



## 1. The professional topics of the gift management programme called 'Geography and youth tourism' and the working up and research plans

Lessons	The content of the gift management programme
1.-2.	The professional topics of the gift management programme called 'Geography and youth tourism' and the working up and research plans
3.-4.	An outline of the physical geography of Hungary and Romania
5.-6.	An outline of the historical and human geography of Hungary and Romania
7.-8.	An outline of the physical geography of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Hungary) and Szatmár county (Romania)
9.-10.	An outline of the historical and human geography of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Hungary) and Szatmár county (Romania)
11.-12.	The geography and history of the county towns, Nyíregyháza (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county) and Szatmárnémeti (Szatmár county)
13.-14.	Youth tourism in the system of tourist industry. Typical forms of youth tourism.
15.-16.	Typical forms of youth tourism in the Eötvös Practice School (Nyíregyháza) and in the School number 10 (Szatmárnémeti)
17.-18.	Drawing up the favourable conditions for tourism and the tourist attractions in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Hungary) and Szatmár county (Romania)
19.-20.	Drawing up the favourable conditions for tourism and the tourist attractions in Nyíregyháza (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county) and Szatmárnémeti (Szatmár county)
21.-22.	Making an itinerary and organizing programmes for youth tourism in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county
23.-24.	Making an itinerary and organizing programmes for youth tourism in Szatmár county
25.-26.	Organizing programmes for tourists in Nyíregyháza (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county)
27.-28.	Organizing programmes for tourists in Szatmárnémeti (Szatmár county)
29.-30.	Summing up and evaluating the results of the gift management project in the field of geography and youth tourism

1. The professional topics of the gift management programme called 'Geography and youth tourism' and the working up and research plans (On the one hand, the students involved in the programme use and improve their knowledge gained while learning geography. On the other hand, they learn how to look up information in the specialized literature and they also do research in libraries (archives), etc. Those who take part in the programme use the Internet plus the web and e-learning by themselves as a natural element for both individual and collective work and keeping in touch. (1-2)

2. An outline of the physical geography of Hungary and Romania (Geographical and regional positions, borders, the circumstances of the terrain-morphology, climatic conditions, hydrography, biosphere – flora and fauna, nature conservation areas. (3-4)

- 3.** An outline of the historical and human geography of Hungary and Romania (the development and the establishment of the nation and the state, the main chapters of the historical-social development, the typical features of the societies. (5-6)
- 4.** An outline of the physical geography of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Hungary) and Szatmár county (Romania) (Geographical and regional positions, borders, the circumstances of the terrain-morphology, climatic conditions, hydrography, biosphere – flora and fauna, nature conservation areas) (7-8)
- 5.** An outline of the historical and human geography of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Hungary) and Szatmár county (Romania) (The development and the establishment of the counties, the main chapters of the first shared and then different historical-social development, the typical features of the counties' societies) (9-10)
- 6.** The geography and history of the county towns, Nyíregyháza (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county) and Szatmárnémeti (Szatmár county) (The geographical positions, conditions, the territorial and – even cross-border – regional influence and role of the county towns, their historical past and present, the human geography of the county towns) (11-12)
- 7.** Youth tourism in the system of tourist industry. Typical forms of youth tourism. (The definition of youth tourism, the historical movements prior to youth tourism (the scout and pioneer movements, today's youth tourism), youth tourism in the system of tourist industry (typology of tourism), youth tourism as a special form of tourist industry, the typical forms of youth tourism, new trends and impacts in youth tourism, interactions between environmental factors and youth tourism, international relations of youth tourism) (13-14)
- 8.** Typical forms of youth tourism in the Eötvös Practice School (Nyíregyháza) and in the School number 10 (Szatmárnémeti) (The youth tourism programmes and their system in the schools, the practice of the youth tourism activities in the institutions, the typical features of the schools' youth tourism programmes) (15-16)
- 9.** Drawing up the favourable conditions for tourism and the tourist attractions in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Hungary) and Szatmár county (Romania) (Exploring, collecting and systematizing the natural favourable conditions, exploring, collecting and systematizing the social (man-made) favourable conditions, the classification and ranking of the favourable conditions from the point of view of tourism) (17-18)
- 10.** Drawing up the favourable conditions for tourism and the tourist attractions in Nyíregyháza (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county) and Szatmárnémeti (Szatmár county) (The geographical positions, locations, natural circumstances and historical-social development of Nyíregyháza és Szatmárnémeti, the typical features of the two towns' societies, their twin town connections and tourist attractions) (19-20)
- 11.** Making an itinerary and organizing programmes for youth tourism in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Making an itinerary for a youth tourism tour and suggesting programmes in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, making suggestions for a thematic tour and programmes in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, making a cross-border

itinerary and suggesting programmes for youth tourism in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg and Szatmár county) (21-22)

**12.** Making an itinerary and organizing programmes for youth tourism in Szatmár county (Making an itinerary for a youth tourism tour and suggesting programmes in Szatmár county, making suggestions for a thematic tour and programmes in Szatmár county, making a cross-border itinerary and suggesting programmes for youth tourism in Szatmár and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county) (23-24)

**13.** Organizing programmes for tourists in Nyíregyháza (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county) (Making an itinerary and suggesting programmes for youth tourism including the most important tourist attractions of Nyíregyháza) (25-26)

**14.** Organizing programmes for tourists in Szatmárnémeti (Szatmár county) (Making an itinerary and suggesting programmes for youth tourism including the most important tourist attractions of Szatmárnémeti) (27-28)

**15.** Summing up and evaluating the results of the gift management project in the field of geography and youth tourism (29-30)

## 2. An outline of the physical geography of Hungary and Romania

**Hungary** is a country situated in Central Europe, in the Carpathian Basin, and it has not got a sea. In the north Hungary borders on Slovakia, in the northeast it borders on the Ukraine, in the east and southeast Romania, in the south Serbia and Croatia, in the southwest Slovenia, and in the west Hungary borders on Austria.

Hungary is located in the Eastern hemisphere between longitudes 16° and 23° and in the Northern hemisphere between latitudes 45° és 49°, at about the centre of Europe in the Carpathian Basin. The Atlantic Ocean is approximately as far from Hungary as the Ural Mountains, just like the Mediterranean Sea and the North Sea. The sea which is closest to the country is the Adriatic Sea. It is about 300 kms away from Hungary.



The area of Hungary is 93 036 square kms, and it means that it is in the middle of the order of rank as far as the size of the countries is concerned.

Hungary has 2246 kilometres of boundaries. It shares 679 kms border region with Slovakia, 137 kms with the Ukraine, 453 kms with Romania, 164 kms with Serbia, 355 kms with Croatia, 102 kms with Slovenia and 356 kms with Austria.

Most of the country has an elevation of fewer than 200 metres. Although Hungary has several moderately high ranges of mountains, those reaching heights of 300 metres or more cover less than 2% of the country. The highest point in the country is Kékes with a height of 1014 metres. The lowest spot is located in Csongrád county near the Tisza. It is 77,6 metres above sea level.

The most important natural resource of the country is fertile land, despite the fact that soil quality varies greatly. 70% of the country's territory is suitable for agriculture, of this portion 72% is arable land.

There are not big differences in height in the country. The deepest-lying point -75.8 metres above sea level- can be found to the south of Szeged, in Gyálárét. The highest point of Hungary is 1014 metres above sea level on the top of the Matra mountains called Kékes. Traditionally, Hungary is divided into six geographical regions. They are the following from west to east: the lower part of the Alps, the Small Plain, the Transdanubian Hills, the Transdanubian Mountains, the Great Plain and the North-Hungarian Mountains. The six large geographical regions are further divided into 35 middle-sized regions and 65 small-sized regions. All together there are 227 subregions. (*The Alföld is a 'filled-in' plain, with almost no difference in height. It consists of different regions: The Transdanubian Plain- Mezőföld, Sárköz, Dráva-mellék, The Duna-Tisza köze Region- Kiskunság, Jászság, Pesti-síkság, Hevesi-sík, Borsodi - Mezőség. The Felső-Tisza-vidék Region- Bodroghöz, Tiszahát, Szatmári-síkság The Trans-Tisza Region- Körös-Maros köze, Körös-vidék, Kis - Sárrét, Nagy - Sárrét, Nagykunság, Hortobágy, Hajdúság, Nyírség.*)



Hungary lies on the border of three climatic areas; its weather is formed by the eastern wet continental, the western oceanic and the Arctic body of air and the southern-southwestern Mediterranean influence. The average annual temperature is between +8 –11 °C with relatively high fluctuations of 20–25 °C. The number of sunny hours is between 1700 – 2100 hours per year; This number is highest in the Alföld and lowest in the mountains, which is an important factor from the point of view of agriculture. The average annual precipitation is between 500–1000 mm, in the Alföld 500–600 mm and in the mountains 800–1000 mm. The prevailing wind is the northwestern.

The Carpathian Basin belongs almost completely to the drainage area of the Danube. However, Hungary is rich not only in fresh water, but also thermal springs. What is more, Hungary is the richest region in thermal springs in Europe. The temperature of the healing waters rich in minerals is sometimes over 70 °C.

The axis of Hungary's water network is the Danube. It is 2850 kms long, and its main branch is 417 kms long in Hungary. The largest tributary of the country is the Tisza, which is 962 kms, but its length is 584,9 kms in Hungary. (*On the left bank of the Tisza the following tributaries can be found: the Túr; the Szamos- it has a length of 250 kms from Dés, and its length in Hungary is 51,5 kms; the Kraszna- it has a total length of 193 kms, and it is 46 kms long in Hungary.*) The largest lake of Hungary and Central Europe is lake Balaton with a surface area of 594 km<sup>2</sup>. The second largest lake is lake Tisza with a surface area of 127 km<sup>2</sup> (this is Hungary's largest artificial lake), and it is followed by lake Fertő, which belongs to both Austria and Hungary. Its surface area in Hungary is 75 km<sup>2</sup>. The fourth biggest lake is lake Velence, the surface area of which is 24,2 km<sup>2</sup> according to the stream gauge in Agárd. About 10,1 km<sup>2</sup> of lake Velence is covered by common reed.

Regarding wildlife Hungary is one of the richest countries in Europe. In order to protect the flora and fauna which has remained in its original state, 10 national parks, 38 nature reserves, 142 national nature conservation areas, one natural monument (Aggtelek - Rudabánya-Szendrő geological base segments) and 1125 natural areas protected by municipalities have been established in Hungary so far on 816 008 hectares. Among the protected treasures of Hungary several parks, forests, mountains, lakes, reaches of rivers, damp habitats and caves can be found. Numerous settlements own an arboretum which present the local flora. (*For example the Sóstó Zoo in Nyíregyháza is one the special places which show animals to the public.*).

**Romania** (in Romanian România) is a state in east Central Europe. Its capital is Bucarest. The Ukraine and Moldova lie to the northeast of Romania, Hungary and Serbia lie to its west, Bulgaria lies to its south and the Black Sea lies to the east of Romania.



The ranges of the Carpathians dominate almost the whole country, their highest peaks reach even 2500 metres. The highest mount is Moldoveanu Peak (2544 ms) in the Southern Carpathians. There are hills in Wallachia and Moldavia to the south and the

east to the Carpathians, which are surrounded by broad fertile plains filled up by rivers.

The Danube forms most of Romania's frontier with Serbia and Bulgaria. The Danube meets the river Prut, which forms a frontier between Romania and Moldova.



The largest river of Romania is the Danube, which travels more than 1000 kms through or along Romanian territory. The Danube surges through the Carpathian gorges at the Iron Gates, where the dammed water of the river is suitable for the production of hydroelectric power, too (Iron Gate Hydroelectric Power Station). After that the river, which has calmed down, flows along the frontier through the plain. The Danube divides into three frayed branches before emptying into the Black Sea, thus forming a huge delta. The protected Danube Delta provides a large supply of fish and reeds. The river plays a very important role in transport and the carriage of goods.

The rivers of Romania flow into the Danube. The largest rivers are the Tisza, the Mureş, the Siret River, the Olt River, the Jiu, the Prut, the Someş, the Timiş and the Körös.

The largest lake is the artificial reservoir in Békás. Other big lakes are Lake Vidraru and Lake Vidra. Lake Saint Ana, which is in a volcanic crater, or Red Lake in the Eastern Carpathians created after a major landslide belong to natural lakes. In the Southern Carpathians there are mainly mountain lakes.

In the west of the country the climate is wet continental, but over the Carpathians and in the basins among the ranges it is dry continental. There are often draughts in the inner areas. The climate of the Carpathians varies depending on the height of the mountainous regions.

Romania is one of the richest countries as far as its flora is concerned. Wildlife: there is a great number of bears, wolves, lynxes, eagles, foxes and chamoises in the Carpathians. Mainly foxes, mice, fieldmice and hedgehogs live in the flatlands. The animals hoping to get some food sometimes go into the towns, too, but it rarely happens, and especially when the winters are cold and poor in food. Fish: trouts, catfish, pikes, carps and breams.



At the moment nearly 10 000 km<sup>2</sup> (5% of the whole area of the state) are protected. National parks: The Apuseni Nature Park in the Transylvanian Mountains (Apuseni), Békás-szoros - Nagyhagymás National Park (Bicazului - Hășmaș), Kelemen-havasok (Călimani) National Park, Csalhó (Ceahlău) National Park, Királykő (Piatra Craiului) National Park, Retvezát (Retezat) National Park. Natural world heritage sites: The Danube Delta, the biosphere reserve recognized by the UNESCO, natural world heritage sites, Transylvania's villages with fortified churches (cultural/1993), the Horezu monastery (cultural/1993), North- Moldavia's churches (cultural/1993), Dacian fortresses in the Dăci ai Orastie Mountains (cultural/1999), the historic centre of Segesvár (Sighisoara) (cultural/1999), the wooden churches of Máramaros (Maramures) (cultural/1999)

**Task:**

1. The summary and revision of Hungary's geographical features
2. The summary and revision of Romania's geographical features
3. Comparison and analysis of the two countries' geographical features

<p><b>3. An outline of the historical and human geography of Hungary and Romania</b></p>
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The foundation of **Hungary** is connected to the fact that the so called Hungarian tribes settled in the Carpathian Basin. Since that time the history of Hungary was the same as the history of the Carpathian Basin for over 1000 years. From the foundation of the Hungarian state until 1918 the history of Hungary was the history of the Hungarian Kingdom, together with all the inhabitants of the country. For the most part of the history of the Kingdom of Hungary, which lasted more than 900 years, the whole Carpathian Basin was involved with the exception of the 150-year-period of Ottoman occupation. (Since 1918, but officially 1920, when the Treaty of Trianon was signed, the territory of the Hungarian state has been restricted to the central part of the Carpathian Basin. In addition, the history of the Hungarian minorities living outside the borders of Hungary and the history of the Hungarian emigrants living in other countries have become part of Hungary's history since 1920, too.)

Science is characterized by continuous debates with regard to the fundamental questions of the early history of the Hungarians, mainly about the question of the either finno-ugric or turkic origin. For those who are for the theory of the finno-ugric origin the emphasis is on belonging to Europe, to the prehistory of Europe. For those who are in favour of the turkic relationship, the idea that we are related to eastern peoples who own glorious serious historical past plays an important role. The arguments of the two opposing groups –although there are more theories- change from one era to the other, according to the changes of the scientific knowledge.



Our ancestors got to know the Carpathian Basin during their looting raids. They found the plains protected by the mountains suitable for settling down. In 895 the majority of the Hungarians under the leadership of Árpád entered the territory of their new home through the Verecke Pass. Our ancestors, who settled down in the Carpathian Basin, got to the Alföld quickly and they conquered the region until they reached the line of the Hron-Danube.

Grand Prince Géza turned towards the west and he sent envoys to the Holy Roman Emperor. He asked him for christian priests and missionaries. However, his work was finished by his son, (Saint) Stephen I., 'The Founder of the State'. In 1000 Stephen, whose pagan name was Vajk, asked for and received a crown from Pope Sylvester II. with the help of Otto III.'s influence and encouragement, thus connecting the Kingdom of Hungary to the community of the christian countries. After a series of pagan uprisings and struggles for the throne, at the end of the 11th century, the popular christian king and knight (Saint) Ladislaus I. made the christian Hungarian state completely powerful and occupied Croatia in 1091. His successor gradually extended Hungary's control over most of the Dalmatian towns, but Dalmatia was under the control of Hungary and the Republic of Venice alternately in the following centuries. The Kingdom of Hungary was invaded by Batu Khan's Blue Horde in 1241 – 42, while the Mongol Empire wanted to extend its western frontier. It lasted nearly a year and they suddenly left the territory of the country. During the Tatar Invasion half of the country's population was killed or taken away as slaves. King Bela IV., who was also called the 'Second Founder of Our Country' survived the Mongols' attacks in the fortress of Trogir on the Adriatic coast. After the invasion he ordered the construction of stone castles instead of the castles of earth, which were common until the Mongol Invasion. The foundations of almost all the castles of Hungary are from this era. The medieval castle of Buda was built at this time, however, the two royal residences were still Esztergom and Székesfehérvár.

The last Árpáadian king died in 1301 and after that struggles for the throne made the country less powerful for a couple of years. Finally the Angevin dynasty, which was related to the Árpád dynasty through a female line, succeeded to the throne and they managed to be in power in the 14th century. Charles I. of Hungary, the first Angevin king centralized royal power. During the reign of his son, Louis the Great, the country had its largest territory. The capital of the Angevin kings was Visegrád.



In the 15th century the Kingdom of Hungary was one of the most significant countries of Europe. During the reign of Sigismund of Luxembourg and then king Matthias the country caught up with the most developed countries from the point of view of culture, too. Buda with king Matthias's famous royal court (renaissance era) became the capital of the country. After the reign of Matthias, the kings of the House of the Jagiellou succeeded to the throne. However, at this time the Ottoman Invasion threatened the country, which in the 16th century brought an end to the country's great power, as well as its independence for a long time.

In 1526 at the Battle of Mohács the Ottomans gained a victory over the Hungarian nobles' armies and in the struggle King Louis II. and a great number of the nobles died. After 1541 the Kingdom of Hungary was divided into three parts: the largest part of present-day Hungary belonged to the Ottoman Empire, the Royal Hungary, which included the territory of present-day Slovakia and Western Transdanubia, was under Habsburg control, and the Principality of Transylvania, which was the vassal of the Ottomans. This situation became steady for about 150 years. The Hungarian nobles fled to the Royal Hungary from the territories annexed by the Ottomans and a smaller part of them fled to Transylvania. The peasants who lived in the Ottoman-controlled territory were the Ottoman Empire's subjects and they became the taxpayers of the Pasha of Budin and the Ottoman landowners and lords who did military service, too.

The Habsburg monarchs gradually introduced absolutism in the territory of the Royal Hungary and they tried to deprive the Hungarian nobles of their centuries-old rights as much as possible. It provoked resistance of the nobles against the Habsburgs. As far as the Ottomans are concerned, against them peaceful periods and wars alternated with each other, and between the Ottoman and Habsburg territories the system of border fortresses was constructed. The Hungarian nobility made arrangements to do military service against the Ottomans in the border fortresses. Good examples for the heroic struggle of Hungarian soldiers against Ottoman superior force are the protection of Eger, Drégelypalánk, Szigetvár and Esztergom.

A significant part of the country's settlements which belonged to the Ottoman Empire gradually disappeared during the early modern age because of the destruction in the periods of war, and by the second half of the 17th century the territory became practically uninhabited with the exception of some market towns which made arrangements for self-protection. The destruction was not caused mainly by the Ottoman oppression, but the ruthless wars and especially the unceasing murders and plunders of the foreign mercenaries employed by the Habsburgs. In the second half of the 17th century Miklós Zrínyi made heroic efforts to organize the drive of the Ottomans out of the country with Hungarian leadership in order to reunite the country. During the Wesselényi Conspiracy the nobility of the Royal Hungary turned against the Habsburgs in 1670, but the plot was uncovered. There was another attempt from 1678 to organize a war of independence against the Habsburgs the leader of which was Imre Thököly in alliance with the Ottomans, however, this was also doomed to fail in 1685.

By the end of the 17th century the christian armies led by the Habsburgs reoccupied the territories of the medieval Kingdom of Hungary annexed by the Ottomans with the exception of the Banat of Temesvár, and this was ratified in the Treaty of Karlowitz in

1699. At the end of the 17th century Transylvania was reannexed to Hungary (the Kingdom of Hungary), but regarding administration it was separate from the other parts of the country and was led by the governor appointed by the monarch. Since that time the whole Kingdom of Hungary was part of the Habsburg Monarchy. The aim of the war of independence led by Francis II. Rákóczi at the beginning of the 18th century was to achieve independence, which was ended by the Peace of Szatmár in 1711 and in which the parties reached a compromise. During the 18th century the Habsburgs reinforced their power in Hungary by settling a large number of German-speaking people down.

