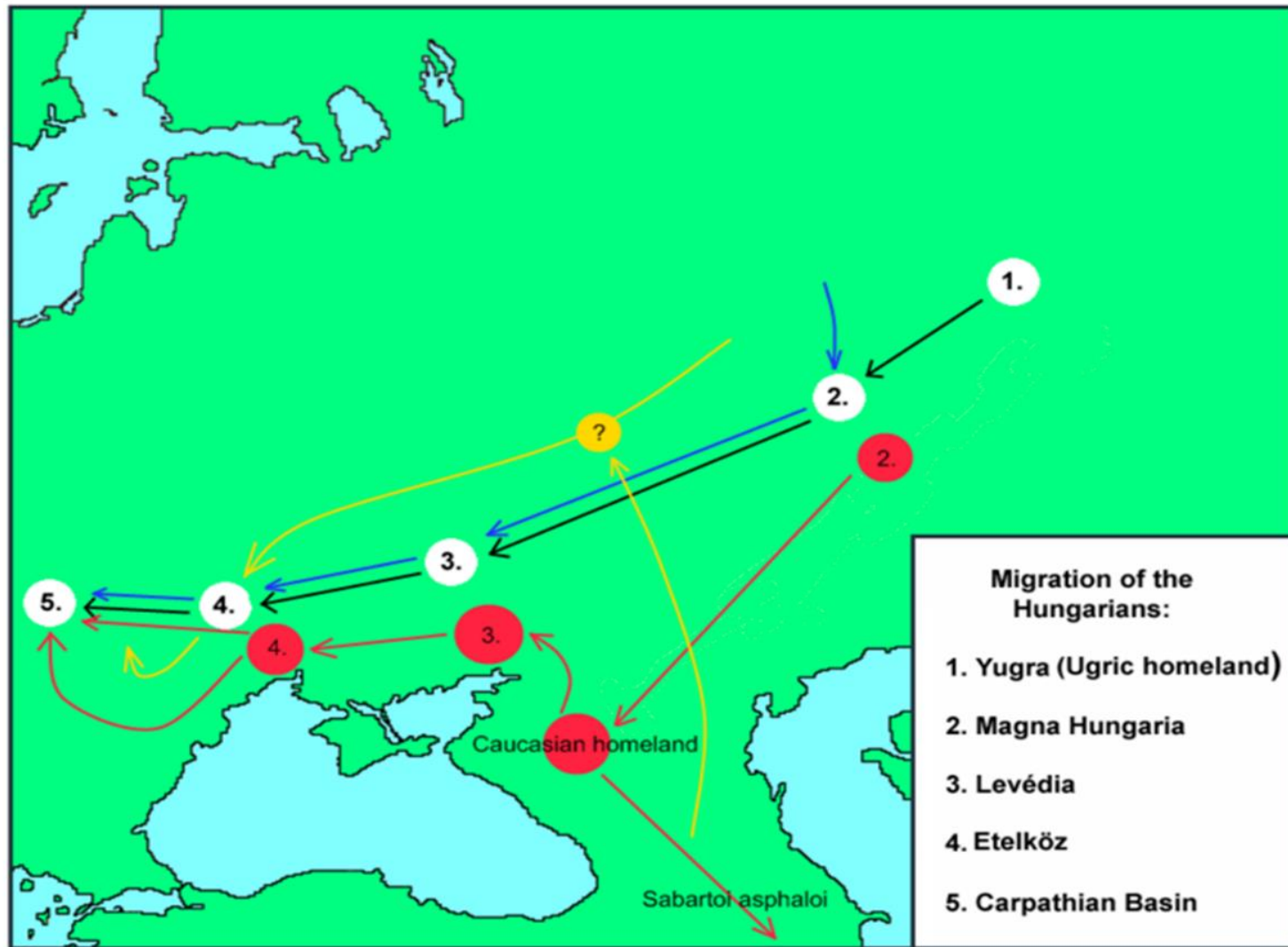


THE MIGRATION SITUATION OF HUNGARY



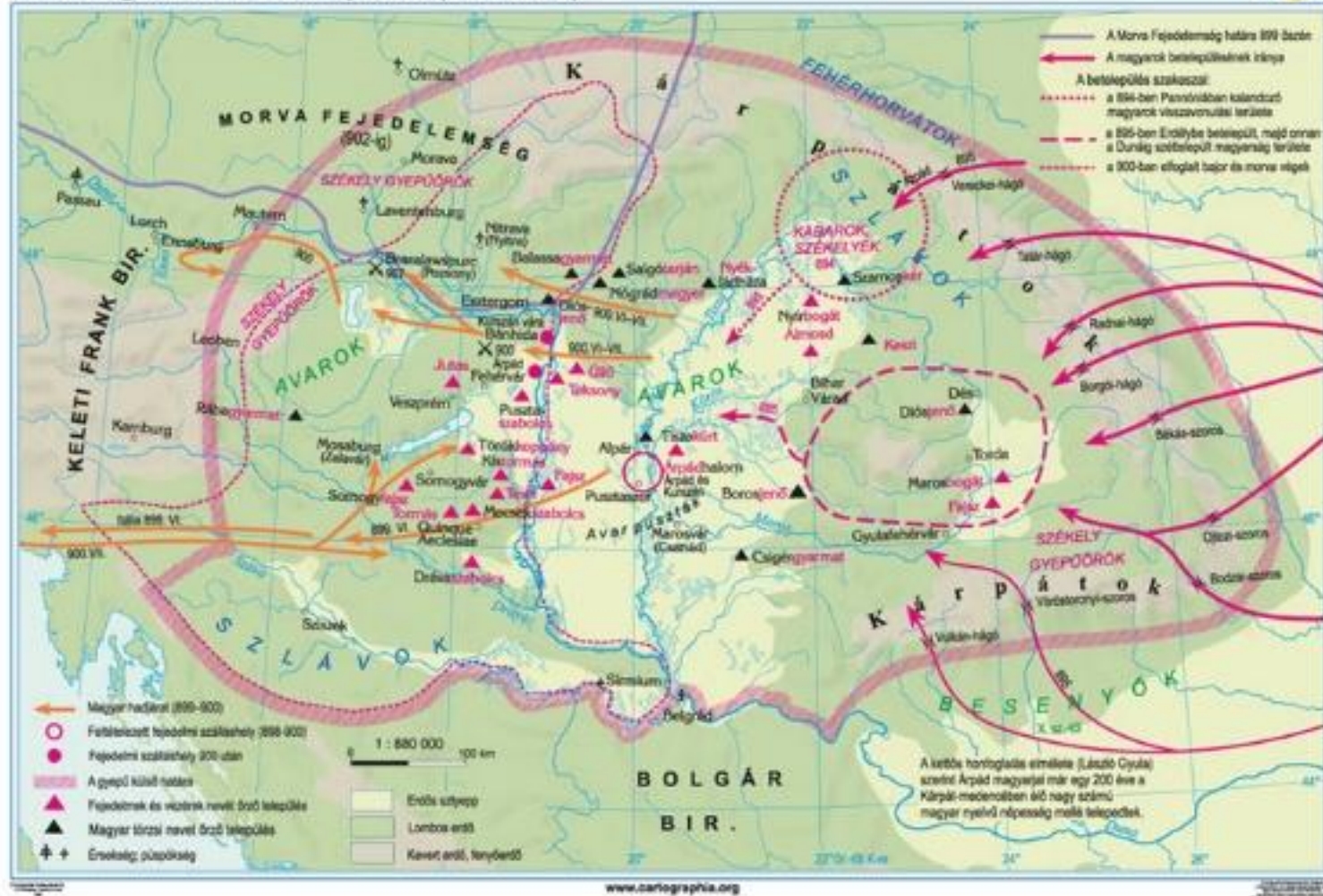
The Hungarians had to migrate a lot to get to their present home.



The occupation of the Carpathian Basin by our ancestors

The Hungarian conquest of the Carpathian Basin started in 895, and ended around 900.

A honfoglalás és a letelepedés (900 körül)



After the occupation

After the conquest, the Carpathian Basin had around 600 thousand inhabitants and two thirds of the people living in there had the Hungarian language as their mother tongue. This means that at least 400 thousand people had to immigrate during the Conquest, or that there had been Hungarian-speaking people living even before the conquest. The latter seems to prove Gyula László's theory of double incoming, which states that around 670 a Hungarian tribe had already migrated to the Carpathian Basin.



