldavian voivodes sometimes carried out mediation activities between the states where they served as a buffer in their regions. For example, in 1621 II. The Voivode of Wallachia carried out mediation activities in a campaign opened against Poland during the time of Osman and as a result of the peace negotiations, Hotin Castle was to be taken under the rule of the Moldavian Principality, which was connected to the Ottoman Empire (Emecen, 2016, 230). On the other hand, among the items demanded from the Wallachia and Moldavia principalities, military elements were only a part. During the wars with Venice in 1570-1573, manpower was requested from Wallachia to be sent with their pickaxes and shovels of approximately 5,000 people. Another example is that the necessary supplies such as blacksmiths, carpenters, iron, and wood for the Hocabey Castle, which was started to be reconstructed in 1765, were requested from the principalities close to the region such as Wallachia and Moldavia (Türkyılmaz, 2020, 38). The provision of these elements from sources close to the region already enabled savings in the Ottoman economy (Heper, 2020, 286). Besides, we see that the prices of these demands of the Ottoman Empire are generally paid by deducting from the annual tax of the requested region. Thus, it would not be difficult to say that there is relief in the expense items of the Hazine-i Amire (BOA, C.İKTS, 18/856, 15, 1 - 15 M. 1178/15 Temmuz 1764).

4. Social Relationship

We see that there is an aristocracy step in Wallachia-Moldavia principalities as in almost all Christian world. In this respect, it is clear that he was separated from the Ottoman Empire. We can say that the aristocracy level of Wallachia-Moldavia principalities consists of four separate tabs. The clan at the top of almost every aristocratic ladder consisted of wealthy landowners and clergy. A subclass are peasants who work on the lands of wealthy landowners and maintain their lives depending on the landowner. There were slaves in the third step. It is somewhat difficult to say that the fourth group is hierarchically located at the end of the level. Because this group is city dwellers and this mass living in cities always had privileged privileges (Heper, 2020, 239). The reason why this group is privileged is that they engage in trade. They were directly connected to the voivodeship and were the core of commerce (Heper, 2020, 334-335).

The Wallachian-Boğdan Principalities, which continued their existence under the Ottoman State, had the economic power to continue their rule under normal conditions. Within the scope of animal products and grain, this region has an important wealth in terms of being self-sufficient in products such as salt, oil, honey, wine, meat, chicken, live sheep and cattle, horse, fish, wax, unprocessed copper, flax, and additionally supporting the Ottoman capital show that (Erdoğan vd., 2009, 9-10). At this point, thanks to the products coming from Wallachia-Boğdan Principalities, living standards in Istanbul were also increasing positively. Although the relationship between the Ottoman Wallachian-Moldavian Principalities, which is based on a deep-rooted past, was sometimes turbulent due to the displacement of the political power balances, there was no problem in the flow of these products to the Ottoman lands during the processes when the relations were good (Heper, 2020, 286). The interruption of this product flow would have caused the feeding problem of Istanbul. Istanbul, one of the largest European cities of the Middle Ages, would not have wanted to face such a problem (İnalçık, 2019, 174-175).

While the Ottoman State established its sovereignty extending over 3 continents, it approached the people living in the lands it acquired through war or agreement at an equal distance without discriminating between religion, language and race. The best result of this is that we can see that the nations in the Balkan geography survive without being assimilated after the Ottoman Empire, where they have been ruled for about 400 years. These Balkan geography states should always express their gratitude to the Ottoman State for preserving this richness of the Balkans without spoiling it.

As we mentioned before, the Ottoman Empire ruled over a vast territory. While establishing its power in many places, there are also exceptional regions such as Wallachia-Moldavia. Thanks to this privileged status, Wallachia-Moldavia principalities were not confused with the people of the Ottoman Empire (Heper, 2020, 338). No one was allowed to reside in the Wallachian-Moldavia principalities, from the merchant who went to this region from the Ottoman Empire, and whoever was assigned had to return to the Ottoman lands at the end of their duty.

