Information book of Hungary

Friends are the most important ingredients of the recipe of life.
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A Brief History – The Birth of the Hungarian Kingdom

The Carpathian Basin has been populated by successive peoples for thousands of years. One such tribe was the nomadic Magyars. They reached the area in the mid-8th century. They were known for their equestrian skills. Magyars raided far and wide, until they were stopped by the Germans in 955. In 1000 A.D., the Magyar prince Stephen was crowned as 'Christian King', with a crown sent from Rome by the pope, so the Hungarian Kingdom and nation was officially born.

Important dates of Hungarian history

5th century The Hungarian tribes left the area of the Urals. They passed along the Volga and the Caspian Sea. After several hundred years of wandering, they reached the Carpathian Basin.

896 Under the leadership of Árpád, the Hungarian tribes settled in the Carpathian Basin. They drove out part of the residents and absorbed the other part.

997-1038 King Stephen of the Árpád dynasty ruled the country.

1000 Stephen was converted to Christianity. After his death, he was canonized.

1055 An abbey was set up at Tihany. The foundation charter was drawn up on the northern shore of Lake Balaton. This is the earliest written record extant in the Hungarian language.

1241 The Mongolian Tatars devastated the country. Their presence, which lasted a year, halted development for at least a century. After the warfare with the Hungarians, the Tatars did not continue towards the west.

1458-1490 The rule of King Matthias. Cultural life of a European standard flourished in his palaces at Buda and Visegrád. For a few decades, Hungary lived on a West European standard. 1526 At Mohács, the present southern frontier of the country, the Turks defeated the Hungarian army. 150 years of Turkish occupation started.

1541 The Turks occupied Buda. Hungary was split into three parts. The Habsburg governed the western part of the country, the central area was ruled by the Turks, and the south-east Transylvania principality (today part of Roumania) for a long time was the citadel of Hungarian culture.

1686 Buda was recaptured from the Turks. (The Turks - similarly to the Tartars - could only advance in Europe to the territory of Hungary. Here they were faced by obstacles, after which no strength was left for the siege of Vienna.)
1703-1711 A freedom war was under the leadership of Ferenc Rákóczi II, Prince of Transylvania, against the Habsburgs. The rebels defeated the Imperial army in several battles, but did not receive the promised French support and failed.

First half of the 19th century A national reform movement was launched for the political and economic transformation of the country, for Hungarian language and culture. This was when the National Anthem was born, and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was set up. The building of the Chain Bridge started. The initiator of these was Count István Széchenyi, an eminent figure of the Reform Age.

1848-1849 A revolution broke out in Pest, which extended over the entire country. The Habsburg Emperor was dethroned after the Hungarian army won several significant battles. Lajos Kossuth was elected Governor. The longest European national revolution could only be oppressed in the summer of 1849 by the Habsburgs with the help of the Russian army.

1867 The Hungarians concluded a compromise with the Habsburgs. A double-centred monarchy was set up with seats in Vienna and Pest-Buda. A spectacular industrial upswing started.

1873 Pest, Buda and Obuda were unified: Budapest became a European metropolis. The buildings of that time - the Opera House, the National Gallery and Parliament - still determine the skyline of the city. The first subsurface underground railway on continental Europe was put into operation.

1918 Germany and its allies, including the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, lost the world war. The monarchy disintegrated.

1920 The Trianon Treaty reduced Hungary's area by two thirds and the population by one third. Since then, considerable Hungarian minorities lived in the neighbouring countries.

1938-1940 Germany concluded treaties in Munich and Vienna, according to which Southern Slovakia and Northern Transylvania were returned to Hungary.

1944 The Nazis occupied Hungary, as they did not consider it a reliable ally. During the Second World War, the Hungarians suffered grave losses on the Soviet front. At the end of the war, Fascists took over the governing of the country.

1945 The Soviet Army liberated, and then occupied Hungary. At the hastily held elections, the Communists gained only 17 percent of the votes.

1947 The last, relatively free election was followed by the years of Communist control: show trials, executions, forced settlement of hundreds of thousands, imprisonment, harassment, forced industrial development, a drop in living standards, and Stalinist dictatorship.
1956 A revolution against Stalinism. The uprising was defeated by Soviet troops. János Kádár, who acquired power with their assistance, promised democratic socialism; in the meantime, retaliation and executions started.

1965 The new system became consolidated, and cautious economic reforms were launched. Living standards were rising and the iron curtain became penetrable.

1988 The Hungarian transition period began.

1990 The Communist party voluntarily gave up its autocracy. A multi-party parliamentary democracy came into being in the country. The Soviet army left Hungary.

1999 Hungary became full member of NATO.

2004 Hungary became a member of the EU.

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**Hungary’s Public Holidays**

**Holidays in 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 Jan</td>
<td>New Year's Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 Mar</td>
<td>Anniversary of 1848 uprising against Austrian rule.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Apr</td>
<td>Easter Monday.</td>
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<td>1 May</td>
<td>Labour Day.</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 May</td>
<td>Whit Monday.</td>
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<td>20 Aug</td>
<td>National Day (Feast of St Stephen).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Nov</td>
<td>All Saints' Day.</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 Dec</td>
<td>Christmas Eve.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 Dec</td>
<td>Christmas Day.</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 Dec</td>
<td>Boxing Day.</td>
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Did you know about Hungary?

Hungary is a landlocked country in the Carpathian Basin in the heart of Europe, bordered by Austria, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia. In the past decade, Hungary was listed as one of the 15 most popular tourist destinations in the world, with a capital Budapest, regarded as one of the most beautiful urban landscapes in the world. The country is home to the second largest thermal lake in the world (Lake Hévíz), the largest lake in Central Europe (Lake Balaton) that is also called “the Hungarian sea” and the largest natural grassland in Europe (Hortobágy).

Interesting Facts about Hungary

- The official name of Hungary is ‘Hungarian Republic’.
- Hungarian is one of the most difficult languages of the world.
- Hungary is situated in East-Central Europe and shares its borders with Austria, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia.
- The official language of Hungary is Hungarian and its currency is Hungarian Forint - HUF.
- The main religion followed in Hungary is Roman Catholicism, followed by Calvinist, Lutheran and Greek Catholicism.
- Hungary follows republican form of government.
- The largest city in Hungary, Budapest, is also its capital and its cultural, economic and industrial centre.
- Hungary is one of the oldest countries in Europe, founded way back in the year 896.
- Hungarian language is also known as Magyar and is the direct descendent of the language spoken by the Huns, who gave the country its name.
- The Kingdom of Hungary was one of the largest states in Europe, around 1000 CE.
- The Hungarian Grand Prix of 1986 was the first Formula One race to take place behind the Iron Curtain.
- The noiseless match, Rubik's cube, vitamin C, holography, ballpoint pen, theory of the hydrogen bomb, BASIC programming language and the krypton electric bulb were invented by Hungarians only.
- Hungary has one of the most important thermal spring cultures in the entire Europe. There are as many as 1,500 spas in the country, adorned with Roman, Greek and Turkish architecture.
- Numerous established composers, like Béla Bartók, Zoltán Kodály and Franz Liszt, belonged to Hungary.
- Till 2007, 13 Hungarians had received a Nobel Prize.
- Hungary has won the sixth highest number of Summer Olympic gold medals.
- Pécs (a South-Hungarian city) is the European Capital of Culture in 2010.
Hungarian National flag

Our national flag had also gone through a long period of development before it acquired its present form. According to chronicles, the Magyars would fight under red flags adorned with a black turul (the mythical eagle of the ancient Hungarians). These military ensigns were to be replaced by flags that bore the images of saints. (For example, Saint Stephen would go to war "under the banners of St George and St Martin"). Later the red and silver striped flag (occasionally complemented with the colours of the ruling dynasty) became habitual. Although from the 15th century onward the red-silver-green twist occurred more and more frequently on the silk strings of document seals and sometimes on the pily fringes of military banners, the present order of the three colours was only described in 1806, and it was only Act XXI of 1848 that officially provided for the first time that the colours "red, white and green" be used.

Hungarian Flag Meaning:

The red stripe symbolizes strength; the white stripe represents faithfulness and fidelity; and the green stands for hope.
The Geology of Hungary

Hungary is situated in the Northern and Eastern Hemisphere; almost in the middle of Europe with a humid-continental climate.

The whole area of Hungary is divided into 3 larger parts:

Dunántúl – West of the Danube

Duna-Tisza köze – between the two largest rivers, the Danube and the Tisza

Tiszántúl – to the East of Tisza

Most of Hungary’s surface is lowland (about 68%), 30% is covered by hills between 200 and 400 m-s and only 2% of the country rises above 400 metres. There is a tectonic line called Zágráb-Hernád line, which divides the country into two geological parts. It is a straight line from Zagreb to the Zemplén Mountains.

South of the line the ground of the Hungarian basin was created on the northern shoreline of the Thetys Ocean and the edge of the Eurasian plate. North of the Zágráb-Hernád line the ground of the basin was created on the southern shoreline of the Thetys and the edge of the African plate. A great part north of the Zagráb-Hernád line is a part of the African plate, which was pushed into present-day Hungary during the creation of the Eurasian Mountain System. This process was followed by high volcanic activities and many scientists believe that the mass of andesitic rock erupting from these volcanoes caused the unusual thinness of the crust (26-27 km) under Hungary.

This would explain why Hungary has a higher geothermal gradient than any other country on the European mainland (except for Italy).

