

## HUNGARIAN CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE EXAM

**IMPORTANT!** This unofficial study guide is a translation of the official Hungarian study material provided by the Budapest Government Office and aims to assist you in better understanding the material.

**The exam is held in Hungarian. The material should be learned in Hungarian.**

The official study material as well as information about the exam and application process is available on the [viaHungary website](#) as well as on the official website of the Budapest Government Office.

## 1) National Symbols and Holidays of Hungary

### *Page 3 - Hungary's most important national symbols*

- Flag
- Holy Crown
- National Anthem
- Coat of Arms of Hungary

### *Page 4 - Coat of Arms of Hungary*

The coat of arms features:

- Double cross
- Three hills with a crown
- Holy Crown
- Seven red and silver stripes

### *Page 5 - Hungarian Flag*

piros, fehér, zöld (red, white, green)

The Hungarian flag is raised in front of the Parliament building on national holidays.

The colours of the national flag symbolize:

- Red stripe: "strength"
- White stripe: "loyalty"
- Green stripe: "hope"

### *Page 6 - Coronation Insignia*

These symbols of former royal power are now part of Hungary's national symbols:

- Holy Crown
- Orb („Country Apple")
- Coronation sword
- Coronation sceptre
- Coronation mantle

The Holy Crown is exhibited in the Parliament building.

### Page 7 - Former Hungarian Coronation Cities

- Buda
- Esztergom
- Pozsony (Bratislava)
- Sopron
- Székesfehérvár

"We respect the achievements of our historical constitution and the Holy Crown, which embodies the constitutional continuity of Hungary's statehood and the unity of the nation."

(Constitution of Hungary)

### Page 8 - National Anthem of Hungary

- Poem by Ferenc Kölcsey, written in 1823
- Set to music by Ferenc Erkel

*„Isten, áldd meg a magyart  
Jó kedvvel, bőséggel,  
Nyújts feléje védő kart,  
Ha küzd ellenséggel;  
Bal sors akit régen tép,  
Hozz rá víg esztendőt,  
Megbűnhődte már e nép  
A múltat s jövődőt!”*

*“God, bless the Hungarians  
With good cheer and abundance,  
Extend towards them a protective arm  
If they fight with the enemy;  
Long torn by ill fate,  
Bring upon them a merry year,  
This nation has suffered for all sins  
Of the past and of the future!”*

### Page 9 - Szózat (Appeal)

- Written by Mihály Vörösmarty in 1836
- Set to music by Béni Egressy
- Often sung at national celebrations alongside the National Anthem

*„Hazádnak rendületlenül  
Légy híve, oh magyar;  
Bölcsőd az s majdan sírod is,*

*“To your homeland without fail  
Be faithful, O Hungarian!  
It is your cradle and will your grave be*

*Mely ápol s eltakar.*

*Which nurses, and will bury you.*

*A nagy világon e kívül*

*In the great world outside of here*

*Nincsen számodra hely;*

*There is no place for you*

*Áldjon vagy verjen sors keze:*

*May fortune's hand bless or beat you*

*Itt élned, halnod kell."*

*Here you must live and die!"*

### *Page 10 - National Holidays*

- March 15: Commemorating the 1848-49 Revolution and War of Independence
- August 20: Commemorating the foundation of the state and King Saint Stephen, the founder of the state
- October 23: Commemorating the 1956 Revolution and War of Independence

## 2) History of Hungary

### *Page 12 - Foundation of the state*

#### **Conquest of the Carpathian Basin "Honfoglalás" (895-896)**

- After centuries of wandering in the steppes, the 7 Hungarian tribes led by Árpád occupied the Carpathian Basin at the end of the 9th century, where Hungarians subsequently settled.

