

The Organised settlement of the population I.

Leopold (1657-1705), after the expulsion of the Ottomans, he settled down around 100 thousand serbians at Határőrvidék, and in order to get their religious autonomy, they had to defend the Ottoman border.

Under the reign of Maria Theresa, 350-400 thousand romanians were settled to Hungary, the Bánság and Transylvania.





Donauschwäbische Muttergottesmädchen und Herrgottsbarbschen

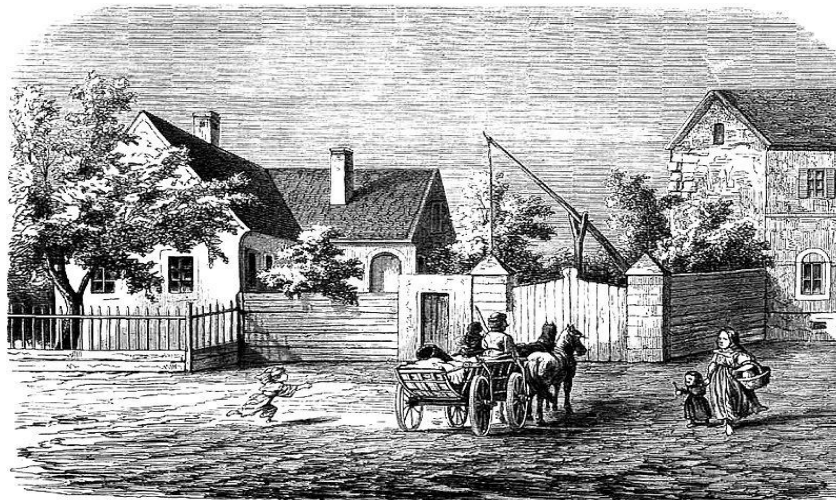


The Organised settlement of the population II.

Charles III. (1711-1740) settled 100 thousands of German peasants in North-Transylvania.

The settling catholic germans were called schwabs even in the 18. century.

„Swabian Turkey" was the name of the german block that was created between Tolna and Baranya county in Hungary. Swabian settlements were established around Buda, Bakony, Vértes, Pilis, Bácska and Bánát



The multinational country



1. Keszthelyi népi öltözék. 2. Magyar női öltözék. 3. Német férfi. 4. S. Pálfi asszony és férje. 5. Alsóháti menyasszony. 6. Arad környékéről (szász) asszony. 7. Horvát férfi. 8. Kelehméti (magyar) asszony. 9. Magyar férfi. 10. Magyar nő. 11. Vasvárosi férfi. 12. Vasvárosi asszony. 13. Vasvárosi férfi. 14. Magyar férfi és asszony. 15. 16. Magyar férfi és asszony. 17. Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megyei férfi és nő. 18. Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megyei (nyírbátori) paraszt. 19. 20. Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén megyei férfi és nő. 21. 22. Magyar férfi és asszony. 23. Magyar férfi. 24. Magyar asszony. 25. Magyar asszony.

Nationalities in the Hungarian Kingdom

Nemzetiségek a Magyar Királyságban

- magyar
- szlovák
- román
- német
- horvát
- szerb
- ruszin

SZLOVÁKOK

RUSZINOK

HORVÁTOK

ROMÁNOK

SZERBEK

The increasing population

The first census of Hungary was held in 1787 under the reign of Joseph II, and it clearly displays that the population of the country doubled in less than a century.