The geology of Hungary can be summarized into 3 main statements:

The ground of the basin isn’t one rigid and crystallized block of rock, but it consists of different parts with different origin and age.

The rocks of the Carpathian Basin weren’t created on their present place but were created in the Southern hemisphere and were travelling from there to their present location in millions of years.
The Zágráb-Hernád line is nothing else than a former plate margin between the African and the Eurasian plates. To the north of it, rocks of African(!) origin, while to the south of it, rocks of Eurasian(!) origin can be found.

Hungary has a great diversity of rocks. The oldest surface rocks can be found in the Zemplén Mts. (about 900 million years old), but there are parts under the surface which are dating back 1.1 billion years ago.

The most important mountains made of granite were formed in the Carboniferous period of the Earth’s history. These are the Soproni Mts., the Velencei Mts. and a stripe of granite under the Alföld (lowland). In the Triassic period mainly mountains composed of limestone were formed.

We can see large limestone and dolomite surfaces in the Dunántúli-középhegység, parts of the Mecsek Mountains, the Villányi Mts. and the Bükk Mts. Limestone of economic importance can be found in the Bakony Mts. and in the Gerecse Mts. It was deposited in the Jurassic period. There is a volcanic chain under the sediment of the Alföld, which is remaining of strong geological activities in the area during the formation of the European members of the Eurasian mountain system. These volcanoes are about 130 million years old.

During the Miocene period the mountains of the Carpathians were raising, while the Carpathian Basin was sinking. On the margin of these two different regions, strong volcanic activity began, which resulted in the formation of a ring of volcanoes in the Carpathian Mts., stretching from the Visegrád Mts. to Hargita (Transylvania). The post-volcanic activities of this period caused the hydrothermal ore-production (copper, lead, zinc) of the Börzsöny, Mátra and Zempléni Mts.

National Parks in Hungary

There are 10 national parks in Hungary.

1.) Fertő-Hanság National Park
2.) Őrség National Park
3.) Balaton-Uplands National Park
4.) Duna-Dráva National Park
5.) Kiskunság National Park
6.) Duna-Ipoly National Park
7.) Bükk National Park
8.) Aggtelek National Park
9.) Hortobágy National Park
10.) Körös-Maros National Park
Fertő-Hanság National Park

Lake Fertő is situated on the territory of Austria and Hungary. It is Europe's largest salt-water lake. It is fed mainly by two streams and rainwater, it has no natural drainage, so its water is drained off by the Hanság channel. The thick reed-beds and the marshy areas form a veritable bird paradise. The Fertő-Hanság National Park was established in 1979, and it is regarded as one of the internationally significant natural water areas of Europe.
**Örség National Park**

The newest Hungarian National Park, the Örség National Park, was established in 2002 and it is situated on 44,000 hectares. Its unique landscapes and cultural heritages are well known in Hungary. Villages kept their medieval forms and the so called “szeres” structure. The National Park also includes the hills of Koszeg and Ság Hill Nature Conservation Areas.

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**Balaton Uplands National Park**

The park is located the north of Lake Balaton, the largest (more than 70 km long) freshwater lake of Central Europe.

The Basalt Mountains of the area are not only unique and picturesque geological relics, they are also the habitat of many rare plants and animals. In addition to the natural values it is worth to mention the vineyards, the architectural relics of the hills and villages, ruins of castles, churches and palaces.

On the rocks and in the forests of the basalt hills several rare birds nest: raven, red footed falcon, rock bird etc. In the reeds below the Szigliget Hill the protected greylag goose breeds.
**Duna-Dráva National Park**

The establishment of the Duna-Drava National Park had to be prepared for several years because it had originally aimed at being a cross-border national park with the former Yugoslavia. The national park was eventually established in 1996 only on the Hungarian side, with more than 49,000 hectares. It consists of large separate units along the Danube from the River Sió to the natural border and along the River Drava. The protected areas comprise a wide range of habitats from open water surfaces through various types of deciduous forests to dry rock grasslands and sandy grasslands.

![Duna-Dráva National Park](image)

**Kiskunság National Park**

The Kiskunság National Park has approximately 284,165 acres of protected area. 123,550 acres of the total amount comprise the nine separated areas of it, e.g.: the Upper-Kiskunság Plain (Puszta). This is a large saline lowland plain of the Great Hungarian Plain. It was the flood area of the River Danube with a calcareous-saline soil. It presents a nice variation of saline meadows, grazing lands, saline terraces with a typical vegetation consisting of various salt-resistant and halophyte species. The huge untouched land gives home to the largest and steadiest population of the great bustard (Otis) in Hungary and the typical ancient Hungarian domestic animals, the grey cattle and racka sheep live here.
Bugac is the largest separate area of the Kiskunság National Park. The amazing variety of different natural beauties and values include the highly protected Native Juniper Grove, sand dune forests and sand plains, marshes, bogs, boggy meadows, wet grasslands, sodic lakes and sodic plains. The sand-dune forests of junipers and poplars accommodate numerous rare species of plants and animals.

Duna-Ipoly National Park

The Duna-Ipoly National Park, involving the wooded ranges along the Danube Bend and the relatively untouched part of the River Ipoly Valley, was established in 1997. Its total area covers 60,314 hectares. The uniqueness of the region derives from the interaction between three different main landscape forms such as river valleys, mountains, and the lowland.
**Bükk National Park**

The Bükk National Park was established in 1977. It preserves the natural flora, fauna and the cultural values of the Bükk Mountains. The area of the park is 43,200 hectares from which 97% is covered with forests. There are several unique and rare wildlife species in the mountains and more than 900 caves are known. In 1989 the UNESCO recorded Hollokö village, situated within the boundaries of the Hollokö Protected Landscape Area, among the World Heritage Sites.

![Image of Bükk National Park]

**Aggtelek National Park**

The Aggtelek National Park in north-east Hungary was established in 1985 to protect natural treasures, surface formations and caves. Seventy-five percent of it is covered with deciduous forests and there are more than 200 karst caves of various sizes.

![Image of Aggtelek National Park]

Aggtelek and the Slovakian Karst form Central Europe’s largest cave system. The longest cave in the Karst area is the Baradla Cave, with a total length of 25 km passageways, from which 5.6 km lies in Slovakian territory and is known as the Domica. The start of its formation can
be put at around 2 million years ago. The waters of the streams got into the system of cracks and slowly widened the crevices and formed the present passages, by dissolving and eroding the limestone. The dripping water deposited its lime content, forming the stalactites and stalagmites. These formations inspired the imaginations of discoverers and visitors, who gave some of the formations special names like Dragon’s Head, Tiger, Mother in Law’s Tongue, the Hall of Columns and the Hall of Giants. Finds of the archaeological excavations have shown that the ancient man knew the cave, and even used Baradla as a place to live. The Baradla Cave’s Concert Hall is well-known for its various concerts and its wonderful acoustics.

**Hortobágy National Park**

Hortobágy is the largest continuous natural grassland in Europe. It is located on the eastern part of the Hungarian Plains, the Alföld, and it was established in 1973 as the country’s largest protected area. Hortobágy has outstanding natural features, maintaining great biological diversity in respect of species and habitats. It is a unique example of the harmonious coexistence of people and nature based on the careful use of the land.

![Hortobágy National Park](image)

**Körös-Maros National Park**

The Körös-Maros National Park in the south-east of Hungary has a mosaic-like structure and it lies on 51121 hectares. It has many colourful regions such as the Kis-Sárrét swamp, Fáspuszta, Mágor-puszta, Kardoskúti Fehértó. In the territory of the park there are several unique and protected plant and animal species, for example:

The *agárkosbor* (Orchis morio) is a protected species of orchids. It lives on calcareous-sodic soils and meadows.
Famous Hungarian Art and Architecture

Hungary is perhaps best known for its architecture and cultural heritage which dates back to ancient times. Visitors may find themselves travelling several hundred years back in time standing on a single street corner or visiting one of Hungary’s most admired sites.

Within the often changing borders of Hungary during its history, fine arts developed in strong interaction with European art, and although they always reflected European tendencies, they retained a strong character of their own.

The first important architectural works following the Hungarian Conquest began at the turn of the 10th and 11th centuries with the construction of the Benedictine Abbey at Pannonhalma, founded in the reign of Prince Géza. The royal basilica also built in this time period in Székesfehérvár, served as a coronation and burial site.

After the Tartar incursions of 1241-2, Béla IV encouraged the construction of stone castles to enhance defence. The architecture of the first half of the 14th century displays the influence of French late classical gothic and Italian Trecento. Architecture under King Matthias in the second half of the 15th century at first displayed a late Gothic influence, but the influence of the Italian Renaissance can be sensed also at Visegrád and the Buda Castle.

Constant war meant that the most important buildings of the 16th century were castles. Enormous fortresses mostly based upon Italian designs, was carried out to contain Turkish conquest. Christian churches were modified under the 150 years of Turkish rule, and new mosques constructed.

Traces of 17th and 18th century baroque have remained practically everywhere and buildings from this period make the greatest part of Hungarian standing monuments. Building activity recommenced after the expulsion of the Turks, ecclesiastical architecture gained impetus and there was much palace-building.

In the 19th century the emphasis turned increasingly to secular buildings and homes. At the beginning of the century a variety of classicism more puritan than that of Western Europe became the main style.

