

## Chapter 1 : What do the colors in the Hungary flag represent

*In the s historians with a sense of national mission urgently rewrote the history of Hungary to emphasize nationalism and deemphasize Austrian influences. By the s, political history was in decline and an effort was made to introduce social history in the style of the French Annales School.*

Genetic Testing Service DNA testing will show your connections with other families and ethnic groups. The database includes not only Hungarians but also Slovaks, Ukrainians, Jews, Austrians, and members of many other ethnic groups. The early Magyars arrived in the land of Hungary from the east in the 9th century. At one time they were in alliance with the Khazars. The original Magyar genetic contributions have become very diluted over the centuries due in large part to intermarriage with European tribes. This means that the modern Hungarian people are only somewhat descended from the ancient Magyars whose language they speak. Kidd of Yale University, 1. C is of East Asian origin. A particular Szekler from central Transylvania scores 0. Thanks to the Anthrogenica user "Dorkymon" for posting that to this thread. Medieval interactions between Magyars and Khazars Chapters 7 and 9 of my book *The Jews of Khazaria* discuss medieval interactions between the Magyar and Khazar peoples and the settlement of some Khazars in Hungary. It is possible that a small fraction of Khazarian ancestry exists in modern Hungarians and Szeklers. Major studies of Hungarians A. Their name bears a striking resemblance to the Magyars who have inhabited Hungary for over a millennium, but whose previous history is poorly understood. We have now carried out a genetic analysis of the population structure and relationships of the Madjars, and in particular have sought to test whether or not they show a genetic link with the Magyars. Genetic distances based on haplogroup frequencies were used to compare the Madjars with 37 other populations and showed that they were closest to the Hungarian population rather than their geographical neighbors. Although this finding could result from chance, it is striking and suggests that there could have been genetic contact between the ancestors of the Madjars and Magyars, and thus that modern Hungarians may trace their ancestry to Central Asia, instead of the Eastern Uralic region as previously thought. DNA was also successfully sampled from the skeletons of 4 Hungarians who lived in the 10th century. This, along with the evidence from modern-day Hungarians, shows that the Magyar invaders had intermarried with local European tribes, greatly watering down Mongoloid genetic and physical traits among those who continued to speak the Hungarian language. The Tat C allele is an interesting marker in the Finno-Ugric context, distributed in all the Finno-Ugric-speaking populations, except for Hungarians. This question arises whether the ancestral Hungarians, who settled in the Carpathian Basin, harbored this polymorphism or not. Among the modern individuals, only one Szekler carries the Tat C allele, whereas out of the four skeletal remains, two possess the allele. The latter finding, even allowing for the low sample number, appears to indicate a Siberian lineage of the invading Hungarians, which later has largely disappeared. MDS analysis based on haplogroup frequency values, confirms that modern Hungarian and Szekler populations are genetically closely related, and similar to populations from Central Europe and the Balkans. Similar frequencies of R1b as in the Hungarian speakers are found in some Slavic populations mainland Croatians, Slovenians, Poles, Bulgarians ; and in some Uralic-speakers Komis, Khanties, Mordvin as well as in Romanian and Turkish populations Hg I-M is the only Y-chromosome haplogroup that is confined almost exclusively to the European continent Haplogroup I was detected with almost equal frequency in the two modern populations: These are within the range of normal central and eastern European values The elevated frequency of Hg I1a together with higher frequency of R1b-M in Szekler population might be the consequence, at least in part, of the genetic impact of people of German origin, who settled in Transylvania from the 12th century onwards Transylvanian Saxons In the present study haplogroup J was unexpectedly common in the Hungarian-speaking populations Hungarians: The J1-M Y-chromosomal lineage is notably frequent in Szeklers Our findings provide further evidence for its virtual absence in recent Hungarian-speaking populations, with the exception of a single male in the Szekler group. This contrast, despite the relative linguistic stability, may be attributed to a combination of the Magyars being a dominant elite, whose language was accepted by the more numerous pre-existing populations mostly Slavs and Avars ,

and of the effects of a number of substantial post-Magyar immigrations and incursions. The Y-chromosomal patterns of the modern Hungarians and Szeklers can for the most part be adequately explained within the European paternal genetic landscape. As with other Europeans, the Y chromosomes are characterized by early lineages derived from Paleolithic inhabitants, and by a minor impact of Neolithic and post-Neolithic migratory episodes. Consistent with previous studies, Hungarian-speaking populations are genetically closely related to their geographic neighbours. The Hungarian and Szekler groups cluster together with some other central Europeans e. Czechs and Slovaks , but mainly with Balkan populations. There are two exceptions. The presence of this haplogroup in the Szeklers may indicate a connection with Central Asian populations. Also, there is an elevated haplogroup J frequency. This may reflect Anatolian and southern Balkan contributions to the gene pools of Hungarians and Szeklers, but historical data and the comparative analyses of maternal lineages of ancient Hungarian population suggest that the earlier migrations of the Magyars may also have contributed to the presence of this lineage in the Carpathian Basin. Genetic distances to 23 other populations were calculated based on haplogroup frequencies with AMOVA implemented in Arlequin2. Based on distances phylogenetic tree was constructed with Neighbor-joining method using Phylip 3. Haplotype and haplogroup diversity values were calculated. In order to study the continuity in maternal lineage between ancient and modern Hungarian populations, polymorphisms in the HVSI and protein coding regions of mitochondrial DNA sequences of 27 ancient samples 10thth centuries , modern Hungarian, and 76 modern Hungarian-speaking Sekler samples from Transylvania were analyzed. The data were compared with sequences derived from 57 European and Asian populations, including Finno-Ugric populations, and statistical analyses were performed to investigate their genetic relationships. Only 2 of 27 ancient Hungarian samples are unambiguously Asian: Strong differences appear when the ancient Hungarian samples are analyzed according to apparent social status, as judged by grave goods. Commoners show a predominance of mtDNA haplotypes and haplogroups H, R, T , common in west Eurasia, while high-status individuals, presumably conquering Hungarians, show a more heterogeneous haplogroup distribution, with haplogroups N1a, X which are present at very low frequencies in modern worldwide populations and are absent in recent Hungarian and Sekler populations. Modern Hungarian-speaking populations seem to be specifically European. Our findings demonstrate that significant genetic differences exist between the ancient and recent Hungarian-speaking populations, and no genetic continuity is seen. Since variations in the human mitochondrial genome mtDNA are routinely used to infer the histories of different populations, we examined the distribution of restriction fragment length polymorphism RFLP sites of the mtDNA in apparently healthy, unrelated Hungarian subjects in order to collect data on the genetic origin of the Hungarian population. Among the 55 samples analyzed, the large majority belonged to haplogroups common in other European populations, however, three samples fulfilled the requirements of haplogroup M. Wilson, Cristian Capelli, D. Excerpts from the website: These results are consistent with our detecting a genetic legacy from invasions of peoples from the Asian steppes e. Kidd, and Kenneth K. First published online on November 8, This study indicated that the C allele of the OCA2 gene causes lighter skin but is different from the key light skin varieties that most Europeans possess. We have examined mitochondrial DNA from members of the earliest Cumanian population in Hungary from two archeologically well-documented excavations and from 74 modern Hungarians from different rural locations in Hungary. To exclude contamination, some ancient DNA samples were cloned. A database was created from previously published mtDNA HVS I sequences representing 2, individuals from different Asian and European populations and 74 modern Hungarian sequences from the present study. This database was used to determine the relationships between the ancient Cumanians, modern Hungarians, and Eurasian populations and to estimate the genetic distances between these populations. We attempted to deduce the genetic trace of the migration of Cumanians. This study is the first ancient DNA characterization of an eastern pastoral nomad population that migrated into Europe. The results indicate that, while still possessing a Central Asian steppe culture, the Cumanians received a large admixture of maternal genes from more westerly populations before arriving in Hungary. A similar dilution of genetic, but not cultural, factors may have accompanied the settlement of other Asian nomads in Europe. In addition, we examined a mixed sample from Budapest. The Y chromosome analyses showed: These results suggest that the influence of Magyars on the

