

The history of Hungary and Poland

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The map nowadays



<https://sites.google.com/a/jeffcoschools.us/region-assignment-mauro-chen/maps>

Prehistoric times

- Linear Pottery Culture – neolithic times 5500 – 4500 BC (before Christ) – the signs of this culture are found near the Danube but also the Vistula river
- decorations by making lines in the bowl



• https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear_Pottery_culture#/media/

Influence of the Roman Empire

- Much stronger in Hungary – paved roads, town centers are the proof of that.
- The Amber Road
- There are some traces of the civilization, mentioned in Roman archives

Gorsium and Óbuda

The ruins of the city

<https://hungarytoday.hu/top-ten-ancient-buildings-architectural-sights-hungary-34103>



The Civil Amphitheater of Aquincum



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amber_Road#/media/File:Amber_Road.jpg



<http://www.baltic-amber.eu/>



New religion

- The rulers decides to accept christianity in the name of the entire countries
 - Poland 966, Hungary 974
- International recognition of the new states
- Culture (writing and reading!) and science (books)
- International language
- The power of the church
- New political and administrative structure
- Enhanced building a united and homogenous nation
- Protected from the neighbours attacks on pagan countries
- Architectural development: churches, cathedrals, monasteries

Romanesque architecture – church in Nagytotlak (Slovenia nowadays) and in Cieszyn



- <https://www.flickr.com/photos/mega4000/35328094835>
- <https://klubpodroznikow.com/relacje/polska/polska-koscioly-i-klasztory/2185-rotunda-w-cieszynie>



foto: Albin Marciniak

New countries

- Accepting christianity helped to create a formal political structure leading to new kingdoms
- The rulers who decided to adopt the new religion were Mieszko I in Poland and Arpad in Hungary
- Both of them had sons who became the first kings – Bolesław in Poland (1025) and Stephen I the Saint (1000 or 1001)

The Golden Bull 1222

- In both countries kings had to appeal to their people to gain political support
- The Golden Bull 1222 – first constitution in continental Europe
- It guaranteed that the church and the noblemen didn't have to pay taxes, didn't have to follow the king's regulations if they decided he had broken the law and didn't have to participate (financially or in any other way) in wars
- The Golden Bull inspired other countries to demand some rights for noblemen, and finally, receive them

