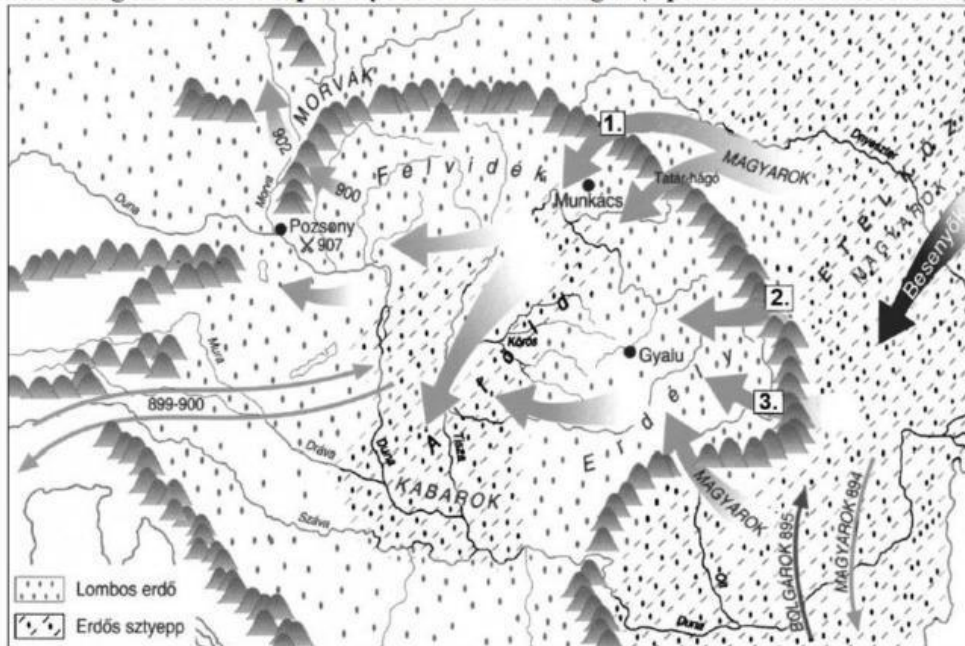


3. This task is about the Hungarian conquest of the Carpathian Basin.

Do the tasks using the sketch map and your own knowledge.. (1 point for each correct item)



The conquest of the Carpathian basin (the arrows without text indicate the movements and military campaigns of the Hungarians.)

Lombos erdő	Deciduous forest	Erdős sztyepp	Forested steppe
Felvidék	Upper Hungary	Besznyők	Pechenegs
Magyarok	Hungarians	Bolgárok	Bulgarians
		Kabarok	Kabars

a) Of the events listed below, circle the letter of the one that took place last.

- A) The Pechenegs attacked the Hungarians remaining in Etelköz, who fled from them through the Transylvanian passes.
- B) At the invitation of the Eastern Frankish ruler, the Hungarians attacked Northern Italy.
- C) The main Hungarian army, led by Prince Árpád, crossed the Carpathians.
- D) A Hungarian army attacked the Bulgarians on the lower Danube in alliance with Byzantium.

b) One of the numbered arrows on the sketch map indicates event C) in the previous sub-task. Which is this arrow?

Number of arrow:

c) How did the natural features of the Carpathian basin differ from those of Etelköz? Briefly describe two characteristic differences on the basis of the sketch map.

- 1.
- 2.

4 points

3. This task is about the foundation of the Hungarian state.

Do the tasks using the excerpts about Prince Géza and your own knowledge. (1 point for each correct item.)

A) '[Prince Géza] was extremely cruel; in his hot temper he killed many. When he converted to Christianity, he treated his quarrelling people harshly in order to reinforce the faith, and he swept away the old sin in the fervour he felt for God. [Géza] sacrificed to Almighty God, but also to the vain images of [other] gods. When his prelate reprimanded him for this he answered that he was rich and powerful enough to do so.' (*Chronicles of Thietmar, bishop of Merseburg from the 1010s*)

A) „[Géza] igencsak kegyetlen volt, és sokakat ölt meg hirtelen felindulásból. Mikor kereszténnyé lett, indulatosan lépett fel tusakodó alattvalóival szemben e hit megerősítéséért, és a régi bűnt az Isten iránti buzgalomtól felbuzdulva elsöpörte. [Géza] a mindenható Istennek, de [más] istenségek különféle hiú képzeleinek is áldozott, s midőn főpapjától szemrehányást kapott ezért, magáról azt állította: elég gazdag és hatalmas ahhoz, hogy ezt megtehesse.” (*Thietmar merseburgi püspök krónikája az 1010-es évekből*)

B) '[Géza] was a king; however, to begin with he was pagan. Later, having been enlightened by the grace of the Holy Spirit, and recognising the light of the path and of life, and following the teaching of the Gospels, he joined the followers of truth. Meanwhile, he gained merit before God by converting the leaders of his army to respect the true God. And those who were caught following other paths he subjugated using threats and terror. [...]