Population in 1711: 4 million

Population in 1787: 10 million



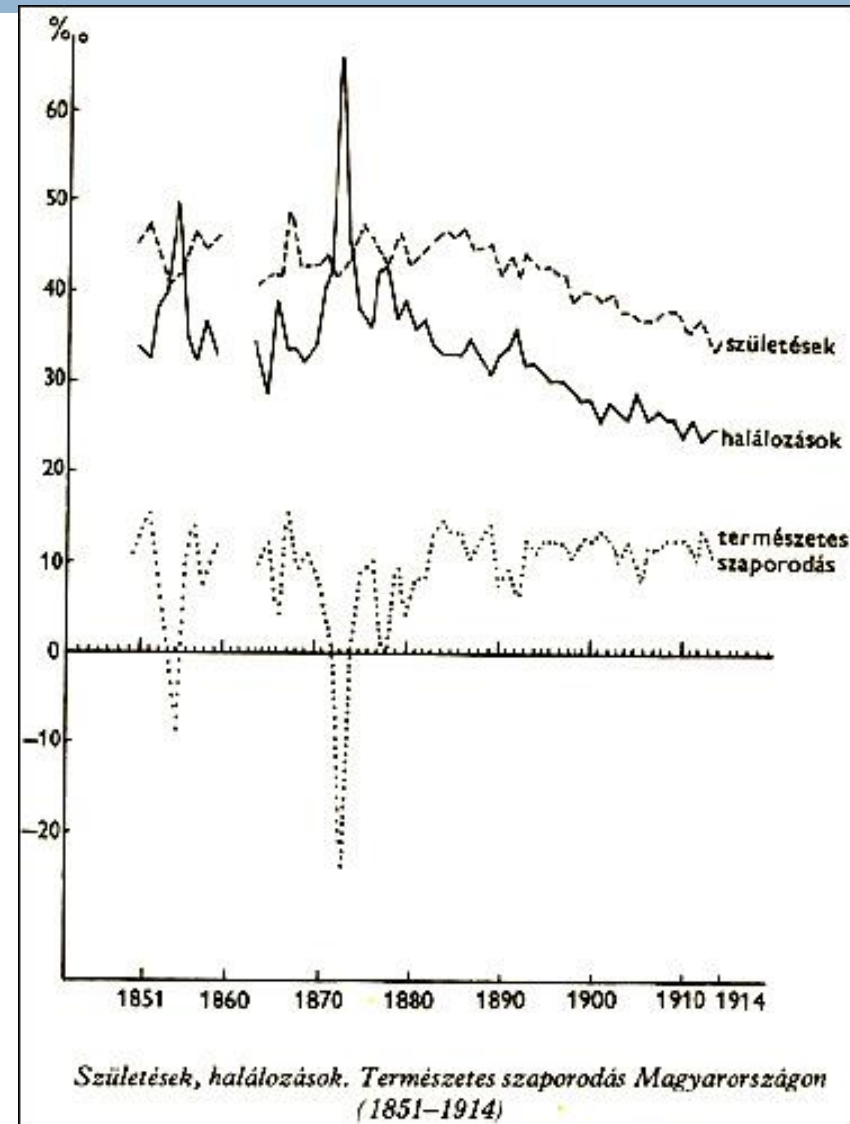
The increasing population

Industrial Revolution = demographic boom

People can feel it from the second half of the 19. century – the cholera epidemic didn't really let the increase begin at first

1880's = even and fast development, but the WWI put an end to it

Despite the large migration waves, in 30 years of time the country's population increased



Migration to USA

Between 1920-1928, 28.454 people migrated from Hungary to the USA



Kivándorlók hajó szállás előtt
a fiumei kikötőben...

