

# Hungary and politics

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# Hungary



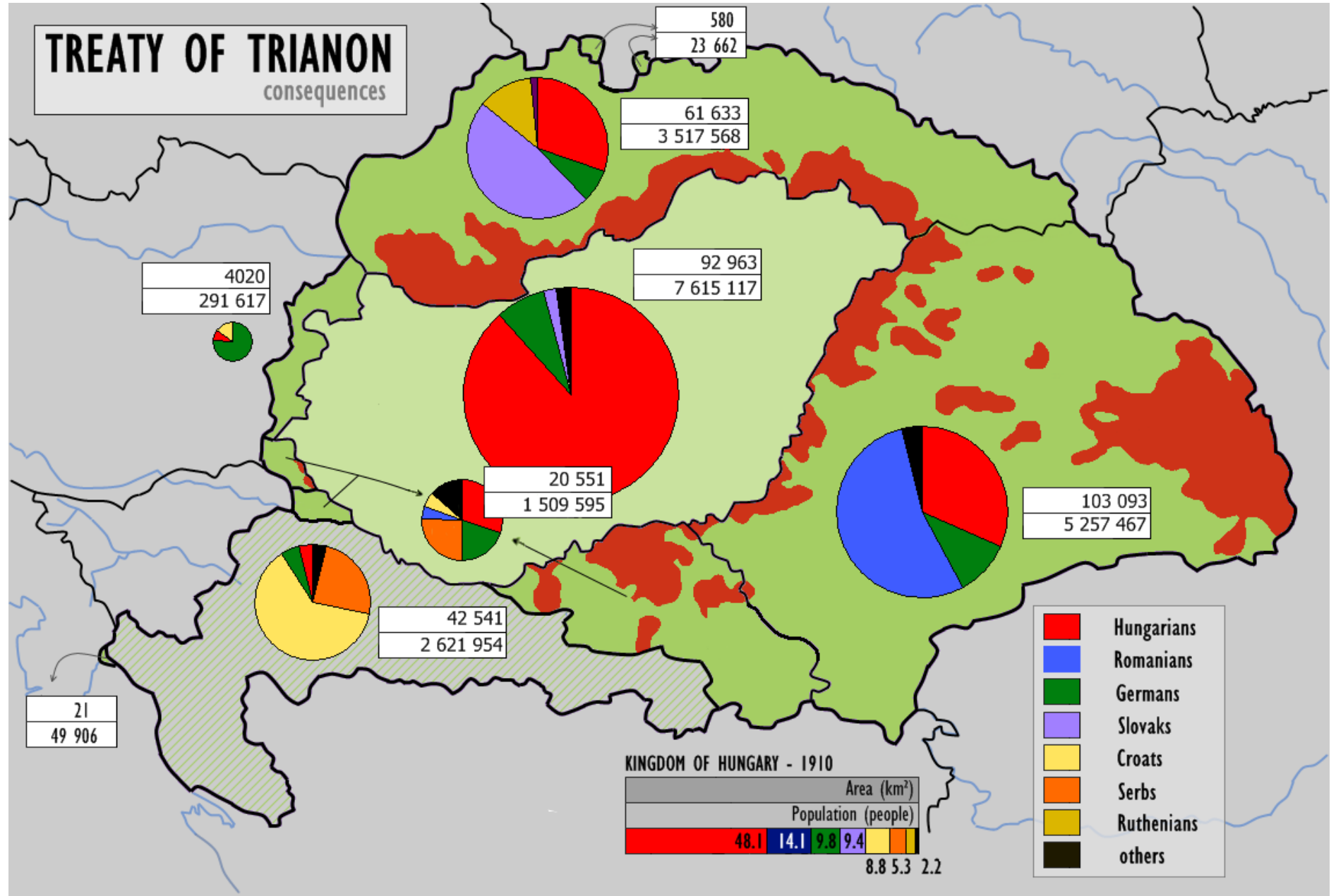
# Hungary before 1918



# Hungarian political parties 1866 - 1918

- *Függetlenségi és 48-as Párt – Party of Independence 48 (Liberalism)*
- *Magyar Szociáldemokrata Párt – Social democracy*
- *Katolikus Néppárt – Catholic People's Party*
- *Országos Alkotmánypárt – National Constitution Party (1867 – liberal)*
- *Nemzeti Munkapárt - National Party of Work (Classical liberalism)*
- *Polgári Radikális Párt - Radical Civic Party (Radicalism)*
- *48-as Alkotmánypárt – 1848 Constitution Party (Liberalism)*