#### **King Saint Stephen I, the Founder of the State**

- Crowned on January 1, 1001
- The first Christian Hungarian king
- During his reign, the country committed to adopting Western Christian culture
- Hungary adopted the Roman Catholic religion, abandoning pagan rituals and lifestyle
- Saint Stephen organized the county system, founded ten dioceses, bishoprics, and archbishoprics
- The Kingdom of Hungary became a strong, influential state in medieval Europe

### *Page 13 - Middle Ages (11th-14th centuries)*

- After Saint Stephen's death, a period of throne struggles ensued
- The two most significant rulers of the Árpád dynasty were Szent László and Könyves Kálmán
- In 1222, András II issued the Aranybulla, one of the most important public law documents

of medieval Hungary, summarizing the rights of the nobles

- The Mongol invasion of 1241-42 depopulated large areas of the Carpathian Basin, shaking the country
- King Béla IV, "the second founder of the homeland," rebuilt the country through his state-organizing activities
- In 1301, with the death of András III, the Árpád dynasty became extinct, followed by kings from the Anjou and Luxembourg dynasties ruling Hungary

#### Page 14 - Middle Ages (15th century)

- From the 15th century, the Kingdom of Hungary fought increasingly intense battles with the Ottoman Empire in the Balkans and on the country's southern borders
- In 1456, Hungarian and allied Christian forces led by Hunyadi János won a brilliant victory over the Ottomans at Nándorfehérvár (today Belgrade), halting Turkish expansion in Europe for 70 years. The ringing of church bells at noon is a reminder of this victory.
- The reign of Hunyadi Mátyás (1458-1490) marked the golden age of Renaissance Hungary, which became one of the strongest states in Europe

#### Page 15 - Early Modern Period

##### 1. The Ottoman Era (1526-1686)

- On August 29, 1526, Hungarian forces suffered a severe defeat against the Ottomans at Mohács
- In 1541, the Turks captured Buda, the centre of the Kingdom of Hungary. The country was divided into three parts for nearly 150 years. Wars were continuous in the 16th century, with the Siege of Eger (1552) being particularly notable
- On September 2, 1686, the European Christian army led by the Habsburgs recaptured Buda and the Ottomans lost their control over a substantial part of the Carpathian Basin (*Kárpát Medence*).

##### 2. Hungary under Habsburg Rule (1686-1848)

- After the Ottoman occupation, reconstruction of the country and repopulation of uninhabited areas began under Habsburg rulers. The country became multi-ethnic during this period
- A national uprising against Habsburg oppression broke out between 1703-1711 led

by Rákóczi Ferenc II.

### *Page 16 - Reform Era (1825-1848)*

This period marked the birth of the modern Hungarian nation, the strengthening of Hungarian language and culture, and the establishment of the first national institutions. Significant economic and social changes took place.

#### **Main political goals of the Reform Era:**

- Making Hungarian the official language
- Protecting Hungarian constitutional institutions
- Establishing frameworks for national development
- Dismantling feudal relations
- Initiating civilian development

### *Page 17 - Széchenyi István (1791-1860) “a legnagyobb magyar”*

- Of aristocratic descent
- Founder of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
- Initiated significant developments in agriculture, transportation, and navigation
- Responsible for building the Chain Bridge (*Lánchíd*), the first stone bridge connecting Buda and Pest

#### **Other significant figures of the Reform Era:**

- Lajos Kossuth
- Lajos Batthyány
- Miklós Wesselényi
- Ferenc Deák
- Ferenc Kölcsey

### *Page 18 - The 1848-49 Revolution and War of Independence*

**Background:** Hungary was part of the absolutist Habsburg Empire with significantly limited autonomy. On March 13, 1848, revolution broke out in Vienna. News of the Viennese revolution reached Pozsony (Bratislava) and Pest-Buda on March 14.

**The Hungarian revolution erupted on March 15, 1848.**

The March Youth gathered at the Pilvax Café:

- They rallied urban citizens and university students
- Printed their demands (12 points) at Landerer's printing press
- Held a mass meeting in front of the National Museum
- Freed Táncsics Mihály from prison
- On March 17, 1848, István nádor appointed Batthyány Lajos as Prime Minister with the ruler's approval
- Important figures of the March events were Petőfi Sándor, Jókai Mór, and Vasvári Pál
- The red-white-green kokárda became one of the main symbols of the 1848-49 Revolution and War of Independence

### *Page 19 - The 1848-49 Revolution and War of Independence*

On April 11, 1848, the first responsible Hungarian government was formed.