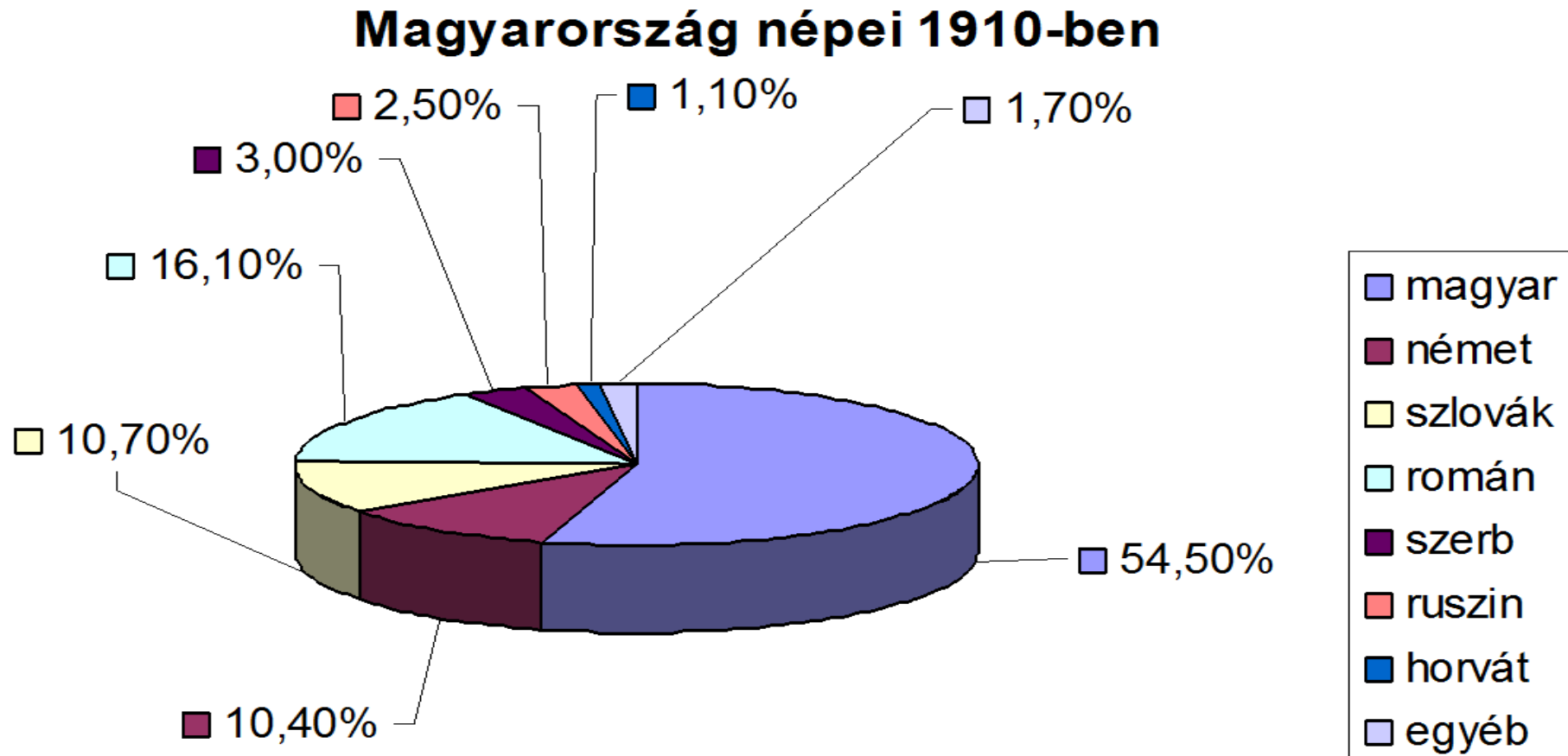


... és már egy Amerikába induló
hajó fedélzetén

MAGYARORSZÁGI KIVÁNDORLÁS A TENGERENTÚLRA (1899-1913)