The Hungarians started to become aware of the importance of the nation as a whole not only in political, but also in cultural aspect. The period of national reforms started by István Széchenyi in the first half of the 19th century is called the Reform Age. This period can also be characterised by the Hungarian Language Reform, and this language reached a literary level. To crown it all the Parliament made Hungarian the official language in 1844.

As a result of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848, an independent Hungarian Government was set up with Lajos Batthyány as its first Prime Minister and they undertook to change the thousand-year-old social system radically. Therefore, the 'April laws' put an end to the privileges of the nobles and serfdom. After the House of Habsburgs had withdrawn Hungary's Constitution of 1848 totally unlawfully, a war of independence started led by Lajos Kossuth. Among the European revolutions of 1848 the Hungarian war of independence lasted the longest and could only be suppressed by the Habsburgs with Russia's military help. The present-day Hungarian nation emerged based on the modern age's definition of 'people's nation'. This process took place during the struggles of the Reform Age and the war of independence, and then after the failure of the war during the decades of passive resistance, which reinforced the collective spirit of the nation.

The failure of the war of independence was followed by mass executions, imprisonments and a dictatorship, which lasted more than two decades. The Austro-Hungarian Compromise was finally reached in 1867, with Ferenc Deák as the leader of the Hungarians. After that the Kingdom of Hungary became the partner country of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary. In the country there was constitutional royal power and at the same time parliamentary democracy, which was restricted to a relatively narrow layer of the society (based on wealth).

The half century of the era of dualism is often called 'happy times of peace'. The symbol of this period was the ruling couple: Franz Joseph, who was the emperor between 1867–1916, and his popular wife empress Elizabeth ('Sissy'). This era was characterised by liberal politics. The Minister of Religion called József Eötvös introduced liberal reforms in 1868, among them the world's first Nationality Act and the National Schools Act, which was state-of-the-art at his time. In the following decades the country improved considerably in every field of the industry, trade, science, art and social life, thus almost completely managed to catch up with the western countries since Hungary fell behind them for centuries both in economical and social aspects. In 1873 Buda, Pest and Óbuda were united to form the new capital. Budapest became

Europe's fastest growing city, its population doubled in twenty years so it was a million then.

The intense assimilation contributed to the formation of the middle class. During this process one part of the nationalities, especially the German-speaking population of the country became Hungarians. The role of the Jews in the development of the middle class must definitely be mentioned. They immigrated to the country from Eastern Europe in the second half of the 19th century in large numbers (nearly one million) as a result of the liberal atmosphere. While in Western Europe anti-Semitism spread considerably, in Hungary the Jewish religion was given exactly the same rights as other religions in the XLII. Act in 1895.

However, while the members of the middle class became richer, the peasantry became really handicapped in large numbers because of the economical and social changes of industrialization, which took place too quickly. A great number of the poverty-stricken agricultural proletariat moved to the towns and became members of the working class, which was getting bigger at the time, and they provided labour force for the rapidly improving Hungarian manufacturing industry. The other part of the impoverished village people became cottars on the large agricultural estates, which were growing capitalistic in nature. As a way of escaping destitution several hundred thousand people chose to emigrate, especially to the United States of America in the years of the turn of the century.

In World War I. Hungary was Austria and Germany's ally and was forced to sacrifice several hundred thousand people at the Russian and Italian front for foreign interests. During the war the English and French foreign policy intended to break up the unity of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy by supporting the nationalities' movements. As the defeat of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was approaching, the Aster Revolution broke out on 28th October 1918, and on the 31st a provisional democratic government was set up led by Mihály Károlyi. On 13th November the emperor Charles IV. issued a proclamation in Eckartsau which declared the end of the monarchy in Hungary, and on 16th November the Hungarian Democratic Republic was proclaimed.

The government of the Republic did not manage to keep the territory of the ex Kingdom of Hungary in one piece, because the neighbouring countries, the evolving Czechoslovakia, Romania and Serbia demanded the territories where Slovakian, Romanian and South Slav nationalities lived, and with the support of the Antanta a military intervention was initiated in order to divide Hungary up. A significant part of the country got under French, Romanian and Serbian control. This led to the fall of the Károlyi-government, and on 21st March 1919 in the part of the country which remained under Hungarian control the communists came to power in a coup. The Hungarian Republic of Councils was organized on the basis of the young Soviet Union's model, and its rule, the Hungarian dictatorship of the proletariat, lasted only half a year. After the initial military successes, however, the communist high command was also defeated by the superior force, which pressed the country from several directions. The whole territory of Hungary was occupied by the troops of the Antanta-countries, which won the World War.

The territory of the ex Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was divided up to several successor states after the World War I. According to the Treaty of Trianon more than two thirds of the territory of the pre-war Kingdom of Hungary and almost one third of the population who were of Hungarian nationality became part of the neighbouring countries. As a result of the treaty, while the area of the pre-war Kingdom of Hungary was 325 411 km<sup>2</sup>, post-Trianon Hungary lost more than two thirds of its area (the area of the country without Croatia decreased from 282 870 km<sup>2</sup> to 92 963 km<sup>2</sup>), and it also lost more than half of its population (it was 20 886 487 people in 1910, but it was reduced to 7 615 117 people).

Horthy Miklós was the Regent of Hungary between the two world wars from 1st March 1920 to 15th October 1944, and under his leadership there was limited parliamentary democracy in the country, which was the revitalization of the system working in the era of the dualism. Political power was in the hands of the upper middle classes of the nobility (their main representatives were István Bethlen and Pál Teleki), however, since the 30s people of middle class origin appeared on the scene, too. The officially propagated main ambition of the political leaders became the reunification of the territories of the pre-war Kingdom of Hungary and the revision of the Treaty of Trianon. The Great Depression produced the effect of the strengthening of the extremities – mainly the extreme rightists-, and a shift to the right started inside political power, too.

Hungary was looking for opportunities for cooperation with the two countries which supported the Hungarian policy of the revision of the Treaty of Trianon. The first was the fascist Italy, then the most important economical partner, the Nazi Germany. The expectations were met. Hungary regained parts of southern Slovakia and Carpatho-Ukraine in 1938, northern Transylvania in 1940, and parts of Vojvodina in 1941, so reunification was partly achieved. As the ally of the Axis powers, Hungary entered World War II. in 1941.

The Hungarian troops sacrificed a great number of people for Germany in the eastern front in the war against the Soviet Union. At the same time Hungary more and more complied with Germany's demands in internal politics, too. The Jews or people of Jewish origin were deprived of their civil rights in the laws, then in 1944 several hundred thousand people were deported to the German concentration camps, where the majority of them suffered a cruel death.

As the fall of Germany was approaching, the government led by Horthy tried to change over to the side of the Allies. However, the attempt failed and the Germans occupied Hungary. Horthy was soon made to resign and the Arrow Cross party supported by the Germans took over control. The Arrow Cross launched a reign of bloody terror and thousands of civilians lost their lives. In the winter of 1944-45 Hungary itself gradually became a battlefield. The Soviets drove the Germans out of the country and they occupied Hungary. The war claimed a lot of lives among the population and the most destructive event was the siege of Budapest.

In Hungary World War II. claimed about half a million civilian and military victims plus the several hundred thousand people killed in death camps because of their origin. The infrastructure of the country was destroyed and a significant part of the nation's wealth was hauled away by the Germans and the Soviets. All the reannexed territories

were lost, and after that the Hungarian civilian population suffered severe retaliation in the neighbouring countries, in Slovakia (deprivation of citizenship, resettlement), in Carpatho-Ukraine (deportation, gulag forced labour camps) and especially in Vojvodina (massacres in the southern areas).

After the dynamic rebuilding of the country and parliamentary democracy with a multi-party system, which lasted a few years, the communists supported by the Soviet Union took over by committing election fraud and established a one-party system in the country. In the first half of the 50s during Rákosi and his fellow workers' total dictatorship developed on the basis of the Stalinist model, several hundred thousand people were tortured and executed, all of whom were declared political enemies or 'class enemies'.

The Revolution of 1956 was a uniquely brave attempt of the Hungarian people to get rid of the Stalinist totalitarian rule imposed on them and the Soviet occupation. Imre Nagy became Prime Minister, who withdrew from the Warsaw Pact, proclaimed Hungarian neutrality and restored the multi-party system in the course of the insurrection. The revolution was suppressed by Soviet troops and a new government was formed under János Kádár's leadership. The communist one-party system was restored. Since there were some chaotic days after the fall of the revolution, about one hundred thousand people emigrated to the west taking the opportunity. Imre Nagy, a few leaders of the revolution and hundreds of those who took part in it were executed by the regime, and later it was followed by amnesty in 1963.

The period of retaliation, which lasted about five years, was followed by a political détente. The Kádár-regime developed a relatively light form of communist dictatorship compared to the other countries of the political-economic alliance (Comecon or Socialist block) led by the Soviet Union, and Hungary could also be in certain kind of contact with the western European countries in spite of the decades of the cold war. Foreign aid was used for the country's consolidation, too, and this led to Hungary's complete running into debt after the oil crisis in 1973.

The most important act of the change of the system in 1989 was the declaration of the Third Republic in Budapest on 23rd October, 1989, and then in 1990 the first democratic parliament, government, president and the democratic municipalities, which replaced the councils, were elected. The political change, however, did not ease the serious economic situation. The change of the social institutions took place slowly.

Hungary has aimed at western (Euro-Atlantic) integration since 1990. In 1999 it joined NATO. Hungarian soldiers have taken part in the military operations of NATO in Afghanistan since almost the beginnings, first just a medical contingent and then after 2003 a rifle squadron travelled there. The work of The Provincial Reconstruction Team of the Hungarian Defence Force mainly consists of patrolling, accompanying and social tasks.

On 1st May, 2004 Hungary joined the European Union. It has been a member of the Schengen Area of the EU since 21st December, 2007, so there is no permanent control on the Hungarian-Austrian, Hungarian-Slovenian and the Hungarian-Slovakian border any longer.



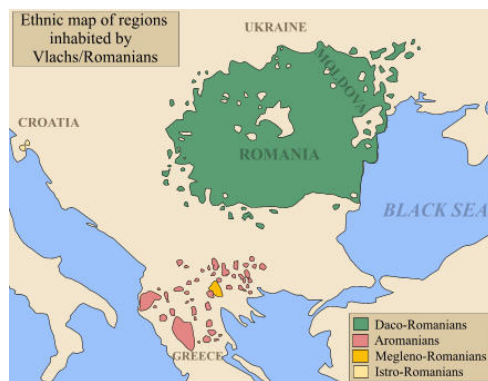
The land of **Romania** has been populated since prehistoric times. The oldest archeological finds are about 24 000 years old. The earliest written evidence of people living there comes from Herodotus written in about 440 BC. When the Romans approached the territory of Moesia, there were Dacians living over the river. They are considered to be the ancestors of the Romanians by the official Romanian historiography. The territory of the Dacians, Dacia -that is one part of present-day Transylvania- and Oltenia were occupied by the Romans in 87 and they organized a province there. This had to be given up because of the pressure coming from the migrating peoples in 271. This period of a bit less than 200 years was enough for the population to become more and more Latin according to the Dacian-Roman theory.

During the migration of the peoples first the Goths, then the Huns established short-lived states on this territory. Nevertheless, the state of the Gepids lasted a bit longer. They were followed by the Avars, then for a while before the conquest of Hungary the territories outside the Carpathians were under the control of the Hungarians.

Transylvania was part of the Kingdom of Hungary from the 10th century, and the area of Wallachia and Moldova belonged to the nomads of the steppes: the Pechenegs, the Uzes and the Cumans ruled the land one after the other until the Mongol Invasion.

The Romanians –Vlachs- were first mentioned in the 11th century in connection with the events having taken place in the heart of the Balkan, in present-day Macedonia. In the Hungarian sources the Romanians are mentioned only after the Mongol Invasion. From the 13th century they lived in three distinct territories: Wallachia, Moldavia and in certain parts of Transylvania. Their medieval name was vlach, which should be pronounced vlah and from this word comes the Hungarian word 'oláh'. They called themselves *ruman*, which meant 'Roman' (The inhabitants of the Byzantine Empire also called themselves 'Romans'). The origin of the Romanians is debated. Some scientists believe they are the descendants of the Romans or the latinized inhabitants of Dacia's Roman province. This is the Romanian viewpoint and this is accepted by western educational works. According to Hungarian scientists the Romanian people emerged in the heart of the Balkan. The Hungarians used the word *oláh* for naming the Romanians until the beginning of the 20th century, however, by now this name is considered as a nickname. Otherwise this word originally meant a person who spoke different kinds of new latin languages, it was a variant of the word 'olasz' (Italian).





The Romanian Principalities, which were formed in Wallachia and Moldavia, were in feudal relationship with the Kingdom of Hungary in the 14th century, but then they achieved independence. They were independent states until the 16th century, then for more than three centuries they were under the suzerainty of the Ottoman Empire, but they owned internal autonomy.

In the second half of the 19th century as a result of the international events (Crimean War) Wallachia and Moldavia became independent of the Ottomans. In 1859, people's representatives in both countries elected the same 'Domnitor' (Ruling prince of the Romanians), Alexandru Ioan Cuza, and then the two principalities united in 1862. The name of the new country became Romania with Bukarest as its capital, and in the Ottoman Empire it enjoyed an autonomous status. In 1866 the Prussian prince Karl of Hohenzollern was appointed Domnitor by the parliament. Romania entered the Russian-Turkish war in 1877 on the Russian side and after the defeat of the Turkish troops it declared itself an independent state in a proclamation of the parliament on 10th May, 1877. Romania was officially recognized as an independent state by the Great Powers of Europe in the peace treaty of San Stefano. In 1881 Prince Carol became king Karol I. and thus the first king of the country, and according to the Romanian constitution he ruled the country with limited sphere of authority until 1914. The Kingdom of Romania of the age gained Southern Dobrudja, too. The Romanian kings had their holiday home there, in Balchik, which today belongs to Bulgaria.

In the Middle Ages Transylvania belonged to the Kingdom of Hungary, then from the second half of the 16th century it was governed by the princes of Transylvania under the name of the Principality of Transylvania for more than a century, practically as an independent state. From the end of the 17th century it was the province of the Habsburg Empire enjoying a great level of autonomy. From 1867 it was part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and inside this it played an important role for more than half a century.

The Romanians started to move in Transylvania in greater masses in the 13th century and by the end of the 18th century their proportion was over 50% in the whole population. From the 18th century the Transylvanian Romanians started to demand more independence. A part of this process was Horea's uprising and then in the war of independence in 1848-49 they fought on the side of the emperor's troops. During these years a lot of cruelty was committed against the Székely and Hungarian population living there.

At the beginning of the 20th century the Romanian nationalistic movement aimed at the unification of both the Romanians living in the Kingdom and those who lived in Transylvania. Romania entered World War I. on the side of the Allies in 1916, and through the gorges of the Southern Carpathians it attacked the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy from the rear. The army, which mainly consisted of Székely soldiers, held up the Romanians and then after the Austrian-Hungarian-German forces had arrived, the Romanians were driven out from Transylvania in a few weeks, and the Székely marched in Bukarest. At the end of 1918, when the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy fell both in military and political terms, Romania occupied Transylvania and a certain part of east Hungary. In August, in 1919, The Romanian army marched in Budapest by taking advantage of the confusion caused by the fall of the Hungarian Republic of Councils, and they did not leave the capital until November.

According to the peace treaty which closed World War I., Transylvania, the eastern part of Banat, several eastern territories of the Alföld with Maramures (Partium) and most areas of Bukovina became part of Romania, just like Bessarabia, which was reannexed from the tsarist Russia and was populated by mainly Romanians. In spite of the fact that in the contract made with the Entente it was stipulated that Romania cannot make separate peace, it still made it when the Hungarian-Austrian-German units marched to Bukarest after beating off the attack of the Romanians.

The Soviet Union annexed one part of Romania again in 1940. This territory is the present-day Moldavia, and a small part of this belongs to the Ukraine. In the same year Northern Transylvania and Székely land were rewarded to Hungary through the Second Vienna Award.

Romania took part in World War II. on Germany's side, on the eastern front several Romanian armies fought. Between 1940-44 the Antonescu regime ruled in the country, which gave a free hand to the Romanian Iron Guard. They executed several hundred thousand Jews and Romas during pogroms and in death camps. At the same time the Jews of Northern Transylvania were deported to German death camps by the Hungarian government (that is why the survivors get a compensation from the Hungarian state up to the present). In the devastation of World War II. approximately 800 000 civilians and soldiers lost their lives in Romania.

On 23rd August, 1944, when the Soviet troops reached the border of Romania, the military dictatorship fell. Under the leadership of the king a coup was made, and Romania managed to quit the alliance with Germany. Its getting out of the alliance was made possible among other reasons by the fact that Hitler absolutely trusted General Ion Antonescu, so – unlike in the case of Hungary - he did not make any attempts to prevent Romania from a possible getting out of the alliance. Romania's change of sides meant a chance of getting Transylvania again. Meanwhile, the country had to renounce the less precious Transnistria and Bessarabia in the Soviet Union's favour. Romania ended the war by fighting on the side of the Allies. Northern Transylvania and Székely land became part of Romania again. In 1944-45 27 Romanian divisions fought on the side of the Soviets in Hungary.

After World War II. the country became part of the communist block under a strong pressure coming from the USSR. In 1946 The Romanian Communist Party committed

election fraud and took over control. During the years of the Stalinist era several hundred thousand people were imprisoned for political reasons, and the people were often tortured in the prisons. In 1956 several thousand Hungarian people from Transylvania were imprisoned with the charge of sympathizing with the Hungarian Revolution, and many of them were even killed. In 1958 The USSR withdrew its troops from Romania after the communist leaders of the two countries had come to an agreement, and after that the dictatorship became lighter. Romania was the only state of the eastern block where the Russian language was not a compulsory school subject. The end of the 60s and the beginning of the 70s were characterized by economic growth and relative wellbeing.

After the Soviet troops had left the country, Romania started to pursue independent foreign policy. In the 60s it established economic relations with the western world and it played an important role in international politics as a go-between, for example it intermediated peace in order to cope with the processes in the Middle-East, which followed the Arab-Israel war in 1967. With these acts the country achieved great international prestige.

From 1965 Nicolae Ceaușescu was the leader of the country, who imposed a cult of personality and totalitarian dictatorship in internal politics, despite the fact that he showed a different image of himself to the outside world. In Ceaușescu's dictatorship the Romanian communist secret police, the Securitate played a key role. In the 70s the country borrowed huge amounts of money from the IMF and the World Bank in order to maintain the achieved economic level. That is why between 1977 and 1981 Romania's foreign debt increased from 3 billion dollars to 10 billion dollars and with reference to this fact the western capitalists tried to influence the political system in order to make it more democratic. Ceaușescu wanted to prevent this from happening so he imposed severe austerity measures in the 80s and Romania completed the reimbursement of the foreign debt until 1989. However, it had a price to pay: the deep economic crisis and the total impoverishment of the population.

Ceaușescu's power, which lasted several decades, was put to an end by the Romanian Revolution, which broke out on 22nd December, 1989. The uprising claimed blood sacrifices, too, and it resulted in the fall of the communist system. The whole world was able to witness the execution of the Ceaușescu couple through the media. The National Salvation Front took over the power, which introduced multi-party elections and parliamentary democracy in the country, however, the former communists remained in the government elected in a democratic way.

The leaders of the Hungarians living in Transylvania (László Tőkés, András Sütő and others) played the role of initiators in the revolution and the democratic change. The Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania was set up and it became an important political factor in the parliament after its success in the elections. The local ethnic tension between the Hungarians and the Romanians, which were suppressed till that time, intensified in the bloody riots in Tirgu Mures in the 1990s.

Between 1990 and 1996 the country was governed by the coalition of those political parties which left the National Salvation Front. The leader of this coalition was president Ion Iliescu. This was followed by the victory of the opposition in the 1996

elections, and then by the governing of the coalition led by Emil Constantinescu. After that from 2000 Ilescu and his people returned to power. Romania joined the NATO in 2004.

In 2004 the presidential elections were won by Traian Băsescu. Călin Popescu became the Prime Minister and his government was based on the coalition of the Democratic Party, the National Liberal Party, the Conservative Party and the UDMR. In 2005 negotiations started about Romania's joining the European Union, which took place on 1st January, 2007.

At the end of 2008 Emil Boc became the Prime Minister, but a year later his government got into a difficult situation after they had lost a vote of confidence. At the end of 2009 President Băsescu was re-elected with a result that was too close and he appointed Emil Boc again as Prime Minister.



