The History of Magyars from the State Foundation to the EU

From the Establishment of the Christian Monarchy until the End of the Ottoman Occupation

Warm up part

- What do you know about the history/society/culture of Hungary?
- What can be the possible connection points between the two nations?
- Motto from Victor Hugo: “Hungary is the nation of Heroes, Germany represents virtue, France represents liberty, Italy represents glory among the nations of the world. Hungary is the incarnation of valour.”
- In the meantime: Pictures from the History of Hungary (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3mY4UI1EDrs)

1. Prehistorical roots (In the meantime: Legends from the Hungarian History (Migration, Álmos, Árpád, Hungarian Conquest of Hungary) – maps! (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u1c87VoLPig)

   - Interactive tasks: orientation in time and space – dimensions of Japanese and Hungarian history (maps: Europe around 900, route of the Hungarian tribes, settlements)
   - Reconstruction of the route of the Hungarian Tribes from the Ural to Hungary
   - Chronology:
     - 992–995: Prelude
     - Battle of Pozsony (907) – Hungarian Conquest of the Carpathian Basin is completed.
   - Material culture of the Hungarian Tribes (on the bases of the Cyclorama of Arpad Feszty)
     - Living conditions: life in the yurt (Game: I’ll read out a short passage about the yurts, the students have to draw it), way of living (animals, hunting, pottery, pagan faith etc.)
     - “God save us from the arrows of the Hungarians!”
     - Game: “Let’s dress the first Magyar settlers of Hungary!”
   - Historiographical debates!

2. State foundation and the establishment of the Catholic Monarchy

   - Fight against the pagan troops
   - Discussion on the bases of key words in cards: What kind of laws were needed so that Hungary would have been able to integrate into Europe?
   - Comitats and organisation of the Church (maps!)
3. **The Arpad Dynasty**
   - The most important kings of the Dynasty: Saint Ladislaus I, Coloman I, Béla IV and the second state foundation, succession to the throne at the end of the 1300s
     - Gallery of portraits – discussion – ways of depiction of the kings
   - Threats from East and West – Germans and Tatars – Discussion: Why could have Hungary been a suitable target point for the foreign troops?
   - The domination of Christian Culture
   - Adventure on the cost of the Adriatic Sea or the connection between Hungary and Croatia (map, Zadar)
   - Roots of the Hungarian–Polish friendship
     - Churches (analogies with Ken Follett), monasteries (Pannonhalma, Pécsvárad, Tihany!)
       - Discussion: Why were these monasteries of key importance in the mediaeval period? (In the meantime – video about Pannonhalma: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fU5PYYRsNYs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fU5PYYRsNYs))
     - Chronicles (Anonymus, Simon Kézai etc.)
     - Examples of the national art (Herm of Ladislaus I, Cathedral of Pécs, Somogyvár, Székesfehérvár, Lébény, Velemér – inside of the church – symbols?) – Discussion: What are the characteristic features of the Gothic style?
     - Castles and fortresses
     - The question of the capital city – discussion – determining factors (Esztergom, Visegrád, Buda, Fehérvár etc.)

4. **Under the Anjou Lily and the Hunyadi raven**
   - Discussion: symbolic of the coats of arms in the Hungarian and World History
   - Rise and Fall: The most important kings and their orders: Charles I of Hungary, Louis the Great I, Sigismund of Luxemburg fight for the legacy of Louis I, Matthias Corvinus, the Jagellonian
     - Gallery of portraits – discussion – ways of depiction of the kings
       - Changes in portrait painting, characteristic features
       - Charles I then and now
     - Great European ambitions
       - John Hunyady and the Siege of Nándorfehérvár (1456)
       - Hungary and the Holy Roman Empire
       - Matthias Corvinus and Beatrix of Aragon
       - The Jagellonians
   - The Fall of Hungary and the Ottoman Occupation of Hungary
     - Battle of Mohács (1526)
     - Hungary in three parts (maps – Ottoman Empire largest extension)
       - Discussion: How could it have been possible to gain and control such a large territory?