Nationalities of Hungary in 1910

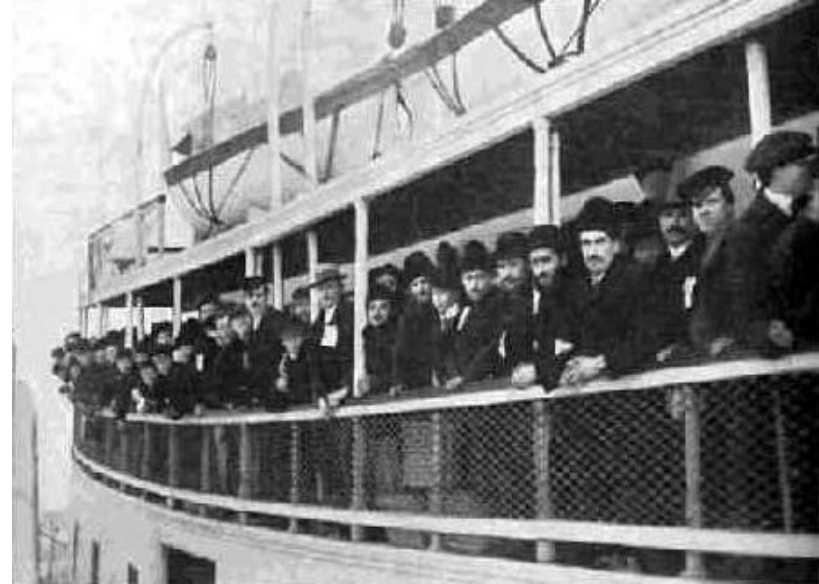


International Migration

People started to register migration from 1881

After the turn of the century, migration really became widespread and popular. In certain years, more than 100 thousand people migrated.

Until the WWI, 1,5 million people left Hungary. Mostly they went to Canada and the USA, and most of them were peasants.



Migrations

The Migration of 1956-1957

Following the unsuccessful Revolution of 1956 against Soviet oppression.

Most emigrants had a degree. Approx. 190.000-200.000 people, which equals to 2 years of natural reproduction). Countries: Western-Europe, Canada, Australia



1980: A change occurred in Hungary's migration.

Hungary became a migrant-accepting, transit country.

In the 1990s it reached its peak, then it started to moderate

Migration: 1988–1992

Between 1988 and 1992, 212.320 migrants and refugees came to Hungary

The number of migrants is 93.853, and most of them came from Romania (66.408), and are good working force.

The number of refugees is 118.467, whose 99.2% came from Jugoslavia, Romania and Russia



Migration

From 1992, It has stabilized to 15.000 people/year

The migration of non-hungarian citizens is a number rather small, which means that more people stay in Hungary for a longer period of time.

In 1999, there were more than 150.000 legal immigrants in Hungary
(1.5% of the country's population)

Half of the foreigners in Hungary had arrived after 1992, mostly from the neighbouring countries.

- Europe 83%
- Romania: 37,2%
- Serbia: 8%
- Ukraine: 8%
- Germany 9,8%



Characteristics of migration

2006: Hungarian economic crisis

2008: International economic crisis

Their effect, is that lots of people are made redundant because of the less job opportunities.

Professional knowledge and a degree can save you from being idle.

