

Tibor Balla

■ ***Defending Przemyśl – 1914-1915***

Keywords: *Great War, Przemyśl, fortress, siege, defense*

This study tells the story of the two Russian sieges of the Przemyśl fortress system in the middle part of Galicia, between September 1914 and March 1915, and its heroic defense by the Hungarian units. The author presents us the characteristics of the most important fortress system of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the structure of the military, the futile sieges of the Russians, the breakout attacks, and the losses suffered by both armies. He also describes the way of life of the military and of the civilian population, with the deprivations they suffered during the siege.

László Fazakas

■ ***From Cool to Freezing: The Turning points of Soviet-American Relations from Four Historical Points of View***

Keywords: Lynn Etheridge Davis: *The Cold War Begins: Soviet-American Conflict over Eastern Europe*, Vojtech Mastny: *Russia's Road to the Cold War*, John W. Young: *Cold War Europe*, John Lewis Gaddis: *The Cold War – A New History*

There are many debates around the processes and events that led to the Cold War. Some historians see the germs of the Cold War in the diplomatic and foreign policy events of 1941-1945. Others identify the geopolitical processes that took place between 1945 and 1949 as the primary causes of the Cold War. This essay offers a comparative study of the events from the

perspective of four major historical works.

Róbert Hermann

■ ***The Six-Day Battle – the Gödöllő Maneuver – 1-6 April 1849***

Keywords: the Hungarian Revolution and War of Independence of 1848-1849, the 1849 spring campaign, the spring campaign of 1849, Artúr Görgei

This study presents one of the most successful campaigns of the Hungarian Revolution and War of Independence of 1848-1849, the first part of the 1849 spring campaign, the so-called “Gödöllő Maneuver”, which had the main Hungarian army pressing toward Pest under the leadership of Artúr Görgei. Their aim was to expel the main imperial army, stationed between the Danube and the Tisza, to surround part of them in the Gödöllő area or at least to repel them back to the capital. The maneuver was endangered by the enemy forces having the upper hand and because the two attacking columns have moved away from each other at a distance of several days land. Nevertheless, the plan was essentially successful. The Hungarian army had won three victories in six days (Hatvan, 2 April; 4 April, Tápióbicske; 6 April, Isaszeg), and was able to secure its local dominance even in the final clash of forces.

Lajos Négyesi

■ ***The Battle of Kenyérmező***

Keywords: *István Báthori, Pál Kinizsi, 13 October 1479, Isa-Beg, Kenyérmező (Câmpul Pâinii), battle, Antonio Bonfini*

István Báthori and Pál Kinizsi are among the figures of the Mátyás Hunyadi (Matthias Corvinus) statue

group in Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca). The victory over Isa-Beg's army on 13 October 1479 is related to these two Hungarian captains. Several contemporary sources tell us about the armed conflict, with Antonio Bonfini's description standing out among them due to its many vivid details. Unfortunately, however, it also contains an error and a passage that was later misinterpreted. Still others have stigmatized the historian as untrustworthy. The misunderstanding is due to the fact that Bonfini swapped the designations of the right wing and the left wing. As a result, the relative positions of the two opposing armies were also confused, leading to erroneous conclusions.

Lajos Négyesi

■ *The Battle of Mohács*

Keywords: Mohács, battle, 29 August 1526, Suleiman I the Magnificent, Louis II of Hungary and Bohemia, Pál Tomori

On 29 August 1526, in the battle that took place south from Mohács, Suleiman I triumphed over the armies of the Hungarian Kingdom, which also lost its king, as Louis II drowned in the flooded Csele stream while trying to escape. Posterity associates the loss of the Hungarian kingdom with this tragic event, although it would probably still have taken place due to the political processes. Nevertheless, many historians regard this battle as a fateful clash that the Hungarian army had no chance of winning due to their lack of expertise and preparation. The careful analysis of the contemporary sources reveals that the fight was not already lost from the beginning, but due to the lack of military preparedness.

János B. Szabó

■ *The Muhi Battle – 11 April 1241*

Keywords: Mongolian invasion, Hungarian Kingdom, Béla IV of Hungary, Muhi, battle

The great Mongolian imperial invasion reached Hungary in the spring of 1241. Béla IV launched into an attack against the enemy from Pest, moving toward the north-east. Near the Sajó river, the Mongolians launched a night time attack against the Hungarian camp, which was deflected first, but the Mongolians were then able to surround the them, so the king himself could barely escape with his life. This event was one of the worst military defeats in Medieval Hungarian history. However, recent research reveals that the cause of the defeat was not the tactical rigidity of the king and his captains, nor their lack of talent, but the superior military technology, discipline, experience and command system of the Mongolians.