#### **Members of the first responsible Hungarian government:**

- Batthyány Lajos – Prime Minister
- Szemere Bertalan – Minister of Interior
- Kossuth Lajos – Minister of Finance
- Széchenyi István – Minister of Public Works and Transport
- Deák Ferenc – Minister of Justice
- Mészáros Lázár – Minister of War
- Klauzál Gábor – Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Trade
- Eötvös József – Minister of Religion and Education
- Esterházy Pál – Minister around the King's person

### *Page 20 - Defeat of the 1848-49 Revolution and War of Independence*

- After initial successes of the revolution, the Habsburgs, with the help of the Russian Tsarist army, suppressed the War of Independence
- On August 13, 1849, General Görgei Artúr surrendered to the Russian Tsarist army at Világos

**Consequences of the defeat:**

- On October 6, 1849, 13 honvéd (*homeland defender*) officers were executed in Arad, and Prime Minister Lajos Batthyány was executed in Pest
- Later, thousands of freedom fighters were executed, imprisoned, or sentenced to forced labour. Most achievements of the revolution were annulled
- The country's constitutional system was abolished, and its territorial unity and administration were reorganized along absolutist and centralist principles

**Page 21 - Ferenc Deák (1803-1876) “the wise man of the homeland” and the Compromise**

- Minister of Justice in the Batthyány government
- One of the creators of the constitutional system between 1867-1918
- Led the Hungarian "passive resistance" during the years of retaliation following the revolution and war of independence
- Played a key role in the negotiations of the 1867 Compromise between Vienna and Pest-Buda and the constitutional monarchy
- The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (*Oszták-Magyar Monarchia*) was established with the Compromise
- The period from the Compromise (1867) to the outbreak of World War I (1914) is considered one of Hungary's golden ages, with significant economic development and social transformation

**Page 22 - World War I (1914-1918)**

- Ferenc József (1848-1916) was the reigning Austrian emperor and Hungarian king
- On June 28, 1914, Archduke Ferenc Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife were assassinated by a Serbian nationalist in Sarajevo
- On July 28, 1914, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, triggering World War I

**Opposing powers:**

- Entente and allies (France, Russia, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, United States, Kingdom of Serbia, Kingdom of Romania)
- Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria)



World War I ended with the victory of the Entente powers.

### *Page 23 - The Treaty of Trianon*

- The victorious powers signed the Treaty of Trianon, concluding World War I, with Hungary on June 4, 1920
- As a result of the peace dictate, Hungary lost about two-thirds of its territory, and its population decreased from 18.2 million to 7.6 million. One-third of the Hungarian nation, 3.3 million Hungarians, were left outside the country's borders
- After 1920, the fundamental goal of Hungarian governments was to achieve a revision of the unjust borders. The dominant politicians of the '20s and '30s were Regent Horthy Miklós, Bethlen István, and Teleki Pál

### *Page 24 - World War II (1939-1945)*

- On September 1, 1939, Germany attacked Poland, starting World War II

#### **Opposing powers:**

- Allies (United Kingdom, United States, Soviet Union)
- Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, Japan)
- Hungary entered the war on the side of the Axis Powers in 1941
- During World War II, Hungarian troops fought on the Eastern Front. In January 1943, a significant part of the 2nd Hungarian Army was destroyed in battles in the Don region
- Germany occupied Hungary on March 19, 1944. After Regent Horthy Miklós's resignation in autumn 1944, the country became a puppet state of Germany and a battlefield
- Following the German occupation, the systematic deportation of mostly rural Jews began. The number of Holocaust victims in Hungary is estimated at 500,000-600,000

### *Page 25 - World War II (1939-1945)*

- During the siege of Budapest, the Buda Castle and downtown areas were almost completely destroyed. In the six-month-long battles in Hungary, hundreds of thousands of soldiers and civilians lost their lives
- The occupying Soviet troops deported hundreds of thousands of people to the Soviet Union to the Gulag for forced labour
- In the spring of 1945, the Germans surrendered, and World War II ended in Europe