Hungarian gene pool has been very low through both females and males and the Hungarian language could be an example of cultural dominance. Alternative explanations are discussed. An expansion centred on YAP-; 49a,f Ht 11 is revealed by the median network based on compound haplotypes. Underhill, and Ornella Semino. First published online on December 24, In this sample, only New Y-chromosome binary markers improve phylogenetic resolution within haplogroup R1a1. First published online on October 31, Excerpts from the Abstract: First published online on March 10, Data from Hungarian males represent a row on "Table 1: First published electronically on September 26, Hungarians differ from other Uralic-speaking peoples in the near absence of the haplogroup N-Tat among them, but this study did find some Hungarian and Szekler samples who tested positive for the L SNP marker, which appears to be a subgroup of N-Tat. As some Northern Mansi samples also have L, the authors wonder whether there was a limited amount of common ancestry or genetic sharing between the Hungarian and Mansi peoples in ancient times. Not yet in print. First published online on June 9, Among other things, H7 and H7b2 carriers were identified in Hungary by this study of the complete mtDNA haplogroups of 80 Hungarians from the Szeged and Debrecen regions of eastern Hungary. Analysis of ancestry-informative mtDNA sub-clades revealed a complex genetic structure associated with the genetic impact of populations from different parts of Eurasia, though the contribution from European populations is the most pronounced.

## Chapter 2 : Flag of Hungary | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*This is the Chain bridge at sunset, and people flock to the riverside to watch the sunset, because that is when Budapest lights up in an amazing display of color: Buda Castle! One of the most amazing sights at night is the Buda castle complex, which overlooks the city and the Danube from Castle Hill.*

Why did liberalism become unpopular here in Hungary? Poland seems to be the exception to this rule, because Solidarity was a genuine popular movement. But even in Romania, the revolution was widely regarded as stolen by the former Communists. In Hungary, we did not have a huge popular umbrella organization like Solidarity. We had relatively small groups of intellectuals, liberals, and populist Third Way people in the opposition, who tried to find some common platform for the transition. That led to a situation where, because of the mutual distrust that these intellectual groups had toward each other, we had a multiparty system before we had democracy. Communism in Hungary was not so tough. It was a kind of goulash Communism. Which meant that people were atomized, neutralized, depoliticized. They were mostly interested in consumerism and their own survival. Freedom of speech was of course a welcome change, as was democracy. But it was not something that millions of people protested for. These new opposition groups organized a Round Table meeting with the Communist Party. The new constitution and the entire institutional setup of the new democracy was a result of the Round Table talks of in Hungary. Retrospectively, it was a pretty elitist type of transformation. A couple thousand people participated in it: Although there was a popular referendum in November and some huge protests, which were truly important, still it was a rather elite-driven transition. These people also accepted and adopted the dominant political ideologies of the time, mainly this neoclassical economics: Although the Hungarian opposition was initially thinking of different alternatives, by the new emerging political and economic elite unquestioningly accepted this Hayek-Friedman type of free market capitalism as something that should come hand in hand with representative democracy. Everyone hoped for a positive change. Of course, democracy is much better than dictatorship, so everyone can be seen as a winner in this sense. This is what the political elite communicated to society: Westernization, free speech, freedom of the press, human rights, checks and balances, rule of law with strong guardian institutions like the constitutional court and the ombudsman. It was a very sophisticated set of democratic institutions “but without the spirit of democracy. This is something within people. In Hungary, people expect a lot from the state but, at the same time, they do not trust the state and its organs. Democracy is not just a matter of institutions. There is a tradition as well in the minds and hearts of people. Here, somehow, democracy and its liberal version plus free market economy were just seen as a Western import. Of course everyone wanted open borders and free access to go to Vienna and elsewhere. They wanted to travel, see, and buy things. But somehow the spirit of democracy did not touch people. Due to the neoliberal agenda, deregulation and privatization were the order of the day. Of course, this also involved the total restructuring of the economy, with the selling of public assets to private individuals. Hungary got the largest amount of foreign direct investment in the region in the s. Hungary also had shock therapy in , this famous Bokros austerity package named after the finance minister at the time. Everything went according to this elite-driven democratization agenda. But somehow the participatory aspect of democracy was missing. People were patient for a long time. But somehow, economic development is not enough if people feel that the fruits of the income are not distributed fairly. Inequalities were growing in the s, then were tempered a bit in the s, and then growing again since By the second part of the s, this basic liberal consensus was slowly evaporating. At that moment, Fidesz came to power in They were still in this neoliberal framework, but they were already starting to make some populist arguments for an ethno-nationalist understanding of Hungary: Suddenly Fidesz discovered the power of nationalism as a constitutive force. Nationalism substituted for this missing link, the spirit of democracy, and this was how people could be mobilized. Even as it remained within the framework of liberal democracy at that time, Fidesz moved from the liberal center to the conservative-nationalist Right for pragmatic reasons. They realized that there was a space for them to occupy and attract a stronger and longer lasting constituency. The liberal party, the Free Democrats “which used to be very strong and received more than 20 percent of