# Trianon historic al injustic e



# Hungary 1918 – 1920 and 1921 - 19

- First Hungarian Republic 1918 – 1920
- MKP – Hungarian Communist Party
- Béla Kun – Far left republic up to the Soviet model, „Red represions“
- The end of the régime - external military act
- Kingdom of Hungary – Kingdom without king
- **Miklós Horthy de Nagybánya – head of the Hungary 1920 – 1944**
- Head of the Habsburg NAVY during the WWI 1914 – 1918, soldier
- National conservative leader, „Red represions cover by whitte represion“
- March 1920 – restauration, but without House of Habsburg
- Double restauration of Habsburg throne – without any positive reaction
- Hungary and cooperation with Italy, Germany – active participation 1938/39



# Hungary and WW II



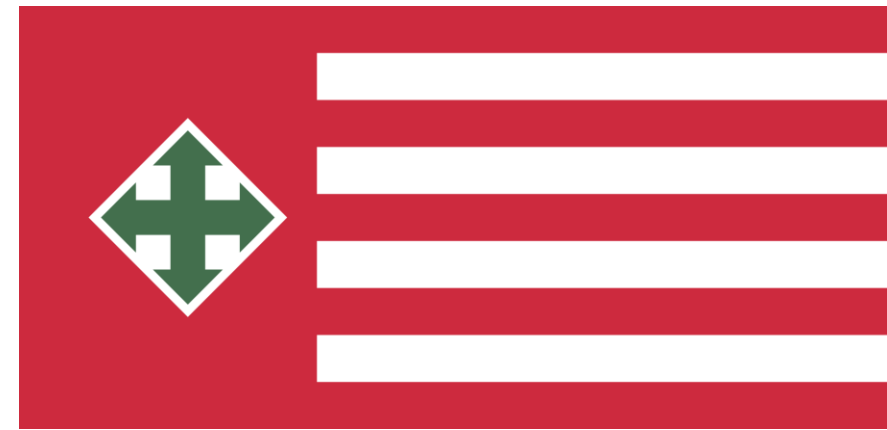
- Hungary during World War II -

○ Hungary in 1920

○ Hungary in 1941

— Borders within Axis-controlled Europe (as of 1941)

# Hungary 1940 - 1944/45



- 1939 – 1940, step by step enlargement of borders
- Czechoslovakia, Romania, Yugoslavia, „detrianonisation“
- No military operation, foreign policy and cooperation with Germany
- April 1941 Hungary member of Axis Power (Berlin – Rome)
- 1942, secret diplomatic negotiation with UK
- Since 1944 represions of nondemocratic regime step by step in every day life
- Until the 1944 – antisemitic laws, but better situation than in other countries
- 1944 – Germany occupy Hungary, Romania joined the Allies in August
- **Férenc Szálási 1944**, replacement of Horthy, Arrow Cross Party leader
- Horthy home isolation in Germany until the end of WWII.



# 1945 – 1956

- Establishment of nondemocratic regime
- Cooperation with Soviet army and Soviet advisors
- Független Kisgazda Párt (Party of Independent farmers) 1945 winner
- displacement of the German speaking population
- No industrialisation – less workers, Hungary – rural, agrarian country
- Step by step – instalation of totalitarian system up to the Soviet model
- Magyar Dolgozók Pártja (Hungarian workres party 1947)
- 1949 – Constitution up to the Soviet model 1936
- Hungarian peoples republic – violent represion aprox. 2000 victims (45 – 49)
- Nationalisation - Agricultural cooperatives
- State borders again according to Trianon

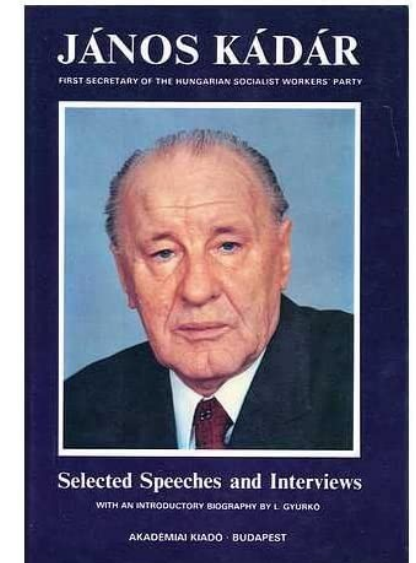
# 1956: 23.10. – 10.11.

