

**C: Chronological Table**

Since the persons or events listed below are explained either in the text or notes, further information is not provided here. For the sake of continuity, however, important long periods not covered by the readings are mentioned below in brackets.

- 895:                   The Conquest: Árpád and the Hungarian tribes arrive in the Carpathian Basin.
- 1000-1038:           Stephen I, first Christian king, converts Hungary to Christianity
- 1000-1301:           The rule of the Árpád Dynasty.  
Ca. 1203: The first Hungarian chronicle written (in Latin) by Anonymous.
- 1247:                   The Mongol invasion.  
[1302-1458: Hungary is ruled mostly by foreign-born kings — a familiar phenomenon in the Middle Ages. Rulers of the 14th century are generally more benevolent than those of the 15th.]
- 1458-90:             King Matthias rules Hungary.  
[After Matthias' death: decades of eroding power and declining morale.]
- 1526:                   The Mohács disaster.
- 1541:                   The Turks take the fortress of Buda by cunning.  
Hungary falls into three parts. 1541-1690: Historical Hungary is governed by three rulers: the Habsburg emperor (king of Hungary) in the West, the Ottoman Empire in the centre, and the Transylvanian Principality (a Turkish vassal state) in the East.
- 1685- :                The united Christian armies of Europe expel the Turks from the territory of the whole of historical Hungary.  
Transylvania is not reunited with the kingdom — it becomes ruled directly from Vienna.  
[1699: a peace treaty between Austria and the Ottoman Empire ends Turkish claims to Hungary.]

- 1703-11: Rákóczi's War for Freedom  
[Prince Ferenc Rákóczi's attempt to regain Hungary's independence from the Habsburgs. Defeated in 1711, Rákóczi leaves the country and dies in emigration in Turkey.]
- 18th century: Repopulation of the war-torn country by the Habsburgs.  
[For a while, Hungarians become a minority in their own homeland.]
- 1825: After years of absolutism, the parliament convenes. Call for reforms; Széchenyi establishes the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
- 1825-47: The "Reform Age": hopes for a peaceful way to gradual independence.
- 1837: The National Theatre opens in Pest.
- 1848-49: Peaceful changes having failed, a revolution (March 15, 1848), then a War of Independence erupts, led by Lajos Kossuth. Hungary demands the restoration of its autonomy, later its full independence.  
[April 1849: Hungary becomes a republic. Desperate to win, the young Austrian emperor seeks the help of the Russian emperor. The struggle for independence is crushed. Hungary surrenders in August. A brief period of terror, then almost two decades of absolutism follow.]
- Aug. 1849-1894: Kossuth lives in exile; eventually dies in Turin, Italy.
- 1867: The Austro-Hungarian Compromise: Hungary regains full autonomy and is reunited with Transylvania.
- 1896: The Millennium: one thousandth anniversary of the Conquest.  
  
[1914-18: as Austria's partner, Hungary is drawn into World War I, ending up as loser.  
Fall 1918: after almost four hundred years, dethronement of the Habsburgs is achieved.]
- June 4, 1920: The Trianon peace treaty is signed, meaning catastrophic losses to Hungary.

[1920-44: nominally Hungary remains a kingdom, ruled by regent Miklós Horthy, a rear-admiral of the Austro-Hungarian navy in World War I.]

1938: First Vienna Award: the southern part of the Upland (*Felvidék*) is returned to Hungary.

1940: Second Vienna Award: northern and eastern Transylvania is returned to Hungary.

[1941: Hungary enters World War II as ally of Germany and Italy. For the country, the war ends in April 1945. The barbarism of the conquering Red Army defies description.

1945-91: the country is occupied by the Soviet Union, with a communist puppet regime in power from 1948 to 1989.]

Fall 1956: unsuccessful national uprising against communist rule and Soviet occupation.