Despite the sharp contrast between the twin cities of Buda and Pest, both radiate the aspirations of the era. In Pest, the proud neo-classical unity of the buildings, enlivened at intervals by decorative flecks of art nouveau and extravagant eclecticism. In Buda the pattern is turned on its head. The winding old-world alleyways are lined with colourful Baroque palaces; shallow-domed steam baths built by the
Turks during their long occupation. The Royal Palace boasts a long line of royal residents stretching back into the middle ages.

**Among the most impressive Hungarian architectural feats are:**

Budapest's oldest built traditional urban district is the **Old Jewish Quarter** of Pest is embracing a dense network of fractured and curving streets established in the first half of the 18th century. Eclectic apartment houses of the growing metropolis of Pest as well as the secessionist apartment houses of Hungarian-Eastern-modern effect and the spirituality of the Jewish faith are all present simultaneously.

The **Neo-Gothic Parliament building** is one of the city's most decorative structures, characterized by numerous small spikes and stone lace ornamentation. With its magnificent staircase and exquisite reception rooms, the parliament is one of the largest assemblies in the world.

The richly decorated Neo-Renaissance **Opera House** is one of the greatest Hungarian architecture of the 19th century. **Gresham Palace** (today the home of the Four Seasons Hotel) is one of the most remarkable palaces of the 20th century built in Secessionist style.

The replica of the Transylvanian **Vajdahunyad Castle** was built for the 1896 Millennial Exhibition, today gives home to the Hungarian Agricultural Museum.

The Palace of the **Hungarian Academy of Sciences** was built in 1865 is one of the finest examples of Neo-Renaissance style. The building's façade is part of the image of the city and the richly decorated harmonious interiors welcome prestigious concerts and conferences.

The **Buda Castle’s** predecessor of the present main Church, the **Matthias Church**, was named after Our Lady the Virgin Mary and was built between 1250 and 1260. It received its present neo-Gothic form following reconstruction between 1874 and 1896. Due to its imposing acoustics, it is a frequent scene of classical music concerts.

The largest **Synagogue** in Europe was built between 1854 and 1859. Its characteristic romantic style is mixed with byzantine and Moorish elements adding Eastern qualities to the monumental double-domed building.
Famous Hungarian Castles and Palaces

More than 1,500 castles, palaces and manor houses have been built in Hungary over the centuries. It was after the Tatar invasion of the 1200's that King Béla IV erected castles and strong fortresses throughout the country. The foundation of nearly all castles are still standing or rebuilt today, including the Royal Palace in Budapest, date to that period.

In addition to the Buda Royal Palace, the towering ruins of Visegrád reflect both the military and strategic significance of this small but ancient town along the banks of the Danube. The imposing fortress was built by King Mátyás at a time when Hungary was flexing its muscles on the international stage. This is further emphasized by the lavish palace in the town below.

Lake Balaton has always been treasured by Hungarians and it is no coincidence that it is surrounded by castles and other fortifications. Some 30 kilometres to the north of Keszthely, the castle of Sümeg dominates the skyline from its vantage point atop its solitary limestone hill. Originally built as a defence against the Mongols, it was the only fortress that didn't fall to the Turks, but it did finally succumb to the might of the Habsburgs. In the sixteenth century, the town of Nagyvázsony was on the border between Turkish and Habsburg-ruled Hungary. The 90 foot-high castle keep is still intact today and is complemented by the Zichy manor house, which also has its own riding school.

The area of Transdanubia to the north of Lake Balaton was caught in the crossfire for much of the long-drawn-out conflict between the Hungarians, the Turks and the Habsburgs. The scores of castle ruins in the region are a lasting legacy of the battles fought out over the centuries. In 1532, 800 soldiers held an army of 60,000 Turks at bay for 25 days at the city walls of the delightful town of Kőszeg on the Austrian border, halting their progress to Vienna. Today, Jurisics Castle and the historic medieval town stage tournaments in the summer months, as well as a Renaissance festival in August.

The famous Hungarian aristocratic family, the Eszterházy family built the country's largest Baroque mansion in Fertőd. The 18th century jewel often likened to Versailles had an opera house, puppet theatre, music hall, Chinese pavilion, small churches and its own orchestra directed by Haydn. Today the international Haydn Festival is hosted there as well as many musical performances.

Remarkably, the Benedictine Abbey in Pannonhalma, founded in 996, has survived every war in Hungary's history. It is one of the few medieval cloisters still standing today, although it has had a few makeovers and even functioned briefly as a mosque.

Sárvár, with its pentagon-shaped Nádasdy Castle, is also home to a Renaissance mansion decorated with lavish paintings and furnishings, as well as a fine collection of medieval weaponry. What's more, many of the trees in the arboretum are more than 300 years old and the park houses a modern thermal spa hotel, one of the most popular in Transdanubia.
Famous Hungarian Museums

Budapest is packed with museums and galleries, and there are plenty of temporary exhibitions in the most unlikely of settings, particularly in.

**Hungarian National Museum**
Founded on the personal collection of philanthropist Count Ferenc Széchenyi, the National Museum has been home to a stunning array of Hungarian art since 1802. The artwork and artefacts on the inside are equally impressive and include St Stephen's coronation cloak and huge frescoes and wall friezes.

**Hungarian National Gallery**
Occupying three wings of the Buda Royal Palace, the National Gallery contains around 100,000 works of art from the 11th century onwards, including architectural remains, carvings, reliefs and paintings.

**Museum of Fine Arts**
One of Europe's most important art museums gives a home to the memories of universal art from antiquity till the present day. Visitors are welcomed with changing and permanent exhibitions with both Hungarian and foreign guides as well as activities for children.

**House of Terror**
For the much of the last century, 60 Andrássy Street was an address that struck fear into the hearts of Hungarians. First, it became the headquarters of the Hungarian ultra-right party, the Arrow Cross regime in 1944, before being taken over by the Communist secret police until the short-lived 1956 revolution. The building has now been converted into a museum, incorporating the cellars - and even the instruments - used to torture prisoners. It is designed as much to remind visitors of the horrors of the totalitarianism as it is to educate.

**Memento Park**
After the fall of the Communist regime in 1989, many of the Communist statues and monuments were immediately removed in Hungary. These items formed the basis for the current collection of the Statue Park. Marx, Engels and Lenin are just a few of the socialist heroes whose alter egos are found here. This is the world's unique such collection from the period of communist cultural politics and it's the most exciting outdoor museum in Central Europe. The Memento Park is accessible via public transport (direct bus) from Deák Square.

**The Museum of Military History**
The museum exhibits military objects and documents either of Hungarian origin or relating to the military history of Hungary. The exhibition "Thirteen Days about the 1956 Revolution" is well worth viewing.
**Mansion Museum**
The permanent collection of this attractive Baroque mansion includes over 300 items of furniture and suites in 28 rooms, plus tile stoves, chandeliers, carpets, tapestries, ceramics, glassware and gold and silversmith works.

**The Budapest History Museum**
The museum presents the 2000-year old history of the capital. The fascinating collection of artefacts and historical documents traces the city's and the castle's history via three distinct exhibitions. In summertime visitors can walk in the reconstructed mediaeval gardens, climb on the top of the castle walls and up the panoramic Buzogány Tower.

**Museum of Ethnography**
One of Europe’s largest specialist museums with around 139,000 Hungarian and 53,000 international art objects. The ornate interior served as Hungary’s Supreme Court until 1975. The exhibition includes a variety of temporary exhibitions of artwork, photography, clothing and jewellery.

**Hungarian House of Photographers (Mai Manó Háza)**
The museum houses contemporary and historic photographic exhibitions.

**Vasarely Museum**
The museum is named after Hungarian born painter Győző Vásárhelyi who moved to Paris in 1930 to work and who as Victor Vasarely gained world fame as the founder of the op-art movement. His pictures use sharp colours, geometric forms and optical illusions.

**Ludwig Museum**
Relocated to the newly built Palace of Arts, the Ludwig Museum was Hungary’s first international showcase for contemporary art documenting the progression of Hungarian artists as they attempted to break out of Socialist Realism.
Castle Hill

Castle Hill - home to what you might call Buda’s ‘old town’ - has been a cultural and strategic focal point of the city for centuries and was also the site of over 30 sieges. The inevitable damage resulted in several episodes of rebuilding, often re-using stones from the rubble and lending to the district a fascinating mix of architectural styles. The showpieces are the spectacular Mátyás Church and the Buda Royal Palace to the south. In addition, the views over Pest from the Fishermen’s Bastion will take your breath away.

Buda Royal Palace

The enormous building at the southern end of Castle Hill has been the royal palace, in various styles and guises, since the 14th century. It was rebuilt 400 years later and required major reconstruction work after World War II. It now houses the Budapest History Museum, the Hungarian National Gallery and the National Széchenyi Library.

Fishermen's Bastion

The Fishermen's Bastion is often the first stop for tourists visiting Budapest, the fairytale turrets offering an elevated vantage point from which to view the
city. The minarets and walls look medieval, but they were actually built in 1902 by Frigyes Schulek to complement Mátyás Church.

Gellért Hill

Visible from almost everywhere in Budapest, Gellért Hill, with the impressive Freedom Monument on its peak, is one of the city's memorable landmarks. The 14-metre monument was originally commissioned by Miklós Horthy as a memorial to his son, who died in a wartime air accident. When the Russians arrived, they replaced the propeller that the figure was originally meant to hold aloft with a palm frond to symbolize the country's liberation from the Nazis. Just beyond the monument is the Citadella, a fortress constructed by the Habsburgs following the 1848-1849 war of independence. It now houses an open-air museum chronicling the history of the hill.

