

## Course Unit Descriptor

<b>Study Programme:</b> Early Childhood Teacher		
<b>Course Unit Title:</b> Hungarian History		
<b>Course Unit Code:</b> V-3-2-4-4		
<b>Name of Lecturer(s):</b> Zoltán Dévaváry		
<b>Type and Level of Studies:</b> Undergraduate Studies (BA)		
<b>Course Status (compulsory/elective):</b> Elective		
<b>Semester (winter/summer):</b> Winter		
<b>Language of instruction:</b> Hungarian		
<b>Mode of course unit delivery (face-to-face/distance learning):</b> Face-to-face learning		
<b>Number of ECTS Allocated:</b> 2		
Prerequisites: -		
<b>Course Aims:</b> Students will learn about relevant periods of Hungarian history in the context of European and Serbian history.		
<b>Learning Outcomes:</b> Development of critical historical consciousness in order to gain an objective approach to observe our present.		
<b>Syllabus:</b> <i>Theory</i> Proto-Hungarians in nomadic empires, ethnogenesis about the 10th century BC, historical sources. Conquering the Pannonian Basin. Foundation of independent Christian feudalistic kingdom. The Árpád-Dynasty. King Charles I of Hungary. Louis I of Hungary. Sigismund and the Hussites. The Hunyadi-dynasty and King Matthias Corvinus. Agrarian riot. Dissolution of the Kingdom of Hungary: Mohács 1526. Split kingdom; the Habsburg-dynasty. Ottoman period. Independent Transsylvania. Liberation from the Ottomans. Maria Theresa and Joseph II. Settling of Vojvodina. Absolutism and Enlightenment. The period of awakening of national spirit. István Széchenyi. The 1848-49 Revolution. The question of minorities (Serbs, Croats, Romanians, Slovaks). Vojvodina during the Revolution. Bach's absolutism. The 1867 Accord. The period of double monarchy. WW I. The break-up of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Hungarian state between the two World Wars. Minority question: Hungarians in new states (1920-1941). WW II. Period after the war till 1956. The 1956 Revolution. Hungary till 1989. The fall of communism. <i>Practice</i> Writing seminar papers about certain events in Hungarian history. Applying comparative methods in analysis of bibliography.		
<b>Required Reading:</b> <i>Compulsory:</i> Bertényi, István (1997): Szent István öröksége, Budapest. Gergely, András (Ed.) (1998): 19. századi magyar történelem 1790-1918, Budapest. <i>Optional:</i> B. Szabó, János (2013): Háborúban Bizáncossal – Magyarország és a Balkán a 11-12. században, Budapest. Csorba, Csaba (2006): Árpád jöve magyar néppel – A magyarság őstörténete és a honfoglalás, Budapest. Bertényi, Iván (2009): Az Árpád-ház királyai – Nemzeti dinasztikák három évszázada, Budapest. Engel, Pál-Kristó, Gyula-Kubinyi, András (1998): Magyarország története 1301-1526, Budapest. Ágoston, Gábor – Oborni, Teréz (2000): A tizenhetedik század, Budapest. ifj. Barta, János (2000): A tizennyolcadik század története, Budapest. Gergely, András (Ed.) (1998): 19. századi magyar történelem 1790-1918, Budapest. Köpeczi, Béla – Barta, Gábor (Eds.) (1993): Erdély rövid története, Budapest. Pálffy Géza (2000): A tizenhatodik század, Budapest. Romsics, Ignác (2010): Magyarország története a XX. században, Budapest. (1989): Hanyatlás és virágkor. 1440-1711, Budapest.		
<b>Weekly Contact Hours:</b> 2 (30)	<b>Lectures:</b> 1 (15)	<b>Practical work:</b> 1 (15)

**Teaching Methods:**

Lecture, practice, presentation, discussion, presentation, pair and individual work, consultation.

**Knowledge Assessment (maximum of 100 points):**

<b>Pre-exam obligations</b>	points	<b>Final exam</b>	points
Active class participation	10	oral exam	55
Practical work	20		
Preliminary exam			
Seminar(s)	15		

The methods of knowledge assessment may differ; the table presents only some of the options: written exam, oral exam, project presentation, seminars, etc.