**Task:**

1. The summary and revision of the history of Hungary
2. The summary and revision of the history of Romania
3. Comparison and analysis of the history of the two countries

**4. An outline of the physical geography of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Hungary) and Szatmár county (Romania)**

**Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county** lies in the north-eastern corner of Hungary and it is the most eastern county of our country. It shares borders with three countries. It is bordered by the Ukraine to the northeast, Romania to the southeast, Hajdú-Bihar county to the southwest and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county and Slovakia to the north. Its territory is 5938 km<sup>2</sup> and it has a population of 572 423 people. Nyíregyháza is the county seat of Szabolcs-szatmár-Bereg. Among the settlements of the county Zsurk is the northeast (Záhony district), Penészlek is the most southern (Nyírbátor district), Garbolc is the most eastern (Fehérgyarmat district) and Tiszadob is the most western (Tiszavasvári district).



As far as geography is concerned, the surface of the county is varied with both hills and plains. From the point of view of physical geography it can be divided into two main regions, the Upper-Tisza region and the Nyírség region. About 78% of the Nyírség, which is the most eastern part of the Great Plain, belongs to the county. Among the smaller area of the Upper-Tisza region the Rétköz region completely, but the Szatmár Plain, the Bereg Plain and the Ecsed-moor only partly belong to the county. The highest point of the county is Kaszonyi Hill (240 ms), but Hoportyó is also significant (183 ms).

The territory of the Nyírség is 5100 km<sup>2</sup>. It has a higher (20-30, but at places 50 metres) altitude than the surrounding plain area, and it emerges like islands. After the Kiskunság this is Hungary's second largest plain characterized by alluvial cones. It was formed in the ice age from sediments which were carried by the rivers running down from the surrounding mountains. The accumulated 120-300-metre thick sediments of the rivers and the outlying areas of the Great Plain started to sink and as a result of this, the route of the ancient rivers significantly changed and then in the process of shaping the surface the wind played a role, too. Blown-sand began to form, which is still the most characteristic surface formation of the region today, and it covers the Nyírség with a thickness from a few centimetres to even 30-32 metres. Thanks to its diverse formations – for example wind furrows, alluvial cones, residual ridges, river valley remnants, etc. – the Nyírség is one of the most varied and most beautiful lands of the Great Plain. In the river valley remnants there are smaller and bigger partly artificial lakes at several places – e.g. Lake Sóstó in Nyíregyháza – and the channels flowing through the area usually run to these former river valleys. The most western part of Nyírség is the Nyíri – Mezőség region, which contains Tiszavasvári and its surroundings. The sand is replaced by loessy sand, which is better quality soil from the point of view of agriculture. Several rivers flow through this land, too, which are artificial channels running in the former ancient river valleys. The Upper-Tisza region is divided into smaller regions, the Szatmár Plain, the Bereg Plain, the Rétköz region and Bodroghöz region. The Szatmár and Bereg Plains are one of the most beautiful areas of the Upper-Tisza region and they are also really interesting from the point of view of ethnography. This land is covered by mainly fields, pastures, meadows and forests sporadically. The main river of the Szatmár Plain is the Szamos, along the riverbank of which there are levees, which are about 4 kms wide and which consist of alluvial cones emerging from the surface as high as about 1-3,5 metres. This is called the Szamoshát region. (Similar floodbanks can be found along the Tisza, the Kraszna and the Túr!) One of the characteristic features of the Szatmár Plain is that from the outlying areas toward the central parts it deepens, and therefore it is the deepest where the

Tisza and the Szamos meet. This makes the water run fast, however, at the estuary, where the Tisza and the Szamos meet, the water accumulates and the two rivers dam each other's water up. An example for this was the great flood of 1970, when the big amount of precipitation falling in the Carpathians at the same time caused a huge flood wave on the three rivers in this area, the Tisza, the Szamos and the Túr, and as a result of this forty settlements were flooded. The Ecsed-moor was formed in the shallow basin between the riverbed and the Nyírség. The great river regulations (the Tisza, the Szamos, the Túr, the Kraszna), the drainage of the inland water and the drainage of the moors (the Ecsed-moor) in the 19th century almost totally changed the land. The water of the Ecsed-moor was drained into the Tisza by the Kraszna and the surrounding draining channels, and the rivers were pressed between narrow embankments made with the aim of flood protection. The 154-metre-high cone of the Tarpa Hill rises up from the surface of the Bereg Plain. The volcanic hill of andesite is part of the volcanic mountain chain of the inner Carpathians, which stretches from the North-Western Carpathians to Harghita. The Bereg and Nagyszöllős Hills, which are over the Hungarian border and can be seen from Tarpa and its surrounding areas, are part of this range, just like Tokaj Hill. 2-3-metre high sandhills rise from the land of the Rétköz, which is covered with sand and fluvial sediments.



Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county has a continental climate. It belongs to the climatic region where the summers are moderately warm and moderately dry and the winters are dry. The climate of the Nyírség and the Upper-Tisza region is cooler than the inner parts of the Great Plain. The annual average temperature is 9-9,5 °C, however, in the western part of the Nyírség, in Nyíri – Mezőség it is 10,5 °C. The winters are longest and coolest in the Great Plain, the Upper-Tisza region and the Nyírség. (In the Great Plain the winters are coldest there.) The summers are cooler than in the other parts of the Great Plain. The average temperature in July is 22-23 °C in the Nyírség, while it is only 20-21 °C in the Szatmár Plain and Bereg Plain. Annual precipitation is 550-600 mms in the county. There is less precipitation in most areas of the Nyírség, but in the northern parts of the county, in the Rétköz region, the Szatmár Plain and the Bereg Plain – because of the closeness of the North-Eastern Carpathians – it can reach up to 650-700 mms.

The largest river of the county is the Tisza. (The Tisza is Hungary's second largest river and it rises in the Maramures Mountains. It is 962 kms long and 596 kms of its length flow through our country.) It leaves the Ukraine and enters Hungary at Tiszabecs, and it leaves the county at Tiszadob. The reach of the river in the county is



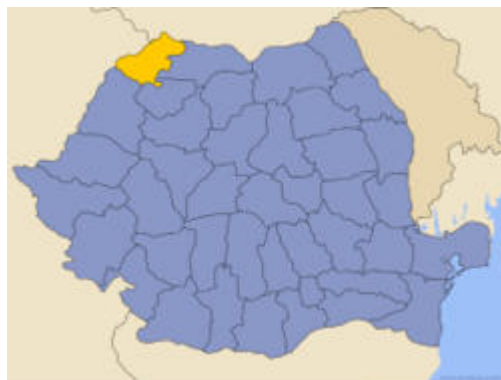
235 kms long, and 208 kms of this length belongs to the Upper-Tisza, which extends from Tokaj to Rakamaz. Other important rivers of the county are the Szamos, the Túr, the Kraszna and the Lónyai canal (East-Main Canal). The county has got some bigger lakes, for example Nagyvadas Lake (124 hectares), Királyteleki Lake (23 hectares), and Bujtos Lake and Sóstó Lake in Nyíregyháza.



Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county has been provided by every kind of beauty by nature: in its wonderland, which has been preserved up to now, rare birds, glacial flowers, centuries-old trees and never stirred proto-lawn feel at home. In the country there is a lot of unspoiled natural environment, where very rare plant and animal species can be found. The Szatmár Plain is also very rich in flora and fauna. Although the remaining data show that more than half of the region was still covered by forests in the 18th century, people were able to make this land arable due to the meliorational works which have been done since that time. The Szatmár Plain, however, still has distinctly unique flora and fauna owing to the fact that it is relatively unspoiled and isolated. Although the natural forest patches of the Szatmár Plain are smaller these days, several protected plant and animal species live there even today. The Szatmár Bereg Landscape Protection Area was established in 1982 in order to protect these rare plants and animals. The area consists of 110 km<sup>2</sup> of forests, meadows, lakes and plant and animal species, which are either rare or in need of protection. For example, the Cserköz-forest (Marosliget), where there are still Carpathian wonders in a great number, or the Garbolc forest, where rare fritillaries, Transylvanian squills, and marsh gladioli blossom. In the hornbeam oak-forests of Ricse lilies of the valley and spring snowflakes flower, while in its bogs with alders feather foils can be found. Also, several protected birds find a home in the forest of Ricse, for example the black stork, or the honey buzzard nest there. Rókás-pasture near the famous Túristvándi was also formed after the clearance of the forest, where there used to be oaks. There are some very old trees left there scattered, but their number has decreased extensively. The Garbolc pasture can be mentioned, too, which was also formed on a clearance. Another speciality of the Szatmár Plain is the so called 'jungle orchards' of Szatmár, which still can be found in flood basins and river banks resistant to pathogens, and whose walnut, apple, pear and plum trees bear fruit up to now. In the walnut groves, which are located there, the walnuts of Milota and Tiszacsécse are produced. The 'I don't know' plum, which is well-known under this name, grows in this region, and beside the famous plum jam and dried plums, the world famous plum pálinka of Szatmár is made from its small blue fruit.

Here is the list of the protected natural treasures of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county: Anarcs – The Castle Park, Baktalórántháza – The Castle Park, Balkány – The giant redwood, Bátorliget Pasture, The Ancient Moorlands of Bátorliget, Berkesz – Castle Park, Császló – The old dogwood, Cégénydányád – Castle Park, Eperjeske – Castle Park, Fehérgyarmat - Sycamore, Fény Forest, Gávavencsellő – Castle Park, Kállósemjén - Mohos Lake, The Park of the Mental Hospital, Castle Park, Kék – The Swamp, Kisléta – Castle Park, Castle Park (Kocsord), Mándok – Castle Park, Nagyar – Petőfi's oak tree, Nyíregyháza – The Igrice Swamp, The Maidenhair tree, Yewtrees, Szabolcsbáka – A great linden tree, Szabolcsveresmart – Castle Park, Tiszadob – Castle Park, Tiszavasvári – Castle Park, Tuzsér – Castle Park, Újfehértó – The field of orchids, Vaja – The Castle Park, Old-Lake – the sudd, Vásárosnamény – The row of plane trees at Vásárosnamény-Vitka.

**Szatmár county** (in Romanian Județul Satu Mare) is situated in the north-west of Romania. It belongs to the present-day Partium (Parts), however, historically it was not a part of that region. Its capital city is Satu Mare (Szatmárnémeti) with a population of 113 688 inhabitants. Its neighbouring counties are Maramures county in the east, Bihor and Salaj counties in the south, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county in the west (Hungary) and the Ukraine in the north.



The county has a total area of 4 419 km<sup>2</sup>. In the north is the Oas region and a small part of the Gutin Mountains. The name of the Oas region, which was in the former Szatmár county, refers to the mountain basin below the Oas Mountains opening to the Great Plain. The Oas Mountains are part of the North-Eastern Carpathians. This makes up around 17% of the county. The remainder is hills, forming 20% of the area, and plains, which belong to the Great Plain. The county's most important rivers are the Somes (Szamos), the Tur (Túr) and the Crasna (Kraszna) rivers. Its highest peak is the Vf. Rotund (1240 ms) in the Gutin Mountains. The lowest point is 120 ms. 72% of its whole land is arable (3 181 km<sup>2</sup>), 18% forests (795 km<sup>2</sup>), 3% water (133 km<sup>2</sup>) and 7% other territories (310 km<sup>2</sup>). The villages of the county used to belong to the estate of the Szatmár Castle in the Middle Ages. Most people in the villages of the Oas region are Romanians. The Romanian name Oas comes from the Hungarian language (Oaş/Avas). The Hungarian population of the territory lives near the Túr and Tálna streams in Avasújváros, Kőszegremete and Vámfalu in the middle of the basin.



The Gutin Mountains (in Romanian Munții Gutâi) are in the Inner Eastern Carpathians, in the Vihorlat–Gutin Area. They are 45 kms long. Their highest peak is Gutin (1447 ms). This is one of the most eastern members of the Vihorlat–Gutin Area. Their western neighbour is the Oas mountains, and they are separated by a 583-metre high pass between Avasújfalú and Técső. The eastern neighbour of the Gutin Mountains is the Lápos Mountains, which are part of the Lápos-Széples (Cibles) mountainous region and their border is formed by the 1039-metre high pass between Kapnikbánya and Budfalva. Its part between Fenyő Mountain and Rozsály Mountain is also called Kőhát. The Szatmár Plain or Somes Plain (in Romanian Câmpia Someșului) is a region, which can be found both in Hungary and Romania. In the west, in Hungary, it stretches until the outlying area of the Nyírség, and from the Kraszna canal to the line of the Tisza. In the east and south it is bordered by the Oas Mountains, the Kőhát Mountains and the Gutin Mountains in the territory of Romania, and by the spurs of the Bükk Mountains situated in the western edge of the Salaj Region.

The so called Western or Tisza Plain in Romania stretches in a 40-120-kilometre narrow lane between the Apuseni Mountains and the Banat Mountains, and it is located roughly from the area of Szatmár to the territory of the Lower Danube. The narrow plain was formed by the interlocking alluvial cones of the Somes, the Körös, the Mures, the Bega, the Timis and the Berzava rivers. Most of the alluvial cone plain was covered by loess formed from the cosmic dust at the end of the ice age, and the main watercourses evolved beds and terraces in the surface of the plain. As far as the Somes Plain's (Câmpia Someșului) height is concerned above sea level, there is a significant loss in it as it widens towards the north. The landscape is made more diverse there by dunes and small bogs shaped from blown sand. The surface of the Szatmár Plain is flat with rivers, and it can be called a perfect plain from the point of view of geomorphology. The difference in height between the highest and lowest points is slight, less than 15 metres. The surface of this plain was formed by the changes of the beds and the accumulation of sediment caused by the Tisza, the Somes, the Túr and other smaller rivers in the Holocene. Later these levees became suitable for settling down and also agricultural and arable farming. The slopes breaking off the levees drained the floods of the rivers to the lower parts of the flood plains. The Tisza and its left bank tributaries – e.g. the Somes, the Fehér-, the Fekete- and the Sebes-Körös, and the Mures and the Bega rivers – often flooded the lower parts of the flood plain before the regulations of the rivers. Very often the floods came one after the other quickly, to which the fact that in this area the amount of precipitation is higher than the national average because of the closeness of the

Carpathians significantly contributed. Because of the great deal of floods and precipitation on the lower parts of the plain where the rivers had no outlets, brood marshes and moorlands were formed, such as the Ecsed-moor before its drainage.



Romania belongs to the continental climatic area of the temperate climate zone. The continental East-European air masses play an important role in forming the country's climate. The influence of the Atlantic Ocean can only be felt on the Western Plain, the climate of which is temperate continental. The average annual temperature is 8 °C in the country's territory. In the warmest month it is 23-24 °C in the area of the plains, while it is only 14-16 °C in the mountains. The average temperature in the coldest month is between 0 and -7 °C. In the Szatmár Plain the highest recorded temperature was +39,4 °C. The lowest temperature was taken in Szatmárnémeti (Satu Mare), it was -30,4 °C. The distribution of the precipitation is uneven both in space and time. The average annual precipitation is 6-700 mms in Romania. In the Western Plain the average amount of precipitation is less than the national average. It is between 300-600 mms. Most of Romania's land, such as the Western Plain, is covered with chernozemic soil, which is highly productive. This is one of the most valuable regions of the country from the point of view of agricultural activity.

On the plains and the Transylvanian Basin the natural vegetation was wooded steppe originally, but it transformed into cultural landscape due to the farming activity of the society. The most typical animals of the reliefs of the plains are rodents and birds, while the fauna of the lakes and rivers' flood plains and the reeds is richer.

**Task:**

1. The summary and revision of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county's (Hungary) geographical features
2. The summary and revision of Szatmár county's geographical features
3. Comparison and analysis of the two counties' geographical features

5. An outline of the historical and human geography of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Hungary) and Szatmár county (Romania)

**Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county** is one of the 19 counties in Hungary's administrative system, and during history it was created by uniting basically three –

earlier separate – historical counties – Szabolcs, Szatmár and Bereg. The Romanian present-day Szatmár county – keeping the same name – was also formed from some part of the Szatmár county of the former historical Hungary. Regarding the frontier counties of the two neighbouring countries there is one thing in common: both of them are part of the former Szatmár county.



**Szabolcs county** was an administrative unit in Hungary, in the part of the plains. Almost all of its territory – with the exception of some settlements which belong to the Ukraine – is part of present-day Hungary. Szabolcs is a county on the left bank of the river Tisza in our country. It shares borders with Zemplén and Ung counties in the north, Bereg and Szatmár counties in the east, Bihar and Hajdú counties in the south and Borsod and Zemplén counties in the west. Szabolcs is one of the oldest counties.

Until 1876 the territory of Szabolcs county included present-day Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county's western and Hajdú-Bihar county's northern and western parts. From the 17th century the Hajdú towns left the county forming the Hajdú district. In 1876 during the administrative divisions of the lands in Hungary the south-western areas of the country became part of Hajdú county, which was formed from the Hajdú district. In the same year Nyíregyháza became the county seat of the county instead of Nagykálló. The total population of the county was 244 945 inhabitants in 1891, and 234 920 of them were Hungarians (95,90%), 1357 people were Germans (0,55%), 714 were Romanians (0,29%), 596 were Ruthenians (0,24%) and 461 others (0,18%).

The Treaty of Trianon affected the county to some extent. Three of its villages lying on the right bank of the Tisza (Eszeny, Szalóka és Tiszaágtelek) were passed to Czechoslovakia. Since only two villages from Ung county (Záhony and Győröcske)



remained in Hungary, during the administrative divisions of the lands in Hungary in 1923 the two counties were united under the name of Szabolcs and Ung Temporarily Admin United county, and at the same time the villages Nagylónya, Kislónya, Mátyus and Tizsakerecseny, which belonged to Bereg county till that time, were passed to Szabolcs and Ung Temporarily Admin United county, too.



In 1938 after the First Vienna Award Ung county was reformed in the territory which it got back from Czechoslovakia, so Szabolcs county became independent again. The borderline between the two counties became the Tisza, which was the border of the country till that time, so the four villages, which were annexed in 1920 were passed to Ung, but Záhony and Győröcske continued to belong to Szabolcs. However, the four villages which used to belong to Bereg county were reannexed and they were passed to Bereg and Ugocsa county.

The territory of the county was modified again after the administrative divisions of the lands in Hungary in 1945, when a few villages were annexed in order to rectify its borders in the direction of Szatmár-Bereg and Hajdú counties.

Szabolcs county ceased to exist after the administrative divisions of the lands in 1950, when it was united with Szatmár-Bereg county under the name of Szabolcs-Szatmár. Since 1990 it has been called Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county.

**Szatmár county** was an administrative unit in the central part of the former Kingdom of Hungary. The county was established by Stephen I. at the time of the foundation of the state and the creation of the system of the royal counties. Its county seat was Szatmárvár, probably based on the estates of the Kaplon clan. During the years of Ottoman rule, when the country was divided into three parts, the county belonged mostly to Partium. In 1876, during the administrative divisions of the lands in Hungary the county was expanded with some part of the ceasing Kővárvidék. Its county seat was Nagykároly between 1800 and 1920, Mátészalka between 1920 and 1940,



Szatmárnémeti between 1940 and 1945, then Mátészalka again between 1945 and 1950. The county was divided into nine districts: Nagykároly district with Nagykároly as its seat, Szatmárnémeti district with Szatmárnémeti as its seat, Csenger district with Csenger as its seat, Fehérgyarmat district with Fehérgyarmat as its seat, Mátészalka district with Mátészalka as its seat, Szinérváralja district with Szinérváralja as its seat, Nagybánya district with Nagybánya as its seat, Nagysomkút district with Nagysomkút as its seat and Erdőd district with Erdőd as its seat.

In 1910 the county had a total population of 361 740 people and was composed of 235 291 (65,1%) Hungarians, 118 774 (32,8%) Romanians, 6041 Germans, 398 Slovaks and 1236 other people. In the Csenger, Fehérgyarmat, Mátészalka, Szatmár and Nagykároly districts and also in the three towns the overwhelming majority of the people were Hungarians; the Romanians were in the majority in the Avas, Nagybánya, Nagysomkút and Szinérváralja districts; the Germans lived in bigger colonies only in the Erdőd district.



The land of the county is flat in the west, but hills can be found in the east. Between the plains there were marshlands, too, and the hills are really rich in water. The most important rivers of the county are the Somes, the Lapos and the Túr. Szatmár county shared borders with Bereg, Ugocsa and Máramaros counties in the north, Szolnok – Doboka county in the east, Szolnok – Doboka, Szilágy and Bihar counties in the south and Szabolcs county in the west.