- As a result of peace negotiations, Hungary again lost the territories regained in the First (1938) and Second (1940) Vienna Decisions. The victorious powers obliged Hungary to pay reparations. Once again, millions of Hungarians were left outside the borders
- A significant part of the Hungarian Germans (*svábok*) were deported

### *Page 26 - The 1956 Revolution and War of Independence*

- The Soviet army did not withdraw from the country's territory after the end of World War II.
- After a few years of transitional parliamentary democracy, the Soviet-backed communists took power and established a one-party system in the country. Those with different political views, churches, civilians, and intellectuals were persecuted. The hated leader of the system was Rákosi Mátyás.
- The revolution began on October 23, 1956, with a peaceful demonstration by Budapest students. An armed clash broke out at the Hungarian Radio building, and armed fighting quickly spread throughout Budapest.
- The centre of armed resistance was Budapest, with former communist leader Nagy Imre becoming the head of the revolutionary government. The emblematic locations of resistance were Corvin köz and Széna tér.
- One of the main symbols of the 1956 Revolution and War of Independence is the flag with a hole, from which the Rákosi coat of arms was cut out.

### *Page 27 - The 1956 Revolution and War of Independence*

- On November 4, despite their promise to leave the country, Soviet troops began to suppress the Hungarian armed resistance.
- The communist one-party system was restored, Kádár János was appointed to lead Hungary, and Nagy Imre was executed. The communist era associated with Kádár János's name lasted from 1956 to 1989.

### *Page 28 - 1989-1990 Regime Change*

The change of regime means the fundamental transformation of a state's political, economic, and social system. In Hungary, the change of regime took place peacefully, during which the socialist one-party system was abolished and replaced by a multi-party parliamentary democracy.

- June 16, 1989. Ceremonial reburial of Imre Nagy and his fellow martyrs

In the spring of 1990, democratic, free parliamentary elections were held. A right-wing conservative government was formed under the leadership of Antall József, and Göncz Árpád was elected as President of the Republic by the National Assembly.

- Soviet troops finally left the country's territory in 1991.

### 3) Influential figures in European and Hungarian literature and music history

#### *Page 30 – Hungarian Music History*

- Hungarian folk music is of outstanding importance
- Folk songs began to be collected, their melodies notated, and their lyrics recorded from the 1800s
- Béla Bartók and Zoltán Kodály are the two most famous representatives of Hungarian folk music research
- Hungarian opera is of European standard

#### **Outstanding creators and their most famous works:**

- Erkel Ferenc (Bánk bán opera)
- Liszt Ferenc (Magyar rapszódia - *Hungarian Rhapsodies*)
- Bartók Béla (A kékszakállú herceg vára - *Bluebeard's Castle*)
- Kodály Zoltán (Háry János)

#### *Page 31 – Hungarian Literature*

#### **Outstanding figures of Renaissance literature:**

- Janus Pannonius: Pannónia Dicsérete (*In Praise of Pannonia*)
- Balassi Bálint: Hogy Júliára talál, így köszöne neki (*When He Found Julia, He Greeted Her Thus*)

#### **Outstanding figure of Baroque literature:**

- Zrínyi Miklós: Szigeti veszedelem (*The Siege of Sziget*)

#### **Outstanding figures of Enlightenment literature:**

- Csokonai Vitéz Mihály: A reményhez (*To Hope*)
- Batsányi János: A franciaországi változásokra (*On the Changes in France*)

**Outstanding figures of Classicist literature:**

- Kazinczy Ferenc (leader of the domestic language reform)
- Berzsenyi Dániel: Az első szerelem (*The First Love*)

[Page 32 – Hungarian Literature](#)**Romanticism:**

The 1820s were characterized by a close intertwining of politics and literature, and at this time Pest-Buda became the literary centre of the country. Newspapers and journals were launched, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences began its operations, and in 1837, the predecessor of the National Theatre, the Pesti Magyar Színház (Pest Hungarian Theatre), opened its doors.

