THE MIGRATION SITUATION OF HUNGARY
The Hungarians had to migrate a lot to get to their present home.
The occupation of the Carpathian Basin by our ancestors

The Hungarian conquest of the Carpathian Basin started in 895, and ended around 900.
After the conquest, the Carpathian Basin had around 600 thousand inhabitants and two thirds of the people living in there had the Hungarian language as their mother tongue. This means that at least 400 thousand people had to immigrate during the Conquest, or that there had been Hungarian-speaking people living even before the conquest. The latter seems to prove Gyula László’s theory of double incoming, which states that around 670 a Hungarian tribe had already migrated to the Carpathian Basin.
Arrival of the Hungarians
Painting by: Árpád Feszty
The Hungarian invasions of Europe began before the Conquest, and it continued for decades even after our settlement. (until 970) It approximately lasted for 7 decades, and hundreds of German, Italian, French, Iberian and Slavonian settlements suffered from the attacks of Hungarian warriors.
Stephen I of Hungary (997-) 1000-1031

He established the Hungarian Christian and feudal state.
HUNGARY, AT THE END OF THE REIGN OF ST. ISTVÁN (1038)
The Mongol invasion of Europe

Later in the period of Béla IV, one of the biggest traumas occurred in Hungarian history: The Mongol invasion.

The appearance of Mongols and their destruction killed one fourth of the Hungarian population at that time.

The recovery from this catastrophe is called the second establishment of home, which was followed by enormous population movements.
The Mongol invasion in Europe and Hungary
After the Mongol invasion

In the mongol invasion 25-50% of the Hungarian population was slaughtered by the mongols, approximately 500 thousand people from the total population of 2 million people.
The settling of people

Germans, Cumans, and Jasz people were settled in empty rural areas. Cumans and Jasz people received collective nobility, but in return, they had to pay taxes with blood and sword, which meant that the defense of the country was their job basically.
The Ottoman occupation

Sulejman (1520-1566) increased the area of his empire by occupying the central areas of Hungary. (The Battle of Mohács, Nádorfehérvár, The occupation of Buda)
The Ottomans stayed there for approximately 150 years, and because of them, Hungary was separated into three parts.
HUNGARY during the OTTOMAN OCCUPATION (1526-1606)
The 17. and the 18. century

During the 17.-18. centuries four crucial wars took place in the Hungarian Kingdom:

1. The Fifteen years war (1591-1606)
2. The Habsburg-Ottoman war (1663-1664)
3. The expulsion of Ottomans (1683-1699)
4. The Rákóczi war of independence (1703-1711)

These wars caused enormous amounts of suffering and damage, and they also had many casualties, and lots of people were enslaved.

The population of Hungary decreased by a gigantic amount due to this.
In 1711, when the population was the lowest, people estimate a population of 4 million people. Nevertheless, the population of Europe in these times increased by 60% on average. Consequently, the Hungarians rate in Europe also decreased from 6% to 4%, because Hungary had lost many of its population, while all the countries in Europe flourished.
Etnikai viszonyok a XV. századból

- Magyar
- Szlovák
- Magyar és szlovák vegyesen
- Német
- Magyar és német vegyesen
- Román
- Horvát
- Szerb
- Vend
- Ruszin
- Lakatlan

A török kori pusztulás mértéke
- a korábbi népesség döntő része
- a korábbi népesség jelentős része

Havasalföld

Lengyelek

Románok
The population changes of the 18. century

Because of the large amounts of losses in Hungary, serious changes, movements began in the demography of Hungary, which had three main types:

1. the inner movement of the population
2. The immigration of the population
3. Organised settlement of the population
The inner movement of the population

Slovakian peasants moved to the abandoned territories of migrating Hungarians.
There was also a smaller Ruthenian movement, which was very similar to the Slovakian one.

The Romanians moved towards the valleys and Alföld, and by the end of the 18th century, they were the biggest ethnic group of South-Transylvania and Temesköz.

Due to these inner movements, the Hungarian ethnic border withdrew to the inside of the Carpathian Basin.
The immigration of population

Foreign ethnic groups living around the borders of the country settled in Hungary by their own will, because there was a lot of free land to cultivate and there was also a lot of need of labour force, so the Hungarian nobles granted them temporary allowances.

In the beginning only the Serbians, Bosnians, Slavons, Croatians and Romanians started to immigrate from South, and after a while even the Bohemians, Poles and the Ruthenians started to come from North.
Slovakians, Croatians
The Organised settlement of the population I.

Leopold (1657-1705), after the expulsion of the Ottomans, he settled down around 100 thousand serbians at Határőrvidék, and in order to get their religious autonomy, they had to defend the Ottoman border.

Under the reign of Maria Theresa, 350-400 thousand romanians were settled to Hungary, the Bánság and Transylvania.
The Organised settlement of the population II.

Charles III. (1711-1740) settled 100 thousands of German peasants in North-Transylvania.

The settling catholic germans were called schwabs even in the 18. century.

„Swabian Turkey" was the name of the german block that was created between Tolna and Baranya county in Hungary. Swabian settlements were established around Buda, Bakony, Vértes, Pilis, Bácska and Bánát
The Consequences of population movement

The rate of Hungarians in the country decreased from 80% (15. century) to 40%

Hungary became a multinational state

Hungary was not only a multinational state, but by the end of the 18. century it also became a state of mixed nations.
The multinational country
Nationalities in the Hungarian Kingdom
The first census of Hungary was held in 1787 under the reign of Joseph II, and it clearly displays that the population of the country doubled in less than a century.

Population in 1711: 4 million
Population in 1787: 10 million
The increasing population

Industrial Revolution = demographic boom

People can feel it from the second half of the 19. century – the cholera epidemic didn't really let the increase begin at first

1880's = even and fast development, but the WWI put an end to it

Despite the large migration waves, in 30 years of time the country's population increased
Magyarország népei a 19. században
Between 1920-1928, 28,454 people migrated from Hungary to the USA
Nationalities of Hungary in 1910
People started to register migration from 1881. After the turn of the century, migration really became widespread and popular. In certain years, more than 100 thousand people migrated. Until the WWI, 1,5 million people left Hungary. Mostly they went to Canada and the USA, and most of them were peasants.
The Treaty of Trianon

After WWI: immigration
People migrated to Hungary from the occupied and then separated country parts.
The Migration of 1956-1957

Following the unsuccessful Revolution of 1956 against Soviet oppression. Most emigrants had a degree. Approx. 190,000-200,000 people, which equals to 2 years of natural reproduction. Countries: Western-Europe, Canada, Australia

1980: A change occurred in Hungary's migration. Hungary became a migrant-accepting, transit country. In the 1990s it reached its peak, then it started to moderate


The number of migrants is 93,853, and most of them came from Romania (66,408), and are good working force.

The number of refugees is 118,467, whose 99.2% came from Jugoslavia, Romania and Russia.
From 1992, it has stabilized to 15,000 people/year.
The migration of non-Hungarian citizens is a number rather small, which means that
more people stay in Hungary for a longer period of time.
In 1999, there were more than 150,000 legal immigrants in Hungary
(1.5% of the country's population).
Half of the foreigners in Hungary had arrived after 1992, mostly from the neighbouring
countries.

- Europe 83%
- Romania: 37.2%
- Serbia: 8%
- Ukraine: 8%
- Germany 9.8%
Characteristics of migration

2006: Hungarian economic crisis
2008: International economic crisis
Their effect, is that lots of people are made redundant because of the less job opportunities.
Professional knowledge and a degree can save you from being idle.
Lots of people who do not like this society migrate to foreign countries.
Foreign citizens staying in Hungary

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The amount of refugees arrived to Hungary 2000-2011
Foreign citizens staying in Hungary
Foreign citizens staying in Hungary
What's the moral of the story?

Migration can be really useful if one is in need of fast and splendid workforce. It is good for a short time, everyone just makes profit of it.

If the people who come as migrants are ready to assimilate, the hosting country has lots of benefits from it.

In the case of Hungary schwabs and jews played this role in our history.
Migration had always existed and will always exist.
The main thing is, that it should be beneficial for the hosting society.
That is the states' right to choose whether to let somebody in or not in their country.
This will only be clear if we take a quick look at the areal changes of Hungary and we think a little.
Thank you for your attention