The Chain Bridge

The Chain Bridge was the first permanent link between Buda and Pest and is a fitting monument to István Széchenyi - known as the 'Greatest Hungarian'. The bridge has a British connection too: it was designed by William Tierney Clark and constructed by Adam Clark, after whom the roundabout on the Buda side is named.

Margaret Island

Budapest's playground, car-free Margaret Island has everything you need to enjoy a relaxing day - including sport stadium, numerous tennis courts, outdoor swimming complex, an open air theatre, Japanese and Rose gardens, early medieval ruins, two spa hotels and a beer garden.
**PEST**

**Parliament**

The world's second largest parliament building is a postcard favourite, particularly when reflected in the River Danube below it. It is equally lavish on the inside, but tourists must be part of an organized sightseeing tour to enter.

**St Stephen's Basilica**

Named after Szent István (St Stephen) founder of the Hungarian Christian state, the basilica is visible from all over Budapest. The dome, at 315 ft is the exact height as that of the Parliament, whose builders decided not to go higher.

**The Great Synagogue**

This synagogue is the second largest in the world (after the one in New York). It has three naves and following orthodox tradition, separate galleries for women. Together the naves and galleries can accommodate up to 3,000 worshippers. It is also a focal point of Budapest's thriving Jewish community, which holds an annual festival in and around the impressive building. The Jewish Museum can also be find here, and the Holocaust Documentation and Memorial Centre is an important and powerful reminder of one of the darkest periods in European history.
Andrássy Avenue

It was named after the former prime minister who had done much to make Budapest a true metropolis. He was determined that Budapest should have an elegant thoroughfare to emulate Paris's Champs Elysees. The cream of Eclectic architecture is to be seen along the Avenue including the outstanding Opera House and many beautiful tenement blocks with intimate inner courtyards, statues and fountains. One of the special features of Andrássy Avenue is barely visible on the surface. The only give-away is the occasional wrought iron balustrade leading underground. Europe's first sub-surface railway was built under the road, and the more than 125 year old underground is still carrying passengers today along a line only slightly longer than the original.

Heros' Square

The statues on Heroes' Square are very much a who's who of Hungarian history (with the notable exception of the unpopular Habsburg monarchy, whose statues were removed and replaced) and its scale and grandeur is an indication of the pride Hungarians have for their country. Behind it, City Park offers a host of attractions of its own, including the fairy tale Vajdahunyad Castle, the Zoo and the obligatory Széchenyi Baths.
Musical Adventure

Hungary is renowned for its musical culture. The country has lived through historic times that prevented uninterrupted cultural and industrial development, yet talented Hungarian musicians in classical, jazz, rock and popular music have spawned world famous musicians.

The history of Hungarian music started with folk music.

It was through adaptations of folk music by such composers as Béla Bartók and Ferenc Liszt. It is with this backdrop that the Hungarian classics joined the vanguard of international music in the last century. (Picture: Bartók; One night in Transylvania)

In the most recent genres the unique folkloric flavour is still present not only in the classical genres but also in the Hungarian adaptation of Jazz and Pop music which have not only been influenced by folk music but also by the genius of gypsy musicians and their music.
Hungarian music is often sad and reflective!

Perhaps one of the saddest songs ever written was “Gloomy Sunday”; it is a song made famous by Billie Holiday. It was written in 1933 by two Hungarians: Rezső Seress (music) and Laszló Jávor (lyrics). The song supposedly drew little (adverse) attention until 1936, when it began to be connected with a rash of suicides and in Hungary it was banned.

American musicians and singers soon jumped at the chance to record translated versions of the “Hungarian suicide song” and by the end of 1936 several recordings were available to American audiences. The most popular English version of Gloomy Sunday version was recorded several years later by Billie Holiday

The “walking tour” of Hungarian music; wonderful sites where various music genres can be heard and enjoyed:

**State Opera House**
Music Academy

Bartók Memorial House

Liszt Museum
The Palace of Arts
Here are the three most famous Hungarian musicians:

**Béla Bartók (1881-1945)**

One of the greatest Hungarian composers was among the most significant musicians of the 20th century. His music was invigorated by the themes, modes, and rhythmic patterns of the Hungarian and other folk music traditions he studied, which he synthesized with influences from his contemporaries into his own distinctive style.

Béla showed precocious musical ability and began to compose dances at the age of nine. In Pozsony, Bartók studied piano under distinguished teachers. In 1907 he became a piano instructor at the Budapest Academy and remained in this post for more than twenty-five years.

Bartók began to collect folk music in Hungary's Békés County in 1906. He became interested in other folk traditions, studying the folk music of Romanians, Slovaks, Serbs, Croats, Bulgarians, Turks, and North Africans as well as Hungarians. The main task of his life was to collect, analyze, and catalogue major portions of the world's folk music.
Ferenc Liszt: King of the piano (1811-1886)

"He possessed the most pianistic mind in history."

Born on October 22, 1811 in Doborzán, Hungary Franz Liszt was soon recognized to be a child prodigy at the age of six. Tours and many performances generated amazement and praise for the young Liszt by audiences, musicians and kings. In 1826 Liszt's father Adam died and then he earned a living by teaching piano lessons in Paris. He travels all around Europe. In 1835, he travels to Switzerland where he composes several impressions of the Swiss country. In Portugal he is described as, "God of the piano," and along his journey he performed charity concerts for various causes. He retires from the concert stage in 1847. By 1848 Liszt settles in Weimar, living in the Altenberg as Court Kapellmeister. He establishes the Conservatory of Music in Budapest and he is elected its first president.

The grand master died at 11:30 PM on July 31, 1886.
Zoltán Kodály (1882-1967)

He was a prominent Hungarian composer, educator, ethnomusicologist, linguist, author and philosopher. Along with Bartók and Ligeti, he is one of the three major figures in Hungarian music of the 20th century. Kodály's many compositions show a strong affinity with the folk traditions of his country and include ballad operas, orchestral works, chamber music, choral works, songs, folk song arrangements and music for children. As a composer, Kodály did much to bridge the gap between Hungarian folk music and the European art music tradition.

In later years Kodály was president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, president of The International Folk Music Council, and honorary president of the International Society for Music Education.

Kodály spent a lot of time visiting schools and talking to music educators.

Kodály may be best known for his solmisation method, which is widely known all around the world.
Hungarian Poetry

They are the most famous Hungarian poets:

**Petőfi Sándor (1801-1849)**

He is one of the greatest Hungarian poets, who became the voice of rebellious youth of his country. Like Byron, Petőfi believed in the Romantic idea of an artist as freedom fighter, and his death created a legend and mystery. Petőfi's prolific career ended at the age of 26. In the six years 1844-49 he published 10 volumes of poems.

One of his most impressing poems is **The National Song**. Here is the first part of it:

*Rise up, Magyar, the country calls!*  
*Talpra magyar, hi a haza!*

*It's 'now or never' what fate befalls...*  
*Itt az idő, most vagy soha!*

*Shall we live as slaves or free men?*  
*Rabok legyünk vagy szabadok?*

*That's the question - choose your 'Amen'!*  
*Ez a kérdés, válasszatok!*

*God of Hungarians,*  
*A magyarok istenére*

*we swear unto Thee,*  
*Esküszünk,*

*We swear unto Thee - that slaves we shall no longer be!*  
*Esküszünk, hogy nem leszünk!
Arany János (1817–1882)

Arany János is a Hungarian epic poet who was born in Nagyszalonta. He took part in Hungarian revolution and edited government newspaper for peasants. Later he became elected secretary-general of Hungarian academy. Arany János’s main epic work is ‘Toldi’ trilogy.

This is the first verse of his Toldi-trilogy:

As shepherd’s fire burns Fall’s nights,

Waving across sea-huge desert, far:

Toldi Miklós’ picture burns me up now

From nine or ten people generation high.

Seems as though I could see his tall stature,

In destroyer battle his fighter-timber,

His rumbling sounds of voices I could hear,

Who could be imagined like wrath of God and fear.

Mint ha pásztortőzég

Messziről lobogva tenger

Toldi Miklós képe

Majd kilenc-tíz

Rémlik, mintha

Pusztító csatában

Hallanám dübörgő

Kit ma képzelnétek Isten haragjának.

őzi éjtszakákon,
pusztaságon:
ugy lobog fel nékem
ember-öltő régiségben.
láttnám termetes növését,
szálfá-öklelését,
hangjait szavának,
kit ma képzelnétek Isten haragjának.
Kölcsey Ferenc (1790-1838)

Hungarian Romantic poet whose poem “Hymnusz” (1823), evoking the glory of Hungary’s past became the national anthem of Hungary.

This is the English version of Hungarian National Anthem:

Hungarian version:

O, my God, the Magyar bless
Isten; áldd meg a
magyart,

With Thy plenty and good cheer!
Jó kedvvel,
bősegget,

With Thine aid his just cause press,
Nyújts feléje védeket,

Where his foes to fight appear.
Ha küzd ellenséggel;

Fate, who for so long did’st frown;
Bal sors akit régen
tép,

Bring him happy times and ways;
Hozz rá vég
esztendőt;

Atoning sorrow hath weighed down
Megbízható díjat már e
nep

Sins of past and future days.
A múltat és jövendőt!
Radnóti Miklós (1909-1944)

Hungarian poet and translator, who is considered one of the most important 20th-century poets of his country. Radnóti was killed at the age of thirty-five during World War II on a forced march toward Germany. After the war Radnóti's last poems, written in a notebook during the march, were discovered from the mass grave in which he was buried.