In 1920 the Treaty of Trianon assigned the territory of the county to Hungary, Romania and Czechoslovakia. Its area was 6287 km<sup>2</sup> in 1910. 4505 km<sup>2</sup> (71,7%) of this area was passed to Romania, and Velika Palad (formerly Nagypalád) was passed to Czechoslovakia (0,4%).

In 1920 Ugocsa county's uninhabited territory, which remained in Hungary and was a few square metres, was passed to Hungary and in 1923 it was united with Bereg

county's those areas which remained in Hungary under the name of Szatmár, Ugocsa and Bereg Temporarily Admin United county. Between 1940 and 1945 its total former territory was owned by Hungary again, and during these years it operated independently again. In 1945, because of the restoration of the borders set by the Treaty of Trianon, the 1923 state was restored with the difference that the united county was called Szatmár-Bereg. (The history of the part of the county which belongs to Romania continues under the name Szatmár county, and some settlements were passed to the Nagyszőlős district in the Ukraine.)

In 1950 during the administrative divisions of the lands in Hungary Szatmár-Bereg county united with Szabolcs county under the name of Szabolcs-Szatmár county, which was changed into Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county in 1990.

**Bereg county** (in German: Berg; in Latin: Bereghiensis) was an administrative unit in the Carpathian Ruthenian part of the Kingdom of Hungary. Most part of the county lies in the area of the Ukraine, and a smaller part of it belongs to Hungary. The foundation of Bereg county dates back to the Bereg procuratorate before the Mongol Invasion. Bereg county was created after the Mongol Invasion on the territory of Borsova county. It was first mentioned in 1248. In 1299 it was already a noble county. At the beginning of the 14th century the centre of Bereg county was the castle of Munkács; in the 16–17th centuries it was part of the 'Captaincy of Upper Hungary', which was passed to the Princes of Transylvania in 1606, 1624 and 1645. After the Treaty of Karlowitz had been signed, Bereg county became part of the Kingdom of Hungary with Munkács as its seat. Joseph II. put this county into the IVth District of Munkács, and between 1851 and 1860 it was part of the District of Kassa. Between 1867 and 1918 the seat of the county was Beregszász.

In 1880 the county had a population of 153 377 people and was composed of 64 880 Hungarians (42,30%), 8 719 Germans (5,68%), 931 Slovaks (0,61%), 122 Romanians (0,08%) and 73 797 Ruthenians (48,11%). In 1990 the total population of the county was 208.679 people and was composed of 95.398 (45,7%) Ruthenians, 93.198 (44,7%) Hungarians, 18.639 (8,9%) Germans, 991 Slovaks, 72 Romanians, 20 Croatians and 361 others.

From 1918 the county's north-eastern, bigger part belonged to Czechoslovakia, which was reinforced by the Treaty of Trianon in 1920.





In the northern part of Bereg county the Eastern Beskids could be found, while in its southern part there was the Alföld. Its most important river was the Tisza. It shared borders with the Austrian province Galicia in the north, Máramaros és Ugocsa counties in the east, Ugocsa and Szatmár counties in the south and Szabolcs and Ung counties in the west.

It was Tarpa, which became the first seat of that part of Bereg county which remained in Hungary, then in 1923 it was united with the remainder of Szatmár and Ugocsa counties under the name of Szatmár, Ugocsa and Bereg Temporarily Admin United county with Mátészalka as its seat.

According to the First Vienna Award in 1938, the lane of land which was formerly situated along the border became the possession of Hungary again, among others a few dozen villages from Bereg and Ugocsa counties. That is when Szatmár county became independent, and the territory of Bereg and Ugocsa counties became a new administrative unit under the name of Bereg and Ugocsa Temporarily Admin United county with Beregszász as its county seat.

In 1939 the Hungarian Army occupied Carpathian Ruthenia including the whole area of Bereg county, too. Since Carpathian Ruthenia got a separate legal status, however, Bereg county did not receive its former territory, which belonged to it. Instead, a new territorial unit was organized there under the name of Bereg administrative branch. According to the Second Vienna Award in 1940, among other territories Hungary took possession of the southern half of Ugocsa county, which belonged to Romania up until that time, thus Bereg and Ugocsa Temporarily Admin United counties were separated into two independent counties.

After making the ceasefire agreement at the end of World War II. the former borders from before 1938 were restored, that is why another administrative division of the lands took place in 1945, during which the territories of the former Szatmár, Ugocsa and Bereg Temporarily Admin United counties were permanently united under the name Szatmár-Bereg county. In 1950 during the administrative divisions of the lands in Hungary this area became part of Szabolcs-Szatmár county, which has been called Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county since 1990. Carpathian Ruthenia, together with that part of Bereg which belonged there, became part of the Soviet Union in 1945. Like the neighbouring communist countries, the Soviet Union pursued a policy of assimilation, so the number of the Hungarians of the former Bereg county was also decreasing.



### Szatmár county (Romania)



The foundation of Szatmár county dates back to the Szatmár county of the Kingdom of Hungary, which was created in the Middle Ages. Nagykároly was its county seat from 1800. During the administrative divisions of the lands in 1876 the county was expanded with a part of the Kővár region. In 1910 the area of the county was 6287 km<sup>2</sup>. The Treaty of Trianon assigned 4505 km<sup>2</sup> of the county to Romania (71,7%), while 0,4% of the county (Nagypalád) was passed to Czechoslovakia, but it is part of the Ukraine today. In the Romanian administration the county seat became Nagybánya. The Halmi district of Ugocsa county, which was passed to Romania, and also the Kápolnokmonostor district of Szolnok-Doboka county became part of Szatmár county. However, the Nagykároly district and the villages called Dobra, Nántű, and Rákosterebes were passed to Szilágy county. Interestingly, when the county became part of the Hungarian system again in 1940, these Romanian modifications were preserved. From 1945 it belonged to Romania again and from 1952 it was part of the province of Máramaros. When the county was reorganized in 1968, Tasnád and its

surroundings became part of this county, and it exchanged villages with Bihar county, so today Piskolt belongs to Szatmár and Érkörtvélyes belongs to Bihar.

### Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Hungary)



#### The administrative units of Szabolcs-Szatmár county between 1950-1990

- Districts between 1950–1983

In 1950 before the administrative divisions of the lands in Hungary nine districts belonged to Szabolcs county: Dada alsó (its capital was Tiszalök), Dada felső (Gáva), Kisvárdá, Ligetalja (Nyíradony), Nagykálló, Nyírbakta (Baktalórántháza), Nyírbátor, Nyírbogdány (Kemecse) and Tisza (Mándok). At the same time four districts belonged to Szatmár-Bereg county: Csenger, Fehérgyarmat, Mátészalka and Vásárosnamény. During the administrative divisions of the lands in Hungary, the territory of the Ligetalja district was divided between Szabolcs-Szatmár and Hajdú-Bihar counties and it ceased to exist, so in the new county called Szabolcs-Szatmár there were twelve districts from 16th March, 1950.

During the organization of districts in 1950, on 1st June the Tisza district was divided between the Kisvárdá and Vásárosnamény districts. At the same time the Dada felső district ceased to exist, too, but its territory together with a few villages around Nyíregyháza created the new Nyíregyháza district. The names of all the districts were adjusted to the names of their capitals at that time, too. As a result of this, when the system of councils was introduced, Szabolcs-Szatmár county was divided into eleven districts (the Baktalórántháza, Csenger, Fehérgyarmat, Kemecse, Kisvárdá, Mátészalka, Nagykálló, Nyírbátor, Nyíregyháza, Tiszalök and Vásárosnamény districts). After that five out of eleven districts ceased to exist until 1983: the Kemecse



(in 1956), the Csenger (in 1969), the Baktalórántháza and Tiszalök (in 1970) and finally the Nagykálló district (in 1978). When the districts ceased to exist, so at the end of 1983, six districts belonged to the county (the Fehérgyarmat, the Kisvárd, the Mátészalka, the Nyírbátor, the Nyíregyháza and the Vásárosnamény districts).

- Towns between 1950–1983

During the administrative divisions of the lands in 1950 Szabolcs county had one county town, Nyíregyháza, but Szatmár-Bereg county had none. Until 1983 five other settlements obtained status as a town in the county: Mátészalka (in 1969), Kisvárd (in 1970), Nyírbátor (in 1973), and finally Fehérgyarmat and Vásárosnamény (in 1978), so by 1983 the number of towns grew to six. After the establishment of the councils until 1954, Nyíregyháza was a town subordinated directly to the county council. Between 1954 and 1971 the legal status of all the towns of the county was towns with district rights, then they were simply named towns.

- Towns' environs between 1971-1983

Regarding the towns of Szabolcs-Szatmár county four of them were surrounded by so called 'environs' until 1983. These administrative units were formed in Kisvárd, Mátészalka and Nyírbátor in 1977, and in Vásárosnamény in 1978. All of these included only those villages which were most closely related to the town. All the towns of the county remained capitals until the end of 1983.

- Towns and villages with towns' rights between 1984-1990

On 1st January, 1984 all the districts ceased to exist in the country, and all the towns of the county became centres of towns' environs. At the same time Tiszavasvári became a village with towns' rights and it also became the centre of a villages' environs, until in 1986 it obtained status as a town. Csenger, Nagykálló and Záhony obtained status as a town in 1989, but they did not become centres of towns' environs. In 1989 Nyíregyháza was among those three county seats, which were declared county towns by the Presidential Council, so in 1990, when the system of councils discontinued, Szabolcs-Szatmár county had already had ten towns, one of them a county town.

- Municipalities and administration (Subregions)

Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county's subregions (territorial subdivision: 25th September, 2007, area and population: 1st January, 2007)

Name of subregion	Its capital	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population (1st January, 2007)	Settlements
Baktalórántháza	Baktalórántháza	451,75	35 371	19
Csenger	Csenger	246,55	13 877	11
Fehérgyarmat	Fehérgyarmat	702,64	38 956	49
Ibrány–Nagyhalász	Ibrány	521,09	45 768	17

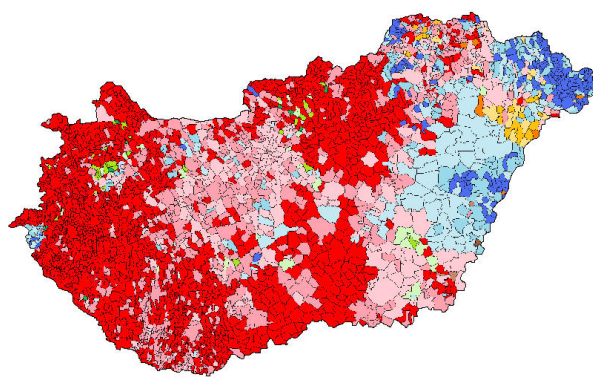


Name of subregion	Its capital	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population (1st January, 2007)	Settlements
Kisvárd	Kisvárd	443,71	54 117	21
Mátészalka	Mátészalka	624,74	66 190	26
Nagykálló	Nagykálló	518,29	45 673	9
Nyírbátor	Nyírbátor	695,94	44 808	20
Nyíregyháza	Nyíregyháza	539,32	142 247	9
Tiszavasvári	Tiszavasvári	479,06	37 531	10
Vásárosnamény	Vásárosnamény	567,49	31 266	27
Záhony	Záhony	145,97	20 250	11

- The population of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county and the religious affiliation in it

Traditionally, the county can be considered the country's 'population supplier' because the former agricultural population (both reformed and catholic), which had vital, good demographic rates, especially from the 1950s (following the modernization of agriculture), migrated in large numbers to the industrialising counties of the country (especially to the neighbouring Borsod) and to Budapest, which was getting more and more into a demographic vacuum from the 1960s due to its least vital population in the country, thus ensuring a sufficient number of workers for these regions.

Traditionally, the population of the county is mainly reformed (41%). The communities of Roman catholics (24%) and Greek catholics (18%, largely the Hungarianized descendants of Ruthenians and North Transylvanian Romanians) are significant, too. Only fragments of the formerly numerous Jewish community were left.



**Task:**

1. The summary and revision of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county's (Hungary) history
2. The summary and revision of Szatmár county's (Romania) history
3. Comparison and analysis of the two countries' history

## 6. The geography and history of the county towns, Nyíregyháza (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county) and Szatmárnémeti (Szatmár county)



**Nyíregyháza** is the county seat of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Nyíregyháza subregion/Nyíregyháza district), and it has been a city with county's rights since 1990. This is the seventh largest city of the country with a population of over 117 000 (117 658 people/01.01.2012). The density of its population is 428,56 person/km<sup>2</sup>. Nyíregyháza has been developing dynamically and impressively since the 18th century without stopping. It is the economic and cultural driving force of the region. Also, it is an attractive destination for tourists. It is said to be the second most significant settlement in the northern Plain region. Its Zoo, which exhibits over 300 (among them numerous exotic) species, is acknowledged all over Europe.

Nyíregyháza is located in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, in the northern Plain region (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, Hajdú-Bihar county, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county). It is the second most important city – after Debrecen – in the northern part of the Great Hungarian Plain. It lies in the centre of the Nyírség region as an agricultural town. The boundaries of the city are often understood as a very broad frame, because generally the nearby suburbs are included in them. The transportation geographical position of the city is good, because it is located at the intersections of routes 4, 41, 36 and 38, therefore the city is easy to reach by road. (Carpathian Ruthenia and the northern part of Romania cannot be reached by travellers and transit passengers without passing the city.)



With regard to vehicular traffic on the roads, the M3 motorway and 4 national highways (routes 4, 36, 38, 41) lead to the capital city of the country, Budapest. The minor state roads, however, provide links with the country's other cities and Szabolcs-Szatmár-

Bereg county's settlements. Coaches are operated towards the significant towns of the region and towards the bigger settlements of the country by the Szabolcs Volán Ltd.

The public road system of Nyíregyháza – because it functions as an intersection – is loaded to a really great extent. The city centre is surrounded by a 2X2-laned 'Grand Boulevard'. The city centre in the narrow sense is bordered by the 'Small Boulevard', the northern, eastern and southern parts of which have already been finished. Hopefully, the traffic and load of the roads going through the city centre will be reduced by the M3 motorway, which has reached the city recently. The opening of the motorway and the opening of the eastern bypass (highway 403) were at the same time. The latter makes it possible for the people travelling from Budapest to the direction of Záhony to avoid the city. Also, those who travel from Záhony towards Budapest or Debrecen do not have to go through the city, either. The highway 403, which is already finished, and the M3 motorway south of the city are part of the ring road of Nyíregyháza. The still missing western part of the ring road is the highway 338 (the construction is permitted, but the date of its beginning is unknown) and the northern sector.

Regarding the railway network of Nyíregyháza, the most important connection is the one called MÁV Railroad 100 connecting Budapest and Záhony. It is a double-track electrified railroad, from which there are junctions here towards Tokaj (railroad 100c), Mátészalka (railroad 113) and Vásárosnamény (railroad 116). Nyíregyháza is the terminal of the trains of the railroads which run between Ohat-Pusztakócs and Nyíregyháza. There is passenger traffic on them only until they reach Tiszalök. The trains of the Nyírvidék narrow gauge railway left for Dombrád and Balsa near the railway station. Transport on the narrow gauge lines was discontinued in December, 2009. The railway station in Nyíregyháza is one of the busiest in the country. InterCity trains depart for Budapest, Debrecen and Miskolc every hour. Nyíregyháza receives the people arriving in the city in a new and modern station.

The public transport in Nyíregyháza is remarkably developed, which is carried out by the bus service. The routes of the buses are mainly concentrated around the railway station, Vay Ádám Boulevard, Örökösföld and the hospital in Sóstói Street. The number of the buses going inside Nyíregyháza is twenty-nine. In addition, there are seven bus lines operating in the city marked with green numbers and provided with the initials H, which connect the outermost areas with the city centre. Coaches leave from Nyíregyháza in every direction. Almost all the more important or larger settlements of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county can be reached by coach, and the city directs buses to the bigger settlements of the region and to Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén and Heves counties, too.

Nyíregyháza has also got an airport, which does not only serve the planes of the sightseeing flights and the 'air taxi' service, but it manages inland and international small aircraft traffic, too.

Nyíregyháza is located in the northeastern Plain region, in the centre of Nyírség, and it is often mentioned as the 'capital of Nyírség'. (Most of the land is situated in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, but there are settlements in Hajdú-Bihar county and in

Szatmár county, Romania, too.) The highest point of Nyírség is the 183-metre high Hoportyó, which can be found in the area of Nyírbogát.



Nyírség is a smaller part of the territory of the Great Plain. In the process of shaping its surface the rivers and the wind played the biggest role. The rivers deposited alluvial cones, and along their left river beds they deposited thick sediment. The wind accumulated sand from the material of the alluvial cones.

Nyírség is wedged between the predominantly loess and clay surfaces of the surrounding areas as a huge island made up of a mixture of sand poor in lime and loessy sand. This is the second largest blown-sand area of our country. This is the remnant of that enormous ice age alluvial cone, which was built up by the waters arriving from the direction of Transylvania and the North-Eastern Carpathians. When at the dawn of the Holocene period the Bereg-Szatmár plain and the Bodroghköz region sank, the rivers left Nyírség one after the other, and the period of the work of the wind began, which spread out the sediment. One of the characteristic features of the climate of Nyírség is that the summers are less hot than the most southern parts of the Great Plain and there is more precipitation. The climate of Nyírség provides conditions for the formation of closed forests, but the actual form of the forest is strongly influenced by the local soil conditions.

According to this the looks of the ancient vegetation might have been determined by the closed forests popping up in the too dry and too wet reliefs. The forests were dominated by pedunculate oak trees, and oak forests with lilies of the valley mixed with silver Lindens, hardwood gallery forests and hornbeam oak forests alternated with each other according to the relief. While the forested land was intersected by open oak forests interspersed with sandy plains on the higher sides and tops of the mounds, the deeper reliefs between the mounds were characterized by becoming swampy, what is more by the formation of lakes ('nyírvíz-laposok') because of the continuous effect of the water. Surprisingly, in western and south-western Nyírség besides the residual patches of the above mentioned habitats, vegetations of salt tolerant plants of saline areas alternate with each other. One of the main characteristic features of the flora of Nyírség is that within small territories species and communities with considerably different needs form diverse mosaics. The reason of this is the micro- and mesoclimatic diversity caused by the special forms of relief. The present-day vegetation of Nyírség preserves the remnants of the ancient vegetation only in tiny isolated patches, the majority of which are in bad condition.

The climatic conditions can or could make the formation of forests possible even today. Nowadays the reason of the lack of forests (that is the lack of real forests made up of native species of trees) is not the climate, but human activity. The degree of the deforestation in the previous centuries was so high that it considerably exceeded the level of all the similar activities before. Therefore, huge areas were concerned by the erosional and deflationary damage. The mounds started to come into motion and the people began to plant bigger and bigger areas with non-native species of trees.

Today the landscape of Nyírség is mostly dominated by desolate acacia groves instead of natural oak forests. In addition, planted pine forests, hybrid poplars and plantations of red oak trees are also typical. The dry sand grasslands, which used to appear mosaic-like with the open oak groves, preserve the plant species of the steppe oak woods. Regenerating one-year-old open sand grasslands can still be found on the place of abandoned plow lands, while the grasslands with perennial Hungarian fescue and silver grasses are only sporadic. Very few closed sand steppes can be found today. In the formation of the majority of them the main role was originally played by the effect of deforestation and pastorage. After privatization a big part of these sand pastures was broken or planted with non-native species. Another heavy blow on the natural habitats was the intensive drainage works. The level of groundwater in Nyírség, which is originally in want of major watercourses and lacks outlets, drastically decreased as a result of the drainage works and the regulation of waterways. This situation is made more serious by the chronic lack of precipitation in the last few decades. Formerly it did not seem to be rare to see lakes, marshes and swamps rich in fish near the settlements, however, today water remains by the beginning of summer only in the lowest parts of the land between the mounds.

The regeneration of the high water-use habitat types, which determine the nature of the landscape originally to the greatest extent and are drastically reduced in number and degraded, is made impossible by the permanent lack of water. The areas that suffer from the lack of water are increasingly dominated by non-native invasive plants like acacias, late sour cherries, trees of heaven, American ash trees, golden rods, ragweeds and milkweeds. On the basis of the experience gained in the past decades the aridity and the present system of agricultural subsidies encourage the farmers to break more and more mesic areas, which used to be utilized as grasslands.