In addition, the Ottoman Empire was making a high-level effort to prevent an abnormality in the social order of Wallachia-Boğdan Principalities. Because, it was not desired that a social problem that may occur in the region to affect the people massively, and subsequently, the deteriorated order in the region would cause the destruction of the tribute and tax flow to be received by the Ottoman State (Heper, 2020, 338). For example, in the banditry movements that emerged in the region in 1800, as a result of the massacre of the people by the bandits, the looting of their goods, and the fire of their houses, the people took action to migrate from their regions to other places. However, the Ottoman State, aware of the situation, sent orders to the administrators of the important castles and settlements of the region, including the voivodes of Wallachia and Moldavia, to prevent the migration movement, to repel the displaced people, and to punish those who caused this situation (Erdoğan vd., 2009, 70). These rebellions, known as mountain bandit riots, which broke out in the Balkan geography of the Ottoman Empire and grew gradually, became threatening in the region of Wallachia in 1801. For this

reason, the Ottoman government asked the Notables close to the region to send support forces to help the Wallachian voivodes, and as a result of this initiative, this bandit group was removed from the Wallachian Principality (Erdoğan vd., 2009, 89).

5. Economic Relations

Economic relations of Turkey and Romania are based on historically long years. Romania's territory have been under the auspices of different states and communities for centuries, as they have been frequented by many communities (Tosun, 2006, 252). While the southern part of today's Romania forms Wallachia (Karpat, 1994, 446). Moldavia is within the borders of today's Moldova (Özcan, 1992, 269). The fact that Wallachia and Moldavia have close cultures, beliefs, and populations that are more significant Romanians have caused them to see themselves as the last heir of Byzantium. For this reason, while Wallachia and Moldavia were in contact with Constantine during the Byzantine period, they did not break this bond with Istanbul later (Uzunçarşılı, 1972, 211).

Relations between the Ottoman Empire and Wallachia and Moldavia did not remain as military and diplomatic relations, but also continued in an intense economic and cultural interaction. XVI where connections are the most tensed. Even in the 21st century, the economic ties between the two countries continued to be at the forefront (Sarğın, 2013, 52).

With the fall of Wallachia and Moldavia under Ottoman rule, economic relations started to intensify. The fact that the sheep and rock salt products in Wallachia and Moldavia reached the level that they can be exported together with the excessive economic relations with the Ottoman Empire. With the purchase of goods at a reasonable price in the Ottoman market, XV. century onwards, Ottoman money has been used extensively in Wallachia and Moldavia's domestic market. Wallachia in 1452; In 1456, they organized the Ottoman monetary system by making an official currency reform in Moldavia (Maxim, 1989, 437).

In terms of economy, Wallachia and Moldavia were the food warehouse of Istanbul in terms of providing a source of grain, cattle and ovine, honey and beeswax, and dairy products for the Ottoman Empire. In addition to being suitable for freshwater fishing, the Danube River in the north of Wallachia was also suitable for fruit growing in terms of climate. Exports of bovine and ovine animals and horses as well as timber and various fruits and wine obtained from leather, wool, oil as well as salted meat forest products obtained from them were other export goods of Wallachia and Moldavia (Kılınç, 2011, 42-43). Wallachia and Moldavia leather among these export goods were in the market with a higher value more than Sofia and Dobruja leather (İnalçık, 2019, 184).

Wallachia and Moldavia had economic and financial responsibilities towards the Ottoman Empire;

1. To send the annual fee.
2. Sending gifts at official events.

3. Sending soldiers, vehicles, and labor force in the amount decided by the sultan during the war.

4. The products produced by the principalities are completely subject to the state.

In the second half of the XV. century, the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia were transporting the food they were obliged to give to the Ottoman Empire through trade within the framework of the Ottoman monopoly, free grain as cash, and compulsory purchase during the war. In the Ottoman monopoly, trade is the most preferred route, having a significant impact on Romanian economic life (Maxim, 1973, 553-566).