This verse is in his Eclogue VII.:

Without commas, one line touching the other
ékezetek nélkül, csak sort sor alá tapogatva;

I write poems the way I live, in darkness,
ingy írom ít a homályban
a erzet, mint ahogy élek;

blind, crossing the paper like a worm.
vaksin, hernyőként
araszolgatván a papíron;

Flashlights, books - the guards took everything.
zseblámpát, könyvet,
mindent elvettek a Lager
őrei

There's no mail, only fog drifts over the barracks.
sposta se jön, kód
száll le csupán barakkunkra.
Ady Endre (1877-1919)

He was poet, journalist, short story writer, who took the role of "the conscience of the Hungarian nation". He also wrote religious and revolutionary poems.

This little verse is from his nice, religious poem called: **My dream is: God**

**Hungarian version:**

_I would like to see him,_
_Vele szeretnék_

_With my dreams, big, crazy faith_
_Az álommal,_

_nagy, bolond hitben_

_And all I say: God, God_
_S csak ennyit szólni:_

_Isten, Isten_

_And once again to pray._
_S újból imádkozni._
Great Hungarians in the history of mathematics and physics

Samuel Mikoviny (1686 - 1750) was a renowned mathematician, engineer, map maker, and professor. He was a leading representative of science and technology in the 18th century Kingdom of Hungary and Habsburg Monarchy. As county engineer of Bratislava (Pozsony) he devoted most of his attention to improvement works, especially anti-flood works on the banks of the river Danube to secure navigability.

Mikoviny also made a significant contribution to the making of a new map of the Kingdom of Hungary. He relied on his own measurements and used a scientific method, based on four basic principles: astronomical, geometrical, magnetic, and hydrographic.

Mikoviny was a leading expert on the construction of water reservoirs, mining machinery, foundries, and mills. He greatly contributed to the development of mining in Upper Hungary.

Inscription:
"O Cara Patria quae me genuisti, dulcis Panonia" - "Oh, my sweet homeland, who gave me birth, Pannonia".

Ignác Szentmártony (1718 - 1793)

After graduating from secondary school he entered the order of Jesuits in Vienna in 1735. In Vienna and Graz he lectured in mathematics. By the year 1751, he was in Lisbon, Portugal where he obtained the title of royal mathematician and astronomer. With those credentials, he became a member of the expedition that worked on the rearrangement of the frontiers among colonies (Portugal and Spain), in South America. Szentmártony took part in expeditions to the Amazon and the Rio Negro and prepared the first maps of the area. Szentmártony remained a missionary and in 1760 he was deported with other Jesuits. He was released from the prison only in 1777 upon the intervention of the Austrian empress Maria Theresa.
Segner, János András (1704 -1777
Originally a doctor of medicine, Segner made major contributions in mathematics. His studies at Jena were so successful that he was soon offered a post at the university. He had the great distinction of becoming the first professor of mathematics at Göttingen taking up the chair in 1735. While at Göttingen, Segner discovered that every solid body has three axes of symmetry. He used Daniel Bernoulli's theoretical work on the 'reaction effect' to produce a horizontal waterwheel using the same principle which drives a modern lawn sprinkler. Segner's study of gyroscopic theory led to the formulation of Euler's equation of motion of rotating bodies, i.e. turbines.

This is the base of the known Segner's wheel, the ancestor of reaction turbines. This innovation is the basis of turning the blade-wheels of turbines by flowing water, gas or steam, driving by propellers.

In 1751 Segner introduced the concept of the surface tension of liquids. Other work which he undertook included the theory of spinning tops. His publications include Elements of Arithmetic and Geometry and Nature of Liquid Surfaces.

From 1755 he taught mathematics, physics and astrology at the Halle University.
Maximilian Hell [H6N] (1720 - 1792)

An astronomer and an ordained Jesuit priest, Hell became the director of the Vienna Observatory in 1755. He published the astronomical tables *Ephemerides astronomicae ad meridianum Vindobonemsem* ("Ephemerides for the Meridian of Vienna"). He went to Vardo in the far north of Norway (then part of Denmark) to observe the 1769 transit of Venus. There was some controversy about Hell's observations because he stayed in Norway for eight months, collecting non-astronomical scientific data about the arctic regions for a planned encyclopedia. The publication of his results was delayed, and some accused Hell posthumously of falsifying his results. He was exonerated a century after his death in Vienna.

Besides astronomy, Hell also had an interest in magnet therapy (the alleged healing power of magnets), although it was Franz Anton Mesmer who went further with this and received most of the credit.

The crater Hell on the Moon is named after Hell.

Farkas Bolyai (1775 - 1856) Farkas Bolyai was educated in Nagyszeben from 1781 to 1796 and studied in Germany during the next three years at Jena and Göttingen, where he began a lifelong friendship with Carl F. Gauss. From 1804 to 1853 he was professor of mathematics at Marosvásárhely. His primary interest was in the Euclidean parallel postulate. His principal work, the *Tentamen* (1832-33), inspired by his mathematically gifted son János, is an attempt at a rigorous and systematic foundation of geometry (Vol. I) and of arithmetic, algebra, and analysis (Vol. II).
János Bolyai (1802 - 1860)

Bolyai was educated by his father, famed mathematician Farkas (Wolfgang) Bolyai, in Marosvásárhely and by the time he was 13 had mastered calculus and other forms of analytical mechanics. Bolyai also became an accomplished violinist and he performed in Vienna. He received military training and studied at the Imperial Engineering Academy in Vienna from 1818 to 1822. He soon joined the army engineering corps in which he spent 11 years. He was an accomplished linguist speaking nine foreign languages including Chinese and Tibetan.

János Bolyai’s absolute geometry laid the foundations of modern geometry by resolving the 2000 year old problem of geometry. It opened new horizons in mathematics, physics, and even in philosophy since it refuted the Kantian concept of "a priori space." Bolyai was plagued with a fever which frequently disabled him and in 1833 he was pensioned off from his army career. Although he never published more than the 24 pages of the Appendix, he left more than 20000 pages of manuscript of mathematical work when he died. These are now in the Bolyai-Teleki library in Marosvásárhely (Tirgu-Mures).

János Bolyai as appearing on a relief of the Culture Palace in Marosvásárhely (Tirau Mures, Romania)

The tomb of Bolyai and his father at Marosvásárhely
The son of a progressive writer and politician, Eötvös graduated of law first, but in 1867 he entered the university in Heidelberg and studied physics, mathematics and chemistry. After a short period of lecturing at the Pest University (now bearing his name), in 1872 the king awarded him chair of theoretical physics. In 1874 he was allowed to give lectures in experimental physics and four years later he became professor. He was then appointed as director to the newly established physical institute. In 1889 he was elected president of the Academy of Science.

Eötvös was acclaimed and received several awards at home and abroad for his scientific work including the French Legion of Honour, the Franz Josef award from the Hungarian king, and the Saint Sava award from the king of Serbia. He was also elected honorary member of the Prussian Royal Academy of Sciences in Berlin and was given honorary doctorates from the Jagello University in Cracow and the Norwegian Royal Frederick University in Christiania (now Oslo).

Eötvös founded the Hungarian Society for Mathematics in 1885 and after physicists also wished to be part of the Society, he founded the Mathematical and Physical Society in 1891. Eötvös gained the reputation as one of Europe’s most famous mountaineers. In the Dolomites there is a peak named after him. Climbing also fitted in with photography, another of Eötvös’s several hobbies.
Scientific literature and usage bears ample evidence of his inventions: the Eötvös Law of Capillarity; the Eötvös Unit of Gravitation (roughly one-billionth of a gram); the Eötvös Gravitational Torsion Balance of almost incredible sensitivity; the Eötvös Effect: and inventions of instruments for measuring terrestrial magnetism for decades to come. The torsion balance made it possible to explore for natural resources like oil, coal, and different ores. Eötvös also recognized the correlation between surface tension and molecular weights of liquids measured at various temperatures. This led to the Law of Eötvös which was declared by Einstein to be one of the pillars of his theory of relativity and was applied in his "theory of equivalence."
Gyula Fényi (1845 - 1927) a Hungarian Jesuit and astronomer was born in Sopron, Hungary, the eleventh child of a merchant family. In 1864 he became a member of the Society of Jesus. He studied at the university at Innsbruck beginning from 1874, where he trained in theology, mathematics and physics. After completing his studies in 1878, he would return to teaching and also serve as an assistant at the Haynald Observatory in Kalocsa. In 1885 he became the director of the observatory, and would remain at this post until retiring due to poop

Fényi Gyula was noted for his observations of the Sun, including spectroscopic studies of solar prominences, as well as sun spots. He was the first person to demonstrate a correlation between the number of solar prominences and the number of sun spots. Between 1880 until 1919 he assembled over 6,000 drawings of the Sun, all using the same instrument. He published over 200 scientific papers in several languages. In 1916 he was elected a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

The Fényi crater on the Moon was named after him.
**Customs and traditions**

In Hungary there are national customs which used to be very popular in the past, and some of them still exist like our Nativity plays at Christmas or the sprinkling of the girls and painting at Easter.

**Lucázás** can also happen in villages. Luca day is 13th December. This is also called the day of the wicked because people thought that on this day witches are more active than usually, that’s why women were forbidden to work on Luca day.