Nyíregyháza and its surroundings were already populated at the time of the conquest of Hungary. The first mentions of Nyíregyháza date back to 1209, although it was then



called *Nyír*. In 1236 the town already had a church and that is where the second half of its name comes from. In the middle of the 15th century the town had about 400 inhabitants. During the Ottoman occupation a lot of people left the town. In the first half of the 1600s they were replaced by new settlers called 'hajdú' and the town got the rank of 'Hajdú' town. István Bocskai occupied the town in 1605 and after his death the town was annexed to Transylvania until 1620. Around 1750 it only had 500 inhabitants.

After the War of Independence led by Prince Francis II. Rákóczi the population of the town began to increase, especially after 1753, when the owner of half of the settlement, count Ferenc Károlyi promised significant allowances to the new settlers. Most of the new settlers were Slovak evangelical people from Békés county and Upper Hungary who established their first secondary grammar school, which was then a professorial school and is now called Kossuth Lajos Evangelical Secondary Grammar School, Nyíregyháza. The rise in the number of inhabitants became more intense when in 1786 the town received the rank of market town and was granted the right to hold four market days a year. By this time the town was the most populous town of the county with 7500 inhabitants. In the 19th century Nyíregyháza bought its freedom from its feudal lords, in 1803 from the Dessewffy family and in 1824 from the Károlyi family. In 1837 it received special royal privileges. The town became more and more prosperous, a new town hall and a hospital were built, schools were founded and a public bath and a restaurant were operated in the nearby Sóstó.

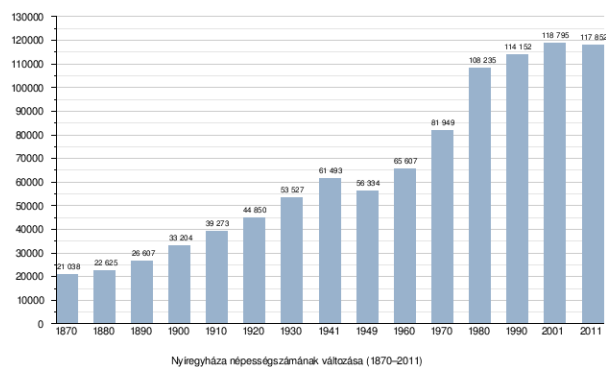


The citizens of Nyíregyháza took part in the Revolution and War of Independence of 1848–49. When the revolution was finally crushed, several citizens were imprisoned, including Márton Hatzel, the Mayor of Nyíregyháza. In the second half of the 19th century urbanization continued in Nyíregyháza: in 1858 the railroad line reached the town and a lot of new buildings were built – the theatre, the telegraph office, the main post office and the 'Savings Palace' –, and then the town opened its tramway line. In 1876 the town became the county seat of Szabolcs county. The Royal Juridical Prison of Nyíregyháza was set up in 1891. When Hungary was a republic of councils, workers' and soldiers' councils were organized in Nyíregyháza and then from April the town was occupied by Romanian troops for ten months. Between the two world wars the 100th anniversary of the redemption from feudal bonds was celebrated with a monumental ceremony by the inhabitants of Nyíregyháza. At that time Nyíregyháza was the county seat of Szabolcs and Ung Temporarily Admin United county. During World War II. more than 6000 Jews were deported from Nyíregyháza, whereas

another 2000 people were sent to Russian labour camps. A lot of buildings were destroyed, too. After the war, as a result of the Hungarian-Czechoslovakian treaty on the exchange of inhabitants, hundreds of families left Nyíregyháza.

Since the 1960s the development of Nyíregyháza has been uninterrupted. Nowadays it is an important cultural and educational centre, and it is the second most significant city of the northern part of the Great Plain region after Debrecen. Today Nyíregyháza is a city of county rank with a population of more than 115.000 people, and it offers a wide range of programmes with its cultural, sports and educational facilities, public collections, a village museum, a Zoo, a picturesque resort called Sóstó and it can also take pride in its high standard of artistic life.

In the 1960s the demographic increase accelerated in the city, just like in most of the county seats. The population doubled during the years of socialism. Since the turn of the millennium the population has decreased slightly, however, it is negligible compared with the demographic decline of the country.



In 2001 98,5% of the population of the city declared themselves Hungarians, 1% Romas and 0,5% said they were other nationalities. Although the Roma population is only 1 % of the whole population according to statistics, the number still refers to a community of Romas that includes more than 1000 people.

Nyíregyháza is a city of schools. In the county seat there are over 20 elementary and 18 secondary educational institutions. Besides them Nyíregyháza has five institutions of higher education or their remote sections. In the cultural life of the county and the city a significant role is played by the Theatre called Móricz Zsigmond, which has been working as an independent theatre company since 1981 and was built in 1894 according to Ignác Alpár's plans, and the Museum called Jósza András, which was set up in 1868 and got its name in 1918. In addition, the Vidor Festival, which is held annually in August-September, attracts visitors not only from the country, but also from abroad, and our city hosts the Fruit Festival, which usually takes place in the second week of September. We should also mention the events of the Nyírség Autumn Festival and the Cantemus Festival. The latter is organized every other year and does not only attract performers from several countries, but guests, too, and popularizes choral music. Last but not least, the Village Museum of Sóstó offers varied programmes and events.



A lot of well-known and famous people were born and also live in Nyíregyháza. The following people were born in Nyíregyháza: Gyula Benczúr, artist, a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, on 28th January 1844; Gyula Krúdy, writer, on 21st October, 1878; Miklós Kállay from Nagykálló, the prime minister, on 23rd January, 1887; Béla Gádor, writer, who was given the József Attila award, on 28th May, 1906; Sándor Szalay, physicist, on 4th October, 1909; Gábor Mádi Szabó, an actor awarded with the Kossuth prize and among others a member of the theatres called National Theatre, Vígszínház, the Theatre called Szigligeti in Szolnok and the Katona József Theatre in Budapest, on 30th August, 1922; Mihály Váczi, poet, on 25th December, 1924; József Kovács, Olympic silver medalist athlete and runner, 3rd March, 1926; György Mitró, Olympic silver medalist and European champion swimmer, on 6th March, 1930; Ferenc Kósa, a director awarded with the Kossuth prize and the Cannes Grand Prix, and also a scriptwriter and politician (Hungarian Socialist Party), on 21st November, 1937; István Móna, Olympic champion pentathlete, on 17th September, 1940; János Aknay, an artist awarded with the Kossuth prize, on 28th February, 1949; Sándor Friderikusz, TV-presenter and reporter, on 2nd July, 1958; László Sipos, photographer awarded with the Forster medal, on 14th June, 1960; László Kocsár, triathlete, long-distance runner and mountain biker, on 2nd October, 1962; Árpád Zsolt Mészáros, actor, on 23rd March, 1974; Tímea Dragony, composer and musician, on 18th December, 1976 and Enikő Muri, the 2011 X Factor's talent, on 24th April, 1990; Cserhát József, poet and journalist (1915–1969), was not born in Nyíregyháza but he lived in this city, and he was given the Batsányi and József Attila awards. The Batsányi Cserhát Circle of Artists named themselves after him. The poet and journalist Bodnár István lives in Nyíregyháza, too (1943–).

In the international relationships of Nyíregyháza the cooperation with the sister cities is really significant. The sister cities of Nyíregyháza are: St Albans (England), Eperjes (Slovakia), Iserlohn (Germany), Kajaani (Finland), Kiryat-Motzkin (Israel), Massy (France), Rzeszów (Poland), Sankt Pölten (Austria), Szatmárnémeti (Romania) and Ungvár (the Ukraine).

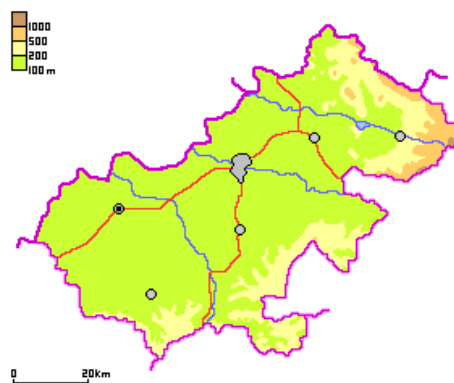


**Szatmárnémeti**, in everyday use **Szatmár** (in Romanian Satu Mare, in Romanian popular speech Sătmar, in German Sathmar, in Hebrew and Yiddish שאַטמאַר, Szákmér, or Szátmér) is a city in Romania. The former Szatmár county, which is in the historical region of Partium, and the present-day Szatmár county took their names after this city. It has been the county seat since 1968. Szatmár and Németi were separated by one of the dried-out branches of the Somes river, but they were united in 1715 and was granted the status of royal free city. Szatmárnémeti is a city with county rights. Szatmárzsadány belongs to the city as a separate village administered by the city.

The name of the city originates from the ancient Hungarian personal name Zothmar, and the prefix of this is the Turkish verb sat (= sell). The second element is the

derivative of the name of the German people, which refers to possession. It is unlikely that it comes from the name "Salzmarkt" (in the Middle Ages salt was transported from the salt mines on the Somes river flowing through the city). It was also written 'Zakmar' (1572, the Registrum of Goldsmiths in Kolozsvár/Cluj). Its Romanian name comes from Hungarian, traditionally Sătmar, then in 1925 it was Romanianized to the satu [I] mare (= great village) compound. Today in both official and colloquial Romanian the city is mainly mentioned as Satu Mare, but the traditional name Sătmar continues to exist in popular speech and in those versions of the name of the city where affixes are added (e.g. szatmári = sătmărean).

In 2002 out of the 115 630 inhabitants of the city 66 998 people were Romanians and 45 414 were Hungarians. (According to statistics from 2008, Szatmárnémeti had a population of 111 872 people and 45 298 of them were Hungarians!)



The so called Western or Tisza Plain in Romania stretches in a 40-120-kilometre narrow lane between the Apuseni Mountains and the Banat Mountains and it is located roughly from the area of Szatmár to the territory of the Lower Danube. The narrow plain was formed by interlocking alluvial cones of the Somes, the Körös, the Mures, the Bega, the Timis and the Berzava rivers. Most of the alluvial cone plain was covered by loess formed from the cosmic dust at the end of the ice age, and the main watercourses evolved beds and terraces in the surface of the plain. As far as the Somes Plain's (Câmpia Someşului) height is concerned above sea level, there is a significant loss in it as it widens towards the north. The land is made more diverse there by dunes and small bogs shaped from blown-sand.



The surface of the Szatmár Plain is flat with rivers, and it can be called a perfect plain from geomorphological point of view. The difference in height between the highest and lowest point is slight, less than 15 metres. The surface of this plain was formed by the changes of the beds and the accumulation of sediment caused by the Tisza, the Somes, the Túr and other smaller rivers in the Holocene. Later these levees became suitable for settling down and also agricultural and arable farming. The slopes breaking off the levees drained the floods of the rivers to the lower parts of the flood plains. The Tisza and its left bank tributaries – e.g. the Somes, the Fehér-Körös, the Fekete-Körös, the Sebes-Körös and the Mures and the Bega rivers – often flooded the lower parts of the flood plain before the regulations of the rivers. Very often the floods came one after the other quickly, to which the fact that in this area the amount of precipitation is higher than the national average because of the closeness of the Carpathians significantly contributed. Broad marshes and moorlands were formed on the lower parts of the plain where the rivers have no outlets because of the great deal of floods and precipitation, such as the Ecsed-moor before its drainage.



The city of Szatmár was already mentioned in the Anonymus Chronicle. According to this during the Hungarian conquest the chieftains called Szabolcs and Tas reached the fortress of Szatmár and they gained victory after three days' siege. In 1150 Szatmár is first mentioned under the name *Zothmar*. Around 1000 royal hunters settled in the area, brought there by Queen Gisela of Hungary, and established the settlement called 'Németi'. Around 1162-1172 King Stephen III. gave his duties and his other incomes to the abbey in Szentjobb. His Árpád-era fortress was destroyed by the Mongols in 1241.

Szatmár and Németi were rebuilt, just like the fortress of Szatmár, not long after the Mongol Invasion, and they started to prosper. In 1247 Stephen 'the younger king' made Szatmár his royal residence, for example his diploma about the division of the village of Panyola was already issued during that year. In 1264 Stephen 'the younger king' gave privileges to the settlers ('guests') in Szatmár similarly to those ones which were given to the inhabitants of (Székes)fehérvár, in connection with electing a judge, operating a law court, selling wine and cloth and electing parish priests.

In 1291 Andrew III. and then in 1310 Charles I. confirmed the charter of freedom of the inhabitants of Szatmár, which had been given to them by Stephen V. According to this

the citizens of Szatmár enjoyed privileges similar to the ones the citizens of Székesfehérvár had.

In 1411-ben King Sigismund gave the towns of Szatmár and Németi together with their duties and belongings to the Serbian despot George Brancovic in exchange for Belgrad. In 1460 Szatmár was a royal estate again. It belonged to King Matthias, then after his death to his son John Corvinus. Later it was the estate of Emerich Zápolya (Szapolyai Imre), but it was occupied by John II. (Szapolyai János Zsigmond) and then burned down by the Polish. In 1661 it was destroyed by the Turks, then it was besieged by Michael I. Apafi unsuccessfully in 1676, and finally destroyed in the 18th century and nothing was left of this.

In 1543 King Ferdinand I. gave Szatmár and Németi to the three brothers from the family of the 'Báthory of Somlyó' (Andrew, Christopher and Stephen) as an allodium. The Báthory family had a new river bed for the water of the Somes dug over Szatmár, which surrounded the whole town as an island. Inside the island near the town they had an enormous earthwork built. The fortifications of the fortress were held together by big timbers and wicker-work and its bastions were filled with ground. Outside the fortress there was a deep, stretching ditch, and its water came from the Somes. The ice on the water of the ditch was permanently cut in winter so that the fortress cannot be approached easily. The town was surrounded by a paling (a high board fence), which was filled in from outside so that it could resist fire. This method of fortification, which might seem to be rudimentary, however, provided security against such besieging armies as insurgent troops or plundering Turks who did not have cannons.

The Treaty of Szatmár was signed here in the Vécsey-Palace on 30th April, 1711, and it ended the War of Independence led by Francis II. Rákóczi. In 1802 the diocese of Szatmár was cut out from the diocese of Transylvania and Szatmár became its seat.

In 1910 the town had a population of 34 892 people and was composed of 33 094 Hungarians, 986 Romanians and 629 Germans. At the same time the religious communities of the population were also taken stock of: among the citizens there were 13 418 Calvinists, 7 194 Jews, 6 998 Roman Catholics, 6 977 Greek Catholics, 236 Augsburg Lutherans, 55 Greek Orthodox people and 9 Unitarianists.

On 14th May, 1970 The Somes broke through the embankment and an enormous flood destroyed the city. This is documented by the book titled "Epopée pe Someș".

In 1992 Szatmárnémeti, together with its residential district, had a population of 131 987 people. 72 708 of them were Romanians, 54 013 Hungarians (40,92%), 3684 Germans and 1126 Romas. From religious point of view the population was divided into: 58 398 Greek Orthodox (Romanian Orthodox), 27 706 Calvinists, 27 178 Roman Catholics, 13 570 Greek Catholics, 89 Unitarianists, 73 Augsburg Lutherans, 58 Jews, 1 408 Pentecostals, 557 Baptists, 215 Adventists, 91 Atheists, 289 not religious, 184 undeclared.



Today Szatmárnémeti is the versatile economic, cultural and educational centre of the county and region. Among its cultural institutions the North Theatre, which has got both a Romanian and Hungarian section, is outstanding. The following institutions work there: the Harag György Company established in 1953 in Nagybánya and operating as the Hungarian section of the institution; the Ács Alajos Studio; the Brighella Puppet Theatre; the Dinu Lipatti Philharmonic; the G. M. Zamfirescu Cultural Centre; the Cultural Centre of Trade Unions; the Victoria Cinema; the Museum of Fine Arts; the Museum of History and Ethnography; the County Library and the Library of the Franciscans and the collection of the Roman Catholic Episcopacy (gallery and treasure).

In Szatmárnémeti both the religious and secular education have got a long tradition. In the years following the change in regime the city's former religious institutions were re-established (later the orthodox lyceum was set up, too). Now apart from the many primary schools of the city, there are 16 Romanian, Hungarian and mixed-language secondary schools in Szatmárnémeti.

Szatmárnémeti is the birthplace of several famous people. Among others the following people were born there: the critic and textbook writer Péter Antal; the opera singer Dezső Arányi; the actor László Bánhidi; the linguist, ethnographer, cultural historian and pedagogical writer László Bura; the composer Gábor Darvas; the poet Jenő Dsida; the journalist and public writer Antal Jakab; the stage director Magda Klein born in Szatmárnémeti; the reformed pastor, ecclesiastical and psychological writer Bertalan Kiss; Béla Lükő, the surgeon, who is well-known all over Europe and who was the founder of the first hospital of the town; Vince Nagy, the politician, Minister of the Interior, president of the Independence Party of 48 (Kossuth Party) and then the vice-president of the Freedom Party of Hungary and also one of the leaders of the Hungarian American immigrants; Lajos Szász, the Hungarian minister in 1888; the journalist and youth writer Dezső Vadnay; András Ferenc Kovács, one of the most significant contemporary Transylvanian poets; Zsolt Láng, prose writer, an outstanding figure of the Transylvanian Hungarian literary life; the poet Károly Jánk; the artists Albert Klein Eliahu and Emil Kovács; the biologist and science writer Ferenc Nagy; the numismatic writer Béla Nagy (Sassy Nagy); Imréné Nagy, the poet from Csécs; Katalin Stahl Jencsik, the foil fencing world champion and trainer; the ethnographer and teacher Zsigmond Szendrey; Imre Tóth, the philosopher of science, the philosopher of maths and essayist, who was also born in Szatmárnémeti.

There are other celebrities connected to Szatmárnémeti. For example, Margit Kaffka, Ferenc Kölcsey, Gyula Krúdy and Domokos Szilágyi went to school there. Péter Ilosvai Selymes, the 16th century author of the Toldi, was a teacher there. At one time Mari Jászai and Sári Fedák played in the Hungarian Theatre of Szatmárnémeti. The name of János Hám should also be mentioned. He was the Roman catholic bishop of Szatmár and also the archbishop of Esztergom for a while and the 'builder of the city' (His statue stands in front of the catholic cathedral and a street was named after him, too). Joel Teitelbaum was a rabbi, a rebbe of Szatmár, one of the greatest figures of the Teitelbaum rabbi dynasty, the orthodox chief rabbi of the city. Ernő Szép was a poet and a publicist, who worked for the newspaper called Szatmári Lapok. Gábor Darvas was a composer and a music historian, etc.

The vibrant international relations of Szatmárnémeti are reflected in its connections with its sister cities. The following cities are Szatmárnémeti's sister cities: Zutphen (the Netherlands) since 1970, Wolfenbüttel (Germany) since 1974, Nyíregyháza (Hungary) since 2000, Ungvár (the Ukraine) since 2006, Beregszász (the Ukraine) since 2007, Rzeszów (Poland) since 2007 and Schwaz (Austria) since 2007.

**Task:**

1. The summary and revision of the geography and history of Nyíregyháza
2. The summary and revision of the geography and history of Szatmárnémeti (Satu Mare)
3. The comparison and analysis of the geography and history of the two county seats

<h2>7. Youth tourism in the system of tourist industry. Typical forms of youth tourism.</h2>
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According to Lengyel M.'s (1994) definition of tourism the two main forms of tourism are tourism for recreational or business purposes. The typical forms of recreational tourism are among others holiday tourism, touring tourism, sightseeing tourism, health and rural tourism, religious tourism, shopping tourism, gastronomic tourism, nature tourism and culture tourism and also tourism for different age groups and inside this category expressly youth tourism (HUTIRAY J. 2000). According to Hutiray J. the basic categories of recreational or leisure tourism and business tourism are supplemented with the concept of subsidized recreation, which was called social tourism before the change in regime.

On the basis of the characteristics of the participants' behaviour tourism can be divided into two groups: one of them consists of tourists whose behaviour shows that they respect their ecological and social environment, while the 'tourists' of the other group grossly violate and destroy the environmental values. The former positive form

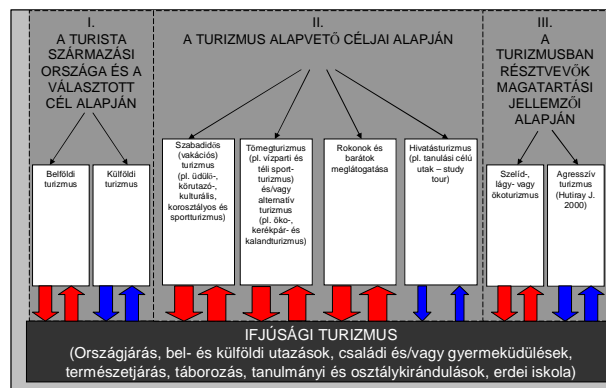
is often called soft-, gentle- or ecotourism, while the latter negative form is called aggressive tourism (HUTIRAY J. 2000). Those tourists who are less sensitive to the values of the environment cause tension and thus trigger resentments from the population of the receiving area. The positive forms of behaviour and environmental attitudes of the participants of the soft-, gentle- or ecotourism can considerably be formed by the teaching and education taking place in the schools and the different youth tourists programmes, too.