Due to the overflow of the Danube River in certain periods, its lands were rich in alluvium. Having these lands of Wallachia and Moldavia made the agricultural products grown valuable and created the opportunity to trade with many states, especially the Ottoman Empire. In addition to agricultural products from Wallachia and Moldavia, timber was also purchased using Kalas and Varna Ports. Thus, Black Sea ports and port cities have developed with the sea transportation used (Kılınç, 2011, 45).

The products exported from Wallachia and Moldavia to the Ottoman Empire were purchased from local markets by merchants of all nations and sold in the marketplaces in Istanbul. Due to the difficulties of the Ottoman Empire at certain times, Wallachia and Moldavia were prohibited from selling their agricultural products abroad. This ban continued until 1829 (Karpát, 1994, 466-469). These prohibitions on export products created major problems for Wallachia and Moldavia, which became commercially dependent on the Ottoman Empire (Maxim, 1973, 18).

Seaways were used for transportation and trade to Istanbul. Seaway trade was also increasing the importance of port cities in the Black Sea. Shipowners and chiefs, who were accepted as trade affiliates between the Black Sea and Istanbul, would undertake this job. Grain, oils, honey and beeswax and live animals were loaded onto ships. However, maritime trade was not easy and inexpensive, so foreign vessels were not allowed to pass without permission to control food trade. Storage of the products and prices were determined by the Istanbul Kadi and the regent of the market place. Balkapanı³ tradesmen were responsible for the honey trade in Istanbul (BOA, CML., 570/23322/29, 1265).

In the trade of the regions under the rule of the Ottoman Empire, he has applied the rules he set for many years by separating trade as private trade and state trade.

5.1. Grain and Animal Exports

Due to the large amount of sheep and cattle breeding in Wallachia and Moldavia, the meat, which was an important need of the Ottoman Empire, was supplied from these regions. Animals bought from Wallachia and Moldavia were brought to Istanbul, the primary consumption place of the Ottoman Empire (İnalçık, 2000, 103). Exports of sheep and cattle to Poland and other states were prohibited by the Sultan's decree. The sales of sheep and cattle

³ It is located in the inns area of the city where shopping and wholesale merchants are located.

were permitted only for Istanbul, and subpoenas sent for the purchase of sheep and cattle were sent. While the flocks who went to Moldavia in 1584 bought 300 thousand sheep, in 1591 they bought 141 thousand sheep (Maxim, 1973, 560-561).

Wallachia and Moldavia were supplying certain quantities of grain to the Istanbul market at fixed prices every year. The Moldavian voivodeship sent 40 thousand bushels of wheat to Istanbul in 1585, 40 thousand bushels of wheat, 50 thousand bushels of barley, and 20 thousand bushels of corn and oats in 1586 (Maxim, 1973, 234). We can say that Wallachia and Moldavia are an important region for the Ottoman Empire in terms of grain and livestock trade, and measures against attacks and migrations against this region have been increased.

Livestock and grains as well as tallow were exported from Wallachia and Moldavia. In the decree written to the Wallachian voivodes on December 17, 1571, 500 hundred weighbridge tallow was ordered to be sent to the Varna pier (BOA, A.DVN. MHM 18, s. 178, h. 302). In 1572, 2 thousand weighbridge tallow was requested from Moldavia and 540 tons of tallow was requested from Wallachia.

Wallachia and Moldavia were economically important regions for the Ottoman Empire. In this respect, although he wanted to keep the monopoly of trade, it was not easy to achieve this from time to time. In 1579, 70-80 thousand sheep were sent from Moldavia to Poland; 40-50 thousand sheep were taken to Akkerman and Kili. European traders also went to Wallachia and Moldavia to buy cattle (Sarğın, 2013, 58).

