

Hungary Hungary Hungary

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Key Events:

1988 - Hungarian Democratic Forum is formed.

1990 - Hungary withdraws from participation in Warsaw Pact.

1991 - Soviet forces withdraw from Hungary.

2004 - Hungary is one of 10 new states to join the European Union.

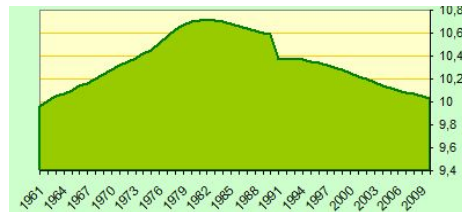
2011 - Parliament approves of a new constitution.



Economics: - Hungary is the 13 lowest inequality income country in the world. The Hungarian empire is the 57th largest economy out of the 188 there are in the world. Hungary is also apart of the European single market, representing more than 508 million different consumers. As you can tell from the picture around 1982 was Hungary's largest population before it started

to decrease nearly 5 years later..

Population of Hungary 1961-2009



Political Structure: Hungary is a Parliamentary republic. The president is János Áder. The Prime Minister is Viktor Orbán. With Hungary having 5 different percentages of ethnic groups, 7 different languages, and 7 different religions it is mainly Hungarians living in Hungary. In 2006 Hungary suffered from a short-term debt loss. With Hungary being a large export of cocaine and illegal drugs this could have helped or caused this debt problem.



Culture and Social aspects: The official language of Hungarian is spoken by 98% of the 10.3m population. Hungary's languages consist of German, Croatian, Romanian, Serbian and Slovene.

Physical Structure: Hungary is a landlocked country with a land area of 93,028 square km. Hungary's modern borders were first established after World War I. Hungary lost more than 71% of the land they owned before WW1. Most of the country has an elevation of fewer than 200m. The major rivers in the country are the Danube and Tisza. The countries best natural resources is their fertile soil. About 70% of its land is suitable for agriculture.