Arrival of the Hungarians

Painting by: Árpád Feszty



The population situation of the Árpád era

The Hungarian invasions of Europe began before the Conquest, and it continued for decades even after our settlement. (until 970)
It approximately lasted for 7 decades, and hundreds of German, Italian, French, Iberian and Slavonian settlements suffered from the attacks of Hungarian warriors.

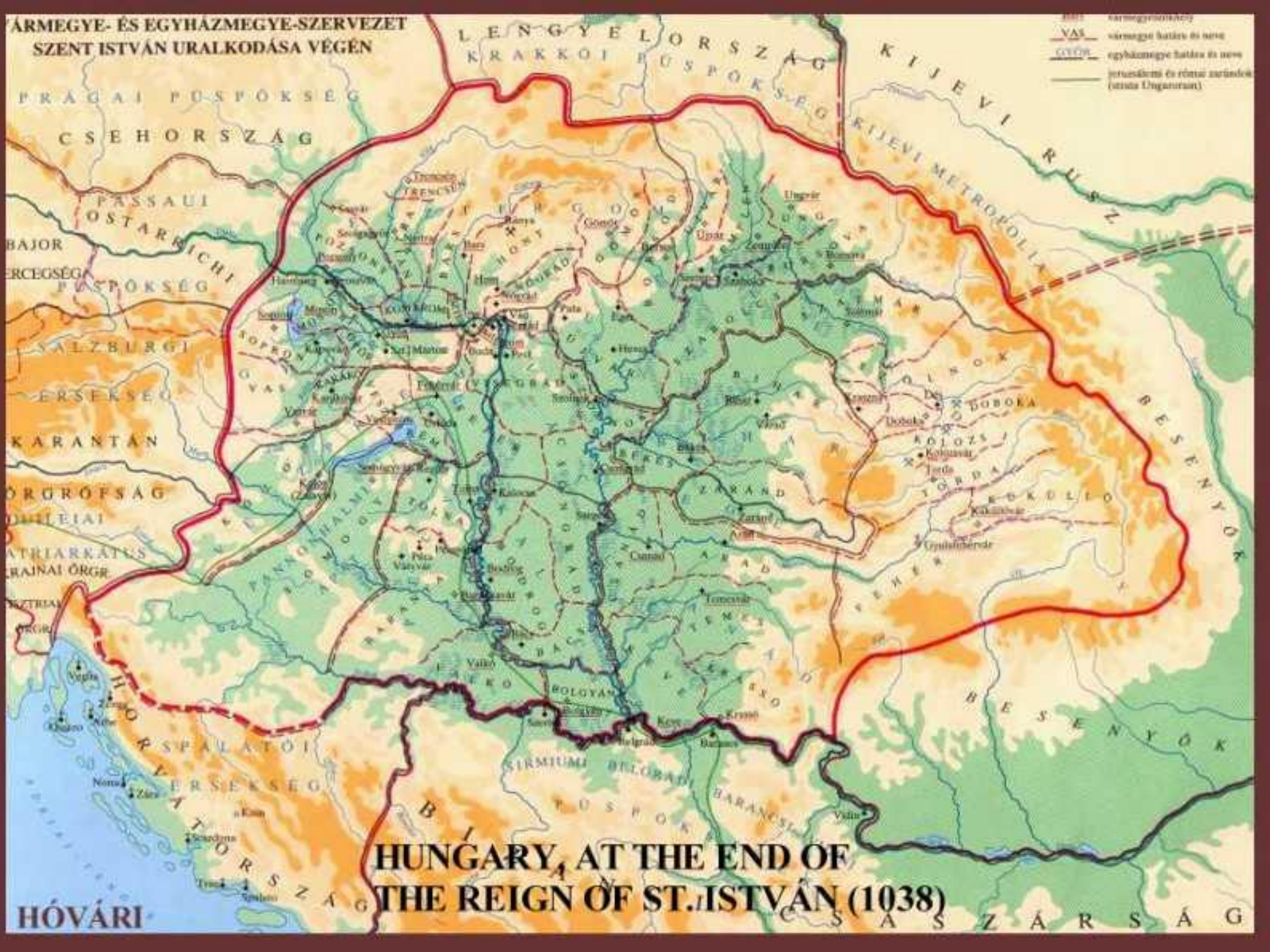


Előkelő honfoglaló magyar férfiak öltözéke (László Gyula)

Stephen I of Hungary



Stephen I of Hungary (997-) 1000-1031
He established the Hungarian Christian and feudal state.