In the last decades several attempts have been made to define the different types of tourism and evolve the typologies. The following is a possible approach:

- Based on the comparison of the country of origin and the chosen destination of the tourists we can talk about domestic tourism or international tourism.
- On the basis of the fundamental purpose of the travel we can distinguish recreational and business tourism and also tourism the purpose of which is to visit relatives and friends.
- Another type of tourism is mass tourism, the opposite of which is alternative tourism. In the 80s alternative tourism appearing as the contrast of mass tourism was the collective term for several types of tourism, such as eco-, culture, heritage or rural, or bike tourism, etc. (PUCZKO L. – RÁTZ T. 2001).

A more complex way of the typology of tourism or classification is if we group the particular types according to the tourist attractions they are based on. For example, beach and winter sport tourism can be mainly listed among the forms of mass tourism, while urban tourism is primarily based on human infrastructure. Religious tourism, culture tourism, heritage-, wine-, eco-, rural- and adventure tourism belong to the forms of alternative tourism (PUCZKO L. – RÁTZ T. 2001). People become tourists under the influence of different kinds of motivation, and tourists with different kinds of motivation have a different effect on the visited areas, because they take part in different tourist activities, they spend money on different things, they need different types of general and tourist infrastructure, the length of time they spend at their destination is different, just like their cultural background, etc.





As for an essential element of demand for tourism, the available free time, the youth are in a more favourable position compared with other people, that is why they set off in their free time with more pleasure and for a longer time than other age groups. When they choose forms of tourism and tourist programmes, this age group is interested in active forms of tourism, such as hiking, cycling and water sports more than the average and they definitely pursue these activities.



Active tourism is a type of tourism, during which the motivation of the travel of the tourist is characterized by doing some kind of free time or sports activities that needs physical activity. The following activities belong to the conceptual class of active tourism: nature tourism, bike and water tourism, horse riding, golf, fishing and hunting, etc. With regard to or in connection with the active or alternative forms of tourism, the importance of nature appears and increases more and more firmly. It is an important task to ensure correlation/harmony between the desire to discover nature and to live together with it, the tourism supply and demand that take ecological viewpoints into consideration to a greater extent, and the teaching and educating of the youth in an environment-conscious way and also the formation of their approach (GYURICZA L. 2008). The members of the youth ages are interested in the World Heritage sites, pop concerts, theatre performances and also open-air programmes offered by culture tourism. They are attracted to castles, museums and exhibitions in an average way, but classical music concerts, opera and ballet performances and folklore shows are definitely less popular with young people.

The tourist interests and motivations of the people belonging to youth ages are confirmed by a survey conducted among people aged 14-25 in August, 2000. At the same time it provides information on the most common and popular ways of travelling:

- Regarding the age group of young people for them the most interesting active way of having a holiday is hiking. It is followed by cycling, water tourism and horse riding. Within the most popular tourism activities the youth are pronouncedly motivated to take trips in the area of national parks, and different walking tours are also important for them.
- With regard to cycling young people primarily like its freer, individual forms plus mountain biking, and they are less likely to be attracted to organized cycling tours. Within this form young people are relatively less interested in bicycle races and performance tours.



- Among those people who like horse riding, riding tours and riding camps are the most popular in the first place.
- Within cultural free time activities young people visit World Heritage sites, pop concerts and theatre and open-air performances above all. It is followed by the need to go to castles, monuments, churches, exhibitions and museums, while classical music concerts, opera and ballet performances and the different folklore programmes are less attractive and visited by the youth.
- It may be highlighted that for young people generally all the cultural tourist attractions and sights play a role from the point of view of choosing destinations inside the country and planning tourist programmes and particular activities (NATIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2005-2013, 2005).



### **Task:**

1. The summary of the system of tourism and youth tourism and their relations and correlations
2. An outline of the history of youth tourism
3. The options of the development of youth tourism and getting to know its possibilities

## 8. Typical forms of youth tourism in the Eötvös Practice School (Nyíregyháza) and in the School number 10 (Szatmárnémeti)

### **The connection between youth tourism and the school**

The age groups – children, young people and young adults – concerned with youth tourism are basically students of different educational institutions and through this they become tourists at the same time.

The school as an institution plays a significant role in organizing and completing different youth tourism programmes.

The teachers of primary and secondary schools and those teachers who feel committed to different forms of tourism carry out outstanding activities in order to plan, organize and

arrange events for the youth, free time activities, various camps, hiking tours or active and cultural tourist programmes.

The schools and/or the organizations working in the schools (e.g. Sports Circles of Students, Sports Associations of Students, Associations of Students) own/may own the infrastructure and movable and immovable property necessary for arranging youth tourism programmes.

The youth tourism programmes of schools make a unified complex whole both in system approach and in terms of their organization and financing.



### Organizing youth tourism and its possible institutional model

	Possible forms/programmes of the activity system of youth tourism in the school	Notes
1.	Planning, organizing and arranging school trips and/or class trips	E.g. on the basis of segmentation by age groups
2.	Planning, organizing and arranging youth and/or active tourist programmes and themed camps for the summer and winter holidays	E.g. summer day care camps, themed day care and/or camps, and also programmes during the school year (ski camps)
3.	Planning, organizing and arranging forest school programmes	E.g. on the basis of segmentation by age groups (12/4th-6th-10th years)
4.	Planning, organizing and arranging programmes for groups of youth tourists	E.g. within the frames of Sports Circles of Students, Sports Associations of Students and Associations of Students (operating a hiking group and/or active tourists programmes)
5.	Planning, organizing and arranging projects containing international youth tourism elements, too	E.g. Self-organized programmes for getting to know the country and/or programmes with partner schools and also EU-organized programmes (Comenius, Leonardo, etc.)



### **The youth tourism model of the College of Nyíregyháza Eötvös József Primary and Secondary Practice School**

- The system of class trips and/or school trips in our school

⇒ 1-4th years: Nyíregyháza and its immediate surroundings

⇒ 5-8th years: Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county

⇒ 9-13th years: trips to Hungary's different regions and/or cross-border trips

- The system of themed and the so called complex (modular) camps organized by the school for the holidays and the summer

⇒ summer day care camps organized by the school

⇒ summer themed camps (tourism camp, dance- and lifestyle camp, transit bike camps, forest school programmes etc.),

⇒ the so called modular themed camps – e.g. nature- and environment protection module, toy- and puppet making module, sports module, etc.

- Forest school programmes

⇒ 4th year (pupils aged 10)

⇒ 6th year (pupils aged 12)

⇒ 10th. year (students aged 16)



### **The youth tourism model of the Primary School number 10 (Szatmárnémeti)**

- The system of class and/or school trips in the school



⇒ „0” + 1-8th years: the classes go on trips twice a school year – in autumn and spring

⇒ The trips last 1, 2, 3 days, one week or 10 days

⇒ The purpose of the trips is to get to know Szatmárnémeti (Satu Mare), Szatmár county (Judetul Szatmar), Romania and Europe

⇒ The thematic order-system of trips

	Subject area	Topic
1.	Environmental studies, environment protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zoo parks</li> <li>• Salt mines</li> <li>• Caves</li> <li>• Lakes, rivers</li> <li>• Mountains (The Carpathians)</li> <li>• Discovering healing- and thermal waters</li> <li>• The seaside: The Black Sea, The Aegean Sea, The Tyrrhenian Sea, The Adriatic Sea, The Ionian Sea, The Mediterranean Sea, The North Sea</li> </ul>
2.	Trips with literary purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memorial buildings, memorials connected to literary personalities and to their lifework</li> <li>• Ady-falva (Endre Ady), Koltó (Petőfi), Sződemeter (Ferenc Kölcsey), Erdőd (Petőfi), Nagykároly (Margit Kaffka), Nagyszalonta (János Arany), Kolozsvár, Farkaslaka, Nagysomkút (Domokos Szilágyi), Tizacsécse, Túristvándi, Szatmárcseke, Széphalom, etc.</li> </ul>
3.	Trips with historical purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenes of historical events,</li> </ul>



		<p>characteristic architectural works, statues, churches, tombs, museums, fine arts, science, castles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cities, towns, smaller settlements in the territory of Romania and Hungary: Arad, Déva, Kolozsvár, Nagymajtény, Torockó, Zsibó, Nagybánya, Tokaj, Eger, Miskolc, Debrecen, Misztótfalu, Kaplony, Csenger, Budapest, Szeged, etc.</li> </ul>
4.	International trips, tours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budapest – Wien</li> <li>• Krakow – Auschwitz</li> <li>• Budapest – Prague – Bratislava (Pozsony)</li> <li>• Italy: Venice – Florence – Rome – Padova – Verona – Milan, Anzio</li> <li>• South – France – Spain</li> <li>• Greece – Bulgaria – Korfu</li> <li>• London and its surroundings</li> <li>• European tour: Budapest – Wien – Melk – Salzburg – Strassburg – Paris – Brussels – Prague – Bratislava (Pozsony)</li> <li>• Croatia – Bosnia and Herzegovina – Serbia</li> <li>• Greece – Thessaloniki – Paralia Katerini – Kalambaka ( Meteora)</li> </ul>
5.	Cooperation between the sister/partner schools Petőfi Sándor Primary School - Csenger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discovering and getting to know the geography, history and art of the surroundings of the sister schools</li> </ul>

	<p>(Hungary)</p> <p>Eötvös József Primary and Secondary Practice School – Nyíregyháza (Hungary)</p> <p>Katona Mihály Elementary School – Búcs (Slovakia)</p> <p>Nagyecséd Primary School – Hungary</p>	
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**Task:**

1. Establishing the connections and correlations between youth tourism and the school
2. Getting to know the youth tourism system and the practice of this in the Eötvös Practice School (Nyíregyháza)
3. Getting to know the youth tourism system and the practice of this in the Primary School number 10 (Szatmárnémeti/Satu Mare)

9. Drawing up the favourable conditions for tourism and the tourist attractions in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Hungary) and Szatmár county (Romania)



In **Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county** the most favourable conditions for tourism are the unspoiled state of nature, the county's richness in waters, the result of which is the fact that it is rich in fish and wildlife, too, plus the county has also got remarkable – mainly religious – monuments, culinary traditions and events that aim to preserve our heritage and other cultural events.

• **Nyíregyháza's** attractions/sights (See for details the module titled 'Drawing up the favourable conditions for tourism and the tourist attractions in Nyíregyháza'.)

- The City Hall
- The Greek Catholic Church
- The Evangelical Church
- The Zoo of Nyíregyháza
- Nyíregyháza Sóstó
- Nyírvidék Narrow-gauge Railway

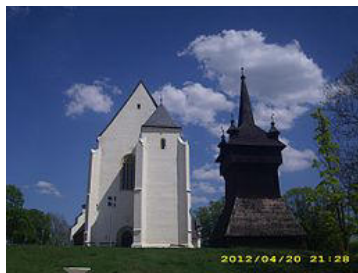
• **Mátészalka**

- The Museum
- The Synagogue of Mátészalka
- Saint Stephen's Equestrian Statue
- Grand Prince Árpád Fountain
- The ruins of the fortress in Pusztasándor (Pusztasándor was a destroyed village from the Middle Ages between Mátészalka, Kocsord and Szamosszeg, near the backwater of the Kraszna. Its territory belonged to Mátészalka until 1950. Today it is called Sándortanya, and it is located near Kocsord.)



• **Nyírbátor**

- The Báthory Castle
- The Nyírbátor Minorite Church
- The Reformed Church and the wooden bell tower



• **Baktalórántháza**

- The Catholic Church
- The Park of the Dégenfeld Castle
- The Bakta Forest



### • Balkány

- The Gencsy Castle
- The Reformed Church
- The birthplace of István Benedek
- The Gődény Mansion



### • Bátorliget

- The Fény Forest
- The ancient Moorlands (registration in advance)
- Cégénydányád – Castle Park



### • Csaroda

- The Reformed Church and the wooden bell-tower/bell cage
- Lake Báb and Lake Nyíres (registration in advance)
- Csenger – The Reformed Church
- Csengersima – The Reformed Church



- **Fehérgyarmat**

- The Reformed Church
- The Roman Catholic Church
- The Birhó Forest



- **Gyügye**

- The Reformed Church

- **Kállósemjén**

- Mohos Lake



- **Kisvárd**

- The Castle of Kisvárd



- **Kocsord**

- The Castle Park

- **Kölcse**

- The Reformed Church and the wooden bell-tower/bell cage

- **Lónya**

- The crypt of the Lónyay family
- The Reformed Church and the wooden bell-tower/bell cage
- The Park of the former Lónyay Castle
- The Lónya Forest and the hunting lodge



- **Máriapócs**

- The Greek Catholic Pilgrimage Church
- The Pope Memorial Park



- **Nyírbéltek**

- The Catholic Church



- **Ófehértó**

- The Catholic Church

- **Szabolcs**

- The Earthwork from the era of the Hungarian Conquest
- The Reformed Church

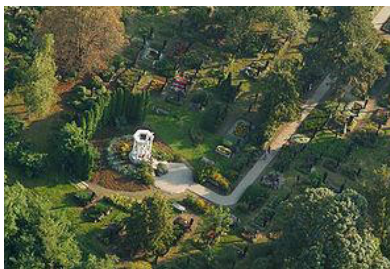


- **Szamosújlak**

- The Reformed Church

- **Szatmárcseke**

- The Reformed Cemetery



- **Tarpa**

- The old view of the village
- The Reformed Church
- The dry mill
- Large-Hill
- The oak tree forest of Tarpa



- **Tákos**

- The Reformed Church and the wooden bell-tower/bell cage



- **Tiszadob**

- The Andrassy Castle and the English Garden (registration in advance)
- The River Flats at Tiszadob



- **Tiszalök**

- The Arboretum

- **Tiszavasvári**

- Alkaline Lake

- **Túristvándi**

- The water-mill



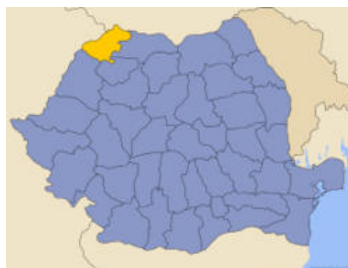
- **Vaja**

- Vaja Lake
- The Castle of Vaja
- The Vaja Natural Reserve



- **Vámosoroszi**

- The Reformed Church
- Sights outside settlements
  - The Szatmár-Bereg Landscape Protection Area
  - The Bockerek Forest – the habitat of the black stork and the Hungarian meadow viper (with permission only)
  - The Lónya Forest



**Szatmár county's** tourism is related to the sights of the towns and cities, the thermal baths of the county, its historical memorials, the memorials of famous people born there and well-known transit travellers and also rural tourism.

**Szatmárnémeti's** tourists attractions/sights (See for details the module titled 'Drawing up the favourable conditions for tourism and the tourist attractions in Szatmárnémeti.)

- The Catholic Cathedral of the city

- The Vécsey Palace
- The Bishop's Palace and the Bishop's Chapel
- The Chain Church, which is the largest and oldest reformed church of the city
- The Firemen's Tower, which is one of the emblematic sights of the city
- The Pannonia Hotel (today Dacia Hotel)
- The Németi Church (reformed)
- The Calvary Church
- The Canon Palaces
- The Hildegarda Church and the (former) Franciscan Monastery
- The Kossuth Garden (with the beautiful renovated building of the former communal bath in classical style)
- The building of the North Theatre in Szatmárnémeti
- The Károlyi mansion
- The Jewish heritage and memorials
- The renovated building of the bootmakers' guild
- The Romanian Orthodox Cathedral
- The Romanian Greek Catholic Cathedral
- The Hungarian Greek Catholic Church
- The 'old hospital'
- The reformed cemetery near the railways (with Lükő Béla's crypt, and the tombs of famous people born in the city)

- Szatmárhegy

- The recreation and resort area belonging to Szatmárnémeti (independent village)
- The Catholic Chapel (place of pilgrimage)

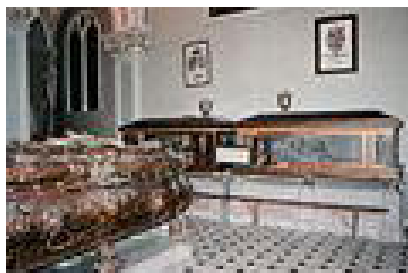
- Nagykároly (Carei)

- The Károlyi Palace
- Orthodox and Neolog Synagogues
- Orthodox Neolog Cemeteries
- The Holocaust Monument
- 'Hungarian-speaking villages of German origin' (Csanálos, Kálmánd)



- Kaplony

- The crypt of the counts of Károlyi



- **Tasnád**

- The Reformed Church



- **Erdőd**

- The memorials of Petőfi (Petőfi Monument)
- The ruins of the Károlyi fortified palace (Erdőd)
- The Roman Catholic Gothic Church



- **Adyfalva** (Érmindszent, in Romanian: Ady Endre)

- The Ady Endre memorial building



- **Ákos**

- The Reformed Romanesque Church
- The thermal bath

- **Szódemeter**

- The birthplace of Kölcsey



- **Avasújfalu**

- The Merry Cemetery
- The Orthodox Church



- **Krasznabéltek**

- The so called German houses
- The Gothic Church
- The Nachbil wine cellars

- **Nagymajtény**

- The monument in memory of the surrender of the 'Kuruts' Army



- **Hadad**

- The Degenfeld Castle
- The Wesselényi Castle



- The Gothic Reformed Church
- The old houses of the village which remained in a good state



- **Sárközújlak**

- The Vécsey Castle
- The Reformed Church

- **Aranyosmeggyes**

- The Residential Castle

- **Kőszegremete** (Avas-Oas)

- The Széchenyi Monument (place of pilgrimage)

- **Dobra**

- The old wine cellars (viniculture)

- **The thermal water resources of Szatmár county** (beaches)

- Tasnád
- Ákos
- Nagykároly
- Szatmárnémeti
- Vámfalu (Mária-völgy beach)
- Krasznamihályfalva

- **The forests of Szatmár county** (nature tourism)

- Büdössár
- Sár Forest
- Bükk

- **The natural and artificial lakes, still waters and rivers of Szatmár county**

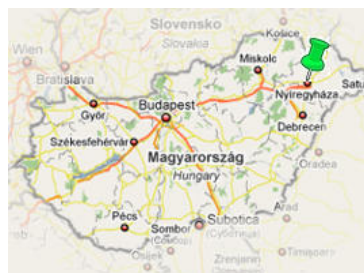
- The Tur river
- Lake Apai
- The natural and artificial lakes of Józsefháza and Avasújváros

### Task:

1. Deepening the knowledge about the theoretical and practical questions of compiling tourist attractions
2. The practice of compiling the tourist attractions of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Hungary)
3. The practice of compiling the tourist attractions of Szatmár county (Romania)

## 10. Drawing up the favourable conditions for tourism and the tourist attractions in Nyíregyháza (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county) and Szatmárnémeti (Szatmár county)

**Nyíregyháza** is an important economic, educational, cultural, health and commercial centre of the northeastern region of Hungary. This is the second most significant settlement of the northern part of the Great Hungarian Plain. Nyíregyháza is the county seat of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county and it has been a city with county rights since 1990. It is the seventh biggest city of the country with a population of over 117 000 inhabitants. Its dynamic and spectacular development has been ongoing since the 18th century.



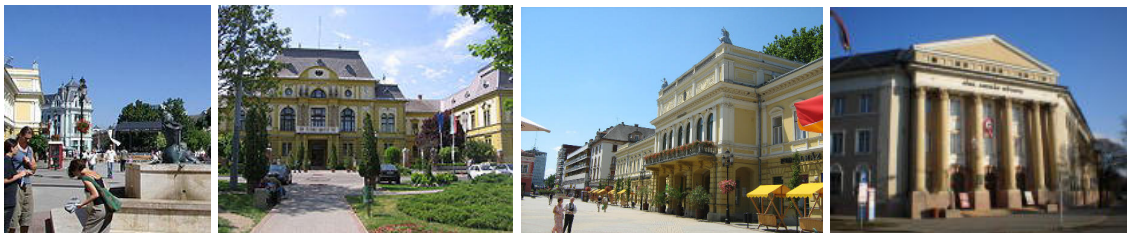
Nyíregyháza is the economic and cultural driving force of the region. It is an attractive tourist destination. Sóstógyógyfürdő is situated less than 6 kms away from the city centre under the shaded foliage of the oak trees of the Sóstó Forest. It is a popular resting place and recreation area, which is worthily called the lungs, the pearl and the treasure of the city by the people living there. The shady promenades, the neat parks, the huge trees swaying on the shore of the two lakes provide a great opportunity for relaxation. The endless peace found there is like an island providing real recreation in our fast-paced world. Young and old, families and groups, walkers, joggers and sportspeople are all eager to visit this place, where a forest playground, another playground, rain shelters, barbecue pits and promenades have been built for them. The Sóstó Zoo, which presents more than 300 – among them several exotic - species, is well-known all over Europe.