Teutonic Knights



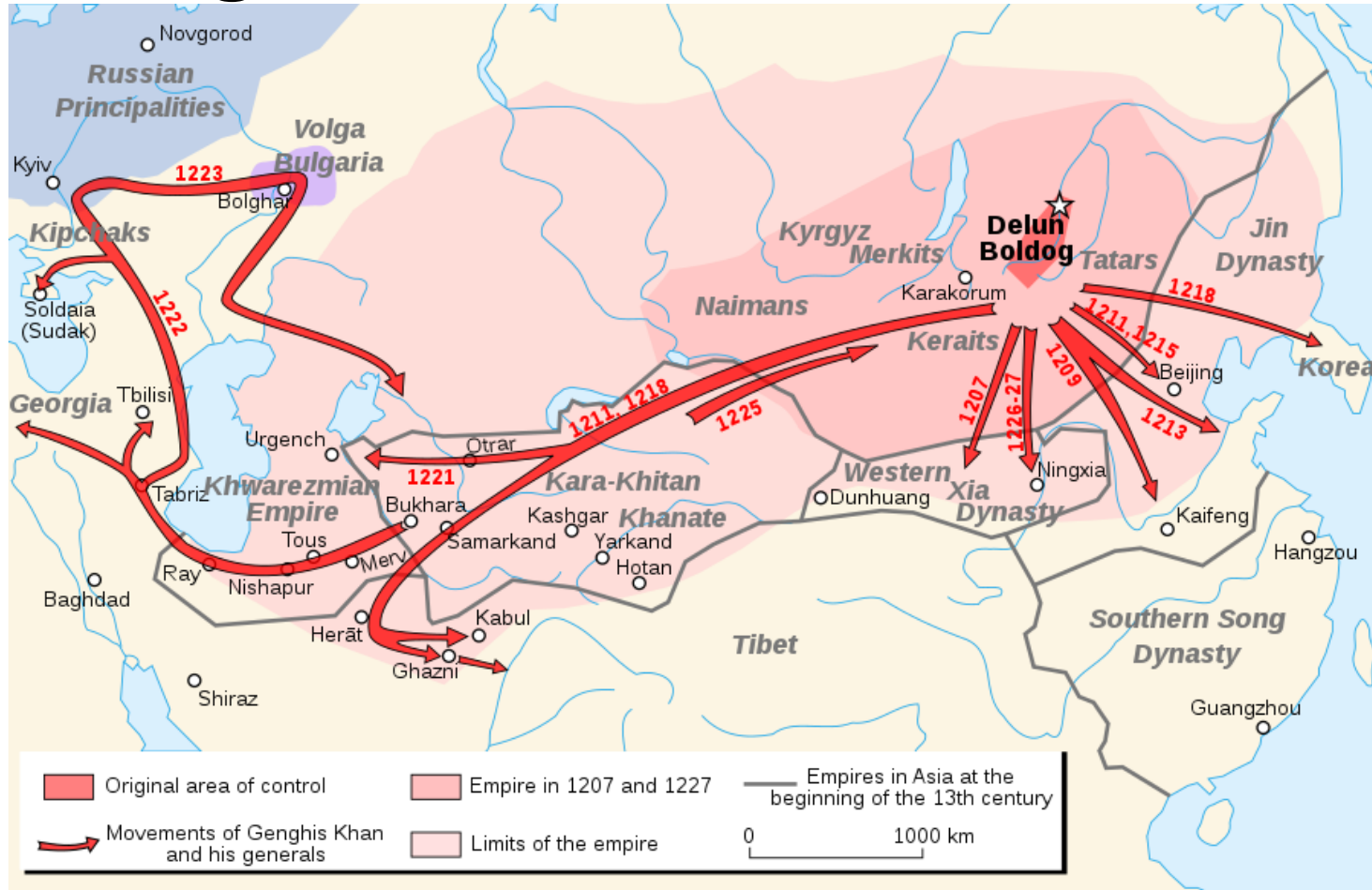
- <https://www.bankier.pl/wiadomosc/Polacy-zmieniaja-sposob-patrzenia-na-Zakon-Krzyzacki-3249944.html>

- Originated in Jerusalem during the crusades
- Mostly German knights
- Expelled from Hungary, emigrated towards the Baltic Sea
- Amazing architecture



- <https://pomorskie.travel/artykuly/zamek-krzyzacki-w-malborku/>

The Mongol Invasion



- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_invasion_of_Europe#/media/File:Genghis_Khan_empire-en.svg

- Lasted from 1220s to 1240s
- Led by Genghis Khan and his grandsons
- Followed by great demographic changes, famine, genocide, but also great scientific development as well as building new better equipped castles
- European countries united and stopped fighting to present the common front against the invaders

Louis the Great



- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Hungary#/media/File:Louis's_kingdoms_and_his_vassal_territories.png

- 1370-1382 – the king of Hungary and Poland (thanks to his Polish mother, who was both the daughter and the sister of Polish kings)
- Managed to conquer or influence parts of the Italian Peninsula and some Balkan states
- Had 2 daughters, Jadwiga of Poland, became the first female king of Poland and Mary, became the king of Hungary

Jadwiga (r. 1384-1399) and Władysław Jagiełło (r. 1386 – 1434)



- <https://wielkahistoria.pl/jadwiga-i-jagiello-dlaczego-krolowa-zgodzila-sie-na-slub-z-poganskim-ksieciem-litwy/>

The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

- They started new, extremely powerful country
- The beginning of the new dynasty - the Jagiellonians
- Golden era in Polish history

Mathias Corvinus (1459-1490)