A Luca chair was made by people so that they can able to recognize witches. It had to be made of 13 different types of wood. Besides this there are many things which are in connection with Luca day like weather predictions or wedding prophecies. But the custom which can be seen nowadays too is that young men steal or change people’s gates.

![Image of Luca chair](image-url)

Our other custom is the so called **regölés**. Men would go from house to house and they would greet the people. This is one of the most archaic customs of the Hungarians. Sometimes men used bagpipes or sticks with chains or bells to make their performances more interesting – and loud! Regölés took place on 26th December, but it doesn’t really exist anymore.

![Image of regölés](image-url)
Right before Christmas, Hungarian children presented the birth of Jesus Christ by Nativity plays. Nowadays they still do so, mostly in villages.

Another way of preparing for Christmas was the making of the Advent wreath. People still make it. This wreath is usually made from evergreen. The four candles on it symbolize the four Sundays of the Advent period. The last candle is lighted on the last Sunday before Christmas.

In Hungary Christmas tree has always been a symbol of Christmas. In the past there were sacred images and a crib under the tree. Nowadays instead of these, people place gifts there.

Apart from these there were also different fruits and vegetables which had an important role in people’s lives. For example, garlic dipped into honey, apple and nut meant health. To be rich people ate beans, peas, fish, pumpkins and poppy-seed cake. They made a lot of kinds of food for Christmas and all of the family members had to taste everything at least once.

Hungarians also had a tradition on the last day of the year. On 31st December they made a lot of noise to chase the bygone year away.
In February Hungarian people tried to chase the winter away by wearing frightening costumes. This custom is the so called Busójárás and it still exists today. People think if they frighten the winter, the spring will come earlier.

Easter time in Hungary we have a costume of sprinkling the girls. The meaning of this is the following. Water is cleansing, renewing power of faith is the basis of this convention, which today is remained in the cities but sprinkling with perfumes not water.

Biblical origin is attributed to the sprinkling tradition. The soldiers who were guarding Christ's tomb, tried to pacify the happy women watering them, who heard the good news of the resurrection. Boys watered the girls with water from the well in the countryside, sprinkled bucket off the girls, and in some areas they washed them in the nearby streams. The girls give beautifully painted eggs to the boys as a gift for the sprinkling.
The boys need to know a nice Easter rhyme to salute the girls. Here is one example for this:

**English version:**

Get up from your pillow my beautiful violet,

Look out the window, what a wonderful world.

I’ll sprinkle you with scent of fresh dew, quickly,

To return, fill my barrow with nice red egg.

**Hungarian version:**

Kelj fel párnádról szép ibolyavirág,

Tekints ki az ablakon, milyen szép a világ.

Megöntözlek gyorsan a harmat friss illatával,

Teljen a talicskám sok szép piros tojással.
Hungarian Folk Art

While in some places in the world, folk art is confined to a museum, in the Hungarian countryside it is a living tradition. The spontaneous desire to delight and entertain, passed on from one generation to the next, is reflected in the diverse music, dance, crafts and costumes that can still be found all over the country today. What's more, folk art is influenced by Serbian, Slovakian and Romanian traditions from the waves of settlers that arrived in the region over the centuries.

Lace and embroidery are typical of Hungary, although techniques and designs vary from village to village. Halas lace, for example, from the Southern Puszta is unique in its intricacy, and Kalocsa embroidered folk costumes bear an ancient motif commonly incorporated into wall paintings. When it comes to Hungarian pottery, decoration is as important as function - colourful plates often take the place of paintings on walls.

All of these traditional forms of folk art can be found in local markets and cottage workshops throughout Hungary. In addition, the Skanzen open-air village museum just outside Szentendre is a good place to start discovering traditional architecture, and there are several more dotted around the country. The Kovács Margit Museum, also located in Szentendre, is a tiny jewel-box. Its charming ceramic figures are visions of goodness, beauty and humanity. Souvenir hunters or antiques enthusiasts in Budapest should head for the Ecseri market, one of several market halls and the row of shops on Falk Miksa Street.
Hungarian Folkdance Types

MOST IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF HUNGARIAN DANCE:

1. They are almost always improvised.

2. There are specific regional variations, which are due to uneven development.

3. Most of the time the dances are closely associated with specific music, and they are important elements of community life. [They have a purpose.]

REGIONAL DIALECTS OF HUNGARIAN DANCE:

In a very broad generalization we can divide Hungarian folkdances into three geographic areas. Of course variations within these large regions are numerous.

WESTERN REGION:

From the Austrian border to the Danube River, which is essentially all of Western Hungary. Mostly new style dances are found here, generally with a “down-accented” style. Obviously this was the area that was most influenced by Western musical and dance fashions.

TISZA REGION:

From the Danube River traveling East to the Romanian boarder, both sides of the Tisza River. This area preserved many old style dances, but new style forms are also abundant. The Szatmár [North Eastern] Region may exhibit the “most characteristic” form of Csárdás. The dances are usually “up-accented” style, meaning that the first movement is in an upward direction to the first measure of music.

TRANSYLVANIAN REGION:

Politically this area constitutes the Western part of Romania at this time, but we can find the most versatile and beautiful, often archaic folkdances which were preserved here due to the political and geographical isolation from western influences. All forms of dances may be found here, but they are specific to small geographic areas or even specific villages. The
uneven development of music and folkdance is most interesting and exciting in this region, research is still uncovering new findings.

A brief categorization of Hungarian folkdances may be presented as follows:

**OLD STYLE DANCES:**

Dating back to the Middle Ages or earlier.

1. **KARIKÁZÓ:** Karikázó means circle dance, which are women’s dances mostly without music, accompanied by the singing of folksongs. These are the most archaic forms of folkdances found in Hungary.

2. **UGRÓS or JUMPING DANCES:**

Solo or couple dances which are accompanied by old style music with an “um-pah” rhythm [accent on the second measure]. Shepherd, solo man’s dances from Transylvania and marching dances are examples of these forms. Remnants of medieval weapon dances may also be part of this group.

3. **OLD STYLE COUPLE DANCES:**

Found in remote villages of Transylvania, which were away from western musical influences, usually accompanied by uneven musical tempos.

**NEW STYLE DANCES:**

These dances developed during the later part of the 18th Century, they also paralleled the development of a new style musical form in Hungarian culture, mostly due to fashions and influences arriving from Western Europe.

1. **VERBUNK:**

Solo men’s dances which evolved from the “recruiting” dances of Austro-Hungary, when recruiting into the army was conducted by professional party makers, staging big festivities to attract young lads by presenting army life as “fun”. The VERBUNK dances of today remind us of this tradition to maintain a paid army for the Empire.
2. **CSÁRDÁS:**

The National couple dance of the Hungarians, which in its simple form is two steps to the right and two steps to the left, followed by turning the woman around. However, its regional variations and intricate additional figures are innumerable.
Do you know the Hungarian cuisine?

1. GEOGRAPHIC SETTING AND ENVIRONMENT

Hungary is a landlocked country in the middle of Europe. Hungarian farmers grow enough wheat, corn, rye, potatoes, and some fruits, to feed its population. Also many Hungarian farmers raise livestock.

One of the largest challenges facing Hungary is the preservation of its environment. Hungary has huge problems with air and water pollution, so they need to solve these things to produce a good qualified food for everyone.

Hungary's principal rivers are the Danube and Tisza, and the largest lake is Balaton. All three provide good fishing areas for Hungary's sport and commercial fishers.

2. HISTORY AND FOOD

The first people to live in present-day Hungary were nomads called the Magyars, who arrived in around A.D. 800. Hungary's national dish, a meat stew called goulash, can be traced to the Magyars' eating habits. They travelled with dried cubes of meat cooked with onions, and water could be added to make a stew.

The reign of King Matthias (1458–90) was a high point in Hungarian history, for both culture and food. Through his Italian wife, Queen Beatrice, King Matthias brought Italian cooking to Hungary. During this period, cooking was raised to a fine art.

When the Turks invaded Hungary in the sixteenth century, they brought their cooking customs with them. These included the use of the spice paprika and a thin, flaky pastry called filo (or phyllo) dough. They also taught the Hungarians how to cook stuffed peppers and eggplants. The Turks introduced coffee to Hungary.

Austria's Hapsburg monarchy gained control over Hungary from the seventeenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century. Under Austrian rule, German and Austrian cooking styles influenced Hungarian eating habits. During this period, Hungary became famous for its cakes and pastries.
3. FOODS OF THE HUNGARIANS

The best-known ingredient in Hungarian food is the red-powdered spice called paprika. It is used to flavour many dishes. Other staples of Hungarian cooking include onions, cabbage, potatoes, noodles, and caraway seeds. Both cream and sour cream are used heavily in Hungarian food. Dumplings (dough wrapped around different kinds of fillings) are very popular as are cabbages or green peppers stuffed with meat and rice. Another favourite is the pancake called a palacsinta. It is often rolled or wrapped around different kinds of fillings.

Hungarians eat a lot of meat, mostly pork or beef. Many meat dishes are dipped in bread and then baked or fried. Hungarians also prepare many different kinds of sausages. The Hungarian national dish is meat stew. People outside Hungary call it "goulash," but the Hungarians have several different names for it, including pörkölt and tokány. The dish they call goulash, or gulyás, is actually a soup made with meat and paprika. Paprika is also a key ingredient in another national dish; a fish soup called halaszlé.