**Outstanding figures and one of their significant works:**

- Ferenc Kölcsey: Himnusz (*Hymn*)
- Vörösmarty Mihály: Szózat (*Appeal*)
- Petőfi Sándor: Nemzeti dal (*National Song*)
- Jókai Mór: A kőszívű ember fiai (*The Sons of the Stone-Hearted Man*)
- Arany János: A walesi bárdok (*The Bards of Wales*)
- Katona József: Bánk bán
- Madách Imre: Az ember tragédiája (*The Tragedy of Man*)

[Page 33 – Hungarian Literature](#)**Outstanding poets and writers of the 20th century and one of their significant works:**

- Ady Endre: Elbocsátó, szép üzenet (*Farewell, Beautiful Message*)
- Móricz Zsigmond: Rokonok (*Relatives*)
- Kosztolányi Dezső: Édes Anna
- Karinthy Frigyes: Így írtok ti (*This Is How You Write*)
- József Attila: Tiszta szívvel (*With a Pure Heart*)
- Radnóti Miklós: Nem tudhatom... (*I Cannot Know...*)
- Márai Sándor: Egy polgár vallomása (*Confessions of a Bourgeois*)

### Page 34 - European Literature and Music

#### **Outstanding figures of European literature and one of their significant works:**

- William Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet
- Voltaire: Candide
- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe: Faust

#### **Outstanding figures of European music and one of their significant works:**

- Ludwig van Beethoven: Symphony No. 9 (the anthem of the European Union)
- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: The Magic Flute (*A varázsfuvola*)
- Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky: Swan Lake (*A hattyúk tava*)

One of the symbols of the European Union became the melody of the fourth movement of Ludwig van Beethoven's Symphony No. 9, premiered in 1824, which is the musical version of Friedrich von Schiller's 1785 lyric poem, the Ode to Joy.

## 4) Basic Institutions of the Fundamental Law

### Page 36 - The Fundamental Law of Hungary

The Fundamental Law is a special norm with the highest legal force, standing above all other laws, the constitution of Hungary. It is the basis of Hungary's legal system.

The National Assembly adopted Hungary's new Fundamental Law on April 18, 2011, which came into force on January 1, 2012.

When creating the Fundamental Law, the National Assembly kept in mind the respect for Hungary's constitutional traditions, ensuring a stable and democratic constitutional institutional system and government, as well as preserving national independence and sovereignty, Christian values and European culture, and protecting families and Hungarian communities beyond the borders.

### Page 37 - The National Assembly

- The supreme representative body of Hungary.
- Its members are elected for 4 years.
- The number of Members of Parliament is 199.

#### **Its main tasks:**

- creates and amends the Fundamental Law of Hungary,

- makes laws,
- adopts the central budget and approves its implementation,
- elects the Prime Minister, decides on matters of confidence related to the Government.

### *Page 38 - The Government*

The government and the public administration subordinate to it constitute the executive power. Its members are the head of government (Prime Minister) and the ministers.

#### **The Prime Minister of Hungary: Orbán Viktor**

- is elected by the National Assembly,
- is the head of the Government,
- represents Hungary in the European Council

#### **The main tasks of the Government:**

- directs the work of public administration and coordinates its activities,
- creates legislation,
- operates state supply systems (e.g., national defence, law enforcement, education, healthcare)

### *Page 39 – Ministries*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| • Ministry of Agriculture                | • Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development |
| • Ministry of Interior                   |  |
| • Ministry of Energy Affairs             | • Ministry of Culture and Innovation                         |
| • Ministry of Construction and Transport | • Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade                      |
| • Ministry of European Union Affairs     | • Prime Minister's Cabinet Office                            |
| • Ministry of Defence                    | • Prime Minister's Office                                    |
| • Ministry of Justice                    | • Ministry of National Economy                               |

### *Page 40 - The President of the Republic*

The president of the republic is the head of state of Hungary, who expresses the unity of the nation and safeguards the democratic functioning of the state organization.