5. **The country and its inhabitants**
The beginnings of the Medieval settlements and their development until 1526
- Villages, market towns, cities
  - Discussion: Characteristic features of the certain settlements (on the bases of pictures, tables, statistics and maps) – Reconstruction of a mediaeval market town on the bases of a diorama
  - The role of settlers from the 11th until the 16th century – their nationalities – reasons? (maps)
- The role of markets, guilds
- Material culture in the Medieval Hungary
  - Nutrition, viniculture, epidemics (black death) etc. – discussion on the bases of contemporary sources
- Culture and Education (with several pictures)
  - Education, universities (Pécs, Buda) – possible scenes of the education?
  - Dark side of university life in Pécs – murders, poisonings, briberies
- Renaissance (in the meantime: listening some renaissance music: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hp3e8jI-p8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hp3e8jI-p8))
  - Buildings – similarities with international tenencies
  - The Court of Mátyás: Visegrád, Buda (problems (?) with foreigners) In the meantime: Buda: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8mfXcRJoTvE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8mfXcRJoTvE)
    - Discussion: Characteristic renaissance buildings in Europe
  - Music, Bibliotheca Corviniana
  - Renaissance wedding of Matthias and Beatrix
  - The role of renaissance in warfare (Érsekújvár)

6. Stormy centuries in the Hungarian Kingdom (1541–1711)
- Trichotomy of the Ottoman Empire, the Habsburg Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary (map)
  - Discussion: Possible ways of development? Diversity of continuity?
  - System of border castles, ottomans in the most important cities and towns
  - Discussion on the bases of contemporary sources and pictures: What did we get from the Ottomans? (material culture (e.g. coffee) and buildings.
- Retaking the territory of Hungary and the end of the Ottoman rule
  - Miklós Zrínyi (1664), Charles V, Duke of Lorraine, Jan von Sobieski, Louis von Baden
  - Treaty of Carlowitz (1699)
- Perspectives between two great powers?
The History of 1100 Years in the Heart of Budapest

Sightseeing Tour on the 30th August, 2016
In the Pursuit of Culture, History and Architecture In Central Europe
Summer University of the Hungarian Rectors’ Conference

Planned spots/places to visit

- Heroes’ Square
- Castle of Vajdahunyad (with the Statue of Anonymus)
- City Park of Budapest
- Andrássy Avenue (with the Millenium Metro of Budapest and the embassies/palaces in the neighbourhood)

Material for the illustration and for the tasks: maps, pictures (paintings and photos)
Meeting point?
Quick introduction part of the students (in a creative way, e.g. with a ball)

Overview of the Neighbourhood – on the bases of a detailed map!

- Why is this district peculiar in Budapest?
- The way from a large construction area towards a modern and fashionable district
  o brief history of the district from the State Foundation until the Political Turn of 1989
  o dimensions (City Park, Millenium Metro, Andrássy Avenue)
  o why are these places important to the Hungarians?
  o the role of the Millenium in the development of the neighbourhood, main perspectives of the Millenium Project of 1896
  o similarities and peculiarities with other European and non-European cities the students have visited?
  o meaning of being a part of the World Heritage Site since 2002

1. Heroes’ Square – Alpha and Omega of the Hungarian History

- Reasons why the statue complex is iconic until these days
  o from the reliefs of the Habsburg rulers until the statues of the great Hungarian monarchs
  o 1945 – Festung Budapest bombing of Budapest (parallels with Japanese history!)
  o the role of the place in the modern history (Imre Nagy, change of the political regime)
- Construction Work – part of the Millenium Project (not ready until 1900!)
- Commemoration place – 1000-year-history
- Cenotaph: “For the memory of the heroes who gave their lives for the freedom of our people and the national independence.”
• **Game: Heroes’ Square Who is Who?** – statue of György Zala, seven chieftains of the Magyars, most important Hungarian Kings and generals
• **Extra: other Heroes’ Squares in Budapest, Hungary and in the world?**

2. **A Walk in the City Park** with the following monuments: Gundel Restaurant, Zoological and Botanical Garden, Municipal Grand Circus, Amusement Park, Széchenyi Medical Bath and Swimming Pool, Museum of Fine Arts, Palace of Art – orientation
   - History, origin of the name – from the Ökör dűlő (Oxenmeadow) until the Liget Project
   - Creation of one of the first public parks in the world from the second half of the 18th century
   - Spare time and society during the history – pictures from the past of the City Park (Game: City Park Then and Now – making pairs on the bases of old paintings and new photos)
   - Role of the Millenium Project in the formation of the park
   - A walk among the above-mentioned spots in the City Garden for provoking interest to the free time in Budapest (on the bases of a detailed map!)
     - Gundel Restaurant – peculiarities in the Hungarian cuisine? Hungarian cuisine in Hungary and in the world
     - Zoological garden – dimension, type and number of species and plants
     - Lake in the City Garden, the four bridges
     - the City Park as an important place of the female emancipation in Budapest before the First World War
     - “dark side” of the City Park – criminality in the neighbourhood

