

BUDAPEST

Budapest is the capital and the largest city of Hungary and cited as one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. First a Celtic settlement and then the Roman capital of Lower Pannonia it was pillaged by the Mongols in the 13th century. After their departure the city became a center of Renaissance humanist culture and reached its heyday in the 18th and 19th centuries as the second capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

“Budapest” is the combination of the city names Buda and Pest, which were united into a single city in 1873. Buda and Pest were located on either side of the Danube River and joined by bridges.

Budapest has architecturally noteworthy buildings in a wide range of styles and from distinct time periods, from the ancient times as Roman City of Aquincum in Buda, which dates to around 89 AD, to the most modern Palace of Arts, the contemporary arts museum and concert hall. Besides examples of Roman, Gothic, and Renaissance architecture Budapest is famous for its Baroque buildings and is a World Heritage Site.















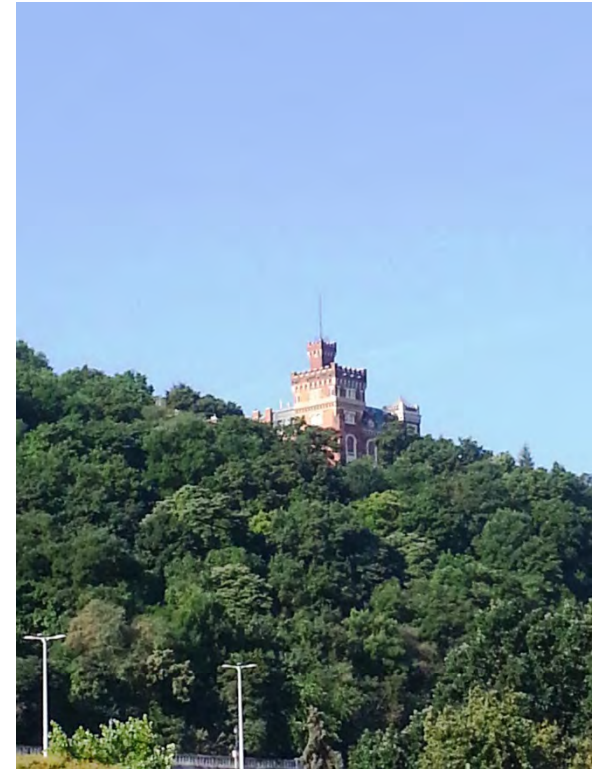


Budapest has a fairly unique quality, being among the very few large cities in the world that is rich in thermal water - so it is also called the city of spas.

The Rudas Thermal Bath was established as early as the 16th century, during the time of the Turkish occupation.



On the northeast slope of Gellért Hill stands a monument that pays tribute to Saint Gellért Sagredo, the eleventh-century bishop who tried to convert the Magyars to Christianity.



Citadella

A fortification located upon the top of Gellért Hill which held strategic importance in Budapest's military history.