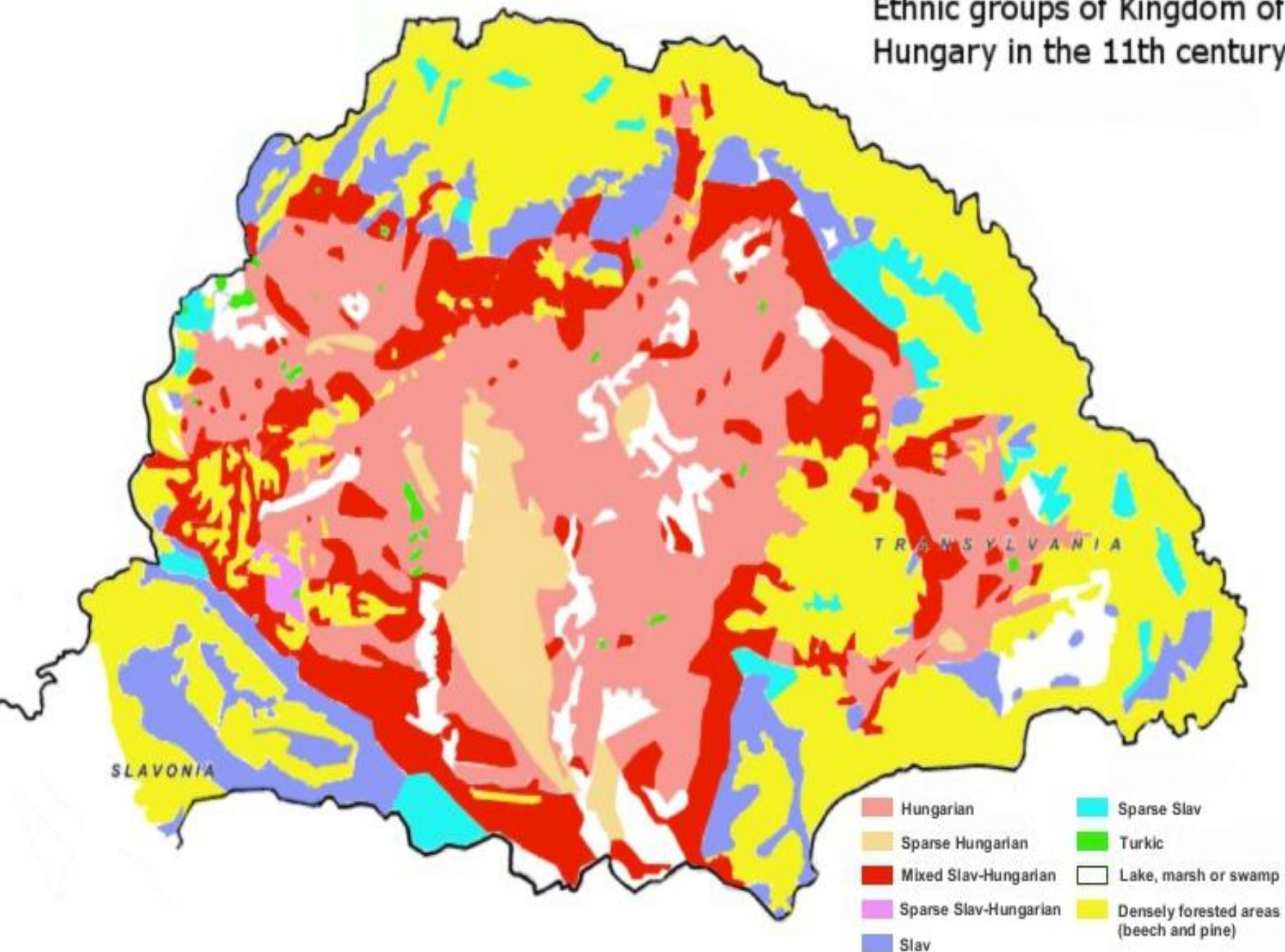


ÁRMEGYE- ÉS EGYHÁZMEGYE-SZERVEZET
SZENT ISTVÁN URALKODÁSA VÉGÉN

VAS vármegyék határa és neve
CULOR egyházmegyék határa és neve
 ——— prósztori és római tartományok (amint Ungarum)

HUNGARY, AT THE END OF
THE REIGN OF ST. ISTVÁN (1038)

Ethnic groups of Kingdom of Hungary in the 11th century



The Mongol invasion of Europe

Later in the period of Béla IV, one of the biggest traumas occurred in Hungarian history: The Mongol invasion

The appearance of Mongols and their destruction killed one fourth of the Hungarian population at that time.

The recovery from this catastrophe is called the second establishment of home, which was followed by enormous population movements.



HUNGARY in the 13. century

1 : 4 000 000

0 50 100 km

- Árpádok királyi határa
- Országos határa
- Vármegyék határa

10a

- Város
- Melyek
- Kő
- Pusztaság, erdőszegély határai
- Ártéri vízgyűjtő határai
- Hátország határai
- Csak
- Barát



THE TARTAR INVASION IN EUROPE IN THE 12. CENTURY

1 : 2 000 000

- 1200-1205
- 1205-1210
- 1210-1215
- Államok határa
- 1215-1220

10b



The Mongol invasion in Europe and Hungary

Tatárjárás Európában és Magyarországon

A tatár hadjárat útvonala



A muhi csata



Tatár harcos

A tatárok pusztítása



After the Mongol invasion

In the mongol invasion 25-50% of the Hungarian population was slaughtered by the mongols, approximately 500 thousand people from the total population of 2 million people.



The settling of people

Germans, Cumans, and Jasz people were settled in empty rural areas.

Cumans and Jasz people received collective nobility, but in return, they had to pay taxes with blood and sword, which meant that the defense of the country was their job basically.



The Ottoman occupation

Sulejman (1520-1566) increased the area of his empire by occupying the central areas of Hungary. (The Battle of Mohács, Nándorfehérvár, The occupation of Buda)

The Ottomans stayed there for approximately 150 years, and because of them, Hungary was separated into three parts.



Nagy Szulajmán Tiziano festményén

The 17. and the 18. century



During the 17.-18. centuries four crucial wars took place in the Hungarian Kingdom:

1. The Fifteen years war (1591-1606)
2. The Habsburg-Ottoman war (1663-1664)
3. The expulsion of Ottomans (1683-1699)
4. The Rákóczi war of independence (1703-1711)

These wars caused enormous amounts of suffering and damage, and they also had many casualties, and lots of people were enslaved.

The population of Hungary decreased by a gigantic amount due to this.