#### **The President of the Republic of Hungary: Dr. Sulyok Tamás**

- is elected by the National Assembly for 5 years by secret ballot - can be re-elected once at most
- is the Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian Defence Forces
- convenes the inaugural session of the National Assembly
- can dissolve the National Assembly (in cases specified in the Fundamental Law)

## 5) Fundamental Citizens' Rights and Obligations

### *Page 42 - Human Rights*

- In Europe, the idea of human rights is the result of a centuries-long development process, which looks back to even earlier, ancient precedents.
- Of particular importance in this are, among others, the English Magna Carta Libertatum (1215), the Hungarian Aranybulla (1222), and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789).
- The civil societies that emerged in the 17th-18th centuries increasingly advocated for achieving legal equality. Legal equality means that all citizens of the state are entitled to equal rights, and all citizens are equal before the law.
- A milestone in this process is the European Convention on Human Rights (1950). The convention obliges states to ensure the freedoms specified in it for individuals under their jurisdiction.

**According to the order of their emergence, we distinguish the following generations of fundamental rights:**

- First generation rights: right to life, right to personal freedom, freedom of association and assembly, freedom of conscience and religion, freedom of speech and press
- Second generation rights: right to work, right to strike, right to education, right to social security
- Third generation rights: right to health and environment, children's rights, patients' rights, rights of people with disabilities

### *Page 43 - Fundamental rights guaranteed in the Fundamental Law (Constitution)*

Hungary recognizes the inviolable and inalienable fundamental rights of man; their respect and protection is the primary obligation of the state.

Fundamental rights can only be restricted for the protection of another fundamental right or

some constitutional value.

### **The main fundamental rights guaranteed in the Fundamental Law:**

- equality before the law
- right to life and human dignity
- right to a fair trial
- freedom of thought, conscience, and religion
- freedom of expression
- freedom of assembly
- right to property and inheritance
- right to protection of personal data

### **Capital punishment in Hungary:**

It was abolished in 1990 after the Constitutional Court declared it unconstitutional.

## **6) Europe and Hungary in Everyday Life**

### *Page 45 - About Hungary in General*

- Form of government: republic
- Area: 93 thousand km<sup>2</sup>
- Population: 9.6 million
- Capital: Budapest
- Regions: Alföld, Alpokalja, Dunántúli-dombság, Dunántúl-középhegység, Északi-középhegység, Kisalföld (*Great Hungarian Plain, Alpine Foothills, Transdanubian Hills, Transdanubian Mountains, North Hungarian Mountains, Little Hungarian Plain*)
- Largest lakes: Balaton, Fertő tó, Lake Velencei-tó
- Largest rivers: Duna, Tisza, Drava, Rába
- Neighbouring countries: Szlovákia, Ukrajna, Románia, Szerbia, Horvátország, Szlovénia, Ausztria (*Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Austria*)
- Currency: forint
- Official language: magyar (*Hungarian*)
- Nationalities: bolgár, görög, horvát, lengyel, német, örmény, roma, román, ruszin, szerb, szlovák, szlovén és ukrán (*Bulgarian, Greek, Croatian, Polish, German, Armenian, Roma, Romanian, Ruthenian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, and Ukrainian*)



## Page 46 - About Hungary in General

- Capital of Hungary: Budapest

The nineteen vármegye (*counties*) of Hungary:

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Baranya               | • Komárom-Esztergom      |
| • Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén  | • Nógrád                 |
| • Bács-Kiskun           | • Pest                   |
| • Békés Csongrád-Csanád | • Somogy                 |
| • Fejér                 | • Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg |
| • Győr-Moson-Sopron     | • Tolna                  |
| • Hajdú-Bihar           | • Vas                    |
| • Heves                 | • Veszprém               |
| • Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok  | • Zala                   |

## Page 47 - Budapest and its attractions

It was created on November 17, 1873, by uniting Pest on the left bank of the Danube and Buda and Óbuda on the right bank. Since 1994, it has 23 districts.