3. **Vajdahunyad Castle, a building area, where the huge problems with the Millenium Project became visible**
   - Why exactly was 1896 the year of the Millenium when the prelude of the Hungarian Conquest of the Carpathian Basin had already finished in 905?
     - financial swindles in the Dualistic Era
     - integral part of the Millenium Exhibition, built in 1896 by Ignác Alpár
     - the students try to collect the architectural styles which are represented on the castle – parts of the building e.g. German and French towers, loggia, cloisters
     - aim: to copy from peculiar Hungarian buildings and illustrate the history of 1000 years in 3D
     - peculiarity of the building materials – wood or brick?
     - biggest Museum of Agriculture in the castle
     - statue of Anonymus

4. **Metro line 1 – the Millenium Underground**
   - Why is it special?
     - second oldest electronically-operated railway in the world (first?)
   - Construction from the decision until the Millenium (1870–1896)
   - Length, number of passengers carried
5. **A short walk along the Andrássy Avenue**

- One of the most important and exclusive boulevards in Budapest between the Erzsébet square and the City Park
- Aims of the construction, which dates back to 1872 (inaugurated on the 20th of August, 1876 – national holiday!)
- Characteristic features of the contemporary city architecture
- Name changes along the 20th century (4)
- Most important buildings, sites
  - embassies,
  - State Opera House
  - Hungarian University of Fine Arts
  - palaces and villas
  - urban-like area for commercial purposes
  - Franz Liszt Square
  - House of Terror (!)
- Former notable proprietors
First lecture: Hungarian folk music, from folk songs to international teaching method (90 minutes)

1.) Collection and classification of the Hungarian folk music (main collectors; instruments, presented with photos and maps) (15 minutes)

2.) Teach and sing a song together with recorder (For example: Tavaszi szél vizet áraszt with lyrics in the PPT presentation) (15-20 minutes)

3.) „A link between Hungary and Japan” Zoltán KODÁLY and the Kodály-method (40 minutes)
   Solmisation (sol-fa): learn and use it through a Hungarian folk song (together) (15 minutes)

4.) Testing the knowledge / Feedback – quiz and/or crossword puzzle (10-15 minutes)
   Distributing the hand-outs

Second lecture: Where history and opera meet (90 minutes)

1.) The Birth of the Hungarian National Opera – Ferenc ERKEL: Bánk bán (45 minutes)
   Listening to the opera

2.) Hungarian Opera in the 20th century – Béla BARTÓK: Bluebeard’s Castle (30 minutes)
   Listening to the opera

3.) Testing the knowledge / Feedback – quiz and/or crossword puzzle (10-15 minutes)
   Distributing the hand-outs

Afternoon: take a look at the theatrical costumes of the principal roles – mentioned during the lectures in the morning – in the Hungarian State Opera House
The History of Magyars from the State Foundation to the EU II.

The Birth of the Modern Hungary – from the Beginning of the Habsburg Reign until the EU

1. Crisis and recover after the Ottoman occupation and Rákóczy’s War of Independence
   - Again 10 years’ war for a rather week country
     - Kuruc vs. Labanc soldiers – iconographical importance for the next two centuries – discussion on the bases of pictures
     - Illustration: Battle scene from the *Nagyidai cigányok* (Experidance DVD!)
   - Peace treaty in 1711 and the building of a new country
   - Discussion on the bases of maps, family trees: Why the Habsburgs became the ruler of the country? What kind of perspectives did Hungary have in this constellation?
   - Monarchs that established the economic, social and cultural development of Hungary: Charles III, Maria Theresia, Joseph II, Leopold II
     - Does Hungary have a king or an emperor?
     - How could it happen, that the throne was succeeded by a woman? – Pragmatica Sanctio

   - Sad legacy of the Ottoman Empire – colonization of the deserted regions
     - the role of Swabians, Slovakians, Ruthenians, Croatians etc.
     - acts related to the education and religion
       - school reform, first public libraries
       - church, changes in the system of monasteries
         - extremes (Joseph II) – public anger against the emperor