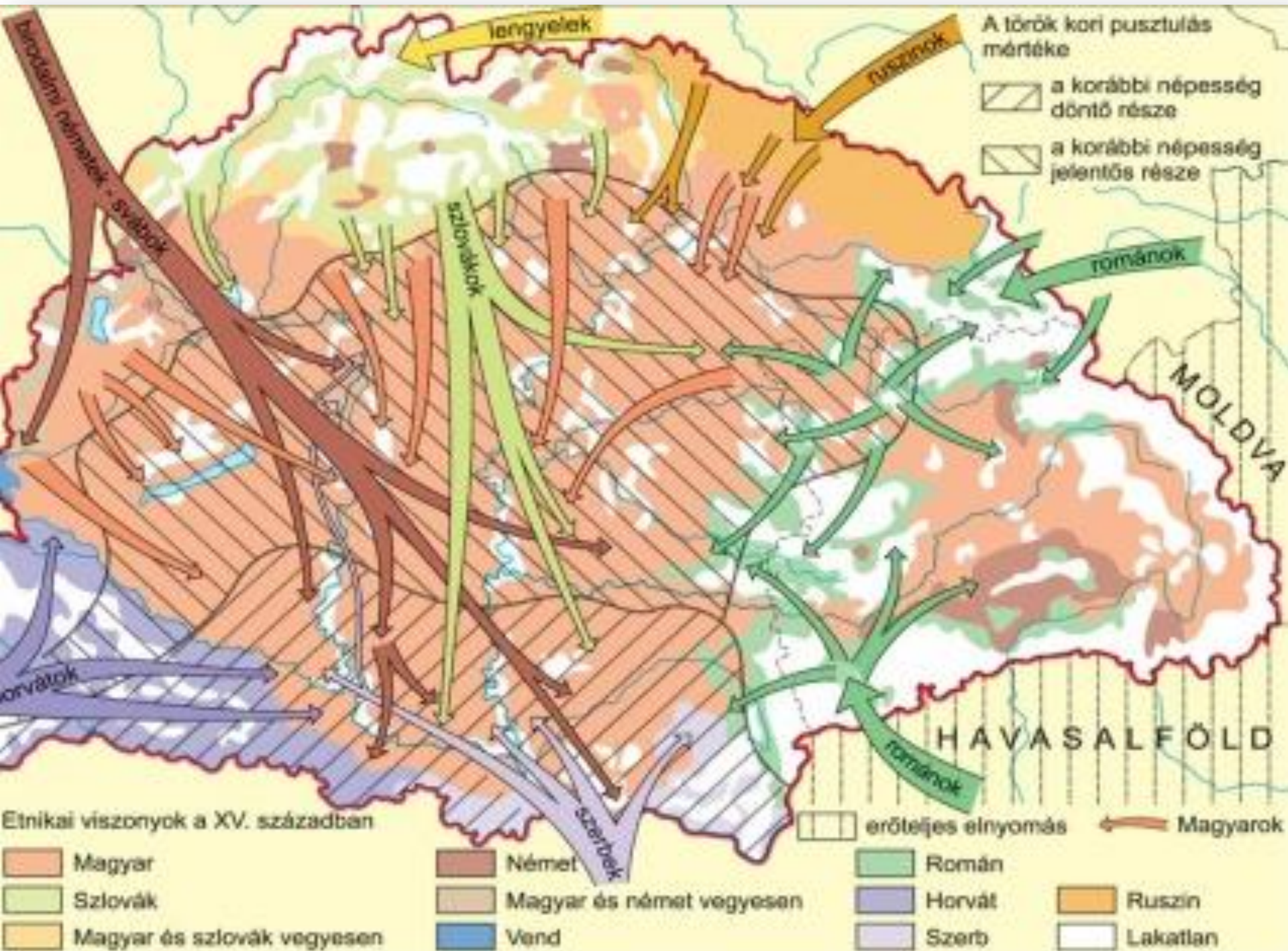
The losses

In 1711, when the population was the lowest, people estimate a population of 4 million people.

Nevertheless, the population of Europe in these times increased by 60% on average.

Consequently, the Hungarians rate in Europe also decreased from 6% to 4%, because Hungary had lost many of its population, while all the countries in Europe flourished.





The population changes of the 18. century

Because of the large amounts of losses in Hungary, serious changes, movements began in the demography of Hungary, which had three main types:

1. the inner movement of the population
2. The immigration of the population
3. Organised settlement of the population



The inner movement of the population

Slovakian peasants moved to the abandoned territories of migrating hungarians

There was also a smaller Ruthenian movement, which was very similar to the slovakian one.

The romanians moved towards the valleys and Alföld, and by the end of the 18. century they were the biggest ethnic group of South-Transylvania and Temesköz.

Due to these inner movements, the Hungarian ethnic border withdrew to the inside of the Carpathian Basin.



Romanians



The immigration of population

Foreign ethnic groups living around the borders of the country settled in Hungary by their own will, because there was a lot of free land to cultivate and there was also a lot of need of labour force, so the Hungarian nobles granted them temporary allowances.

In the beginning only the Serbians, Bosnians, Slavons, Croatians and Romanians started to immigrate from South, and after a while even the Bohemians, Poles and the Ruthenians started to come from North



Slovakians, Croatians