the votes in and also did well in 1998 came into government with the Socialist Party former Communists, and lost their credibility. They supported unpopular policies, like shock therapy. By the end of the 1990s, the gap between the rich and the poor was rising. Many people believed that they were waiting patiently for a better life. Many of them lost their jobs. There were new factory owners, and many factories were closed. New investments from Japanese and German firms like Audi, Suzuki came to this country and introduced a new working culture. Those who worked in these factories had to learn a new labor culture in which trade unions had little say. Those who were outside these modernizing islands had less salary and worse working conditions. They were easily becoming followers of a right-wing or even far-right ethnicist ideology. But that tendency was a little bit delayed or interrupted when Fidesz lost the elections in 2002, and the Socialists and the Liberals returned. By that time the liberals were already a tiny party. But the Socialists still needed them in the governing majority. There was an economic boom at that time as well as a successful set of negotiations to join the EU. Even if the economic expectations were not so great, still the political and economic elites were optimistic because Hungary joined all these Western organizations like NATO in 1999 and later the EU in 2004. Those were the years of hope and optimism and overestimating the positive role of the EU in a new member state. He was not really a leftist or a liberal, rather somewhere between the two, a progressive. But he was a very charismatic person. He was able to bring together the Left and the liberals to create a progressive base that was not exactly liberal and not exactly Left. The coalition was reelected in 2006. This was the first time in the history of Hungarian democracy that an incumbent government was reelected. Until 2006, all governments lost elections after their four-year mandate expired. The optimism still lasted until 2008. It was obviously a terrible mistake, as well as the mistakes of the police in dealing with protestors on October 23, 2006 the 50th anniversary of the revolution in Hungary. Fidesz was clearly beaten in April 2009, and suddenly within half a year they were back. The coalition was mortally wounded already at the beginning of its second term. In the following two years he wanted to implement what were intended to be liberal reforms. But it was a hostile social environment. And the reforms, which were not strategically thought out, were poorly implemented and delivered. But that had actually been clear in 2006, two or even three years before the elections. Indeed, by the second term of the Socialist-Liberal cabinet between 2002 and 2006, not only ardent right-wingers were against the government. People were saying that there was something wrong with democracy, that it was not about people but about other interests, that democracy had been occupied by the parties. It was no longer really democracy in the sense of a colorful set of institutions, social movements, trade unions, civic organizations, NGOs, think tanks, and so on. There were mostly parties which colonized public life. If you wanted to achieve something, you had to go along one of these party channels. The belief in free market economy and democracy was fundamentally shaken due to the political crisis of 2006 and then the economic crisis of 2008. That led to an increasing hostility toward the banks. Many people were indebted not in Hungarian forints but in Euro or Swiss franc. As a result of the crisis, the currency exchange rate was fundamentally altered and not in favor of the forint. Those who had to pay back loans to the banks realized that they had to pay more and more, even twice as much within one month. Many people, unable to pay back their loans, went bankrupt. And the Socialist-Liberal government was unable to develop a policy to avoid this procedure. The government said it was an individual responsibility, that the people should have read the contract. But many people had really been encouraged to take a loan from the bank at the time of this fast development. Nobody expected such a decline. They did not see the footnotes in small print on the contract. That was a very painful experience of the cruelty of the market economy. Maybe now people are becoming more educated in terms of the market economy. But they somehow believed that their contract with the bank was like a pension with the state or a labor contract, something reliable and always the same. So, it was a big negative shock. By this time Fidesz could collect a very colorful social coalition against the Liberals and the Socialists.

### Chapter 3 : Then/Now: 7 historic Budapest sites of Hungary's Revolution | WeLoveBudapest EN

*The flag of Hungary (Hungarian: Magyarországi zászlaja, more commonly Hungarian: magyar zászló<sup>3</sup>) is a horizontal tricolour of red, white and green. In this exact form, it has been the official flag of Hungary since May 23,*

Public opinion has changed drastically since the general elections of Gergely apparently has to be sleepwalking as he sifts through the data. What the electorate does with the information remains to be seen. What will happen of course is that the powers will urge doubt to those who question and fear. And it is also there where the electorate needs to clarify within themselves individually and as a body as how to handle and respond to that constant pressure which takes them off the scent so to speak. In a way they have to be better bloodhounds. It is first in Hungarian and then in English, and makes fascinating reading: Nobody watches the show " and I mean nobody. Wise to have a barf-bag handy before it starts. My how the screws turn. And it is there where begins the fomenting of its devious hatred. And Lew Rockwell publishes articles by I. Lovas for no readers: Sorry if this was not his most recent one in English, but I have to rush from home. Who has ever heard of this site? Publishing here is an achievement? Times naturally subsidized by Fidesz , apparently to try to convince Hungarian readers that Fidesz had substantial backing in Washington. It was a cheap trick. I came back and knew that you love him. I just made a quick search. Four days ago, he had an interview with the Russian ambassador to Budapest [http:](http://) I am sure that you have already sniffed out that not a single person has read it, and Orban is the paymaster. John Walsh [send him mail] is a frequent contributor to CounterPunch. So, after weighing of what you wrote here, I stay with reading Lovas. To each his own! I also read very obscure things from time to time. And I wonder, why should you? John Walsh " never heard of him, either. Never heard of CounterPunch. Never heard of DissidentVoice. These are not, you must admit, mainstream things. And John Walsh is not, you surely must admit, a celebrity of any sorts. The man is a nobody. Expect denials " and more tenuous connection with Brexit!

## Chapter 4 : Hungary's U-Turn | John Feffer

*Hungary flag colors - meaning/symbolism of National flag of Hungary - pictures history facts - All about Hungary flag information for kids Hungary Flag - Information The flag of Hungary (Magyarország zászlaja) is a horizontal tricolour of red, white and green.*

How could the world be heading inexorably in the direction of market democracy when even the country long considered next in line for membership in the European Community was collapsing into war, nationalist extremism, and ethnic cleansing? History had not ended at all. It had returned with a vengeance. Yugoslavia was simply a dispiriting detour. The countries of East-Central Europe would all eventually tailor their political and economic systems in such a way as to fit into the regional European order. To get into the club, aspiring candidates had to meet a long checklist of reforms that practically remade their countries. The road to Europe, which was such a powerful slogan in East-Central Europe, was assumed to be one-way. Eventually even the warring parties in former Yugoslavia would beat their swords into accession agreements. Under the leadership of Fidesz, Hungary has effectively turned its back on the EU. It is heading off on its own political and economic path. Actually, this is the fault of the current political elite, which used a democratic supermajority for anti-democratic practices. So, the Hungarian situation is currently unique. It never before happened in the EU that a country suddenly made a U-turn back from democracy toward some kind of half-democracy. When Austrians elected the Haider party, there was a huge protest in the EU. There was also a marginalization of Berlusconi. One term, popularized by Philippe Schmitter to describe similar regimes in Latin America, is *democratura* -- something halfway between democracy and dictatorship. Fidesz has used democratic means to undo democratic institutions. As such, Hungary formally remains a democracy -- and Fidesz recently retained its two-third majority in parliament in free elections whether they were fair elections is another question. Informally, Fidesz has instituted a number of changes in the constitution that concentrate power in the government institutions that the Party controls. In the economy, for instance, Fidesz has effectively institutionalized corruption in order to enrich its cadre of supporters. There is a privatization via nationalization because the state itself is privatized. It just means that the larger mafia took over the smaller one. My prediction is that the Hungarian experience will serve a good purpose in the future to make the European Union into a stronger federation that figures out how to better maintain democratic norms. Poland seems to be the exception to this rule, because Solidarity was a genuine popular movement. But even in Romania, the revolution was widely regarded as stolen by the former Communists. In Hungary, we did not have a huge popular umbrella organization like Solidarity. We had relatively small groups of intellectuals, liberals, and populist Third Way people in the opposition, who tried to find some common platform for the transition. That led to a situation where, because of the mutual distrust that these intellectual groups had toward each other, we had a multiparty system before we had democracy. Communism in Hungary was not so tough. It was a kind of goulash Communism. Which meant that people were atomized, neutralized, depoliticized. They were mostly interested in consumerism and their own survival. Freedom of speech was of course a welcome change, as was democracy. But it was not something that millions of people protested for. These new opposition groups organized a Round Table meeting with the Communist Party. The new constitution and the entire institutional setup of the new democracy was a result of the Round Table talks of in Hungary. Retrospectively, it was a pretty elitist type of transformation. A couple thousand people participated in it: Although there was a popular referendum in November and some huge protests, which were truly important, still it was a rather elite-driven transition. These people also accepted and adopted the dominant political ideologies of the time, mainly this neoclassical economics: Although the Hungarian opposition was initially thinking of different alternatives, by the new emerging political and economic elite unquestioningly accepted this Hayek-Friedman type of free market capitalism as something that should come hand in hand with representative democracy. Everyone hoped for a positive change. Of course, democracy is much better than dictatorship, so everyone can be seen as a winner in this sense. This is what the political elite communicated to society: Westernization, free speech, freedom of the press, human rights, checks and