- <https://www.nndb.com/people/385/000096097/>

- Corvinus created a huge and well-trained army called „Black Army”
- Spoke several languages, sponsored art, enhanced the power of parliament
- Bibliotheca Corviniana – one of the largest in Europe
- Died without a child



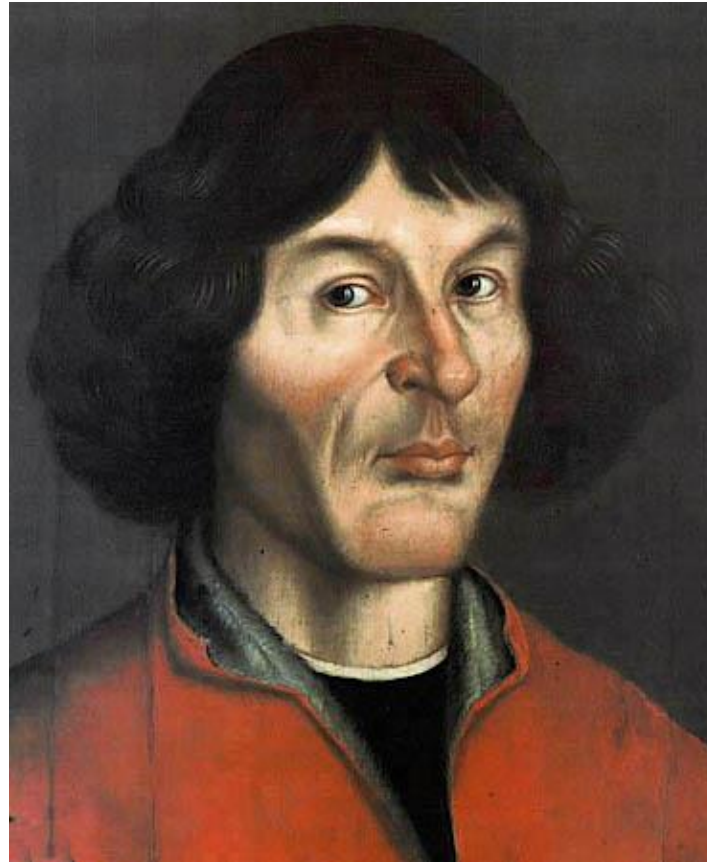
- https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a4/The_wars_of_Matthias_Corvinus_of_Hungary_%281458-1490%29.png

The time of Renaissance

- Great development of art, science and culture
- Going back to ancient ideas, rediscovering ancient philosophers
- Concentrating on people and their development
- Renaissance man
- Harmony, balance and perfection
- Great changes: Guttenberg's press, new lands, new religions

The perfect man of renaissance

- Lawyer, doctor, diplomat, civil servant, priest, and last, but not least, astronomer



- <http://ludzie.info/lista/kopernik/>

First universities

- University in Cracow, Poland 1364
- University in Pecs, Hungary 1367



- <https://wydarzenia.interia.pl/raporty/raport-650-lat-uj/aktualnosci/news-odkryj-universytet-jagiellonski-wirtualnie,nld,1424422>



- https://www.wikiwand.com/pl/Uniwersytet_w_Peczu

Hungarian renaissance masterpieces

- The castle of Hungarian Freedom in Sarospatak



- <https://visitworldheritage.com/en/eu/the-castle-of-hungarian-freedom-in-s%C3%A1rospatak/75ac82bd-7799-49ed-b3d9-86303ee82897>

- Tata Castle



- https://www.tripadvisor.in/Attraction_Review-g274917-d17394811-Reviews-Tata_Castle-Tata_Komarom_Esztergom_County_Central_Transdanubia.html

Polish masterpieces

- Wit Stwosz's altar



- <https://naszahistoria.pl/oltarz-wita-stwosza-wraca-do-krakowa/ar/9174476>

- Cityhall in Poznań



- https://sumfinity.com/pl/hdr-photos/polska/poznan-pl/ratusz_poznaniu/

The time of the crisis

- In Hungary after Corvinus's childless death magnates wanted to support a weak monarch, therefore a king from Bohemia Vladislau II (called Vladislau ok)
- After Vladislau's death, conflicted noblemen elected two different kings that led to splitting the country: (Austrian) King Ferdinand, (German-Hungarian) Janos Szapolyai and a part conquered by Ottoman Empire
- Austrian part became Royal Hungary and was ruled by the Habsburg dynasty for the next 4 centuries