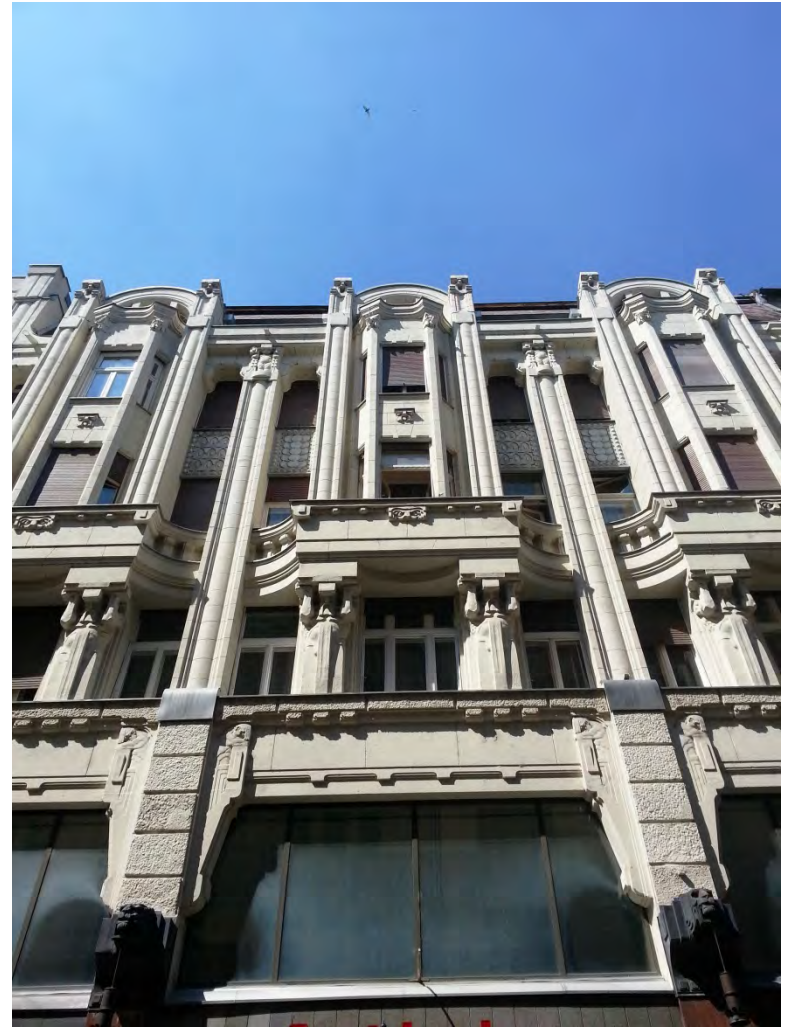




















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In Freedom Square a monument was erected in memory of the Red Army soldiers who died in 1944-45 during the liberation of Budapest from the Nazis.



The **Hungarian Revolution of 1956** was a nationwide revolt against the government of the Hungarian People's Republic and its Soviet-imposed policies, lasting from 23 October until 10 November 1956.

On 4 November, a large Soviet force invaded Budapest and other regions of the country. The Hungarian resistance continued until 10 November. Mass arrests and denunciations continued for months thereafter. By January 1957, the new Soviet-installed government had suppressed all public opposition.



High security outside the U.S. Embassy with closed streets, guard gate, and bollards.





The seat of the Curia, the highest court in Hungary



The Hungarian Parliament Building is in the Gothic Revival style completed in 1904



The Great Synagogue of Budapest is a historical building and is the largest synagogue in Europe. It is one of the largest in the world seating 3,000 people.

The synagogue was built between 1854 and 1859 in the Moorish Revival style, with the decoration based chiefly on Islamic models from North Africa and medieval Spain (the Alhambra).

The architect chose *"architectural forms that have been used by oriental ethnic groups that are related to the Israelite people, and in particular the Arabs."*

KÁROLYI-
HUSZÁREZRED,
KÖZHUSZÁR 1748

KÁROLYI
HUSSAR REGIMENT,
HUSSAR PRIVATE 1748



A **Hussar** was a member of any one of several types of light cavalry used during the 18th and 19th centuries. The title and distinctive dress of these horsemen were subsequently widely adopted by light cavalry regiments in European and European colonial armies.

The colorful military uniforms of hussars from 1700 onwards were inspired by the prevailing Hungarian fashions of the day.

European hussars traditionally wore long moustaches (but no beards) and long hair, with two plaits hanging in front of the ears as well as a larger queue at the back.

Hussars had a reputation for being the dashing, if unruly, adventurers of the army. The traditional image of the hussar is of a reckless, hard-drinking, hard-swearing, womanizing, mustachioed swashbuckler.



1953 – NOT FORGOTTEN!
 Empire Wembley Stadium - 105,000
 spectators

On 25 November 1953, an international football match was played between Hungary—then the world's number one ranked team, the Olympic champions and on a run of 24 unbeaten games, and England, that became known as the **Match of the Century**. Hungary won 6–3; the English were shown to be technically and tactically inferior to the Hungarian side, known as the Mighty Magyars, in every way.

The result led to a review of the antiquated training and tactics used by the England team, and the subsequent adoption of continental practices at an international and club level in the English game.



No. 10, Ferenc Puskas is regarded as one of the greatest players of all time.