Péter Szabó

■ *The Struggles and the Tragedy of the Hungarian Second Army in the Don bend – 1942-1943*

Keywords: Second World War, Hungarian Second Army, Eastern theatre of war, Don bend

The 1942-43 defeat of the Hungarian Second Army counts as one of the worst tragedies in Hungarian history. Hungarians had to participate in the campaign against the Soviet Union with 9 light infantry divisions, an armored division and an aircraft flying formation. As the Hungarian military leadership wanted to reserve a significant part of its resources for the Hungarian-Romanian armed conflict that seemed inevitable near the end of the war, it failed to offer adequate

support for its troops. The fate of the Second Army was decided during the January 1943 Soviet military operation. Around 127 000 Hungarian soldiers were killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

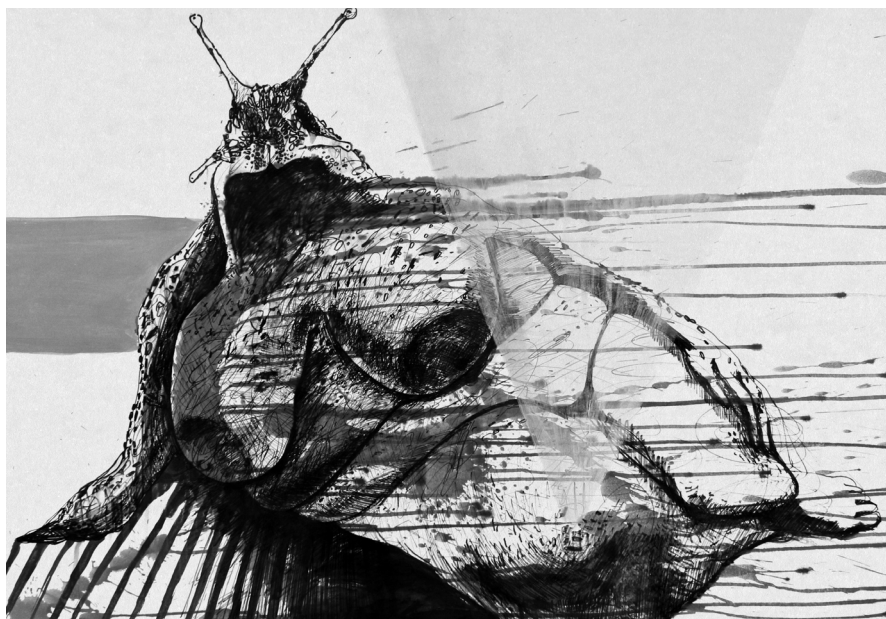
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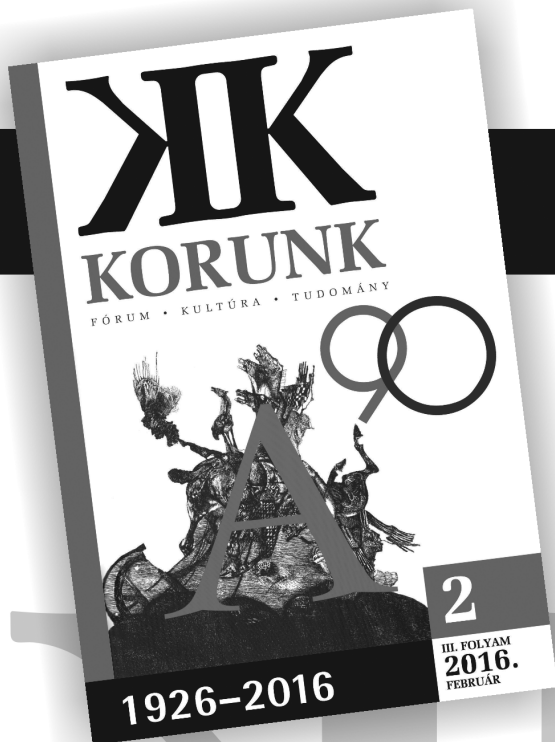
■ ***The Hungarian-German Wars of the 11th century***

Keywords: *Saint Stephen, Conrad II, war, 1030, German-Hungarian battles, 1051-1052*

Following the famous Bratislava battle of 907, the country was invaded by alien troops in 1030, and the patriotic wars of 11th century Hungarian military history started with the successes against

Conrad II and continued with the defeats of the year 1040. The Hungarians battled the Germans again in 1051 and 1052. These military actions involved significant forces, as also demonstrated by the fact that the sufferings of the war were frequently mentioned in later years by the Germans as well. The German *Kaiserchronik* turns the German defeat into a victory, while the legend of Saint Stephen immortalizes its memory with the description of a divine intervention. The Hungarian chronicle offers descriptions of the events of 1051-52, embellished with several mythical elements.





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Báász Orsolya (1980) – grafikus, Sepsiszentgyörgy

Balla Tibor (1965) – hadtörténész, az MTA doktora, titkárságvezető, Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem Hadtudományi és Honvédtisztképző Kar, Dékányi Hivatal, Budapest

Demény Péter (1972) – költő, szerkesztő, Látó, Marosvásárhely

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Kovács Anikó (1978) – magyartanár, PhD, Mikos Kelemen Elméleti Líceum, Sepsiszentgyörgy

Négyesi Lajos (1965) – ezredes, egyetemi docens, PhD, Nemzeti Közszolgálati Egyetem Hadtudományi és Honvédtisztképző Kar, Budapest

Orbán Gyöngyi (1955) – egyetemi tanár, BBTE, Kolozsvár

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„A mohácsi csatát utólag nem tudjuk megnyerni, de nem kell Mohács szemüvegén át látnunk a magyar történelem egészét. A 20. század politikai és katonai kudarc sorozata nem ok arra, hogy az egész magyar történelmet politikai és katonai katasztrófák sorozatának lássuk. Reméljük, hogy e tanulmányok is hozzájárulhatnak ahhoz, hogy ez a rossz beidegződés némileg megváltozzon. Az optimistább múltszemlélet nem a múlt meghamisítását jelenti, de hozzásegíthet ahhoz, hogy a jelen viszonyai között is jobban érezzük magunkat.”

(Hermann Róbert)

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