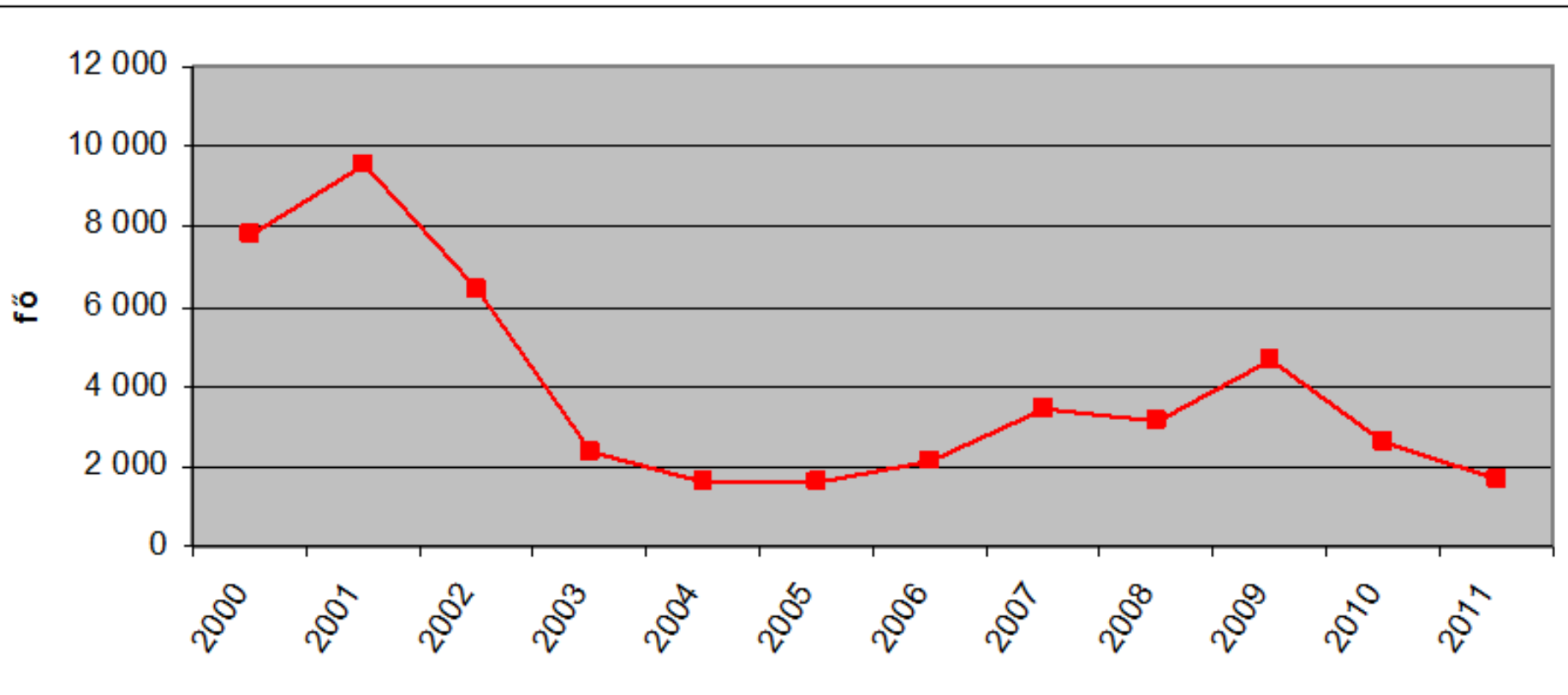
Lots of people who do not like this society migrate to foreign countries.