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Not from the beginning but after liberalism became somehow unpopular and came to represent upper class and "foreign interests. By the end of the s, the gap between the rich and the poor was rising. Many people believed that they were waiting patiently for a better life. Many of them lost their jobs. There were new factory owners, and many factories were closed. New investments from Japanese and German firms -- Audi, Suzuki -- came to this country and introduced a new working culture. Those who worked in these factories had to learn a new labor culture in which trade unions had little say. Those who were outside these modernizing islands had less salary and worse working conditions. Those who belonged to the "losers" started to hate the rest -- the banks, the multinational corporations, foreign investors. They were easily becoming followers of a right-wing or even far-right ethnicist ideology. But that tendency was a little bit delayed or interrupted when Fidesz lost the elections in , and the Socialists and the Liberals returned. By that time the liberals were already a tiny party. But the Socialists still needed them in the governing majority. There was an economic boom at that time as well as a successful set of negotiations to join the EU. Even if the economic expectations were not so great, still the political and economic elites were optimistic because Hungary joined all these Western organizations -- NATO in and later the EU in . Those were the years of hope and optimism and overestimating the positive role of the EU in a new member state. He was not really a leftist or a liberal, rather somewhere between the two, a progressive. But he was a very charismatic person. He was able to bring together the Left and the liberals to create a progressive base that was not exactly liberal and not exactly Left. The coalition was reelected in . 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## Chapter 5 : The state of media freedom in Hungary as the citizens see it – Hungarian Spectrum

*March 15th of is a significant date in Hungary's history - on this fateful day, a group of revolutionary Magyar intellectuals marched out of Budapest's iconic Pilsner Café to lead an uprising against the oppressive Austrian Empire.*

Current flag[ edit ] The modern flag of Hungary originated from the national freedom movement from before , which culminated in the Hungarian Revolution of . The revolution was not only in opposition against the monarchy but also the Habsburg Empire , as well as to form an independent republic. The stripes are horizontal rather than vertical to prevent confusion with the Italian flag despite the banner in that form predating the Italian tricolour by at least 7 years, which had been designed after the French flag. According to other data, the recent form of the Hungarian tricolour had been already used from at the coronation of Mathias II of Hungary and following coronations. Alternatively, red for the blood spilled for the fatherland, white for freedom and green for the land, for the pastures of Hungary. The new constitution, which took effect on 1 January , makes the ex-post interpretation mentioned first official in the semi-official translation: Evolution[ edit ] Hungarian national colors on the wall, Hungarian coronation of Leopold II in Pozsony in , 58 years before the Hungarian revolution As described above, the red-white-green tricolour clearly emerged as a sign of national sovereignty during the –” revolution against the Habsburgs. The flag had the so-called minor arms also known as the Kossuth coat of arms of Hungary with archangels as supporters were used as a badge on the flag. This configuration was used until the end of the Habsburg Empire in . After the fall of the Habsburg Empire, the years to were highly turbulent, and several hard-to-trace minor changes took place. The red-green-white tricolour stayed the same, but small differences emerged in terms of the badge. A short interlude and exception was the Hungarian Soviet Republic , which lasted for four-and-a-half months; it used a solid red banner. It seems that from –” or the tricolour displayed the minor arms of Hungary, but the version without them was also used. Between and the crown was removed from the top of the arms serving as the badge. With the onset of Communist rule in , a new coat of arms featuring a Communist red star was placed on the flag as the badge. During the anti-Soviet uprising in , revolutionaries cut out the Hammer and Sickle emblem and used the resulting tricolour with a hole in the middle as the symbol of the revolution. For some months the new government changed the flag to bear the minor arms without the crown as the badge again. In , during the Stalinist restoration after the revolution was defeated by the Soviet Red Army, the new government created a "new" coat of arms, which however was never officially put onto the flag. Therefore, the official flag of Hungary has been a pure red-white-green tricolour since . After the fall of communism in there was no need to change the flag, as it did not bear any communist insignia. There was a recommendation of the Committee of Symbols in the s, that the coat of arms should be part of the state flag, while the national flag should remain plain as is the status quo. Exact description and legislature[ edit ] The Hungarian Constitution does not explicitly state anything about the width: Summarized, this would mean: White background with green red alternated flammulette "flame tongues", triangles with wavy edge border, coat of arms in the center, embraced by oak branches from the left, olive branches from the right.

### Chapter 6 : Paprika: Hungary's Red Gold | Fiery Foods & Barbecue Central

*Global Financial Data* If you were to ask most people which country suffered the worst inflation in history, they would answer Germany, since Germany's hyperinflation after World War I is probably.

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Furmint vineyards at Disznoko winery in Tokaji. In the wine world we talk about the old world and the new world. The new world is just about everywhere else - the U. I am standing in the oldest of the old world. My travels have brought me to Tokaji, Hungary, a two and a half hour drive east of Budapest. You may not realize wine is made in Hungary. You may be surprised to learn that the area called Tokaji is the oldest delimited, or defined, wine region in the world, established by royal decree in 1777. The most famous wine here is the sweet wine known as Tokaji. It is called "the king of wine and wine of kings. Harvest for Tokaji is in full swing. What makes Tokaji sweet is a mold called botrytis cinerea that infects grapes when the humidity and climate conditions are right. This "noble rot," so called because of its magical effect on the flavor of the grape juice and wine, causes the berries to darken and shrivel like raisins, concentrating the fruit juice into a luscious nectar. The grape clusters are downright ugly -- you would not want to eat them. Almost black, shriveled and covered in mold. These berries are what I call jolie laide - a French term meaning pretty ugly. The fascinating thing is they make an intoxicating wine. When Furmint is picked earlier in the season, before botrytis infects it, it makes a crisp, light and fresh dry white wine - a perfect warm weather wine or aperitif. I love white wine, so to be in a region that celebrates it makes me happy. When we arrive, there are bins of just picked Furmint grapes. Some are a combination of grapes with the noble rot and other grapes without it on the same cluster. These will make either a late harvest wine or be used as a base wine for extracting the sugars and flavors from the wines that will make the Tokaji Aszu. Aszu is a special wine, made from berries picked one by one off the cluster in the vineyard. It is slow, labor intensive work to pick grapes for Aszu. Ladybugs in the vineyard Some of the vineyards are very steep, and we climb up them to get to the site of a picnic lunch. Along the way you see how rocky the soil is, with volcanic and clay soils. All the rock for the terrace walls come from the property. The views are amazing, and the day is glorious. The harvesters are out and picking continues all day because it takes forever to pick grapes one at a time. Tomorrow we will learn just how hard it is when we go pick grapes in the morning. They land on all of us, and they seem to love the Tokaji grapes. From up here we can see the hill of Tokaji, where the village that the region is named after sits. Most of the vineyards in the region are planted on hillsides for the best sun exposure, to ensure the grapes ripen. Picking berry by berry As I mentioned, Tokaji Aszu grapes are picked by hand, grape by grape. Any super desiccated grapes that look way past their prime? Leave those behind too. You want the shriveled grapes that are kind of purple to black in color and that probably have some mold on them. This is not as easy as it sounds. It is slow, delicate work. Pull too hard and a cluster easily comes off in your hand. As you pick each berry you often find ladybugs who have found a happy home inside the cluster. There are also spiders and other bugs to contend with. The grapes are sticky, your fingernails get dirt under them. Your knees start to hurt from bending down so much. No wonder Tokaji is not an inexpensive wine to make. Because of the high sugar content, once you open a bottle, the wine will keep for at least a week, so you can enjoy it slowly over time. When you look at the label of a Tokaji Aszu, you may see the designation 5 or 6 puttonyos. Puttonyos are a measure of the sweetness of the wine and goes from 3 to 6 for Aszu and beyond for Eszencia. The more residual sugar in the wine, the higher the number. Puttonyos reference to the number of baskets of the Aszu grapes that went into making that wine. We sit down with Laszlo to do a vertical tasting of both the 5 and 6 Puttonyos Aszu wines. Tasting a range of vintages side by side is a great way to see the vintage variations -- the affects of weather on the grapes from a hot or cool year, or a dry or rainy year. It also gives you a good picture of how the wine will age. One thing is for sure, Tokaji Aszu can age 10 to 20 years or more and still be fresh and alive. These wines are simply stunning. The color range is incredible, from the light gold to medium gold to amber. The wines get darker as they age. In the 5 puttonyos wines we tried vintages starting with back to In younger wines have aromas of bitter orange peel - think neroli. The older wines have aromas that are more candied fruit, with