### Main attractions:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| • Buda Castle  | • Magyar Állami Operaház ( <i>Hungarian State Opera House</i> ) |
| • Citadella  |   |
| • Gellért Gyógyfürdő ( <i>Thermal Bath</i> )                 | • Mátyás-templom ( <i>Matthias Church</i> )                     |
| • Halászbástya ( <i>Fisherman's Bastion</i> )                | • Parlament   |
| • Hősök Tere ( <i>Heroes' Square</i> )                       | • Szent István Bazilika ( <i>St. Stephen's Basilica</i> )       |
| • Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum ( <i>Hungarian National Museum</i> ) | • Széchenyi Lánchíd ( <i>Chain Bridge</i> )                     |
| • Magyar Zene Háza ( <i>House of Hungarian Music</i> )       | • Szépművészeti Múzeum ( <i>Museum of Fine Arts</i> )           |
|  | • Vajdahunyad vára ( <i>Vajdahunyad castle</i> )                |

### Page 48 - Hungarikums

These are creations, characteristic objects, customs that are typically Hungarian, not characteristic of any other people, only Hungarians. The word "hungarikum" comes from the Latin name of Hungary (Hungária).

- **Foods:** gulyásleves, bajai és tiszai halászlé, dobostorta, Pick téliszalámi  
*goulash soup, fish soup from Baja and Tisza, Dobos cake, Pick winter salami*
- **Foods, ingredients:** makói hagyma, kalocsai és szegedi őrölt fűszerpaprika  
*Makó onion, ground paprika from Kalocsa and Szeged*
- **Drinks:** magyar borok (*wines*) (Tokaji Aszú, Egri Bikavér), pálinka
- **Cultural heritage:**  
mohácsi busójárás, Pannonhalmi Bencés Főapátság, Hollókő, Füredi Anna-bál  
*Busó festivities at Mohács, Pannonhalma Benedictine Archabbey, Hollókő, Anna Ball in Füred*
- **Animals:** szürke szarvasmarha, magyar pásztorkutyák (puli, komondor, kuvasz) és magyar vadászkutyák (magyar vizsla, erdélyi kopó)  
*Hungarian grey cattle, Hungarian shepherd dogs (puli, komondor, kuvasz) and Hungarian hunting dogs (Hungarian vizsla, Transylvanian hound)*
- Folk and applied arts:  
halasi csipke, matyó népművészet, hollóházi és Zsolnay-porcelán  
*Halas lace, Matyó folk art, Hollóháza and Zsolnay porcelain*

### Page 49 - Christianity in Hungary

**The oldest and most significant denominations in Hungary:**

- Hungarian Catholic Church (Latin and Greek)
- Reformed Church in Hungary
- Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Hungary

**Most important Christian holidays and Hungarian customs:**

- At Christmas (December 24-26), Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus, the Savior. It is one of the most important Christian and family holidays.
- At Easter, we commemorate Jesus' crucifixion and celebrate his resurrection.

- August 20 is the day of Szent István király, the foundation of the Hungarian state, when the Holy Right-Hand Procession (*Szent Jobb Körmenet*) takes place with the king's relic, followed by the evening fireworks.

**Most important Hungarian saints and blessed:**

Szent István, Szent László, Szent Imre, Szent Gellért, Árpád-házi Szent Margit, Árpád-házi Szent Erzsébet

*Page 50 - Hungary and the European Union*

- Hungary joined the European Union on May 1, 2004.
- There are 450 million citizens in the European Union.
- Hungary joined the Schengen Area in 2007, which ensures free movement across borders.
- The centre of the Union is Brussels. Its most important institutions are the European Commission, the Council, the European Parliament, and the European Council.
- European Union parliamentary elections are held every five years.  
Hungary is represented by 21 members in the European Parliament.
- The official flag of the European Union: Kék zászló 12 sárga csillaggal kör alakban  
*Blue flag with 12 yellow stars in a circle formation*

*Page 51 - The 27 member states of the European Union*

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| • Ausztria      | • Lettország    |
| • Belgium       | • Litvánia      |
| • Bulgária      | • Luxemburg     |
| • Ciprus        | • Magyarország  |
| • Csehország    | • Málta         |
| • Dánia         | • Németország   |
| • Észtország    | • Olaszország   |
| • Finnország    | • Portugália    |
| • Franciaország | • Románia       |
| • Görögország   | • Spanyolország |
| • Hollandia     | • Svédország    |
| • Horvátország  | • Szlovákia     |
| • Írország      | • Szlovénia     |
| • Lengyelország |                 |