- Uprising, neutrality, exit of Warsaw pact and eastern block
- nationwide resistance against the Stalinist dictatorship and Soviet control
- Key name – **Imre Nagy**, prime minister of Hungary during two weeks
- First, the Soviet army withdrew from the capital city and waited/Suez
- October 31 the USSR decision – stop the revolution by military operation
- November 4th – the offensive against the capital began
- Six days of street war 5.500 victims
- November 7th – **János Kádár** came to Budapest
- Pro-Moscow revolutionary worker-peasant government
- Imre Nagy was executed, "as a lesson to all other leaders in socialist countries"



# Gulyáskommunizmus – 1962 – 1989

- Cadarism – a mix of different values and attitudes
- The least repressive regime in Eastern Europe
- Semi-freedom in private life, church, teaching AJ and NJ is not a problem
- Limited free market - agricultural crops from own garden
- Increasing living standards, numbers of cars, refrigerators, color TV

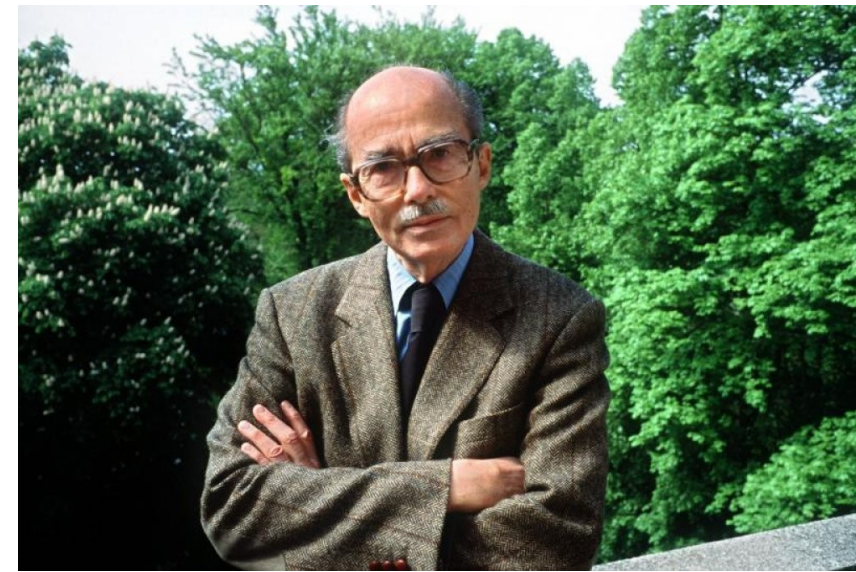


# 1989 – fall of communism














# 1989 – fall of communism

- 16.6. 1989 – funeral ceremony of Imre Nagy,
- Victor Orbán speech
- **Pan-European picnic – 19.8. 1989**
- Opening the border for three hours - the end of the Iron Curtain
- About 600 citizens of the GDR escape to the west
- Negotiated transition - absence of a key turning point
- No victims – other case Romania and neighboring Yugoslavia
- March/April 1990 – first competitive election
- During the fall 1989 negotiation – how to transform the regime
- Constitution 23.10.1989 includes new rules of political power (symbolic day)
- **Role of MDF – Hungarian democratic forum**



**President:** János Áder (FIDESZ) • **Prime Minister:** Viktor Orbán (FIDESZ) • **Governing parties:** FIDESZ, KDNP

● **Legislative elections:** National Assembly, 4-year term, 199 seats, 5% threshold (coalitions 10-15%), MMP (106 FPTP + 93 PR):

Party		2022		2018	
	<b>Fidesz - Magyar Polgári Szövetség (FIDESZ)</b> <a href="#">↗</a> Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Alliance	National conservatism		119	117
	<b>Kereszténydemokrata Néppárt (KDNP)</b> <a href="#">↗</a> Christian Democratic People's Party	Christian democracy Social conservatism	54,1%	16	16
	<b>Demokratikus Koalíció (DK)</b> <a href="#">↗</a> Democratic Coalition	Social liberalism		15	9
	<b>Momentum Mozgalom (M)</b> <a href="#">↗</a> Momentum Movement	Liberalism		11	-
	<b>Magyar Szocialista Párt (MSZP)</b> <a href="#">↗</a> Hungarian Socialist Party	Social democracy		10	20
	<b>Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom (JOBBIK)</b> <a href="#">↗</a> Movement for a Better Hungary	Nationalism Far-right politics	34,5%	9	26
	<b>Párbeszéd Magyarországért (PÁRBESZÉD)</b> <a href="#">↗</a> Dialogue for Hungary	Green politics		7	(3)
	<b>Lehet Más a Politika (LMP)</b> <a href="#">↗</a> Politics Can Be Different	Green politics		5	8
	<b>Mi Hazánk Mozgalom (MI HAZÁNK)</b> <a href="#">↗</a> Our Homeland Movement	Nationalism Far-right politics	5,9%	6	-
	<b>Landeselbstverwaltung der Ungarndeutschen (Ldu)</b> <a href="#">↗</a> National Self-Government of Germans in Hungary	Minority interests (GER)	0,4%	1	1
	<b>Együtt (EGYÜTT)</b> Together	Social liberalism	-	-	1
Independents			-	-	1
Others			5,1%	-	-
Total			-	199	199
Turnout				69,6%	68,1%