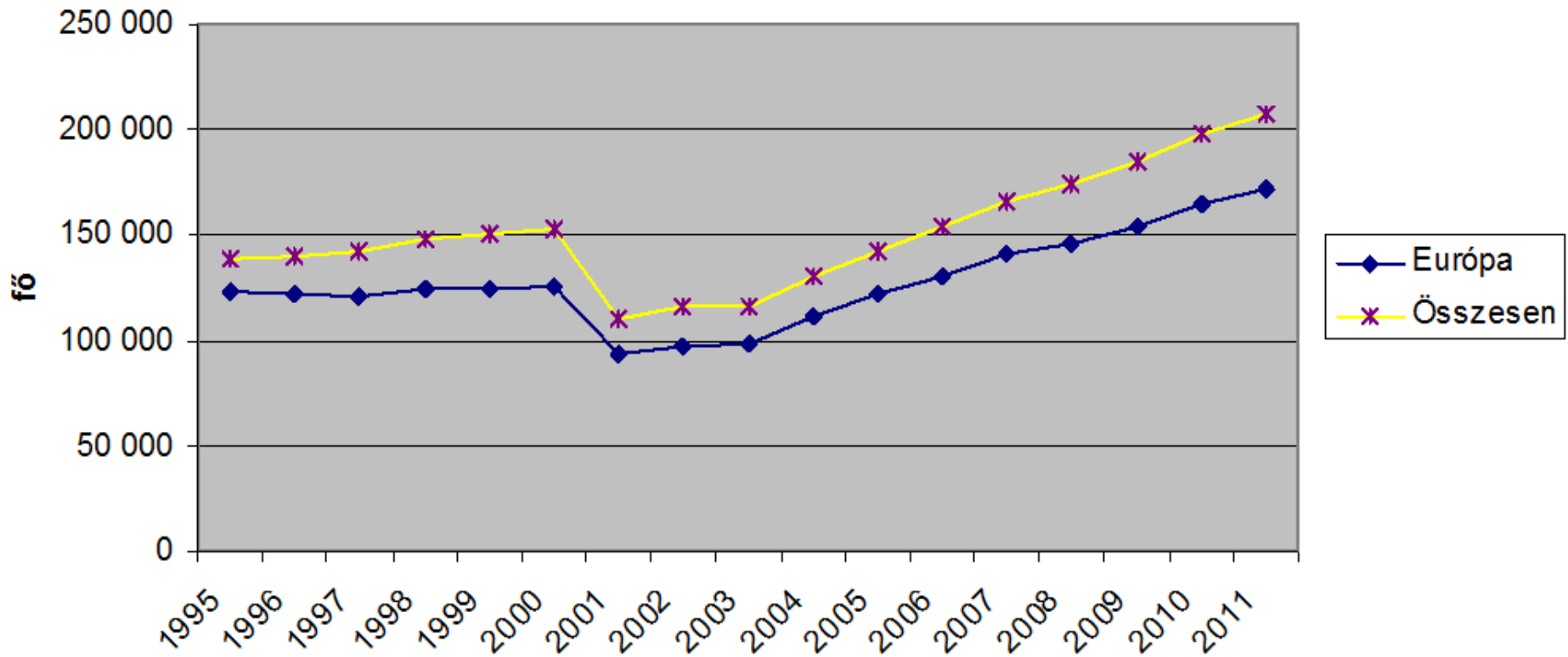
Foreign citizens staying in Hungary

	2004	2010	2011
Európa	110 915	164 744	171 916
Románia	55 676	72 720	76 878
Szerbiaa	12 367	17 197	16 301
Ukrajna	13 096	17 241	16 537
Németország	7 393	18 691	20 232
Lengyelország	2 196	2 515	2 734
Oroszország	2 244	3 703	3 483
Szlovákia	2 472	6 424	7 297
Horvátország	902	916	953
Ausztria	780	3 705	3 926
Ázsia	14 715	25 127	26 295
Ebből: Kína	6 790	11 173	11 829
Amerika	2 535	4 787	5 083
Ebből: USA	1 703	3 088	3 266
Afrika	1 455	2 513	2 779
Ausztrália	489	648	836
Összesen	130 109	197 819	206 909