Nowadays the tourists coming to Nyíregyháza can witness the dynamic development of the city and they can enjoy its vivid cultural life, fresh parks, squares, intimate cafés and numerous other attractions.



## The sights of the city centre

- The City Hall (Kossuth Square)
- The Korona Hotel and Casino (Dózsa György Street) (one of the established buildings of the city)
- The County Hall (Hősök Square) (designed by Ignác Alpár, the master of the Hungarian eclecticism)
- Zrínyi Ilona Street (The intimate atmosphere of this street in the city centre is due to the Art Nouveau houses decorated with beautiful mosaics.)
- The Museum called Jósza András (Benczúr Square) (with important collections of objects from the prehistoric era and the era of the migration of nations)
- The Nyírvíz - Palace (1 Széchenyi Street) (On its first floor the rich medal and heraldic crest display of the Kállay Collection can be seen.)
- The City Art Gallery (Selyem Street)
- The Roman Catholic Church, which is an Associate Cathedral (Kossuth Square)
- The Evangelical Church (Luther Square) (built in baroque style with bells on its facade)
- The Reformed Church (Kálvin Square)
- The Greek Catholic Church (Bethlen Gábor Street)
- The Art Collection of the Greek Catholic Church
- The Greek Catholic Theological College of Nyíregyháza called Saint Atanas (Bethlen Gábor Street)
- The Byzantine Chapel and the Collection of Religious Art
- The Upper-Tisza Region Historical Water Conservancy Collection



## The sights of the city and its surroundings

- **The Tuzson János Botanical Garden** (In the territory of the College of Nyíregyháza - Sóstói Street)
- **The Igrice Marsh** (The last remaining area of the once extensive Nyír marshes is the 70-hectare Igrice Marsh, which has been declared a nature reservation area.)
- **The Sóstó Forest** ('Forests in the floodplains of the Tisza'. It is a natural forest operated by the Nyírerdő Ltd.)
- **The Sóstó Village Museum** (A small 'village' in the limits of the city, which exhibits the architecture and the living conditions of the old Hungary.)

## Nyíregyháza - Sóstógyógyfürdő

**Sóstógyógyfürdő** has been a popular leisure centre for centuries. The warm lake has a temperature of about 26 °C and it is surrounded by a park, the area of which is 2000 m<sup>2</sup>. Sóstófürdő with its atmosphere reminding us of unspoiled nature is a popular resting place for those people who want to have a holiday or heal. There is a spa, a boating lake, healing thermal water, a beach near the lake, parks, beautiful buildings in Sóstógyógyfürdő and all of them can be found in a wonderful environment of a forest.

The **Sóstó Zoo** is famous all over Europe. Most of its animals live freely without cages. The **Village Museum of Sóstó** exhibits the vernacular architecture of the different regions of the county. With its area of 12 acres, it is one of the largest village museums of the country. Sóstófürdő can be reached from Nyíregyháza by a bus number 8 and the Nyírvidék Narrow Gauge Railway. The **Sóstó Zoo** (The Animal Park of Nyíregyháza) exhibits animals from all the continents of the world. It owns an Aquarium and a Butterfly exhibit, and also a shelter which presents tropical animals. There is a Hungarian farm yard in the park, too. It shows the life and the domestic animals of the former farmers. In the panopticon the evolution of mankind can be seen. The Green Pyramid exhibits, among others, the komodo dragon and numerous other tropical animals (crocodiles, different species of snakes, beetles, etc.). The Oceanarium was opened at the same place, where species of fish and sharks can be seen through a glass tunnel.



### The spas of Nyíregyháza

- **The Park Bath of Sóstó** (Sóstógyógyfürdő)
- **The Aquarius Waterpark** (Sóstógyógyfürdő - aquapark)
- **The Lakeside Bath** (Sóstógyógyfürdő)
- **Júlia Bath**

### Lakes of Nyíregyháza and its surroundings

- **Császárszállás-Oláhrét water reservoir** (Typical fishes: carp, amur, pike, catfish, walleye, crucian, breams)
- **Bujtos Lake** (Typical types of fish: carp, amur, crucian, pike, bighead carp, tench, bream, walleye, European perch, roach, stone moroko)
- **Orosi Lake** (The following fishes can be caught in the lake: crucian, bream, carp, bighead carp, pike, river catfish, african catfish and tench/protected)
- **Sóstó Lake**
- **Szatmár lake** (Typical types of fish: carp, amur, walleye, pike, catfish, crucian, tench, different kinds of beams, african catfish)
- **Tüskevár Fishing Lake**
- **Verba Farm and Fishing Lake** (Typical types of fish: mirror and scaly carp, amur, pike, bighead carp, asp, common bream and crucian)

**Szatmárnémeti** (Satu Mare) is the centre of Szatmár county, which is in the most northwestern part of Romania. It is a typical city of the Great Plain, which is located 135 kilometres northeast of Nagyvárad on both sides of the Somes River. It has a population of 132 000 inhabitants, and the ethnic makeup is as follows: 55% Romanians, 41% Hungarians and 3% Germans. The city consists of two parts, Szatmár and Németi, which are separated by a small branch of the Somes. In 1715, when the two parts united, Szatmárnémeti became a free royal city.



There is not much written evidence left about the initial period of the history of the city. It already had a fortress at the time of the first Mongol invasion, in 1241. The golden age for the city was the 16th century, during the era of the Báthory family's Somlyó branch, who had a new river bed dug for the Somes and they also considerably strengthened the walls of the fortress. At the beginning of the 18th century Francis II. Rákóczi had the fortress destroyed, but the total elimination of its remains lasted for a long time. Despite the fact that the city has a history of 1000 years, Szatmárnémeti has very few multi-century buildings. The reason of this is the Mongol and Ottoman Invasions, and later the destructive conflagrations and floods. Today the city has two centres, one of them is the old main square and the other one is the new modern centre, which is a few hundred metres away from the old centre. Most of the sights of Szatmárnémeti can be found either in the main square or close to it.

### The sights of Szatmárnémeti



- The **Roman Catholic Cathedral of Szatmárnémeti**
- The **Dacia (the former Pannonia) Hotel** (One of the most beautiful buildings of the Partium built in the style of Art Nouveau.)
- The **Reformed Chain Church** (In Béke Square, Piața Păcii; the first reformed church of the county.)
- The **Firemen's Tower**
- The **City Hall** was built in 1902. (During the time of communism it was the highest building of Romania.)
- The **Theatre** (The North Theatre of Szatmárnémeti)
- The **house of the bootmakers' guild** (An emblematic building of the city. It was built between 1830 and 1848 and it was re-built at the beginning of the 20th century. It was built in eclectic style.)
- The **Palace of Justice** (Court of Justice) (It was built in the style which was typical of the established palaces of justice in the monarchy at the end of the 19th century.)
- The **Vécsey Palace** (One of the oldest buildings of the city. It was named after its first owner and builder, Baron Miklós Vécsey. The Szatmár Peace Treaty was signed in the building, which stood in the place of the palace. It is remembered by a memorial plaque in the internal garden of the building.)
- The Reformed **Németi Church** (It was the reformed church of the historic Németi. As for its style, it is similar to the Chain Church. The Rákóczi Dormitory is being built in its park.)



- The **Bishop's Palace** (It was built between 1804-1840. During this period it was re-built several times. It has been the bishops' residence since 1851. Its buildings were built in classical style.)
- The **Bishop's Chapel** (It is not public, but it is a monument which can be visited. It was made well-known not only by its gypsum cassettes, wooden floor and benches made from Siberian poplar, but also its altar. The altar of the chapel was brought from the chapel of the fortress of Erdőd (Ardud) by the order of the bishop of Szatmár. This is the altar in front of which Sándor Petőfi and Júlia Szendrey got married.)
- The **Canon Palaces** (They can be found opposite the Bishop's Palace.)
- The **Dinu Lipatti Philharmonic** (As for its interior design, it is one of the most beautiful examples of Hungarian secession.)
- The **Convent Church** and the convent built around it, and the nuns' school (today Ioan Slavici Theoretical Lyceum). This was the historic centre of the only holy order established in Szatmár, the Szatmár's Sisters of Mercy, which was named after Vince Páli Szent.
- The **Great Synagogue** in Várdomb (Decebal) Street and the Talmud Tora House of Worship next to it. It is one of the largest and most beautiful synagogues of Romania. (It used to be the centre of Szatmár's orthodox Jewish people. Today it is used by the (neolog) Israelite Religious Community of Szatmár.)
- The **"Kossuth Garden"** (It is the biggest 22-hectare wooded park of the city with a playground, promenades, a narrow-gauge railway, an artificial lake, an island, etc. in it.)
- The Roman Catholic **Calvary Church** was built in neo-Gothic style and was established by domonkos monks. This is one of the nicest churches of the city. At present Romanian and German Roman catholic masses are held here.
- The building of the **City's Communal Bath** (Kossuth Garden) (In 2009 it was completely renovated and today it functions as an air-monitoring and environment protection centre.)
- The **Hildegarda Church** and the belonging Franciscan Monastery. (In the monastery a very valuable walled-up library was revealed accidentally after the change in regime.)
- The **Orthodox Cathedral** (It is a wonderful neo-Byzantine style historic building from the beginning of the 20th century.)
- The Romanian Greek Catholic Church of the **Archangels Michael and Gabriel** (It was built at the beginning of the 20th century, in the place of the former Baroque Greek Catholic Church, which became too small for the city's Greek catholic Romanians with a great past. It is an impressive building in neo-Byzantine style with rich ornamentation.)
- The **Hungarian Greek Catholic Church** (It was built in 1857. It has been re-built several times.)
- The building of the **Reformed Secondary School of Szatmárnémeti**: The impressive but puritan building of the historic **Secondary School of Reformed Boys** has always been the most significant Hungarian school of the city (The Teachers' Room is its most important attraction with its decorative paintings, one of which depicts the Reformed synod of Szatmár in 1546, while on others János Kálvin, Márton Luther, Gáspár Károli and other reformers can be seen.)
- The building of the **Eminescu Secondary School** is perhaps the most beautiful building of the city. (Originally it was the building of the Hungarian Royal Catholic Main Secondary School and it was built according to the plans of Henrik Kotál at the beginning of the 20th century.)
- The building of the **railway station** is one of the old railway stations of Transylvania (It was built at the end of the 19th century and it is a 120-metre long building. As for its style, it bears the characteristics of the railway stations of the Monarchy. It has been renovated recently.)



- The **Reformed Cemetery near the railways** (Important personalities of the city are buried here.)
- The **Roman Catholic Cemetery near the bridge** is an important part of Szatmárnémeti with its nice crypts and the tombs of famous people.
- The neolog and status quo **Jewish Cemetery** is a memento of the former flourishing Jewish community of Szatmár with its beautiful statues and memorials. The honorary citizen of Szatmár, Albert Klein Eliahu ('Uncle Élu' of the city, who survived Auschwitz and died recently) is buried here among other people.
- The **Orthodox Jewish Cemetery** is a significant cultural treasure and shrine. The orthodox and ultra-orthodox (Hasid) Jewish people of the city had their burials here. There are the crypts of the most famous rabbis and rabbis of miraculous power, impressive tombs and the crypt of the victims of the Holocaust, too. (On the walls of the crypt, which was inaugurated after the change in regime, several different-sized marble plaques preserve the memory of the deported families.)
- Other significant sights in Szatmárnémeti are the **Princz brothers' houses**, the **Berenczey-Kováts Palace** (today Astoria Hotel), the **Károlyi Castle**, the **Administrative Palace**, the **Cultural Centre of the City**, the **Cultural Centre of Trade Unions**, the **White House** (the oldest stone house of the city), the (central) **catholic parish**, etc.



### Task:

4. Deepening the knowledge about the theoretical and practical questions of compiling tourist attractions
5. The practice of compiling the tourist attractions of Nyíregyháza (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county)
6. The practice of compiling the tourist attractions of Szatmárnémeti/Satu Mare (Szatmár county)

## 11. Making an itinerary and organizing programmes for youth tourism in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county



• **A round trip in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (scheme)**

**DAY 1: NYÍREGYHÁZA - NYÍRBÁTOR**

- **Route:** Nyíregyháza - Nagykálló (Harangod) - Kállósemjén (Lake Mohos) - Pócspetri - Máriapócs - Nyírbátor (About 35 kms and/or about 55 kms with additional tours!)

**DAY 2: NYÍRBÁTOR – MÁTÉSZALKA**

- **Route:** Nyírbátor - Nyírvasvári - Terem - (Bátorliget) - Nyírkáta - Hodász - Kántorjánosi - Őr - Vaja - Őr - Jármí - Mátészalka (About 68 kms!)

**DAY 3: MÁTÉSZALKA - CSENGER**

- **Route:** Mátészalka - Kocsord - Győrtelek - (Nagyecsed) - Ökörítőfülpös - Porcsalma - (Tyukod) - Pátyod - Csenger (The distance of the tour on the third day is 58 kms!) + **On the embankment I.:** Mátészalka - Nagyecsed - Zsírostanya - Tyukod - Porcsalma - Csenger (9 kms on the embankment and 29 kms on the road!) + **On the embankment II.:** Mátészalka - Győrtelek - Tunyogmatolcs - Rápolc - Szamosásályi (Hermánszeg) - Gyügye - Cégénydányád - Szamosangyalos - Szamosbecs - Szamostatárfalva - Csenger (About 56 kms on the road and/or 25 kms on the embankment!)

**DAY 4: CSENGER – SZATMÁRCSEKE**

- **Route:** Csenger - Szamosbecs - (Szamostatárfalva) - Csengersima (Nagygéc) - Csegöld - Jánkmajtis - Zsarolyán - Nagyszekeres - Kisszekeres - Vámosoroszi - Füledd - Kölcse - Sonkád - Tiszabecs (Uszka) - Milota - Tiszacsécse - Tizsakórod - Szatmárcseke (The distance of the tour on the fourth day is 80 kms, 1-2 days of touring!) + **On the embankment:** Csenger - (Csegöld - Császló - Gacsály) - Zajta - Rózsály - Méhtelek - Sonkád - Szatmárcseke (About 52 kms!)

**DAY 5: SZATMÁRCSEKE - VÁSÁROSNAMÉNY**

- **Route:** Szatmárcseke - Túrístvándi - Kömörő - Penyige - Fehérgyarmat - Kisar (Nagyar) - Tivadar - Tarpa - (Márokpapi) - Beregsurány - Beregsurány - Beregsurány - Gelénes - (Csaroda - Tákos) -

Vámosatya - Gergelyugornya - Vásárosnamény (About 97 kms, 1-2 days of touring!) and/or  
**On the embankment:** Szatmárcseke - Nagyar - Kisar (13 kms!)

#### **DAY 6: VÁSÁROSNAMENY - KISVÁRDA**

- **Route:** Vásárosnamény - Ilk - Gemzse - Szabolcsbáka - Anarcs - Kisvárdá (About 30 kms!)

+ **Connecting route:** Kisvárdá - Anarcs - Nyírkarász - Petneháza - Nyírjákó - Baktalórántháza - (Rohod - Vaja) (About 40 kms!)

#### **DAY 7: IN THE BEND OF THE TISZA**

- **Route:** Kisvárdá - Pap - Nyírlövő - Aranyosapáti - Újkenéz - Mezőladány - Tonyospálca - Mándok - Tiszamogyorós - Lónya - Tiszamogyorós - Mándok - Eperjeske - Tizzaszentmárton - Zsúrk (Záhony) - Tiszabezdéd - Tuzsér - Komoró - Fényeslitke - Kisvárdá (About 89 kms, 1-2 days of touring!)

#### **DAYS 8: KISVÁRDA – TOKAJ**

- **Route:** Kisvárdá - Kékcse - Tizsakanyár - Dombrád - Újdombrád - Tiszatelek - Nagyhalász - Ibrány - Paszab - Tiszabercel - Gávavencsellő - Balsa - Szabolcs - Tímár - Rakamaz - Tokaj (Tarcál) (About 81 kms!) + **On the embankment:** Dombrád-resort (Cigánd) - Kistiszahát - Tiszatelek-resort - Ibrány-resort - Tiszabercel - Gávavencsellő (About 35 kms!) + **Connecting route:** Nagyhalász - Sóstófürdő - Nyíregyháza (About 20 kms!)

○ **Programmes/options for programmes:** See details in the document titled 'Drawing up the favourable conditions for tourism and the tourist attractions in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Hungary) and Szatmár county (Romania)!' (The more detailed development of the programme and its description is the theme of the gift management after school activities!)

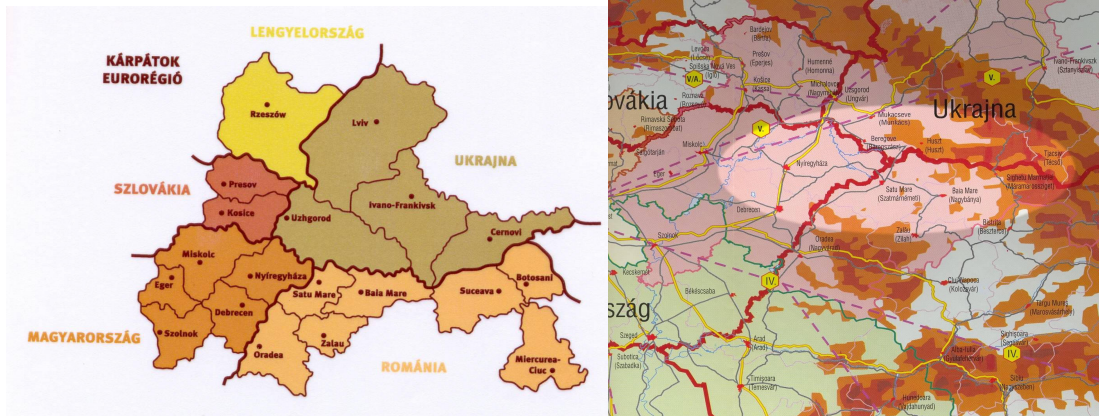
### **⇔ POINTS OF CONTACT IN THE DIRECTION OF THE UKRAINE (CARPATHIAN RUTHENIA) AND ROMANIA (SZATMÁRNÉMETI – SZATMÁR COUNTY)**

#### ○ **The Ukraine (Carpathian Ruthenia)**

- **Option number 1:** Záhony (Hungarian border) - Csap (Csop –the Ukrainian border) → in the direction of Ungvár (Uzshorod)
- **Option number 2:** Barabás (Hungarian border) - Mezőkaszony (Koszini – the Ukrainian border) → in the direction of Munkács (Mukacseve)
- **Option number 3:** Beregsurány (Hungarian border) - Asztély (Asztej – the Ukrainian border) → in the direction of Beregszász (Berehove)
- **Option number 4:** Tiszabecs (Hungarian border) - Tiszaújlak (Vilok – the Ukrainian border) → in the direction of Nagyszőlős (Vinohragyiv) →...

#### ○ **Romania (Szatmárnémeti - Szatmár county)**

- **Option number 1:** Csenger (Hungarian border) - Petea (Petea - Romanian border) → in the direction of Szatmárnémeti (Satu Mare)
- **Option number 2:** Mérk-Vállalj - Csanálos (Urziceni) → in the direction of Nagykároly (Carei) →...



• **A round trip in the Nyírség region (scheme)**

- **Route:** Nyíregyháza - Napkor (15 kms) – Nyírbátor (38 kms) – Máriapócs (11 kms) – Kállósején (9,5 kms) – Nagykálló (7 kms) – Nyíregyháza (13 kms) = total 93,5 kms! + about 10-15 kms!