● **Archive:** Legislative elections, 1998-2018 (■■■ For full coverage, 1945-1947/1990-present, click [here](#)):

ARCHIVE		1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018
FIDESZ (...)	%	29,4	41,1	42,0	52,7	44,9	49,3
	S.	148	188	164	263	133	133
JOBBIK	%	-	-	HU	16,7	20,2	19,1
	S.	-	-	-	47	23	26
MSZP (Ö.)	%	32,9	42,1	43,2	19,3	25,6	11,9
	S.	134	178	190	59	38	20
LMP	%	-	-	-	7,5	5,3	7,1
	S.	-	-	-	16	5	8
DK	%	-	-	-	-	Ö.	5,4
	S.	-	-	-	-	(4)	9
EGYÜTT	%	-	-	-	-	Ö.	0,7
	S.	-	-	-	-	(3)	1
LdU	%	-	-	-	-	0,2	0,5
	S.	-	-	-	-	-	1
MIEP (HU)	%	5,5	4,4	2,2	0,1	-	0,2
	S.	14	-	-	-	-	-
KDNP (CP)	%	2,3	3,9	FIDESZ	FIDESZ	FIDESZ	FIDESZ
	S.	-	-	(23)	(36)	(16)	(16)
PÁRBESZÉD	%	-	-	-	-	Ö.	MSZP
	S.	-	-	-	-	(1)	(3)
MLP	%	-	-	-	-	Ö.	MSZP
	S.	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
FKGP	%	13,2	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,2	-
	S.	48	-	-	-	-	-
MDF	%	2,8	FIDESZ	5,0	2,7	-	-
	S.	17	(23)	11	-	-	-
SZDSZ	%	6,9	5,6	6,5	MDF	-	-
	S.	24	20	20	-	-	-
Others	%	6,3	2,3	1,1	1,0	3,6	5,8
	S.	1	-	-	1	-	1
Total	S.	386	386	386	386	199	199
Turnout	%	56,3	50,5	67,8	64,4	61,7	68,1

# Hungarian Left



- Transformation of Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt (nondemocratic party)
- Magyar Szocialista Párt – Hungarian Socialist party
- Government role 1994 – 1998, 2002 – 2010
- EU cooperation, redistribution, less post - Trianon claims
- **No other European country has done something as stupid as us", "We obviously lied in the last year and a half or two years", "Hungary managed to stay afloat only thanks to divine providence, a lot of money in the world economy and hundreds of scams.**
- Ferenc Gyurcsány 2006



# Hungarian right I. - Fidesz



- 1988 – Union of Young Democrats, max. 35 years
- Opposition to the Communist Youth Organization
- Governmental roles: 1998 – 2002 and since 2010
- Viktor Orbán first and only one chairman of the party since 1993
- 1993 - spirit of liberal politics, but lost elections of 1994, 7.02%
- 1994 – 1998 transition from liberalism to a national-conservative position
- 1999 NATO and 2004 EU, 2001 - the Land Act, which gives Hungarians living outside the territory the same rights as citizens of the Republic of Hungary

# Hungarian center/left?

- **Momentum** – 2017, Budapest Olympics – referendum
- LGBT support, decriminalization of cannabis, abortion rights etc.
- Aim of the party: Hungary – let's plan together by common goals
- **Green I.** – Dialog for Hungary, cooperation with Socialist – local level
- **Green II.** – Politics can be different, internal conflicts
- **Democratic coalition** – center left project of exprime minister FD

# Hungarian right II.

- **Hungarian Justice and Life Party** - István Csurka 1993 (MIÉP)
- **Jobbik** – 2009 EP election
- „Hungary belongs to the Hungarians“ – against the Constitution
- *Hungarian Guard Movement* – own paramilitary organisation
- No longer existence
- **Our Homeland Movement** - *Mi Hazánk Mozgalom*, **MHM**
- László Toroczkai - László Tóth, change the name Tóth/Slovak
- **Sixty-Four Counties Youth Movement**



# Conclusion

- The radicalization process of political environment
- Fidesz takes over the role of the moderate far/extreme right
- The government gives space to the extreme right in the media
- 2015 – „normalisation“ of Jobbik
- MHM – old tradition Hungarian interest
- Social, liberal center left parties exist, but very fragmented and in minority