The Hungarians are known throughout the world for their elegant pastries and cakes. The flaky pastry dough called filo or phyllo was brought to Hungary by the Turks in the seventeenth century. Instead of the honey and nuts used in Turkish pastry, the Hungarians filled phyllo dough with their own ingredients to make a dessert known as strudel. Strudel fillings include apples, cherries, and poppy seeds. Hungary is known for its wines, especially the sweet wines of the Tokay region.

4. FOOD FOR RELIGIOUS AND HOLIDAY CELEBRATIONS

Christmas and New Year’s are often celebrated with a roasted stuffed turkey or roasted pig. The turkey is usually stuffed with chestnut dressing. Eating roast pig on New Year’s Day is supposed to bring good luck. On New Year’s Eve, a spicy punch called Krambambuli is served. It is made from chopped fruit, candied orange peel, walnuts, sugar, rum, and brandy, to which even more ingredients are added.
5. MEALTIME CUSTOMS

Most people who live in the country eat a big breakfast. It may consist of eggs, ham or sausage, cheese, green peppers and tomatoes, and rolls and butter. Adults drink tea or coffee; children drink milk or cocoa. In the city, some people eat a lighter breakfast consisting of a beverage and rolls with honey or jam. The biggest meal is the dinner in every family.

Sunday Dinner Menu

Hard-boiled eggs and cold vegetable appetizer
Chicken vegetable soup
Paprika chicken with dumplings
Cucumber salad
Strudel
Coffee

Lunch, eaten between noon and 2:30 P.M., is the main meal of the day. Soup, vegetables, and dessert usually accompany a main meat dish. A light supper is eaten in the evening, between 5:30 and 8:00 P.M. Usually this is a one-course meal, consisting of soup, a vegetable dish, or a "Hungarian cold plate." This is a plate of cold meats, cheeses, vegetables, and hard-boiled eggs. It can be eaten for supper, as a snack, or even for breakfast. Hungarians eat salad as a side dish with the main part of the meal, not before or after. Most Hungarian meals end with something sweet, such as sweet noodles, pancakes, dumplings, or a dessert like strudel or cake. In addition to cold meat, popular snacks include dumplings, noodle dishes, and baked goods such as lángos, or fried dough.

Before each meal, Hungarians wish their friends or relatives a good appetite, saying Jó étvágyat kívánok (YO ATE-vah-dyat KEE-vah-nok). At the end of a meal, they express thanks to their host or hostess, saying Köszönöm (KOH-soh-nohm). The host responds, Váljék kedves egészségére (VAH-lyake KEHD-vesh EH-gase-shay-reh). This means "I wish you good health." Music is commonly played in Hungarian restaurants.
Hungarian Cuisine

1. Hungarian cooking

Food and cooking is form an important part of Hungarian culture. Traditional Hungarian cuisine relies on the wide variety of high quality ingredients produced in the country (e.g. meats, seasonal vegetables, fruits, honey etc.).

Paprika and garlic is to be found everywhere. In the autumn, a fascinating view is the strings of red paprika (ungrounded red pepper) hung on the white walls of the houses (e.g. in Kalocsa).

Starters

Soup is the usual Hungarian starter; we are a “soup-eating nation”. The most favourite soups are: chicken soup, potato-soup, bean-soup, peas-soup, broth, goulash, fish-soup and fruit-soup.

Main Dishes

The second course often consists of some meat and garnish. We eat various types of meats: pork, beef, lamb, turkey, chicken etc. Duck, goose and game meats such as venison and wild boar are also common. Various types of internal organs are cooked, particularly pork, duck and goose liver. Fish is also popular. Potatoes are the usual accompaniment to many dishes,
but rice and pasta are also used. We flavour our meals with onion, garlic, fresh or ground paprika etc.

**Desserts and Cakes**

The third course is the dessert. This can be some fruit, ice-cream, pancake or cake. Hungarian cakes tend to be very sweet and are often filled with cream. Strudel is as much a Hungarian as an Austrian dish, and is typically filled with apple, sour cherries, and curd cheese or poppy seeds.

2. **What is different about Hungarian cooking?**

In general, Hungarians prefer rich and spicy sauces, stews and sweets over "drier" dishes. Red pepper, fresh green peppers and tomatoes, sour cream and lard are used almost deliberately. Lard or goose-fat are still used for cooking, but vegetable oils become more and more popular. The use of pastas for desserts like noodles with cottage-cheese, or ‘túróscsusza’, egg squares with fried cabbage or ‘káposztáskocka’ etc. — especially as sweets with sugared nuts, poppy seeds, fruit jellies or jam — is probably peculiar to Hungary.
3. Hungarian Drinks

**Wine:** Hungary is a land of delicious wine. The choice of good wine is available in Hungary has increased dramatically over the past few years.

Most popular styles include: dry white Chardonnay and Riesling, medium-dry Zöldszilváni, Harslevelű and Szürkebarát, medium-sweet Tramini and the aromatic Muskotály.

Among red wine, the dry Kékfrankos, Burgundi, Oportó, Cabernet and Pinot Noir are popular. From the medium-dry Merlot is one of the best ones.

The most famous Hungarian special type of wine is called Tokaji, which is a dessert wine. This wine is the world renowned Tokaji Aszú, known as the "King of wines and the wine of kings". Tokaji (Tokay) is undoubtedly the best drink produced in Hungary. Its bouquet and flavour come from mould that grows only in the fork of the Bodrog and Tisza rivers and the volcanic soil in which the vines grow. There is sweet, dry, full-bodied and rich.

The red wines which come from the vicinity of Eger are no less reputable: Egri Bikavér and Medoc Noir. Hungary also produces lovely muscatels, Rieslings such as the white wines of the Balaton region: Badacsony Riesling, Kéknyelű, Szürkebarát.

Hungarians enjoy drinking refreshing ‘spritzers’ (fröccs). This is basically a proportion of wine with a proportion of soda water.
**Pálinka:** This alcoholic drink is distilled from fruit grown in the orchards situated on the Great Hungarian Plain. It is a spirit native to Hungary and comes in a variety of flavours including apricot (barack) and cherry (cseresznye). However plum is considered the best of all.

**Beer:** Beer goes well with many traditional Hungarian dishes and so many Hungarians chose to drink is with their lunch.

The 3 main Hungarian breweries are: Dreher, Köbányai, and Arany Ászok.
**Unicum:** For over 150 years, a blend of 40 Hungarian herbs has been used to create Unicum.

This is a bitter liqueur and can be drunk as an aperitif or after a meal, thus helping digestion.

The recipe is held in secrecy of the Zwach family!
I. Soups:

1. Gulyásleves (Gulyás Soup)

Ingredients:

1 1/2 oz. lard · 2 medium-sized onions · 1 tbs. paprika · 2 lb. beef (thick flank and fillet ends) · 1/2 raw grated potato · 1 tbs. tomato purée · 4 1/2 pints bone and vegetable stock · 1/2 tsp. caraway seeds · 1 lb. potatoes · 1 green pepper.

For ‘csipetke’, dumplings: 6 oz. flour · 1 egg · pinch of salt.

Fry finely chopped onions in lard to a golden colour, add paprika. Cut the beef into walnut-sized cubes, caraway seeds and the grated raw potato. Cover and simmer for about 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add tomato purée. Half cupful of stock: simmer till meat is nearly done. Then add the remainder of stock, bring to the boil, add potatoes cut in small cubes. If available add some sliced green pepper to the ‘gulyás’; in my opinion it gives the finishing touch to an excellent dish ‘csipetke’.

Genuine Hungarian Gulyás Soup is garnished with ‘csipetke’. Make them as follows: sift flour into a bowl, add egg and salt. Knead ingredients into a stiff dough. Flatten between your palms and pinch into small, bean-sized pieces, add to the gulyás and boil slowly for 10 minutes before serving.
2. Tiszai halászlé (Tisza Style Fish Soup)

Ingredients:

1 lb. fresh-water small fish · 2-2 1/2 lb. carp (or sheat-fish or pike-perch) · 1 large onion · 1 tbs. paprika · 1 green pepper · 1 tomato

Hungarian style fish soup, or "halászlé", is prepared in various ways from region to region. Wherever it is made the basic secret is said to be the same: a stock is cooked from many small bodied fish of different flavour, which is then strained and in which the meat of "nobler" fish (carp, sheat-fish etc.) is cooked. Clean fishes. Cut carp into even, finger-thick slices. Salt and put slices aside in a porcelain dish. Put the fishes with the head and tail of carp into a bowl and add finely chopped onions. Cover these with water and cook slowly about 1 hour. Strain liquid through a fine strainer and add 2 pints cold water. Bring it to the boil and add red pepper, peeled and chopped tomatoes and green paprika, salted carp slices. Cook slowly under lid for 10-15 minutes, shaking the saucepan every now and then. Do not stir.

3. Meggyleves (Sour Cherry Soup)

Ingredients:

1 1/2 lb. sour cherries · 3 pints water · 2 gills sour cream · 1/2 pint dry red wine · 1 egg yolk · 6 oz. sugar · the peel of half a lemon · 1 inch-sized piece of cinnamon · 2 tsp. flour · pinch of salt.
Stone the sour cherries, and then put them to cook together with sugar, salt, lemon peel, and cinnamon. Allow to simmer. Meantime, mix in a bowl the flour. Put egg yolk and 1 gill of sour cream. Mix with a ladleful of soup, and then add to the boiling soup stirring constantly. Finally, mix wine and other half of sour cream. And add this to the soup as well. After 10 minutes of simmering put soup aside and let it cool. Take lemon peel and cinnamon out before cooling. This soup is excellent when chilled. It can be made from gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries or red currants as well.