5.2. Honey and Beeswax Consumption

In the centuries XV. And XVI. sugar obtained from sugar cane in Egypt could not enter the homes of the people by being limited to use by the palace and confectioners due to its high price. The people could replace their sugar consumption with honey and molasses. Besides being consumed as food, honey was also used in the treatment of many diseases. In addition to beekeeping in the vast lands of the Ottoman Empire, the Balkans, the Aegean coasts, Anatolia, the Middle East, and Arab countries, Wallachia and Moldavia voivodeships have a great contribution to meeting the honey and wax needs of Istanbul.

Honey was an indispensable food in the kitchens prepared for the sultan's meals in the palace in Istanbul. Especially Wallachia and Buğdan's products were used in palace kitchens. Wallachia and Moldavia were obliged to regularly supply these kitchens with honey, beeswax and salt. XVII. at the end of the century, Wallachian voivodes were informed by the judge that he had 9 thousand okka⁴ pure beeswax, 1500 okka pure honey and 400 pieces of rock salt prepared to be sent to the palace in Istanbul and delivered to the officer in charge.

Has Pantry was the food warehouse where the supplies sent were collected. The chief of the cellar, who was the table manager of the sultan, was also the person in charge of Has

⁴ 1,282945 kg

Kiler. In the middle of the 19th century, Wallachian was asked to send 15 thousand okka pure honey and 400 pieces of rock salt for the hearth to Has Kiler.

For Crimean khans and Kalgays, avaidin⁵ called balcıbaşülük is reserved from Moldavia. These revenues were distributed and collected by the voivodes, per hive. It was revealed as a result of an incident that this money was not delivered to the Crimean khan and the Kalgays at the time of Mikhail voivode, and the voivodeship was embezzled.

In addition to the in-kind and cash taxes received from the producers, the Ottoman State also collected taxes during the introduction, sale and export of the goods. The bee producer paid taxes to the state such as honey donation, hive official, and then the hive official was removed and one tenth of the amount was continued to be taken from honey. The Ottoman State would earn 600 thousand piaster tax revenues from salts, 380 thousand from customs, and 240 thousand piaster tax revenues from Wallachia. Apart from these, wine tax, agnam tax, pig and bee tax totaled 1,330 thousand piasters and an annual average tax income of 2,700 thousand piaster was obtained. Arab countries, Wallachia and Moldavia voivodeships have a great contribution to meeting the honey and wax needs of Istanbul.

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⁵ Revenues

5.3. Salt Trade

Rock salt was a vital substance for the people dealing with animal husbandry in Istanbul and the Balkans. Rock salt extracted in Telega and Ggitiora, near Tirgovishte, in Wallachia, was among the best. In this case, rock salt, one of the products exported from Wallachia and Moldavia, has become crucial. Rock salts extracted from these regions were shipped over the Danube. He aimed to encourage the shipment of salt to the south of the Danube by giving some of his revenues from the pier and the piers on the Bulgarian coast to the Wallachian voivodes, which are under the control of the Ottoman Empire (Maxim, 2009, 435-440).

Customs and tax farmers were shipped to Ottoman markets. To buy salt from Wallachia, large capital advances were made to the voivodes, but the decrease in the value of the coin in 1584 led them to apply a strict price application on the salts purchased from Wallachia. In the face of the voivodeship rigid pricing, the voivodes could not pay the advances and resulted in riots.

5.4. Products from the Ottoman Empire to Wallachia and Moldavia

It is recorded that numerous items originated from Wallachia and Moldavia to the Ottoman Empire. Simultaneously, we see that some business items went to Wallachia and Moldavia from the Ottoman urban areas. For instance, we see that from a significant Ottoman city like Bursa, flavors and silk textures were moved to this point. Bursa was a rich exchange place that Eastern Arab and Indian shippers could reach in the West as of the period (İnalçık, 2014, 123-124).