Having grown old he felt his soul must soon leave his body, so he brought a very distinguished wife from the extensive clan of the Roman emperors for his son, whom he wished to raise to the throne of the country.' (Saint Stephen's legend originating in about 1100)

B) „[Géza] ugyan király volt, de eleinte pogány. Később megvilágosítva a Szentlélek kegyelmétől, felismerte az út és az élet világosságát, s követve az evangéliumi tanítást, az igazság nyomába szegődött. Közben pedig Isten színe előtt igen dicséretessé tette magát azzal, hogy katonaságának vezéreit az igaz Isten tiszteletére térítette. Akiket pedig rajtakapott azon, hogy más utat követnek, fenyegetéssel és rémítgetéssel törte igába. [...]

Megöregedvén érezte, hogy nemsokára távoznia kell testéből, fiának, akit az ország trónjára kívánt emelni, a római császárok kiterjedt nemzetségéből származó, igen előkelő feleséget hozott.” (Szent István 1100 körül keletkezett legendája)

a) Both sources describe a political decision made by Prince Géza. What was this decision?

.....

b) In which respect do the two sources contradict each other with reference to Prince Géza? Circle the number of the correct statement.

1. In the nature of his personal relationship with the Christian faith.
2. In whether he allowed his subjects to practice the pagan religion.
3. In who he intended to be his successor on the throne.

c) Name the state whose rulers source B) calls 'Roman Emperors'.

.....

d) Why was Prince Géza's decision underlined in source B) unusual? Circle the letter of the correct statement.

1. Because Géza was not satisfied with his son bearing the title of prince.
2. Because the decision went against the order of succession that had been observed up to that point.
3. Because Géza had his son educated abroad.

4 points	
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3. This task is about the foundation of the Hungarian state.

Do the tasks using the source and your own knowledge. (1 point for each correct item)

'[...] Let the holy church of God and all our brethren, now and in the future, learn that we grant such privileges to the Monastery of Saint Martin on the mountain of Pannonia [...] as were received by the monastery of [...] Monte Cassino. The monastery of Saint Martin was begun by our father and was completed by us with the help of God for our salvation and the consolidation of our kingdom. [...]

At the same time, I have taken care to immortalise in the memory of posterity the special support that I experienced as a child by the grace of Saint Martin. This is because when the storm of war broke, [...] as one of the counties, the one in Somogy, wanted to oust me from my father's throne, a great uncertainty came upon me: what advice shall I give my disturbed soul, what should I do? Then [...] I took an oath to Saint Martin, according to which, should I defeat my enemies [...] thanks to his merits, then it would be right to submit all the tenth-part tax of the above-mentioned county, which is due on all properties, estates, lands, vineyards, crops and tolls, to the abbot of the same monastery immediately [...]' (*The letters-patent of the monastery of Pannonhalma, 1001/1002*)

„[...] Isten szent egyháza és a mi híveink valamennyien, a mostaniak és a jövődöbeliek, tudják meg, hogy a Pannónia hegyén lévő Szent Márton-monostornak [...] olyan kiváltságot engedélyeztünk, amilyent Monte Cassino [...] monostora kapott. Szent Márton monostorát még szülőatyánk kezdte és mi fejeztük be Isten segítségével lelkünk üdvéért és királyságunk megszilárdításáért. [...]

Gondoskodtam ugyanakkor arról is, hogy megörökítem az utódok emlékezetében azt a különleges támogatást, amelyet Szent Márton érdemeiért gyermekkoromban megtapasztaltam. Ugyanis mikor kitört a háború vihara, [...] mivel az egyik megye, a somogyi el akart üzni atyám székéről, nagy bizonytalanság fogott el, milyen tanácsot adjak háborgó lelkemnek, mihez fogjak? Ekkor [...]

fogadalmat tettem Szent Mártonnak, ha érdemeiért [...] ellenségeimet legyőzőm, akkor úgy jó, ha a fenti megye dézsmáját, ami minden dolga, birtoka, földje, szőlője, vetése, útvámja után jár ugyanezen monostor apátjának vessem alá haladéktalanul [...].” (A pannonhalmi apátság kiváltságlevele, 1001/1002)

a) Name the ruler during whose reign the abbey of Pannonhalma started functioning.

.....

b) Name the monastic order to which the abbey belonged.

.....

c) Name the person who started the war mentioned in the source.

.....

d) Give another word (the technical term) for the kind of tax mentioned in the source.

.....

4 points	
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This task is about the society of the conquering Hungarians. Complete the text about Hungarian society at the time of the conquest by writing in the missing historic terms, geographic locations or other words.

The 10th century was a period of crucial changes. The Magyars conquered the Carpathian Basin after a Pecheneg attack drove them out of Following the conquest, a decisive change took place at the head of the semi-nomadic Hungarian state organisation which had developed in the east: the previous leadership system of when two leaders exercised power: the kende (kündü) and the was replaced by the monarchy of Árpád and his descendants. Power was solely in the hands of a single prince and the old nomadic aristocracy. The tribal alliance of the tribes strengthened unity. The old nomadic aristocracy and the free herdsmen participated in the to the Balkans and Western Europe, and the plunder enriched both them and the prince's court. After the crucial defeat at the Magyars had to consider their relations with the west.