Ottoman Empire 1299-1922

By 14th century conquered the Balkans

1453 – conquest of Constantinople (today Istanbul)

Kept invading further west in Europe

In 17th century it consisted of 32 provinces and several dependent countries

They raided most of the European countries including Russia, Poland, Hungary and Austria

They took slaves, but also introduced new ideas such as drinking coffee

Their march west was stopped by the Battle of Vienna 1683

Meanwhile in Poland

- 1573 - the golden era of the Jagiellonian dynasty ended – free elections
- The love of freedom and equality among Polish noblemen
- 17th century – century of wars and conflicts (Russia, Sweden, the Cossacks, the Ottoman Empire, Crimean Tatars)
- Huge country (almost 1 mln km² 10% of China), very diversified (languages, nations, religion)



- <https://kz1.pl/1053/mapa-polski-w-xvii-wieku>

Losing the independence

- Despite several uprisings, the Habsburg's ruling lasted in Hungary from 1526 was still strong
- Poland lost its independence in 3 partitions: country was divided between Prussia (Germany), Russia and Austria (1772, 1793, 1795)
- Uprising against the foreign rulers: Poland – joining Napoleon, November 1830, January 1864; Hungary – 1707 (Rakocy), 1848

Napoleon Bonaparte



- <http://gazetawiecborska.eu/aktualnosci/2017/08/minela-210-rocznica-utworzenia-wielkiego-ksiestwa-warszawskiego-z-wiecborkiem-za-sprawa-napoleona-bonaparte-na-mocy-pokoju-w-tylzy-w-1807-r/>

The effects of the uprisings

- In 1867 – Austria-Hungary – a new country – the second largest, the third when it comes to population, two parliaments, two governments, common foreign and military policy,
- In Poland the situation after the uprisings deteriorated – many casualties, obligatory transportation to Siberia, Great Emigration, Russification and Germanisation, confiscation of money and land

The first World War

- 28 June 1914 – assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo
- Central Powers: Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria, the Ottoman Empire
- Entente Powers: Russia, France, Britain
- Polish people fought in different armies

Changes after WWI

- New countries: Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia,
- The changes of the borders didn't follow the nationality divisions
- The shift of power from Austria and Germany to France, Britain and USA
- Revolution in Russia
- Fall of the Ottoman Empire
- Inflation

The time between two wars - Hungary

- Regaining the independence in Hungary: left wing revolution followed by counterrevolution led to introducing the monarchy in Hungary
- The new Hungarian regime was very right-wing and very anti-Semitic, even in comparison with generally right-wing Europe of the time
- Due to the new territory Hungary lost most of the sources of its wealth: gold, silver, mercury, salt mines, farming land, industrial infrastructure, even banks
- For Hungary, the treaty after WWI was a humiliation and deprivation

The time between two wars - Poland

- The territory wasn't exactly settled: there were 6 wars in total as well as referenda to establish the borders
- Poland had to make a new country out of three different legal, educational, economic, measurement systems
- The country was very heterogeneous : 69% Polish, 15% Ukrainians, 8.5 Jewish, 4.5 Belarusians
- Huge cultural development, time of optimism

WWII – two opposite sides

- Hungary was pro-nazi, but declared they wouldn't attack Poland due to their honor, they even accepted 70000 Polish refugees
- 1.09.1939
- 17.09.1939
- 22.06.1941 Operation Barbarossa
- Hungary started negotiating with GB and USA behind Hitler's back, which led to occupying Hungary by Germany in 1944
- After the Red Army entered the country, Hungary surrender to the Soviet Union in February 1945, after 2-month-siege of Budapest