   - Discussion on the bases of sources: How could it have been possible to live in a multilingual country? (the “melting pot” of Buda and Pest!) – pictures: traditional national garments

   - **Everyday life** in the 18th century – safety or everyday fear?
     - epidemic – first injections against rubeola, cholera, death in childbirth
     - central demand to develop the public healthcare – districts – doctors, midwives and their education
       - professional healthcare or quackery?
       - life in villages vs. in towns – development of the (inter)national markets
         - Division of labour between the two parts of the Monarchy

   - **Baroque, Classicism Age of Enlightenment**
     - the appearance of these styles in other countries the students visited?
life in the court of Pál Esterházy with listening some baroque music (Esterházy Pál – Harmonia Caelestis (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bj_r60hfUOQ&list=PL4Rj5uncT2Ewu6aG1phd526LV6X4DJa4y&index=5), Szent Benedek mise)
  - role of Joseph Haydn (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XgbdqXGr1DQ)
  - testőrírók – Hungarian aristocrats in Vienna or Germanized Hungarian aristocrats?
  - discussion: Reasons, why Hungary was the country of several thousand noblemen? – peculiarities – comparison with other countries
  - folk culture and religion – baroque in the village life
    - The example of Gödöllő – The students try to collect the characteristic features of the baroque style!
  - family life, child rearing, nutrition

2. Wars of Napoleon (1798–1812)
   - Game: The student reconstruct the political and military aims/campaigns of Napoleon and the possible role of Hungary in the whole invasion
   - Years of “settles rains and long war”

3. The birth of the nation and the decades of the Austro–Hungarian Monarchy (1825–1914)
   - Ferenc Kölcsey: Himnusz (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M_1XePK1DAk)
   - The Reform Era (1825–1848) – the importance of diets (video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xh7Uh6B1iYg)
   - István Széchenyi, the “Greatest Hungarian”
     - legal acts in order to modernize the society and the economy:
       - Liberation of serves, language acts, innovation in the financial life, in the agriculture (model farms), traffic system, train service, regulation of the rivers, Chain Bridge
     - innovation in the cultural and scientific life as well: Hungarian Scientific Academy, Hungarian National Museum, horse-races, discovery of the importance of Lake Balaton
   - Short revision of the costume history (Hungarian garment)
   - Breakthrough in the publishing (translations, Hungarian authors, periodical press)
   - Theatre

4. Hungary and the European Revolutions (1848), War of Independence
   - The debate of Lajos Kossuth and István Széchenyi (heart vs. reason)
   - Vormärz in Germany and Austria – international context
   - Most important Hungarian events
     - 15th of March
     - acts of April
5. Hungary in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

- **Political change** from 1851 until the negotiations before the Compromise of 1867 between Austria and Hungary
  - **Austrian–Hungarian Compromise of 1867** (Video: coronation ceremony from 1867 from the Sisi film – methodological question: interpretation of history through a movie?)
  - Croatian Hungarian Compromise of 1868
- Key figures in the political life of the country: Ferenc Deák, Gyula Andrássy and István Tisza
  - Discussion: The role of Andrássy in international perspectives – Congress of Berlin (1878)
- Nationality question – education acts
- From the elementary educational act of József Eötvös
- Industry acts
- Attempts to reform the voting system – debate about women’s right to vote – pro and contra (Rosika Schwimmer)
- 1873: Budapest – development of the second most important city of the Monarchy and the Millenium (videos about Franz Joseph’s appearance on the exhibition and the popular Hungarian (folk) songs, operetta (Die Csárdásfürstin) the music of Franz Liszt)
- **Project**: Reconstruction of Hungary’s culture during the Austo–Hungarian Monarchy (on the bases of different types of sources – written, pictures, paintings, drawings, recipes of traditional meals) – in different groups (in the meantime: listening some characteristic contemporary Hungarian music e.g. the music of Franz Liszt)
- **Impressions about the “Doppelmonarchie”** – video