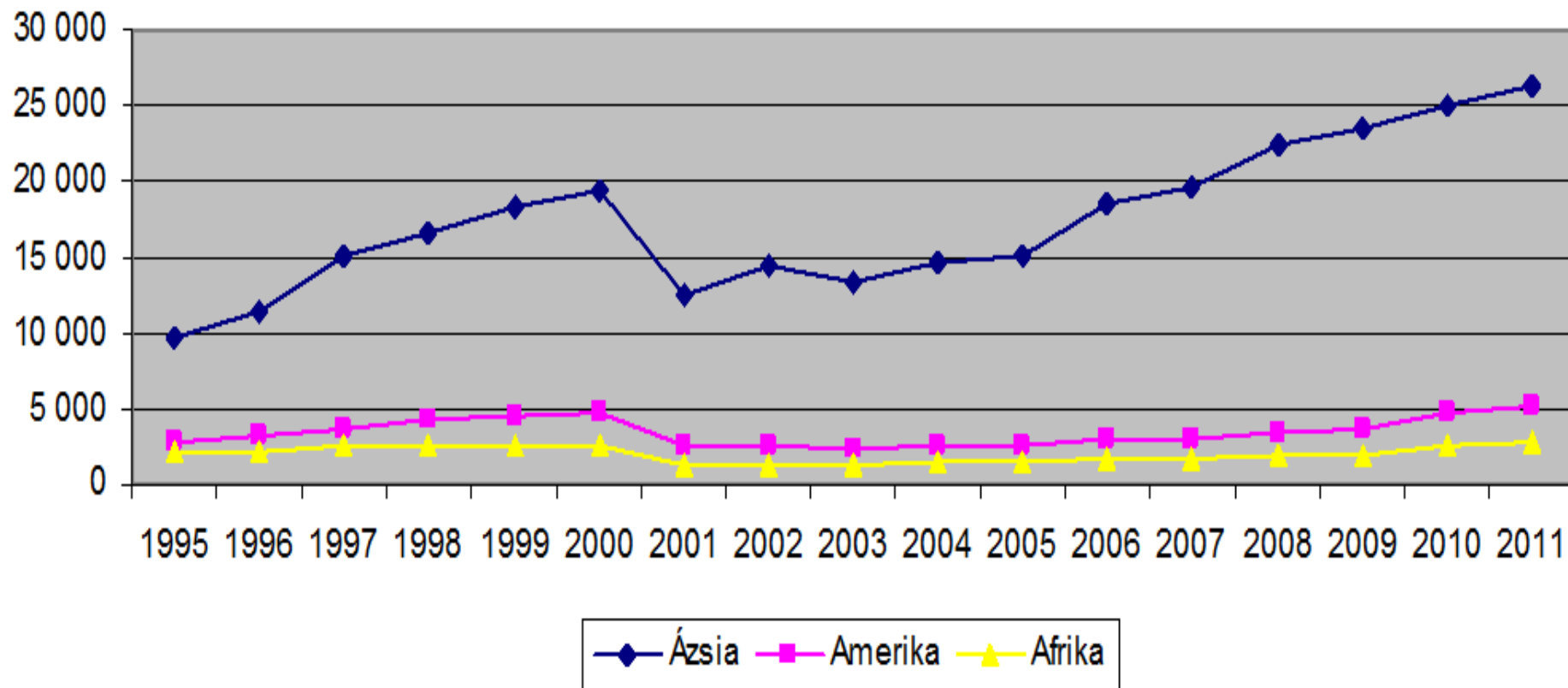
The amount of refugees arrived to Hungary 2000-2011



Foreign citizens staying in Hungary



Foreign citizens staying in Hungary



What's the moral of the story?

Migration can be really useful if one is in need of a fast and splendid workforce. It is good for a short time, everyone just makes profit of it.

If the people who come as migrants are ready to assimilate, the hosting country has lots of benefits from it.

In the case of Hungary, Swabians and Jews played this role in our history.



Conclusion

Migration had always existed and will always exist.

The main thing is, that it should be beneficial for the hosting society.

That is the states' right to choose whether to let somebody in or not in their country.

This will only be clear if we take a quick look at the areal changes of Hungary and we think a little.



MAGYARORSZÁG TERÜLETI VÁLTOZÁSAI A HONFOGLALÁSTÓL NAPJAINKIG

A HONFOGLALÁS KORA (IX-X. SZÁZAD)



SZENT ISTVÁN KORA (XI. SZÁZAD)



I. (SZENT) LÁSZLÓ ÉS II. KÁLMÁN KORÁBAN (XI-XII. SZÁZAD)



NAGY LAJOS KIRALYSÁGI (1342-1382)



HUNYADI MÁTYÁS BIRODALMA (1458-1490)



A HÁROM RESZRE SZAKADT MAGYARORSZÁG (1568)



A MAGYAR KIRALYSÁG A KARLOCI BEKE UTÁN (1699)



MAGYARORSZÁG A XIX. SZÁZAD ELEJÉN



A TÖRTÉNELMI MAGYARORSZÁG FELBOMLÁSA - A TRIANONI BEKESZERZÉDES (1920)



TERÜLETGYARAPODÁSOK 1938 ÉS 1941 KÖZÖTT



A PÁRIZSI BÉKE UTÁN - NAPJAINKBAN



AZ OSZTRAK-MAGYAR MONARCHIA (1910 KÖRÜL)



Thank you for your attention



Nemzeti jelképeink közt kiemelkedő helyet foglal el zászlónk és a Szent Korona