quince and caramel and have a creamier texture in your mouth. As we taste each wine, we learn these flavors and aromas are characteristics of botrytis. Then we move onto the 6 puttonyos Aszu wines. They are exciting wines, and still fresh and bright even though we were sampling wines 20 years old. The conditions must be right -- no major rains at harvest, a large amount of berries infected with botrytis to even be made. The last vintage was???? The current release is the , so we started with that and went back all the way to The wines are deeper amber color and the notes are more like dried caramel, black tea, caramel, mocha, toffee, dried figs, candied ginger, even coffee and cognac. Overall the wines are richer, thicker and coat your mouth more than the 5 puttonyos wines. The 6 puttonyos Aszu is what Laszlo called a "great classic vintage. It is an amazing wine. Hard to spit this one out. The rarest wine of all The most exotic wine is the Tokaji Eszencia. It even looks like a dark maple syrup. This is liquid caramel in a glass. The nose has immortal flowers, prunes, quince, black tea, molasses, and for me sourwood honey that you find in the southern United States. The finish lingers on and on. When asked how long Eszencia can age, Laszlo replies the potential is "eternal aging.

**Chapter 7 : Hungarian People: Customs, traditions and beliefs.**

*The Hungarians: A Thousand Years of Victory in Defeat is a book to get to know in detail about Hungarian tragic history. Hungarians are hard working people who have survival personalities.*

No civil wars are being waged on its territory, nor is there any popular uprising or terrorism. It has not got involved in any wars, and it is not threatened by immediate bankruptcy. So why is it still worth paying attention to what is going on here? All of these now independent countries reached a crucial turning point in. Previously, they had functioned as independent states or as separate parts of states within the socialist system, ruled by the Communist party. Then the change of system started. The structure and pace of the transformations varied from country to country. Severe failures occurred in all of them, including Hungary; one step forward was often followed by a period of regression. However, despite the colorful variations, the main direction of the changes was common up to Hungary is the first, and so far the only, member of this group of 15 countries which has performed a sharp U-turn and set off resolutely in the opposite direction. That was when the turn began. It has already been completed to a significant degree. In actual practice the executive and legislative branches are no longer separate, as they are both controlled by the energetic and heavy hand of the political leader who has positioned himself at the very pinnacle of power: No worthwhile preparatory work on bills is being done either within or outside the walls of Parliament. Parliament itself has turned into a law factory, and the production line is sometimes made to operate at unbelievable speed: Without exception, every single attempted investigation of the background of a scandal that has just broken, which would have been carried out objectively by a parliamentary committee with the effective involvement of the opposition, has been thwarted. The new Hungarian constitution was drafted by a small group within Fidesz, and no wide public discussion ensued. All protests were completely ignored, and it was dragged through the defective filters of the law factory in very short order. The text abounds with shortcomings, which were pointed out immediately and in vain by outstanding Hungarian and foreign legal experts. The law must be respected. In Hungary, the situation has changed: They pass retroactive laws, disregarding the prohibition of such legislation which goes back to Roman times. If they wish to arrange especially generous treatment for an individual or an organization, they pass laws using legal tricks which ensure de facto favoritism. Moving on to the juridical branch of the state, the Prosecution Service is a centralized organization in Hungary. It is theoretically independent, not under the control of the government. In practice, however, and that is what is important, the chief prosecutor is chosen by the holder of supreme power, followed by a purely formalistic appointment by the parliament, which from then on is unable to effectively control him. The chief prosecutor executes the central will through the hierarchy that he heads. With a few insignificant exceptions, the investigation of all public scandals and cases of corruption involving individuals close to the present government party has got stuck in either the investigative or the prosecution phase of criminal proceedings. The Prosecution Service has, on the other hand, brought its full powers to bear on other economic scandals and cases of corruption in which people belonging to the current opposition are implicated. Dramatic, spectacular arrests are carried out for the benefit of the cameras, which arrive in droves. Compromising facts are often leaked while investigations are still in progress. No effort is spared to make sure that these cases come to court, though it is true that all too often charges have to be dropped in the prosecution phase, for lack of sufficient evidence; in other cases the charges are rejected by the court. And it is noticeable that the timing of a leak, of the bringing of charges or of a court hearing coincides frequently with some event on the political calendar: We seem to be witnessing a decided attempt by the ruling political group to take control over the courts as well. The President of the Supreme Court, who had been appointed before, was dismissed early, before his mandate expired. A new institution emerged, the National Office for the Judiciary, which from the very start acquired exceptionally wide powers: Later, as a result of protests in Hungary and from abroad, the sphere of authority of Office was reduced, but its influence has remained significant. The retirement age fixed for judges was conspicuously different from average age limits and from the previous norms, with the result that the older generation was expelled. This affected several judges in leading positions within the judiciary