- Poland was divided again
- A lot of underground activities (army, schooling, theatres, press), government-in exile, soldiers fighting with different armies
- Uprising in Warsaw ghetto (1943) and Warsaw uprising (1944)
- Obligatory work, transportations, massacres (Katyń)

Warsaw in 1939 and 1944



- <http://www.warszawa1939.pl/obiekt-powiazany/teatralny-d/obiekt-powiazany-3224-widok-placu-z-lotu-ptaka>



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c3WTiQVnfFU>

Extermination of the entire nation

- Holocaust, Shoah
- 6 million Jews – 80-90% of European population
- Auschwitz-Birkenau, Belzec, Kulmhof, Sobibor, Treblinka, Majdanek
- Disappearance of Yiddish the culture
- Slovakia and France fully co-operated, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary tried to protect their citizens, Italy and Denmark refused

Shtetl



- <https://ukrainianjewishencounter.org/en/the-shtetl-was-a-jewish-atlantis-says-yohanan-petrovsky-shtern/>



- <https://culture.pl/en/event/polands-virtual-shtetl-jewish-culture-beyond-borders>

The Great Three Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin




- <https://twojahistoria.pl/2018/03/03/nowy-rozbior-polski-wszystko-co-trzeba-wiedziec-o-konferencji-jaltanskiej>


**1945 – 1951 USTALENIE GRANIC
PO II WOJNIE ŚWIATOWEJ**
1 : 3 000 000


 utracone
Kresy
Wschodnie

 przyznane
tzw. Ziemie
Odzyskane

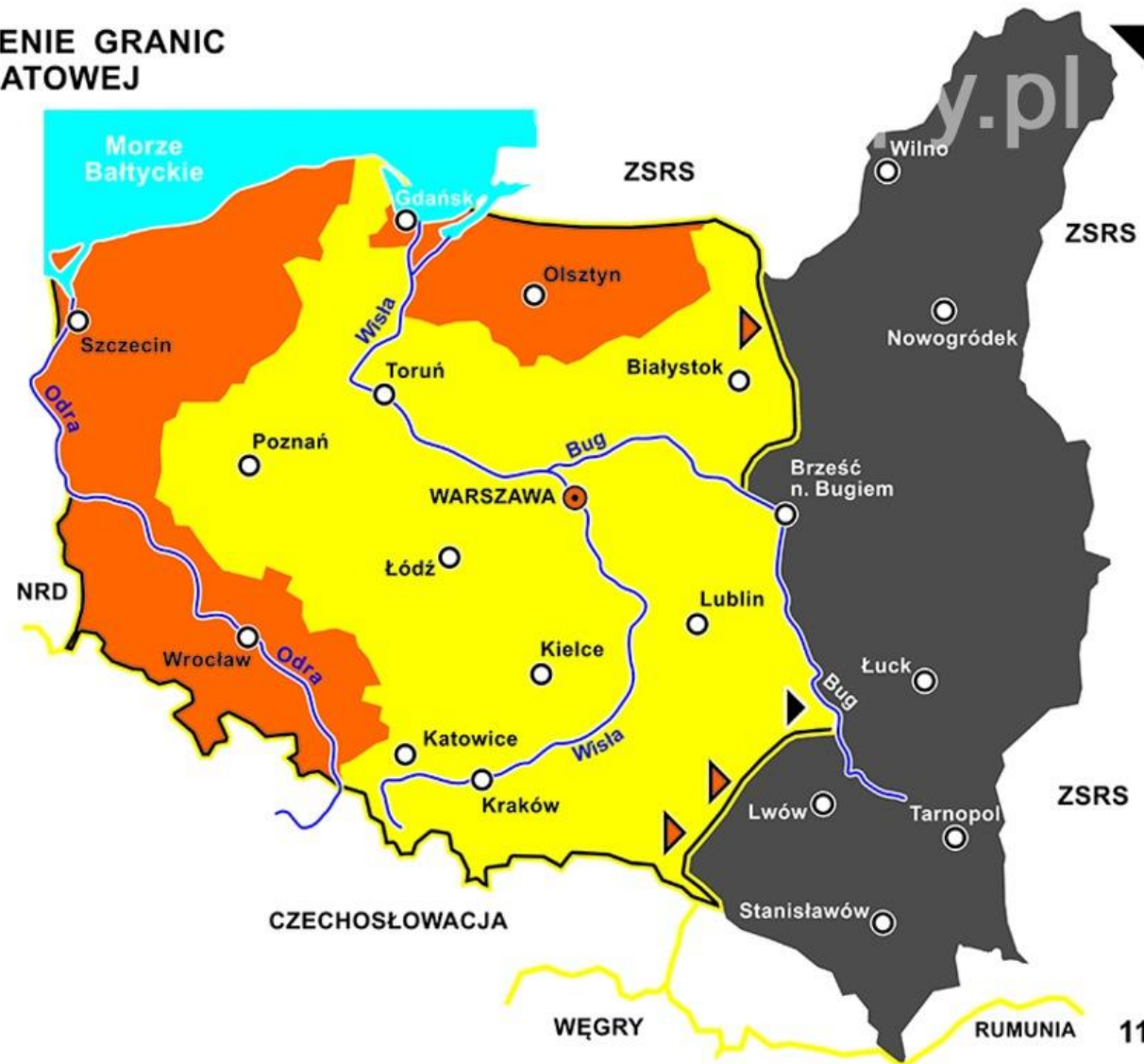
 granice
państw
w 1945 r.