○ **Programmes:**

- Nyírbátor (visiting the Saint Francis Minorita Church, the Museum called Báthori István, the Reformed Church and the city centre)
- Máriapócs (visiting the famous place of pilgrimage and the Greek Catholic Church)
- Kállósején (visiting Lake Mohos)
- Nagykálló (visiting the birthplace of Frigyes Korányi, the building of the former County Hall and the so called Hunger Hill)
- Nyíregyháza (visiting Sóstó, the Village Museum and/or Sóstó Zoo)

• **The so called single centre tours in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (scheme)**



○ **Offered thematic tourist programmes and routes in the Nyírség region**

- **Offered thematic tourist programmes and routes called Gyula Krúdy in the northern part of the Nyírség region**
- **Routes:** Nyíregyháza – Oros – Nyírtura – Székely – Baktalórántháza – Ófehértó – Pócspetri – Nagykálló – Nyíregyháza (about 65 kms!)
- **Offered thematic tourist programmes and routes called István Báthory in the southern part of the Nyírség region**
- **Routes:** Nyíregyháza - Nagykálló (Harangod) – Kállósemjén (Lake Mohos) - Pócspetri - Máriapócs - Nyírbátor (About 35 kms and/or about 55 kms with additional tours!)
- o **Offered thematic tourist programmes and routes called Ferenc Kölcsey in Szatmár**
  - **Route/1:** Mátészalka - Kocsord - Győrtelek - (Nagyecsed) - Ökörítőfülpös - Porcsalma - (Tyukod) - Pátyod - Csenger (The distance of the tour on the third day is 58 kms!) + **On the embankment I.:** Mátészalka - Nagyecsed - Zsírostanya - Tyukod - Porcsalma - Csenger (9 kms on the embankment and 29 kms on the road!) + **On the embankment II.:** Mátészalka - Győrtelek - Tunyogmatolcs - Rápolc - Szamosasszonyi (Hermánszeg) - Gyügye - Cégénydányád - Szamosangyalos - Szamosbecs - Szamostatárfalva - Csenger (About 56 kms on the road and/or 25 kms on the embankment!)
  - **Route/2:** Csenger - Szamosbecs - (Szamostatárfalva) - Csengersima (Nagygéc) - Csegöld - Jánkmajtis - Zsarolyán - Nagyszekeres - Kisszekeres - Vámosoroszi - Fülesd - Kölcse - Sonkád - Tiszabecs (Uszka) - Milota - Tiszacsécse - Tizsakóród - Szatmárcseke (The distance of the tour on the fourth day is 80 kms, 1-2 days of touring!) + **On the embankment:** Csenger - (Csegöld - Császló - Gacsály) - Zajta - Rozsály - Méhtelek - Sonkád - Szatmárcseke (About 52 kms!)
- o **Offered thematic tourist programmes and routes called Francis II. Rákóczi in Bereg**
  - **Route/1:** Szatmárcseke - Túristvándi - Kömörő - Penyige - Fehérgyarmat - Kisar (Nagyar) - Tivadar - Tarpa - (Márokpapi) - Beregsurány - Beregdaróc - Gelénes - (Csaroda - Tákos) - Vámosatya - Gergelyiugornya - Vásárosnamény (About 97 kms, 1-2 days of touring!) and/or **On the embankment:** Szatmárcseke - Nagyar - Kisar (13 kms!)
  - **Route/2:** Kisvárdá - Pap - Nyírlövő - Aranyosapáti - Újkenéz - Mezőladány - Tonyospálca - Mándok - Tizsamogyorós - Lónya - Tizsamogyorós - Mándok - Eperjeske - Tizsaszentmárton - Zsúrk (Záhony) - Tizsabezdéd - Tuzsér - Komoró - Fényeslitke - Kisvárdá (About 89 kms, 1-2 days of touring!)



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- **Offered thematic tourist programmes and routes called György Bessenyei in the Rétköz region**

- **Route:** Kisvárda - Kékcse - Tiszakanyár - Dombrád - Újdombrád - Tiszatelek - Nagyhalász - Ibrány - Paszab - Tiszabercel - Gávavencsellő - Balsa - Szabolcs - Tímár - Rakamaz - Tokaj (Tarcál) (About 81 kms!)

- **Programmes/options for programmes:** See details in the document titled 'Drawing up the favourable conditions for tourism and the tourists attractions in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Hungary) and Szatmár county (Romania)! (The more detailed development of the programme and its description is the theme of the gift management after school activities!)

⇔ **POINTS OF CONTACT IN THE DIRECTION OF THE UKRAINE (CARPATHIAN RUTHENIA), ROMANIA (SZATMÁRNÉMETI - SZATMÁR COUNTY) and SLOVAKIA**

- **Points of contact in Carpathian Ruthenia (The Ukraine)** (See details in the part of the 'A round trip in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (scheme)!')

- **Points of contact in Szatmár county (Romania)** (See details in the part of the 'A round trip in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (scheme)!')

- **Points of contact in Upper Hungary** Kisvárda – Dombrád – Cigánd – Pácin (Hungarian border) → Nagykövesd (Velky Kamenec) (Slovakia) – Királyhelmece (Královsky Helmece) →...

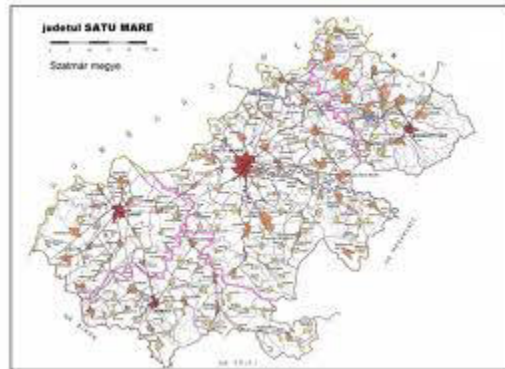


**Task:**

7. Deepening the knowledge regarding the theoretical and practical questions of compiling programmes for tourists
8. The practice of making an itinerary and organizing programmes for youth tourism in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Hungary)
9. Making an alternative and independent itinerary and a package of programmes for youth tourism



## 12. Making an itinerary and organizing programmes for youth tourism in Szatmár county



### • A round trip in Szatmár county (scheme)

#### **DAY 1: Szatmárnémeti (Satu Mare) - Nagykároly (Carei)**

- **Route:** Szatmárnémeti (Satu Mare) – Nagymajtény (Moftimu Mare) – Kaplony (Kaplani) – Nagykároly (Carei) (About 35 kms and/or about 45 kms with additional tours!)

#### **DAY 2: Nagykároly (Carei) – Tasnád (Tasnad)**

- **Route:** Nagykároly (Carei) – Cauas – ÉrmindszentAdyfalva (Ady Endre) – Tasnád (Tasnad) – Sződemeter (Sauca) (About 25 kms and/or about 35 kms with additional tours!)

#### **DAY 3: Tasnád (Tasnad) – Ákos (Acas)**

- **Route:** Tasnád (Tasnad) – Érszakácsi (Sacaseni) – Supuru de Jos – Hadad (Hodod) – Ákos (Acas) (About 35 kms and/or about 65 kms with additional tours!)

#### **DAY 4: Ákos (Acas) - Szatmárhegy (Viile Satu Mare)**

- **Route:** Ákos (Acas) – Erdőd (Ardud) – Szatmárhegy (Viile Satu Mare) (About 20 kms!)

#### **DAY 5: Szatmárhegy (Viile Satu Mare) - Szatmárnémeti (Satu Mare)**

- **Route:** Szatmárhegy (Viile Satu Mare) - Erdőd (Ardud) – Madaras – Szatmárnémeti (Satu Mare) (About 15 kms!)

- **Programmes/options for programmes:** See for details the document titled ' Drawing up the favourable conditions for tourism and the tourist attractions in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Hungary) and Szatmár county (Romania)!' (The more detailed development of the programme and its description is the theme of the gift management after school activities!)

⇔ **POINTS OF CONTACT IN THE DIRECTION OF HUNGARY (NYÍREGYHÁZA - SZABOLCS-SZATMÁR-BEREG COUNTY)**

○ **HUNGARY (SZABOLCS-SZATMÁR-BEREG COUNTY)**

- **Option number 1:** Pete (Petea) (Romanian border) – Csengersima (Hungarian border) → in the direction of Mátészalka ...
- **Option number 2:** Csanáros (Urziceni) Romanian border) – Mérk – Vállaj (Hungarian border) → in the direction of Nyírbátor...



● **A round trip in Szatmárnémeti (Satu Mare) and its surroundings (scheme)**

- **Route:** Szatmárnémeti (Satu Mare) – Kismajtény (Moftinu Mic) (About 25 kms) – Nagymajtény (Moftinu Mare) – Terebesti (About 5 kms) – Madaras (About 10 kms) – Erdőd (Ardud) (About 5 kms) – Szatmárhegy (Viile Satu Mare) (About 5 kms) – Szatmárnémeti (Satu Mare) (About 15 kms) = total about 65 kms!

○ **Programmes:**

- Szatmárnémeti (Satu Mare) (The Catholic Cathedral, the Vécsey Palace, the Bishop's Palace and the Bishop's Chapel, the Chain Church, the Firemen's Tower, the Pannonia Hotel (today Dacia Hotel), the Németi Church (reformed), the Calvary Church, the Kossuth Garden (with the beautiful renovated building of the former communal bath in classical style), the building of the North Theatre in Szatmárnémeti, the Károlyi Castle, the Romanian Orthodox Cathedral, the Romanian Greek Catholic Cathedral)
- Nagymajtény (Moftinu Mare) (The monument in memory of the surrender of the 'Kuruts Army')
- Erdőd (Ardud) (The Petőfi Memorial, the ruins of the fortress of Erdőd (Ardud), the Gothic Catholic Church)
- Szatmárhegy (Viile Satu Mare) (The Catholic Church, the place of pilgrimage)



- **A so called single centre tour in Szatmár county (scheme)**

- **Thematic tourist programmes and routes called Sándor Károlyi in southwestern Szatmár**

- **Route:** Szatmárnémeti (Satu Mare) – Nagymajtény (Moftimu Mare) – Kaplony (Kaplani) – Nagykároly (Carei) (About 35 kms and/or 45 kms with additional tours!)

- **Thematic tourist programmes and routes called Sándor Petőfi in southern Szatmár**

- **Route:** Szatmárnémeti (Satu Mare) – Erdőd (Ardud) – Ákos (Acos) – Supuru de Jos – Érszakácsi (Sacaseni) Tasnád (Tasnad) (About 60 kms and/or 75 kms with additional tours!)

- **Thematic tourist programmes and routes called Avas in northeastern Szatmár**

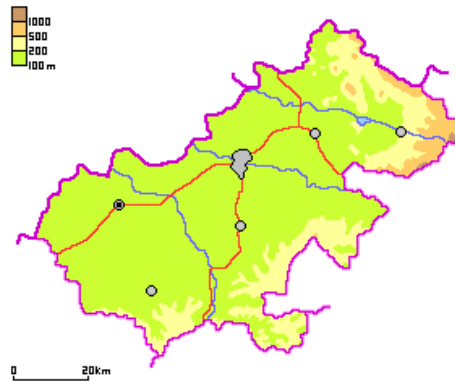
- **Route/1:** Szatmárnémeti (Satu Mare) – Batíz (Botiz) – Sárköz (Livada) – Sárközújlak (Livada Mica) – Aranyosmeggyes (Mediesu Aurit) - Avasújváros (Orasu Nou) – Kőszegremete (Remetea Oasului) - Vámfalu (Vama) - Avasfelsőfalu (Negresti-Oas) - Bixad (About 55 kms and/or 65 kms with additional tours)
- **Route/2:** Szatmárnémeti (Satu Mare) – Batíz (Botiz) – Túrterebes (Turulung) – Halmi (Halmeu) (About 30 kms!)

- **Programmes/options for programmes:** See for details the document titled ' Drawing up the favourable conditions for tourism and the tourist attractions in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (Hungary) and Szatmár county (Romania)!' (The more detailed development of the programme and its description is the theme of the gift management after school activities!)

⇔ **THE POINT OF CONTACT IN THE DIRECTION OF THE UKRAINE (CARPATHIAN RUTHENIA)**

- **THE UKRAINE (CARPATHIAN RUTHENIA)**

- **Option number 1:** Halmi (Halmeu) (Romanian border) – Nevetlenfalu (Djakove) → in the direction of Nagyszőlős (Vinogradiv) and Munkács (Mukacseve), and Ungvár (Uzshorod) ...



**Task:**

1. Deepening the knowledge regarding the theoretical and practical questions of organizing programmes for tourists
2. The practice of making an itinerary and organizing programmes for youth tourism in Szatmár county (Romania)
3. Making an alternative and independent itinerary and a package of programmes for youth tourism

### 13. Organizing programmes for tourists in Nyíregyháza (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county)



- **The tourist attractions and the sights in the centre of Nyíregyháza** (The scheme of the route and suggestions for the package of programmes)

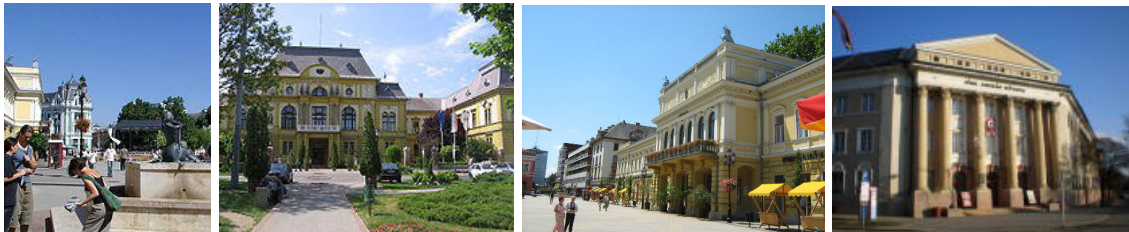
- 1 **The City Hall (Kossuth Square) – The Kossuth Lajos Monument (Kossuth Square) – The Redemption Memorial Column (Kossuth Square) – The Savings Palace (Rákóczi Street) – The Korona Hotel and Casino (Dózsa György Street) – The Roman Catholic Church (it is an Associate Cathedral in Kossuth Square) – The Móricz Zsigmond County Library (Kossuth Square) – The Court House (Bocskai Street) – The Cultural House of the County and the City (Szabadság Square) – The Luther-house (Luther Street) – The Evangelical Church (Luther Street) – The building of 'The Evangelical Elementary School' (Luther Street) – 'The Cossack Horseman's Statue (Hatzel Square) – The Kossuth Lajos Secondary Grammar School (Szent István Street) - The Krúdy-site/the studio of the radio called Nyíregyháza Radio (Szent István Street)**

- 2 **The City Hall (Kossuth Square) – The Savings Palace (Rákóczi Street) – The County Hall (Hősök Square) – The 'Heroes' group of statues (Hősök Square) – The Reformed**



**Church** (Kálvin Square) – **'The Marble' Monument** (Kálvin Square) – **The Greek Catholic Church** (Bercsényi Street) – **The Synagogue** (Egyház Street)

○ **3 The City Hall** (Kossuth Square) - **Zrínyi Ilona Street** (wonderful buildings of the city centre decorated with mosaics and built in Art Nouveau style) – **'The Hungarian Hussar'** (a horseman's statue in Országzászló Square) – **The 'Nyírvíz' Palace** (Széchenyi Street) – The county board of **The Hungarian National Bank** (Bessenyei Square) – **The Statue of Bessenyei György** (Bessenyei Square) – **The Statue of Váci Mihály** (Bessenyei Square) – **The Mórícz Zsigmond Theatre** (Bessenyei Square) – **The Jósza András Museum** (Benczúr Square) – **The statue of Benczúr Gyula** (Benczúr Square)



• **The tourist attractions and the sights of Nyíregyháza and its surroundings** (The scheme of the route and suggestions for the package of programmes)

- **The Tuzson János Botanical Garden** (in the territory of the College of Nyíregyháza - Sóstói Street)
- **The Sóstó Forest** ('Forests in the floodplains of the Tisza". A natural forest operated by the Nyírerdő Ltd.)
- **The Igrice Swamp** (The last remaining area of the once extensive Nyír marshes is the 70-hectare Igrice Swamp, which has been declared a nature reservation area.)

○ **The tourist attractions and the sights of Nyíregyháza - Sóstógyógyfürdő** (The scheme of the route and suggestions for the package of programmes)

- **Sóstógyógyfürdő** (A spa, a boating lake, healing thermal water, a beach near the lake, parks, beautiful buildings.)
- **The Sóstó Village Museum** (It exhibits the folk architecture of the rural life of the different regions of the county. It is one of the biggest village museums of the country with its 12-acre land.)
- The **Sóstó Zoo** (The Animal Park of Nyíregyháza)
- The **Spa and Lakeside Bath of Sóstó** (Sóstógyógyfürdő)
- **Az Aquarius Water Park** (Sóstógyógyfürdő - aquapark)

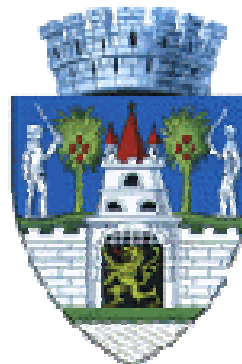
○ **Programmes/options for programmes:** See for details the document titled ' Drawing up the favourable conditions for tourism and the tourist attractions in Nyíregyháza (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county) and Szatmárnémeti (Szatmár county)'. (The more detailed development of the programme and its description is the theme of the gift management after school activities!)



**Task:**

1. Deepening the knowledge regarding the theoretical and practical questions of organizing programmes for tourists
2. The practice of making an itinerary and organizing programmes for youth tourism in Nyíregyháza (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county)
3. Making an alternative and independent itinerary and a package of programmes for youth tourism

**14. Organizing programmes for tourists in Szatmárnémeti (Szatmár county)**



- **The sights of Szatmárnémeti** The tourist attractions and sights of the city centre (the scheme of the route and suggestions for the package of programmes)



- 1 **The Dacia/Pannonia Hotel** (Piata Libertati/Deák Square) – **The Roman Catholic Cathedral of Szatmárnémeti** (Piata Libertati/Deák Square) – **The Bishop’s Palace** (Str. 1 Decembrie 1918/1918 December 1. Street) – **The Canon Palaces** ((Str. 1 Decembrie



1918/1918 December 1. Street) – **The Vécsey-Palace** (Piata Libertati/Deák Square) – **The Calvary Church** (Str. Mihail Eminescu/Szirmai Street) – **The Eminescu Lyceum** (Str. Mihail Eminescu/Szirmai Street – Str. Micu Klein/Szent Imre herceg Street) – **The Great Synagogue** (Decebal/Várdomb Street) – **The Jewish Cemetery** (Str. Decebal/Várdomb Street) – **The Roman Catholic Cemetery** (Drumul Carelului/Nagykárolyi Street – Podul Decebal/Zsadányi Street)

○2 **The Dacia/Pannia Hotel** (Piata Libertati/Deák Square) – **The Dinu Lipatti Philharmonic** (Str. Stefan cel Mare/Ady Endre Street) – **The Firemen’s Tower** (Piata Pacii/Béke Square) – **The North Theatre in Szatmárnémeti** (Str. Horia/Háry János Street) – **The Reformed Chain Church** (Piața Păcii/Béke Square) – **The Palace of Justice** (Str. Milenlului/Werbőczy Street – Str. Mihail Vitezaul/Rákóczi Street) – **The Reformed Secondary Grammar School in Szatmárnémeti** (Str. Stefan cel Mare/Ady Endre Street) – **The Németi Church** (Str. Stefan cel Mare/Ady Endre Street) – **The Convent Church and the building of the convent around it** (Str. Ioan Slavici/ Kinizsi Street)



○3 **The Dacia/Pannonia Hotel** (Piata Libertati/Deák Square) – **The Orthodox Cathedral** (Piata V. Lucaciuu) – **The Kossuth Garden** (Bulevardul Traian/Attila Street) – **The Communal Bath of the City** (The Kossuth Garden) – **The railway station** (Bulevardul Bratianu) – **The Reformed Cemetery** (Bulevardul H. Coanda/Bányai Street)



### Task:

1. Deepening the knowledge of the theoretical and practical questions of organizing programmes for tourists
2. The practice of making an itinerary and organizing programmes for youth tourism in Szatmárnémeti/Satu Mare (Szatmár county)
3. Making an alternative and independent itinerary and a package of programmes for youth tourism

## 15. Summing up and evaluating the results of the gift management project in the field of geography and youth tourism

**The aspects of the summing up and the evaluation of the gift management project in the field of geography and youth tourism:**

### **I.**

1. The reality and the evaluation of the aim and objectives of the programmes
2. Evaluating the structure and the internal consistency of the programme
3. Evaluating the content of the programme

### **II.**

1. Evaluating the selection of the target group participating in the programme
2. Evaluating the activities of the target group participating in the programme
3. Evaluating the efficiency of the target group participating in the programme

### **III.**

1. Evaluating the cross-border role and significance of the programme
2. The role of the programme in the networking between the cooperating schools and in the development of gift management
3. The role of the programme in the networking between the teachers and students of the partner schools taking part in it, and also its role in the cooperation realized in the field of gift management