system, who had been appointed before the present ruling group came to power, and although this measure was subsequently annulled by the relevant international court, so that the people involved obtained at least moral redress, most of them were not able to return to their previous leading positions. Some cases which come to court have political ramifications, and impartial experts in the field believe that some judgments are biased in ways that favor Fidesz policies. Nobody ventures to express an opinion about the number of cases involved. What is sure, however, and encouraging is that the ruling regime has not managed to subjugate the judiciary to the same extent as they have done in other spheres. By private rather than state ownership had become the dominant form of ownership. Since the U-turn, however, private property has become the target of frequent legal, economic and ideological attacks; the weight and influence of the state sector is rising again. The nationalization of private pension funds financed from the obligatory contributions of employers and employees, which was carried out using unique legal tricks, dealt a heavy blow to the principle of respect for private property. A similar form of indirect nationalization took place in the sector of saving and loan cooperatives. The state-owned sector has expanded significantly in the branches of banking, energy, public works, transportation, the media and advertising. In these areas the harsh means of disguised confiscation were not so often applied: In many cases the previous owners were forced into a position where they felt they had no other option but to sell their property to the state, and at a price well below its market value. Up to , decentralized mechanisms played an increasing role in the coordination of various activities. However, since the U-turn the tendency to centralize has become noticeably stronger. This is primarily true of government administration. One of the major achievements of the change of regime was a significant increase in the powers of local government. The most obvious sign of regression is the fact that schools and hospitals no longer belong to local authorities, but are run from the bureaus of the central government. It is unprecedented " even on a world scale " that a misshapen bureaucratic giant has emerged, which decides over the heads of teachers, parents and local governments about staffing, curricular and financial matters in thousands of schools. The obsession with centralization, which is intertwined in many ways with the aforementioned tendency to nationalize, affects almost all spheres of society: A pyramid-like vertical hierarchy has emerged and solidified, with the supreme leader at its summit. Below him, ready to obey his every command, stand his hand-picked henchmen, who owe him unconditional loyalty. Moving on down, we find the next level of the pyramid, and the next: Commands which take obedience for granted tightly bind each subordinate to his or her superior. It is only the leader at the top who does not depend on his superior, only those at the very lowest level do not give orders to anyone. Everyone else incorporated into the levels in-between is servant and master at the same time. It is in their interests to hang on in there, to move further up in the pyramid. Their position is not decided at elections, but depends on winning the trust of their superior by services and flattery, or at least by uncritical obedience. Hundreds of thousands of public employees, including those who work in the state-run educational and health sectors, feel defenseless: A very important decentralized mechanism is represented by civil society, a number of non-market based organizations and associations which are outside the control of state bureaucracy. In twenty years these have developed too, and have also become a means of scrutiny without which it would be impossible to expose and fight abuses of power. One manifestation of the U-turn is the methodical harassment of civil society. When parliamentary bills are being drafted trade unions and other relevant organizations are not consulted. Or if the people concerned express their point of view, in declarations or at demonstrations, their voices are disregarded. There were several important factors here: It takes a long historical process for democracy to mature, and Hungary has just begun that learning process. It would be essential to complete a thorough causal analysis of the historical past; this, however, exceeds the limits of this paper. Therefore I will only deal with the new period starting with the elections. Market mechanisms became dominant in Hungary in the first two decades after the change of system, and remained so even after Just as before, state and market continue to coexist in a symbiosis: This is done in many ways. The direction of the process is the reverse. Something similar takes place at lower levels too. The natural selection of market competition is overwritten by political considerations. A new term has been introduced into everyday Hungarian: Such firms do not belong to the party, but the sole or principal owner of the company is a crony of the political center. The intertwining of the worlds of business and politics is a global phenomenon,

and provides fertile soil for corruption everywhere. What comes on top of this in Hungary is the social environment created by the aforementioned U-turn: The new tax will be paid by companies, out of their profits. Above the usual forms of taxation special supertaxes have been used to pillage whole sectors, especially banking but also telecommunications, insurance, household energy supply, and a few other sectors. The effect of special taxes contributes to the fact that the volume of investments by private companies financed from their profits stagnates or barely increases. Moreover, it is not true that the extra burdens hit on the companies only, as they pass the extra costs, if possible, to the consumers. While companies are held to ransom, the individual tax burden based on dividends has been significantly reduced. One of the first measures introduced by the Fidesz government was the abolition of progressive personal income tax, which was replaced by a flat rate of 16 percent, while at the same time value added tax was raised to an unprecedented 27 percent. It is known that in relation to the income of a given household, these tax rates impose a much greater burden on the living standards of people with low incomes than on those who earn more. Government propaganda proclaims as a great achievement the reduction of household expenditure on utilities through price-cap regulation. In reality, this price-capping policy is far more beneficial for the rich, as the bigger the flat, the more electricity, gas and water it uses, and the more rubbish it produces, the more it saves. We are all too familiar with the consequences of artificially depressing prices from the days of socialism. Companies make a loss, which in the end has to be scraped together by the community of tax-payers. Restricting the functioning of the price mechanism is an important feature of the general phenomenon which has just been discussed: Every economist who has studied the theory of market failure knows that appropriate regulation and well-aimed intervention can correct many problems caused by an uncontrolled market mechanism. This theory, however, at least tacitly, supposes that the state is at the service of public interests, and that regulation is carried out professionally and without bias. What happens if the levers of regulation are seized by incompetent or even corrupt people?

*Although it is not open to the public, the Hungarian Parliament's Munkácsy Hall houses a great masterpiece, The Settlement of the Magyars in Hungary, while plenty of his other works are proudly displayed across the globe, from Vienna's Kunsthistorisches Museum to New York's Albany Museum of Art and History.*

The plants are ripe for picking, and a pungent aroma from the processing factories fills the air. Paprika house in Kalocsa. A dozen years after my first trip to the little Hungarian town of Kalocsa, I returned once again, just in time for the annual pepper harvest in September. For three to four weeks every autumn, more than 8,000 acres of fields around Kalocsa are filled with farm workers picking bright red peppers and stacking them in small wooden crates or big plastic mesh bags. And on some of the houses, long cylindrical mesh bags full of peppers are suspended from the eaves like giant sausages. During September the entire town, its population swelled by busloads of tourists, celebrates the pepper harvest with a Paprika Festival. The highlight of the festival is the Paprika Harvest Parade, complete with local bands and colorful folk-dancing groups, followed that evening by a Paprika Harvest Ball. Regardless of the time of year, however, the visitor is never far removed from paprika in Kalocsa. In addition to its pepper fields and commercial paprika factories, Kalocsa has a Paprika Street and a Paprika Museum. Strings of dried peppers festoon store windows and roadside stands. Souvenir shops are filled with folk-art gifts adorned with images of bright red peppers, including hand-painted eggs, decorated dishware, and embroidered linens. And walls of houses and restaurants are painted with murals depicting traditional floral motifs, often with red peppers incorporated into the design. Compared to when I first visited Kalocsa several years ago, the sleepy little town that had been primarily an agricultural center has turned into a tourist mecca, especially at harvest time, attracting travelers from all over Europe and beyond. Although many Hungarian dishes use paprika as an ingredient, this colorful, flavorful spice is actually a relative newcomer to Hungarian cuisine. Formerly found only in peasant dishes, it gradually entered the culinary repertoire of the gentry and the nobility—dispersing throughout all levels of society so thoroughly that today it would be hard to imagine Hungarian cooking without its paprika component. Exhibits include historic photographs, antique paprika spice containers, and old stock certificates from paprika companies. Diagrams and models explain past and present methods of cultivating peppers, as well as old and new techniques for processing them into paprika.

**Pepper Cultivation** Different types of paprika in a field. Many different kinds of peppers are cultivated in Hungary. The latter group includes *Capsicum annuum* L. The pepper-growing areas around these two centers of paprika production have just the right combination of soil characteristics, temperature, rainfall, and sunshine required to cultivate these plants successfully. Grown from seeds in hothouses each spring, the small pepper shrubs are replanted in the open fields in May. Harvesting starts at the end of the first week in September and lasts for about a month, depending on weather conditions. By harvest time, the mature plants will have grown to a height of 16 to 24 inches, and the pepper pods will have ripened from green or yellow to bright red.