Korekty granic
po 1948 r.:

 pozyskane
w 1948 r.

 utracone
w 1951 r.

0 100 km



Stalinism 1944-1956

- Hungary lost all the land conquered during the war, Poland's territory moved west
- Obligatory exchange of population
- Fraud elections and referendum
- Nationalisation of economy and land
- Extra points for workers' children at universities, fighting illiteracy
- Show trials

1956

- In Hungary there was protests demanding more freedom, but the government asked the Soviet Union for help. They used tanks against unarmed protestors and later brought the Red Army to „help” – 20.000 killed
- In Poland people protested against high prices, work expectations and problems with buying food



- <https://redflag.org.au/node/7424>

Protests in Poland

- 1968 Due to economic problems, the government tried to blame the Jews and the intellectuals for everything
- Strong anti-Semitic protests
- Banning a show in the theater – students' demonstrations
- 15.000 Polish citizens of Jewish origin had to leave the country
- 1970 and 1976 – more protests, because of food limitations and food stamps
- Mostly in big factories

Solidarity



- <https://www.pum.edu.pl/jednostki/jednostki-pozawydzialowe/niezalezny-samorzadny-zwiazek-zawodowy-solidarnosc>

- 1980 – countless strikes to improve the economic situation, redistribution of food and to guarantee more civil rights, especially concerning union trades
- The main strike was at the shipyard in Gdańsk
- The leaders were: Anna Walentynowicz, Andrzej Gwiazda i Lech Wałęsa
- The government accepted 21 demands



© picture-alliance /Leemage/Effigie

- <https://www.dw.com/pl/strajki-czyli-mamy-do%C5%9B%C4%87-gierkowskiej-propagandy/a-54528452>

The martial law

- 12/13. 12. 1981
- Thousands arrested
- Tanks, soldiers on the streets
- No communication
- Travel restriction
- Curfew
- Postal censorship

1989 – the year of change

- In Poland there was the Round Table (literally and figuratively)
- In Hungary the reforms were more gradual
- Freedom of speech, free trade unions, new constitutions, evicting the Soviet army, great economic changes, redirecting towards Western Europe, decentralisation, many political parties



- <https://historia.wprost.pl/10222701/okragly-stol-bezkrwawe-zwyciestwo-czy-kapitulacja.html>

Moving towards Western Europe

- 1999 Hungary and Poland joined NATO
- 2004 Hungary and Poland joined the European Union
- They didn't decide to accept euro as the common currency
- Right now both countries' governments clash more and more often with the EU