6. A broken country – 1914–1945

- 1914–1918: Hungary’s role in the First World War
  - Project: Reconstruction of the international and discussion of the Hungarian participation in the war – preparing a timeline on the bases of cards, pictures, caricatures and maps (in the meantime: listening Hungarian soldier’s songs)
- The Treaty of Trianon in 4th of July, 1920 – losses (parts of the country, forests, industry, trains, vineyards, coastline etc.)
- Main building blocks of the Horthy era – the office of the governor – legal rights and obligations of Miklós Horthy
• Regeneration of the country – reindustrialization, following of Western European countries in the development of the agriculture
  o Discussion of characteristic features of the high life society/culture

• Getting involved into the National Socialist System – axis powers with Germany, Italy and Japan

• Hungary’s place in the Second World War
  o discussion: Germany–Hungary–Italy–Japan: a competitive alliance?
    ▪ Ferenc Szálasi’s ideas about the Hungarian–Japanese economic cooperation
  o revision, first and second Treaty of Bécș
  o hungary and the Holocaust – the role of Horthy, ghettos in Budapest and in the country
  o Spring Awakening, Festung Budapest
  o Jalta, Paris (1945) – the destiny of Hungary is sealed (positions of the great powers in percentages)
  o apathy

7. The rebellious territory of Moscow and the Change of the Political System (1945–1989)
• The idea of the permanent revolution and its adaptation to the 1940s and 1950s
• Stalin and his subordinate, Mátyás Rákosi – collectivization, Soviet troops is Hungary – who financed their Hungarian stationing?
• Easing of severity and Imre Nagy – 1956 – Discussion: The October revolution in the international context. (Suez)
• János Kádár (1957–1989) – the father figure for the socialist society – the alternation of his judgement
  o János Kádár and Margaret Thatcher – international relations of Hungary
• Everyday life
  o Lacks in the economy, crises in the society (statistics of Zsuzsa Ferge about habitual drinking, suicides, mental diseases)
• The process leading to the political change

8. The way towards the European Integration (1989–2004)
• Before 1989: Comecon, Warsaw Pact
• After the change of political regimes: multi-party system (right, left, liberal, conservative etc.)
• Integration of Hungary into the different world/European organizations
  o (UNO: 1955)
  o NATO: 1999 along with Poland and the Check Republic
    ▪ Discussion: Aims of the NATO? Most important places, where it intervened?
  o European Union: membership since 2004
    ▪ Discussion: What were the other countries that joined in 2004? Aims? Functional troubles within the EU? Advantages–Disadvantages
Closing: Budapest 1945–1956–2008 video:
(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CGsCYHTV2wk)
LESSON PLAN – 6 SEPTEMBER 2016 (TUESDAY)

I. Sightseeing in the Buda Castle and in the National Gallery (morning session)

Buda Castle – UNESCO World Heritage Site

I will give a brief summary of the history of the Castle, with focus on which goals it has served throughout history, how it is used now and what are the plans for its future. The Funicular will be used to go up to the Castle, and we’ll walk down to watch the panorama of the city. In the Castle the following sites will be visited: Castle, Fishermen’s Bastion, Alexander Palace (also watching the changing of the guard) and finally the Matthias Church. On the way back, we’ll explore the typical narrow streets in the quarter and we will ‘go through’ the main sights of Budapest, which can be seen from the hill.

National Gallery

Before visiting the National Gallery's permanent exhibition, students will hear an overview about the Hungarian painters’ reflections of Hungarian history, and they will be asked to give examples from Japanese painting, as well.

II. Classroom lectures (2x90 minutes, afternoon session)

1st lecture

The first lecture will start with a brief introductory PowerPoint presentation, in which our country will be located geographically (its position in Europe, in the world, its size and population, etc). A brief historical overview will be included in order to explain the country's territorial changes over time, and the Asian origins of the Hungarians will be explained, as well. Then a short quiz will test the students’ memory on their newly gained experience. Afterwards, we will watch a video, in which the country's iconic places, some Hungaricums and Hungarian inventions will be explained. This will surely inspire debate, because some inventions vindicate multinational.

Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hmz8Ni9zO4M
**2nd lecture**

The second lecture will focus on arts. In my 20-minute PPT presentation, I will introduce Hungarian (and foreign) artists who expressed Hungarian history through their artworks (eg.: Feszty-panorama). Then students will be asked to give similar examples about Japanese painters and we will analyse the similarities and differences between the Hungarian and Japanese artists depicting the history. In the second half of the lecture, we will focus on stereotypes concerning Hungarians and gastronomy. The lecture will also contain brainstorming and debates, especially that Hungarian students will be involved in the class, as well.