**Paprika Production** Paprika drying on strings. Before the Industrial Revolution, farmers used to string all their ripe peppers by hand, hang them up in a protected place to dry, and then complete the drying process in large earthenware ovens. The dried peppers were first crushed underfoot, then ground into a fine powder by hand, using a kulu, a huge mortar with a large pestle. Water mills later replaced the kulu for grinding paprika, and by the late 1800s, steam engines were being used for this task. Up until the mid-1900s it was difficult to control the pungency of paprika. In the 1850s the Palfy brothers of Szeged invented a machine for removing the veins and seeds, then grinding the dried pods into a quality-controlled powder. The millmaster could now determine how much capsaicin was to be removed and how much retained. As the industry expanded to meet both local and foreign demand for this mild but still richly flavored paprika, the growers saw the advantage of cultivating a spice pepper that did not need to have its veins and seeds removed. This kind of pepper is now favored by growers in the regions of Kalocsa and Szeged. It can be used alone—ground to produce a mild but flavorful paprika powder—and in combination with other, hotter peppers to produce some of the many varieties of paprika marketed by the Hungarians.

**Types of Hungarian Paprikas** Note: The hottest paprikas are not the bright red ones, but rather the palest red and light brown colored ones. The mildest and brightest red of

all Hungarian paprikas, with excellent aroma. Ranging from light to dark red, a mild paprika with a rich flavor. Similar to Delicate, but more pungent. A yet more pungent Delicate. Pale Red in color with strong aroma and mild pungency. The most commonly exported paprika; bright red and slightly pungent. A blend of mild and pungent paprikas; medium pungency. Light brown in color, this is the hottest of all the paprikas. Cooking with Paprika Paprika vendor Hungarian paprika has a distinctive flavor that defines many Hungarian dishes, often in combination with other traditional Hungarian ingredients such as lard, onions, and sour cream. Paprika also functions like flour to thicken a sauce, adding depth and taste to a sauce instead of dulling the flavors of the other ingredients, as flour can do. When cooking with paprika, you should always stir the spice into HOT fat, to dissolve the powder and release its full flavor and aroma. But the paprika must not be allowed to burn, or it will turn bitter and ruin the dish. To avoid this culinary catastrophe, heat the cooking fat butter, vegetable oil, or lard until it is very hot, then turn the heat under the pan to very low if using a gas stove or remove the pan from the heat if using an electric stove and stir in the paprika. Quickly add the meat, vegetables, or some of the liquid called for in the recipe, to reduce the temperature and keep the paprika from burning. Sour cream should be added only after all the other ingredients are cooked, just before the dish is ready to serve. Most recipes require that you merely heat the sour cream together with the other ingredients for a short time, without letting it come to a boil, to prevent curdling. In Hungary this fish soup often contains several kinds of local fresh fish—carp, catfish, sterlet, pike, perch, bream, whatever is available as the catch of the day. If using whole fish, clean and eviscerate them, then cut the fish into 3-inch chunks. Save the heads and tails to add to the cooking pot for flavor. Put a layer of sliced onions on the bottom of a large 6-quart stockpot. Add a layer of fish and sprinkle it with some of the paprika, crushed cherry peppers or pepper flakes, and salt. Continue making layers of onion, fish, and spices until all of the ingredients are in the pot. Add enough cold water to barely cover the fish. Bring the mixture to a boil over high heat, then reduce the heat to medium and let the soup simmer, uncovered, for 1 hour. Do not stir the soup during this time, but occasionally shake the pot gently from side to side. At the end of 1 hour, taste and add more salt if desired. Serve hot, dividing the fish evenly among shallow soup bowls for each diner. Medium to hot Note: Cooks in Kalocsa sometimes add fresh noodles or pasta squares to this soup shortly before serving, allowing the pasta to cook only until it is still al dente. Paprika Pork Chops My husband is an excellent cook of Hungarian foods. Strips of pickled mild red peppers Mix the paprikas together in a shallow bowl, spreading the powder evenly across the bottom of the bowl. Rinse the pork chops under cold water, then dredge both sides of each wet pork chop in the paprika, making sure the entire surface of both sides is covered with paprika. Heat the butter and oil together over medium-high heat in a large skillet. Add the garlic and cook for an additional 2 minutes, stirring constantly. Push the onions and garlic to the side of the pan and add the pork chops in one layer. Brown the pork chops on both sides, about 4 minutes on each side. Add more cooking oil if necessary. Stir in the wine and brandy. Bring the mixture to a boil over high heat, reduce the heat to low, cover the skillet, and simmer the pork chops a minimum of 10 minutes on each side, depending on their thickness. Remove the pork chops to a serving platter and keep them warm. Stir together the onions, garlic, and juices left in the pan. Increase the heat and cook, stirring constantly, until the mixture is the consistency of a thick soup. Reduce the heat and add the sour cream, mixing well. Pour this sauce over the pork chops and garnish with the pickled pepper strips. Serve hot, accompanied by egg noodles or boiled potatoes and a medium-dry Hungarian white wine. Reduce heat to very low and stir in paprika, salt, and caraway seeds. Cook for 1 minute, stirring constantly. Add the potatoes and enough warm chicken stock to barely cover them. Bring the mixture to a boil over high heat, reduce the heat to low, cover the saucepan, and simmer for about 20 minutes, or until the potatoes are tender but not falling apart. Stir in the sour cream and serve immediately. My husband is an excellent cook of Hungarian foods. Following is his personal recipe for Paprika Chicken, a very refined version of this classic dish. Serve accompanied by egg noodles, plain rice, or boiled potatoes. In Hungary, this dish is traditionally served with small egg dumplings called galuska. Brown the chicken pieces over medium-high heat. Using a slotted spoon, remove the chicken and set aside. Add the chopped onions to the casserole and saute the onions until translucent. Add the garlic and cook for 1 to 2 minutes. Reduce heat to very low, stir in all the paprika, and cook for an additional minute, stirring constantly. Add brandy; stir to deglaze the pan. Add the browned

chicken pieces and mix well. Add the chicken stock and stir. Bring the mixture to a boil over high heat, reduce heat to low, cover and simmer for 45 to 60 minutes.