II. Meat dishes:

1. Borjúpörkölt (Veal Stew)

Ingredients:

2 lb. boned knuckle of veal · 2 large onions · 4 oz. lard · 1 tbs. paprika · 1 green pepper · 1 tomato · 1 tsp. salt.

Cut meat into 2-inch cubes. Chop onions finely. Heat the lard in a saucepan. Add chopped onions, fry till golden. Add paprika, meat and salt. Cover and allow to simmer slowly, adding a little water every now and then. After 1/2 hour add tomato and green pepper cut in four. When meat is tender, remove pepper and tomato skins from the gravy. Serve ‘pörkölt’ in a deep round dish, garnished with boiled potatoes or galushka (midget dumplings).
2. Töltöttkáposza (Stuffed Cabbage)

Ingredients:

For the stuffing: 1 1/2 lb. shoulder or best end of pork · 2 oz. streaky bacon · 1 egg · 2 oz. cooked rice · 1 oz. lard · 1 small onion · pinch of salt · pinch of ground black pepper.

For the stew: 1 lb. sauerkraut · 6 large sour or fresh cabbage leaves · 2 oz. lard · 2 tbs. flour · 1 tsp. paprika · 1 gill sour cream

Cut cabbage leaves in two, trimming of the thick vein in the middle. Mince the meat together with the bacon. Heat lard in small saucepan, add finely chopped onion and fry till golden-yellow. Pour it over the minced meat. Then add cooked rice, 1 egg, salt and pepper. Knead mixture well together, spoon even heaps onto the cabbage leaves. Roll them up. Push the edges of leaves in at both ends. Put the sauerkraut into a large saucepan, add 1/2 pint water, and bring to the boil. Arrange the stuffed cabbage leaves on top, cover and simmer slowly for 1 hour. Remove stuffed cabbage leaves from top into a deep dish but keep them hot under cover. Heat 2 oz. lard in a small saucepan. Add flour and fry till golden-brown, and then add this roux into the sauerkraut. Stir well, bring to the boil, add sour cream and boil briskly for 5 minutes. Spoon sauerkraut and gravy over stuffed cabbage leaves and serve hot. In Hungary garnish is not served with stuffed cabbage.
III. Pasta & Sweets:

1. Túrós csusza (Noodles with Cottage-cheese)

Ingredients:

1/2 lb. noodles · 7 oz. cottage-cheese · 1 tsp. finely chopped fresh or dried dill · 2 oz. fat bacon · 1 1/2 gills sour cream

Cook noodles in plenty of salt water. Cut bacon into small cubes meantime, and fry on low heat till crisp. Lift out bacon, put aside. Drain the cooked noodle. Then put into the bacon-fat in the saucepan. Lower heats under saucepan then add sour cream. Stir, pull aside and add the crumbled cottage-cheese and chopped dill. Put immediately into a hot dish. Sprinkle the chopped, fried bacon on top and serve.

2. Diós bukta (Walnut Roll)

Ingredients:

1 lb. flour · 1/2 lb. butter · 2 egg yolks · 1 whole egg · 4 oz. castor sugar · 1/4 cup milk · 1 oz. yeast · about 1/2 gill sour cream · pinch of salt. For the filling: 1 lb. ground walnuts · 3/4 lb. granulated sugar · 7 oz. sultanas · a good pinch of ground cinnamon · 1/2 stick of vanilla

Put in a cup a spoonful of sugar. Crumble yeast and 1/4 cup milk. Leave to rise. Put the flour in a bowl, rub butter lightly into the flour till mixture is crumbly. Add egg yolks, sugar, the risen yeast and enough sour cream to make not too soft dough. Knead thoroughly, then cover with cloth and let dough stand for at least 3 hours. After this time turn out onto a floured pastry-board: divide in two, shaping a ball of each part. Roll dough-balls out to 1/3-
inch thickness, spread generously with the filling and roll up neatly. Place rolls into a very lightly greased oblong baking tin, brush top with egg, leave to rise 1/2 hour longer. Then brush the top of the again with egg, and bake in a medium oven for 20-30 minutes.

Filling: Put the sugar into a saucepan together with 2 tbs. water. Stir constantly. Add ground walnuts as soon as sugar is melted. After 5 minutes add flavourings, put aside to cool. Then stir till creamy, and use.
Must try Hungarian specialities

Paprika
Hungary is a major source of high-quality paprika, in grades ranging from sweet (mild, not hot) with a deep bright red colour to rather spicy (hot) with a brownish orange colour. Paprika is used as an ingredient in a broad variety of dishes throughout the world. Paprika is principally used to season and colour rice, stews, and soups, such as goulash, and in the preparation of sausages as an ingredient that is mixed with meats and other spices.

Pálinka
A ubiquitous speciality throughout Hungary and the Hungarian enclaves of neighbouring Transylvania, pálinka is the generic name for the fiery fruit brandy often distilled by peasants from home-grown plums, apricots and pears. Only for responsible drinkers, 40% proof. The Rézangyal Pálinka Cellar at Kálvin Square, Budapest offers more than 100 types of pálinkas!

Unicum
Unicum is a special blend of herbs and spices that Hungarians swear by as an aid to digestion, among many other things. It is indisputably Hungary’s answer to Marmite- you will
either love it or you hate it. For more information please visit: Zwack Unicum Heritage Visitors' Centre

Tokaji Aszú
Tokaji is the name of the wines from the region of Tokaj-Hegyalja in Hungary. The region is noted for its sweet wines made from grapes affected by noble rot, a style of wine which has a long history in this region. The Tokaji Aszú, world-famous dessert wine of Hungary, is a type of Tokaji wine that is proudly cited in the Hungarian National Anthem.

Goose liver or “foie gras”
Hungary is the world's second-largest foie gras "Libamáj" producer and the largest exporter. Goose liver is part of traditional Hungarian cuisine and a must try when visiting the country.

Pick “Winter” Salami
For more than 130 years the Pick Company has been creating unique flavours and unforgettable treats with its top-quality products. Pick Winter Salami is the company's most famous product. This is a real delicacy! It is available at any supermarket or grocery store in Hungary.
**Szamos Marcipán**

The Szamos Marzipan Museum and Confectionery in Szentendre is Hungary's first marzipan museum. The exhibition displays the art of marzipan making, including some masterpieces of confectionery, such as the 160 centimetre tall model of the Parliament building. For more information about the products please visit: [Szamos Marcipán](#)

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**Túró Rudi**

In the 1960s a small group of dairy industry professionals got inspired by a study trip to Moscow and came up with a unique new product - a sweet chocolate bar filled with lemony cottage cheese. The "pőttyős" (spotty or spotted) theme is part of the marketing scheme of the bar, and the distinctive red polka-dots are readily associated with Túró Rudi by regular consumers. The bar comes in different flavours like apricot, strawberry, coconut or peanut butter but these are not as popular as the original. The plain bar can be found with milk or dark chocolate coating and it is best kept refrigerated. For more information please visit: [www.english.pottyos.hu](http://www.english.pottyos.hu)
Into a gift-basket...

...we put some presents from the most typical hungaricums with warm hospitality!

**Salami**

The famous Hungarian Salami is made by the Pick Company and is a salami coated with white noble mildew. The Pick Winter salami is produced since 1869 and is exported to a lot of European countries. You can eat it as a cold cut with bread or just as an appetizer in itself.

**Herend Porcelain**

This famous Hungarian porcelain is a handmade product of the Hungarian Herend village. It’s produced since the middle of the 18th century and can be found all over the world.

The Herend Porcelain Company has shops in cities like New York, Peking, Sydney and almost in every big city of the world. Get a piece of this noble porcelain for yourself or your friends and family.
Zsolnay Porcelain

The Zsolnay Factory was founded in 1853 and since then more than 30,000 different items of porcelain manufacturing. A large part of the mysterious objects eosin material is covered with beautiful porcelain, each unique look and impart colour. The factory is located in Pécs, of course, each product is hand painted.

Tokaji Wine

“Tokaji Aszú” is a worldwide famous Hungarian dessert wine, made in the wine-district Tokaj-Hegyalja. The great location and the special preparing, that turns the grape into aszú (raisin), make the Tokaji Aszú so excellent.

The Tokaji wines can be sorted in different types, like Furmint, Szamorodni, Aszú or Hárslevelű, which are all worldwide famous, high-quality wines of this district.
**Unicum**

The Hungarian specialty, Unicum is a black liqueur, which is including more than 40 different herbs and is made by the Zwack family for more than 200 years, using a secret formula. The new version of Unicum is also very popular in Hungary, Unicum Next and the difference lies in the fruit flavour and in the less bitter aftertaste.

**Red Paprika**

The red paprika is a very often used vegetable in the Hungarian cuisine. It grows in the southern, warmer areas of the country the most important regions are Szeged and Kalocsa. The Hungarian paprika is worldwide famous for its beautiful red colour and aromatic flavour. The red paprika can be very spicy, but spiciness is not typical for all the Hungarian dishes, which are made of this delicious vegetable.
Principal: András Varga

This book is edited by: Diana Juniné Tóth-Sebes

The different kinds of information was looked for and chosen by the students from primary 7-8 classes.

The sources were the internet, the school and local libraries, moreover the teachers’ and students’ team works.