

HUNGARY

MAGYARORSZÁG



- Carpathian Basin
- Slovakia to the north, Ukraine & Romania to the east, Serbia & Croatia to the south, Slovenia to the south-west, Austria to the west
- 93,000 km², 9.9 million people
- Budapest
- 10.6 million foreign tourists

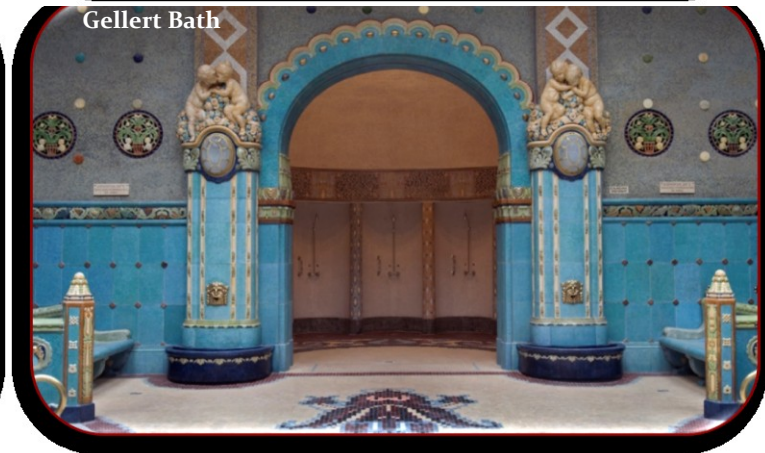
TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

- Lake Balaton – largest fresh water lake in Central Europe
- Hortobágy – largest natural grasslands in Europe
- Great Synagogue in Budapest – largest synagogue in Europe (1859, Moorish Revival style)
- Pécs – largest Early Christian Necropolis outside Italy



THERMAL WATERS

- Largest thermal water cave system (hundreds of therapeutic mineral springs), Lake Héviz (largest thermal lake in Europe), app 1,500 thermal springs (100 just in Capital area), app 450 public baths
- Romans – remains of bath complexes (Óbuda = Old Buda, part of Budapest)
- Turkish Invasion – spa culture revived (bathhouses Király or Rudas Baths still functioning)
- 19 century – deep drilling & medical science (Margaret Island, Gellért, Lukács & Széchenyi Bath)
- Széchenyi Thermal Bath – largest spa complex in Europe



UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES

- Seven cultural sites, one natural site
- One transboundary with Austria, one with Slovakia



CAVES OF AGGTELEK KARST AND SLOVAK KARST

- 712 caves, 560 km² (along the border of Hungary & Slovakia)
- Aggtelek, Szendrő-Rudabánya Hill & Esztramos Hill
- Baralda Cave – largest stalactite cave of Europe (18 km long + 8 km in Slovakia)
- Extremely rare combination of tropical & glacial climatic effects



TOKAJ WINE REGION HISTORIC CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

- Historical wine region in north-eastern Hungary (& south-eastern Slovakia)
- 27 villages, app 112 km² of classified vineyards
- Introduced with Celts (i.e. BC) or with Romans (3c AD), existence documented since 16c



HORTOBÁGY NATIONAL PARK – THE PUSZTA

- Vast area of plains & wetlands (800 km² NP), largest semi-natural grassland in Europe
- Steppe (grassy plain), Hungarian Grey cattle, Racka sheep, Water Buffalo & horses (herdsmen)
- Stopover site for migrating Common Cranes, Dotterels & Lesser White-fronted Geese
- T-shaped sweep wells, occasional mirage of trees, Nine-holed Bridge (stone bridge, 167 m)
- Traditional forms of land use (grazing of domestic animals for more than two millennia)



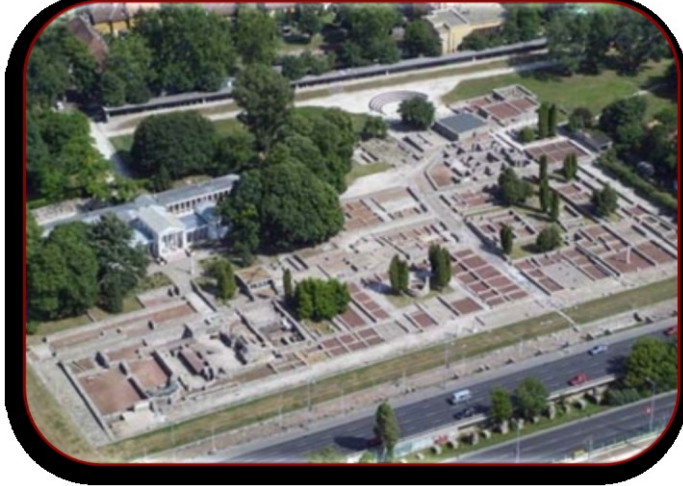
OLD VILLAGE OF HOLLÓKÖ AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