**Chapter 9 : Hungarian Genetics - DNA of Hungary's Magyar people**

*The national flag of Hungary is a horizontal tricolor flag of red, white, and green. The red of Hungary's flag is said to stand for strength or bloodshed (in battle), the white for faithfulness or freedom, and the green for hope or the green fields of Hungary.*

Between the sixth and eighth centuries C. Hungary is a landlocked country in central Europe. Covering an area of 35, square miles 93, square kilometers , the country is in the Carpathian Basin, surrounded by the Carpathian Mountains, the Alps, and the Dinaric Alps. The Danube River divides Hungary and bisects the capital, Budapest. Hungary lies within the temperate zone and has four distinct seasons. Hungary has lost population since the early s. The population was 10., in , 48, less than it had been a year earlier. As in several European countries, the population of the elderly is on the rise and that of children on the decrease. The largest minority is the Roma, who make up about 5 percent of the population, numbering approximately , The second largest minority are the Germans, who number an estimated , There are 80, to , Slovaks as well as about 35, Croatians, 15, to 25, Romanians, 80, to , Jews, and 5, Serbs. Hungarian belongs to the Ugor branch of the Finno-Ugric language family. During the socialist period, Russian was mandatory in schools and universities. English has become the most valued second language, particularly for younger people with entrepreneurial ambitions and in academia, the sciences, and various businesses and services. The Hungarian language constitutes one of the most significant national symbols. History also has a central meaning in national awareness and identity. This crown, usually called Sacred Crown or Holy Crown, has always been endowed with a mystical and transcendent meaning. Historically, the crown validated and legitimated the ruler. Even though the kingdom of Hungary ceased to exist in , the crown continues to hold deeply meaningful national significance. The red, white, and green flag also is a powerful national symbol. The national anthem, written in , is symbol of the eastern origins and history of the Hungarians in the form of a prayer that begs God to help the nation. The gigantic painting entitled "The Arrival of the Hungarians" is another national symbol. Feszty originally painted it for the millennial celebration The most significant manifestation of national unity is the sense of linguistic and cultural connection that includes the national language, literature, Hungary music, folk culture, folk literature, folk traditions, and history. A deep, permeating consciousness is another integral element of national identity. It can be summarized as "we are all alone" and is based on historical reasons and the "otherness" of the language and the origins of Hungarians. While the consciousness of "we are all alone" was dormant during the socialist period , it still remained a recognizable and crucial part of the national identity. History and Ethnic Relations Emergence of the Nation. There is evidence that the Hungarian nation was a unit in the Middle Ages. In Latin chronicles dating back to the tenth century, there are colorful origin myths of the Hungarians "conquering" and occupying the Carpathian Basin and their conversion to Christianity under King Stephen. Many Hungarians consider their nation "the final fortress of Western Christianity and civilized Europe. In the Middle Ages, groups and nationalities that were not ethnically Hungarian lived in the nation. After the late Middle Ages, a dual national consciousness is demonstrable. On the one hand, there was a nationâ€™state that ethnic Hungarians and non-Hungarians could share. On the other hand, there was a narrower sense of belonging to the Hungarian linguistic, cultural, and ethnic community. In , a young Hungarian king fell in a battle with the Ottoman Turks. On the basis of a marriage contract, the Habsburgs claimed the Hungarian throne. After conquering the Ottomans in and , the Habsburgs ruled all of Hungary. The population accepted their right to rule but kept and observed their own laws, legislative powers, parliament, and administrative division. From time to Houses in the village Holloko in northern Hungary in At the end of the twentieth century more than half of Hungarians grew food for their own use and for supplemental income. In , a revolution led by Lajos Kossuth demanded democratic reforms and more independence from Austria. However, Austria defeated the revolution. This was the first time that the general population, including the peasantry, experienced a sense of national unity. While some of the nationalities shared that experience, most turned against the Hungarians. The Austrian tyranny that followed the revolution of ended with the Austrian-Hungarian Compromise. With this accord, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy was

established. The Trianon Treaty of ended the territorial integrity of Hungary. Nearly 70 percent of its historical territory and 58 percent of its former population were ceded to neighboring countries. One-third of ethnic Hungarians came under foreign rule. Under the leadership of Moscow and the Moscow-led Hungarian Communist Party, the "building of socialism" began. In , the nation rose up against the Communist rule and occupation by the Soviet Union. The revolt was defeated and approximately two hundred thousand Hungarians, mostly young people, skilled workers, white-collar workers, professionals, and intellectuals, escaped to the West. By Hungary had become the "happiest barrack in the lager" as a result of the economic reforms of the New Economic Mechanism and with some social and political liberalization. In , Hungary was the first Socialist Bloc country to open the "Iron Curtain," providing a transit route for thousands people emigrating from East Germany to West Germany, precipitating the fall of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of Germany. After forty years of socialism, the general tendency among many in the population is to be individualistic, survival-oriented, and likely to work out strategies of compromise. The government tries to establish and maintain fair and friendly relations with the governments of neighboring countries. Hungary continues to strive for friendly relations with the surrounding countries. Ethnic and national minorities are encouraged to set up their own self-governing councils, and their cultural and educational institutions receive state support. Among the minorities, the Roma are in an extremely difficult situation. Their high birth rate, disadvantageous economic position and social status, and the subjection to prejudice have worsened their economic circumstances and social integration.

**Urbanism, Architecture, and the Use of Space**

Until the middle of the nineteenth century, Hungary was a primarily rural agrarian society. Often Hungarian villages had large populations. The church was always in the center of the village. Many settlements were "two-church villages," indicating that two groups settled there at different periods. On the Great Hungarian Plain instead of villages, there was a loose network of huge agrotowns that were located far from one another, each with a population from 20, to , Until recently, most Hungarians engaged in agriculture. The large agrotowns were administered as villages, with most of their inhabitants living like peasants. In the early eighteenth century, individual, isolated homesteads sprang up. Only seasonally occupied at first, they eventually became permanent residences of mostly extended families. However, even though about 50 percent of the people in the agrotowns lived and worked outside towns on these homesteads, they still considered themselves townspeople. As a result of industrialization after the establishment of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in , a number of industrial-commercial-merchant cities sprang up. Between and the beginning of World War I, Budapest grew into a huge metropolis with a population of over a million. In the center of cities there are city halls and other public buildings as well as churches, shopping districts, and remnants of traditional marketplaces. Some churchyards still have small cemeteries. Until recently, it was customary to have a *tiszta szoba* clean room in peasant houses that was used mainly for special visits and particular rituals and occasions such as births, christenings, weddings, and funerals. There were also "sacred corners" that were decorated with pictures of various saints and pictures and statues brought back from Catholic pilgrimages. In Protestant households, the walls of those rooms depicted religious reformers and the heroes of the revolution.

**Food and Economy**

**Food in Daily Life.** For the last one hundred fifty years, wheat has been one of the most important crops both for domestic use and exportation. Pig breeding became the most important type of animal breeding in the s, and since then the meat and byproducts of pigs have predominated in the national diet.

**Food Customs at Ceremonial Occasions.** According to the national self-image, Hungarians are wine drinkers, but beer drinking is more common. Since the early s there has been an attempt to familiarize the population with regional wines. During the socialist regime, forced industrialization took place. However, more than half the population does some agricultural work for household use and supplemental income. Tourism continues to be a great Hungarian success. The production of barley, corn, potatoes, wheat, sugar beets, and sunflower seeds, along with grapes and wine making, is important. Mines are no longer subsidized by the government, and many mines have closed. Imports include metal ores and crude petroleum, while exports include agricultural products, consumer goods, leather shoes, machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, textiles, wines, iron, and steel. Between and , more than half of foreign trade was with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Since the early s, foreign The towns of Buda and Pest shown in , on opposite sides of the Danube River, joined

to become Budapest in Social Stratification Classes and Castes. Early in the socialist period, the nationalization of industries, commerce, and most services, along with the forced collectivization of agrarian landholding, brought about the end of private property. Communist Party leaders, secretaries, and members lived better and had access to more goods than did the rest of the population. Privatization of industry, commerce, and some services took place after as Western capital flowed into Hungary. As a result of a complex and controversial system of property compensation, most arable land and real properties were reprivatized after more than four decades. The income gap then widened between the rich and the poor. It increased in as 38 percent of the population earned below the minimum annual wage.