5.5. Taxes Paid to the Ottoman Empire

In the Ottoman Empire, the jizye received from the non-Muslim segment in return for not doing military service was also taken from Wallachia and Moldavia. These tax revenues obtained from Wallachia and Moldavia, who paid the Wallachian and Moldavia tax in installments, were sometimes delivered to the places of need without being transferred to the treasury. In 1590 Wallachia paid annually three thousand ducats with thirty mares and twenty breds, and Moldavia with four thousand ducats, forty mares, and twenty falcons annually. As a result of the riots in Wallachia and Buğdan, taxes have increased (Sarçın, 2013, 59).

6. Economic Relations between Turkey and Romania

Economic relations between Turkey and Romania were resumed with the trade agreement signed in Lausanne. July 24, 1924, was made a day in Turkey and Romania, among other countries, including trade agreements. Turkey has unilaterally annulled the contract of Commerce in Lausanne on August 11, 1927. Romania after this decision, the tariff was applied by Turkey to hold until the new agreement was signed at the lowest level (Özgiray, 1998, 119).

On the 5th January 1938, trade between Romania and Turkey and the Disbursement Agreement was signed. Between the two countries, in 1937, in 5 months, \$ 638 thousand

imports and \$ 93 thousand exports were made from Romania. In 1938, \$ 305 thousand imports and \$ 688 thousand exports were realized in Romania in 5 months (BOA 030.10 162.134.9).

When we look at today's relations with Romania, Turkey, and Romania in the Balkans are the largest trading partners of each other. Romania has become a base for Turkish investments in the region with an investment capital of nearly 7 billion dollars. The number of Turkish companies registered in Romania is more than 15 thousand, of which nearly 5 thousand are actively operating. There are also two Turkish banks (Credit Europe and Garanti Bank) with many branches in Romania.

Bilateral Trade Figures

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	EQUATION/BALANCE	CAPACITY
2015	2.817	2.600	+217	5.417
2016	2,671	2,196	+476	4,867
2017	3,139	2,480	+0,659	5,619
2018	3,877	2,445	+1,432	6,322

Source: TÜİK (Million Dollars)

The main products that we export to Romania: Automotive spare parts, vehicles, iron and steel products, agricultural products, machinery industry products. In addition to these, The products imported from Romania are: Iron and steel scrap, iron and steel products, processed petroleum products, vehicles, telephone devices, automotive spare parts, sunflower seeds, chemical fertilizers.

7. Conclusion

When the Ottoman Empire started its conquest movements in the Balkan geography, reaching its natural borders as possible, it became a border neighbor to the great states of the period. Sometimes having direct borders with great empires such as Russia and Austria caused conflicts and many losses. Especially in order to avoid the disadvantages of warm contact by creating a buffer zone for the Ottoman Empire on the northwestern Black Sea coast, two important principalities, such as Wallachia and Moldavia, were not annexed, and they created a system in which the Christian voivodes they chose from among themselves in general were approved by Istanbul. This system created a powerful spiral in terms of military, social, and economic aspects and the interaction with the region has reached today.

In the last quarter of XIV. the century, the problems between the Ottoman Empire and Wallachia and Moldavia gradually increased. The rebellions in Wallachia and Moldavia, the inability to implement the timar system, and the inability to motivate the settlement policy made the dominance in this region even more difficult. These problems caused the money to depreciate in the state economy and the taxes to increase continuously.

The development of Ottoman relations with the Wallachian Principality XIV. as the last quarter of the century started in a very old period, the relationship with the Bosphorus Principality XV. it coincides with the century. After the Treaty of Berlin on 13 July 1878, Wallachia and Moldavia became an independent state under the name of Romania and did not break their ties with the Ottoman State. Immediately after the Ottoman Empire between the economic and the Republic of Turkey from Romania, social and cultural relations, the old forms evolve over time, it has continued to develop.

The history of Romania and Turkey is based on strong roots in political, economic, cultural, and humanitarian ties. The relationship between turkey and romaia has started from lozan. And it has been improved with strong balkania friendship ties. Our relations with Romania are maintained within the framework of close dialogue and friendly relations that exist at a high level.

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