- Palóc ethnographic village, Hollókő = 'Raven-stone', Palóc people (probably descendants of Cumans, Turkic nomadic people)
- Cserhát Mountains valley surrounded by low peaks below 13-c castle
- Castle & village abandoned, present village grew up below (1683, end of Ottoman period)
- 55 village houses, ruins of Castle & surrounding area



BUDAPEST, INCLUDING THE BANKS OF THE DANUBE, THE BUDA CASTLE QUARTER AND ANDRÁSSY AVENUE

- Buda (promontory on the right bank of the river Danube) & Pest (on the plain on the left bank)
- Celtic settlement, Romans – colony called Aquincum (capital of Lower Pannonia, museum)
- Pest – first medieval urban centre (devastated by Tatars in 13c) →
- Castle of Buda (stone walls) built on top of Buda hills → palace complex of Hungarian kings (14c)



BUDAPEST, INCLUDING THE BANKS OF THE DANUBE, THE BUDA CASTLE QUARTER AND ANDRÁSSY AVENUE

- Castle District – medieval, Baroque & 19c houses, churches & public buildings
- Matthias Church (11c), Fisherman Bastion (7 towers = 7 Magyar tribes, Neo-Romanesque & Neo-Gothic)
- Turkish occupation (16c, 140 years) – built many bathing facilities (Rudas or Kirali Baths still in use)



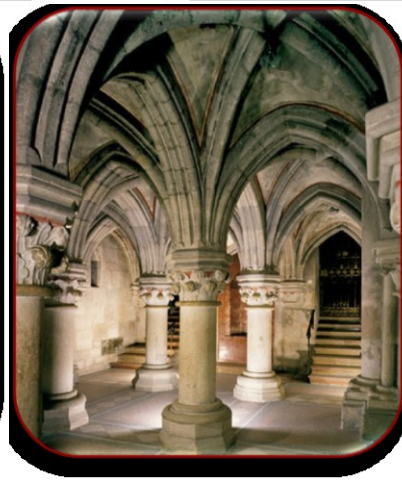
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- First documented use of combined name Buda-Pest – 1831
- Széchenyi Chain Bridge (1849) – suspension bridge, spans the Danube & symbolises reunification
- Andrásy Avenue (Andrassy út, Pest, 1872) – lined with Neo-Renaissance mansions
- Square of Heroes (Hősök tere, 1900) – end of Andrásy Avenue, statue complex (leaders of 7 tribes that founded Hungary in 9c & other outstanding figures of Hungarian history), Millennium Memorial



MILLENNARY BENEDICTINE ABBEY OF PANNONHALMA AND ITS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

- Pannonhalma Archabbey, top of Mount of Saint Martin (996, one of oldest monuments in Hungary)
- Second largest territorial abbey in the world after Monte Cassino
- Succession of architectural styles of monastic buildings (oldest dating from 1224)
- Basilica with the crypt (13c), Cloisters, Library (360,000, oldest document 1055), Baroque Refectory
- Surrounded by Arboretum (Botanical Garden with rare tree & bush species) & vineyard



FERTÖ / NEUSIEDLERSEE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

- Lake Neusiedel (Fertö in Hungarian) – second largest Endorheic lake in Central Europe (retains water & allows no outflow to external bodies of water, converges into lakes or swamps, permanent or seasonal)
- Covers 315 km² (75 on Hungarian side), no more than 1.8 m deep, surrounded by reeds (resting place for migratory birds)
- Rural architecture of villages & several 18-19c palaces



EARLY CHRISTIAN NECROPOLIS OF PÉCS (SOPIANÆ)

- Sopinae – Roman wine-producing colony in Pannonia (2c, Pécs area)
- Capital of Valeria province (one part of Pannonia) & significant Christian centre (by 4c)
- Series of decorated tombs (underground burial chambers with memorial chapels above the ground)
- Richly decorated with murals depicting Christian themes



**THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION**