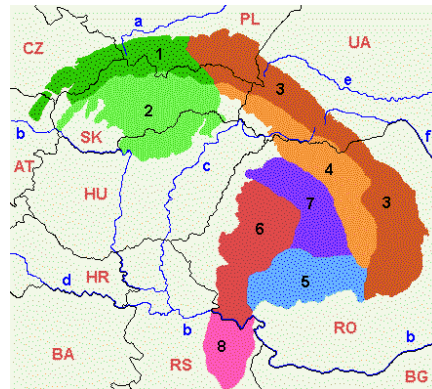


匈牙利 HUNGARY (Magyar 馬扎兒 ország)



Main divisions of the Carpathians 喀爾巴阡山脈, 是僅次於阿爾卑斯山脈的歐洲第二大山系

1. Outer Western Carpathians
2. Inner Western Carpathians
3. Outer Eastern Carpathians
4. Inner Eastern Carpathians
5. Southern Carpathians
6. Western Romanian Carpathians
7. Transylvanian Plateau
8. Serbian Carpathians

Timeline of the Carpathian Basin 喀爾巴阡盆地 Rulers (Pannonian 潘諾亞盆地)

- Celtic period (after c. 450 BC)
- Pannonia - Roman period (from 9 BC)
- Attila the Hun period (from 435)
- the Germanic Ostrogoths (from 454)
- the Lombards (from 454)
- the Gepids (from 454)
- the Avar Khaganate (from 560)
- the Bulgars (from 9th century)
- the Franks (from 9th century)
- Hungarians led by Árpád (from 896)
- Magyar - Kingdom of Hungary (1001-1918)
- [Royal Hungary + Ottoman Hungary (1541-1699)]
- Kingdom of Hungary (Regency) (1920-1946)
- People's Republic of Hungary (1949-1989)
- Republic of Hungary (1989-)

Hungary is a landlocked country in the Carpathian Basin in Central Europe, bordered by Austria (奧地利), Slovakia (斯洛伐克), Ukraine (烏克蘭), Romania (羅馬尼亞), Serbia (塞爾維亞), Croatia (克羅地亞), and Slovenia (斯洛文尼亞).

Its capital is Budapest (布達佩斯).

Hungary is a member of EU (歐洲聯盟), NATO (北大西洋公約組織), OECD (經濟合作與發展組織), V4 (維謝格拉德集團) and is a Schengen state (申根公約).

The official language is Hungarian, which is part of the Finno-Ugric family (芬蘭-烏戈爾語族). 匈牙利地跨三個氣候帶: 海洋型氣候、大陸型氣候與地中海型氣候.

The foundation of Hungary was laid in the late 9th century by the Hungarian ruler Árpád (阿爾帕德), whose great-grandson Stephen I (聖斯德望一世) of Hungary was crowned with a crown sent from Rome by the pope in 1000.

The Kingdom of Hungary lasted for 946 years, and at various points was regarded as one of the cultural centers of the Western world.

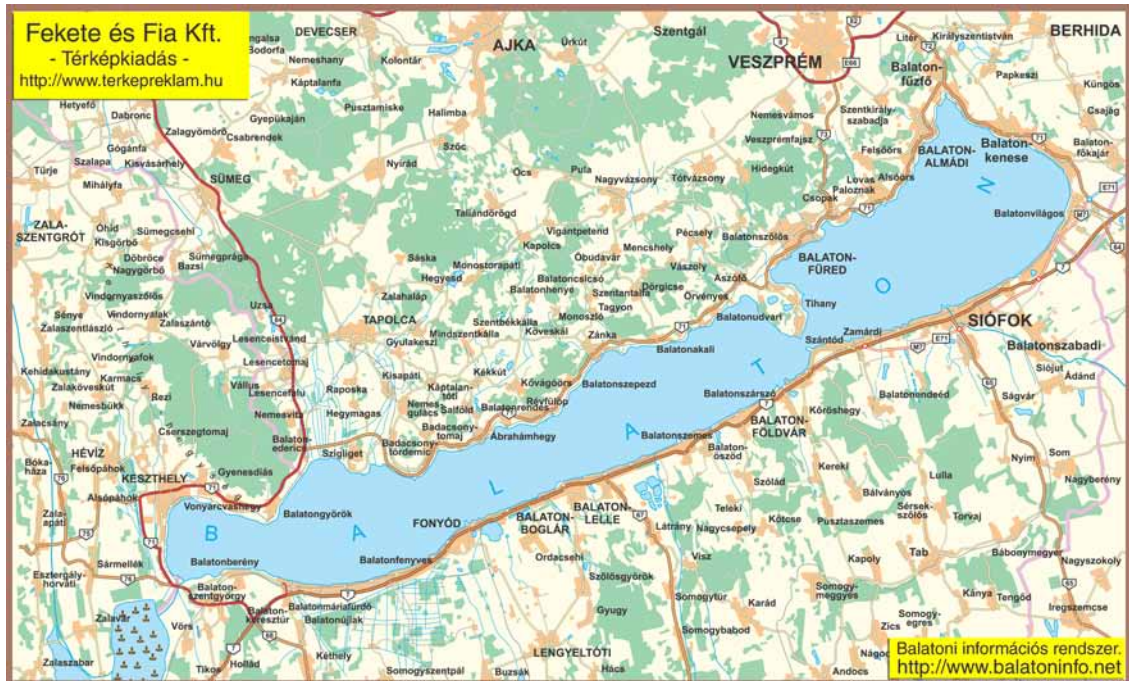
The Battle of Mohács (摩哈赤戰役) resulted in Ottoman (鄂圖曼) occupation, followed by an integration into the Habsburg Monarchy (哈布斯堡王朝), and later constituting half of the Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy (奧匈帝國).

A great power until the end of World War I, Hungary lost over 70% of its territory, along with one third of its population of Hungarian ethnicity, under the Treaty of Trianon (特里阿農條約) in 1920.

The kingdom was succeeded by a Communist era (1947–1989) during which Hungary gained widespread international attention regarding the Revolution of 1956 and the seminal move of opening its border with Austria in 1989, thus accelerating the collapse of the Eastern Bloc.

The present form of government is a parliamentary republic (since 1989).

(Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Hungary)

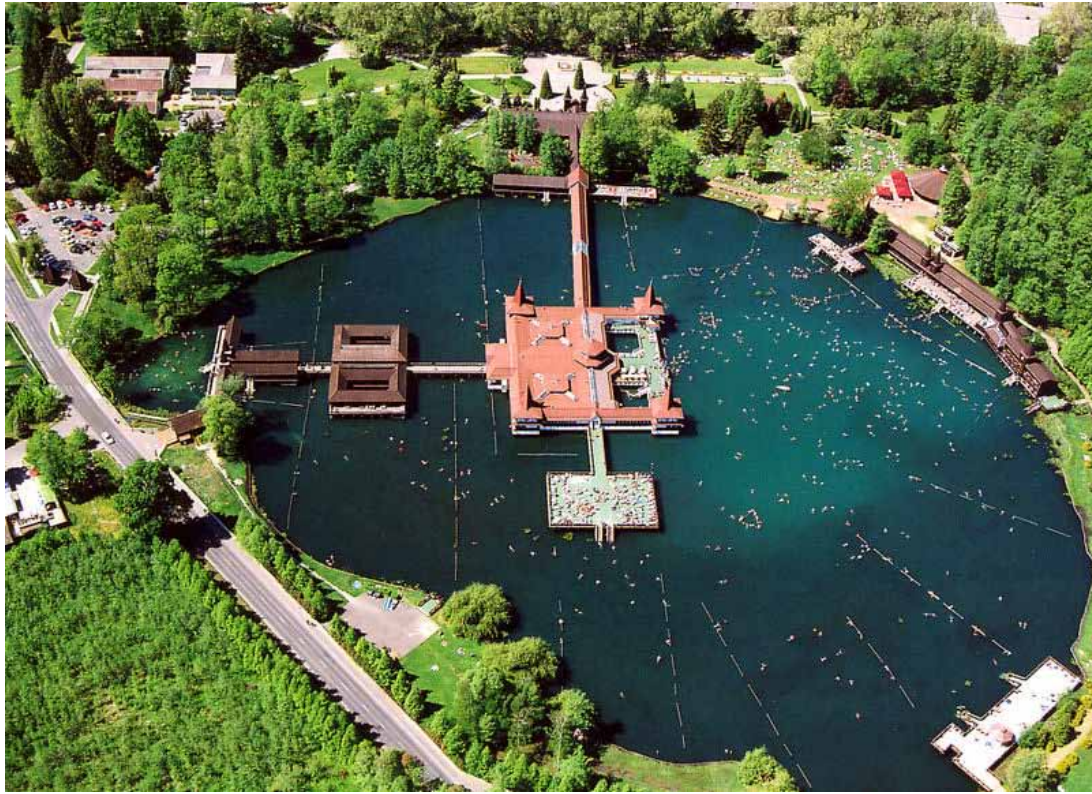


<http://coulson.chem.elte.hu/CESTC2004/Balaton.gif>



http://images.travelpod.com/users/randyandchris/1.1244063228.1_lake-balaton.jpg

Lake Balaton (巴拉顿湖) - the largest lake in Central Europe . It is often affectionately called the "Hungarian Sea". The climate around it makes the region ideal for viniculture. The lake, acting as a mirror, greatly increases the amount of sunlight. The Mediterranean climate combined with the soil (containing volcanic rock) has made the region notable for its production of wines since the Roman period two thousand years ago.



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Medicinal_Bath_H%C3%A9v%C3%ADz_01.jpg



<http://label.home.cern.ch/label/image/Heviz-F6.jpg>

Lake Hévíz (赫维茨湖), near the western end of Lake Balaton, is the second largest thermal lake in the world (47,500 square metres in area). The flow of water is very strong and the lake is believed to be completely replenished each day. The waters are reputed to have curative effects, and there is a thriving health tourism industry in the area.



(<http://www.hungarytourism.hu/main.php?folderID=1048>)



(<http://vasutag.freeblog.hu/archives/2007/11/>)

Hortobágy is the largest natural grasslands in Europe. The landscape of the Hortobágy National Park preserves intact and visible the evidence of its traditional use such as the grazing of domestic animals over more than two millennia and represents the harmonious interaction between human beings and nature. The cultural landscape of the Hortobágy Puszta consists of a vast area of plains and wetlands in eastern Hungary. It is one of the natural sites on the World Heritage List.



(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Danubemap.png>)



(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Danube>)

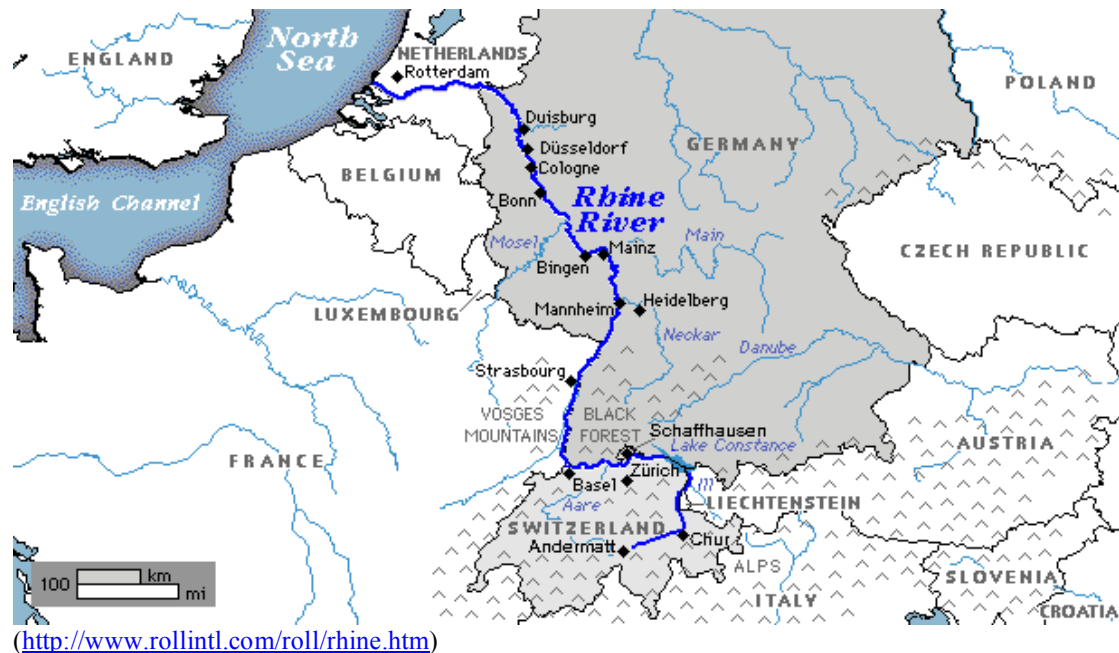
The Danube (German: Donau 多瑙河) is Europe's second longest river after the Volga. The river originates in the Black Forest in Germany and flows eastwards for some 2850 km, passing through four capitals, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, before emptying into the Black Sea via the Danube Delta in Romania and Ukraine.

It was one of the long-standing frontiers of the Roman Empire, the river flows through ten countries: Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova, and Ukraine.

The Danube river is divided into four distinct sections by Passau, Devín Gate, and the Iron Gates. There are three artificial waterways built on the Danube to link the North Sea to the Black Sea: the Danube–Tisa–Danube Canal in Serbia; the Danube–Black Sea Canal in Romania and the Rhine–Main–Danube Canal in Germany.

The Danube is navigable by ocean ships from the Black Sea to Brăila in Romania and by river ships to Kelheim, Bavaria, Germany; smaller craft can navigate further upstream to Ulm, Württemberg, Germany. About 60 of its tributaries are also navigable.

The amount of goods transported on the Danube was about 100 million tons in 1987. In 1999, transport on the river was made difficult by the NATO bombing of three bridges in Serbia. The clearance of the debris was finished in 2002. The temporary pontoon bridge that hampered navigation was finally removed in 2005.



Danube and Rhine River

The Danube is much older than the Rhine, with which its catchment area competes in southern Germany. This has a few interesting geological complications. Since the Rhine is the only river rising in the Alps mountains which flows north towards the North Sea, an invisible line beginning at Piz Lunghin divides large parts of southern Germany, which is sometimes referred to as the European Watershed.

However, before the last ice age in the Pleistocene, the Rhine started at the southwestern tip of the Black Forest, while the waters from the Alps that today feed the Rhine were carried east by the so-called Urdonau (original Danube). Parts of this ancient river's bed, which was much larger than today's Danube, can still be seen in canyons in the Swabian Alb. After the Upper Rhine valley had been eroded, most waters from the Alps changed their direction and began feeding the Rhine.

Since the Swabian Alb is largely shaped of porous limestone, and since the Rhine's level is much lower than the Danube's, subsurface rivers carry much water from the Danube to the Rhine. On many days in the summer, when the Danube carries little water, it completely oozes away noisily into these underground channels at two locations in the Swabian Alp. Most of this water resurfaces only 12 km south at the Aachtopf, Germany's wellspring with the highest flow, an average of 8500 litres per second, north of Lake Constance—thus feeding the Rhine. The European Water Divide thus in fact only applies for those waters that pass beyond this point, and only during the days of the year when the Danube carries enough water to survive the two sink holes. Since this enormous amount of underground water erodes much of its surrounding limestone, it is estimated that the Danube upper course will one day disappear entirely in favor of the Rhine, an event called stream capturing.

V V V V V Hungarian Forint

HKD 1	25.50 HUF (Hungarian Forint)
Coins (Forint)	5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200
Banknotes (Forint)	500, 1000, 2000, 5000, 10 000, 20 000

