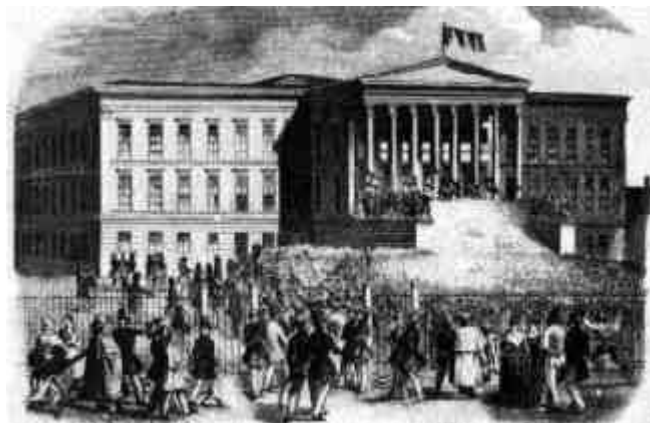
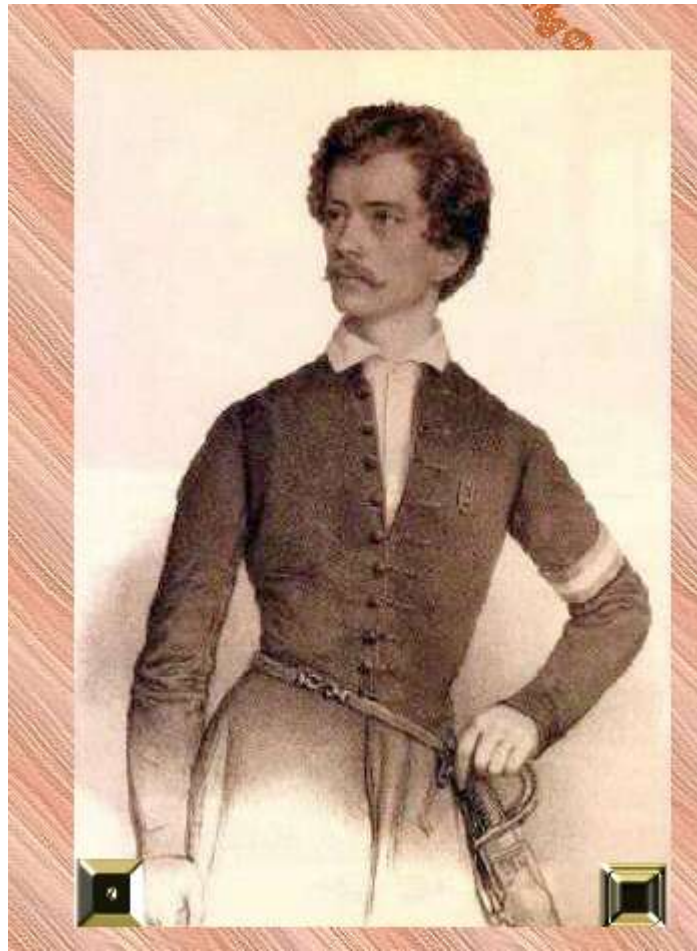


1848 March 15



The 1848–49 revolution and war of independence are very determining event of Hungarian History. It is basic part of our national identity . It starts civil transformation with the social reforms. Because of fighting for our independence it become part of the national mythology. It was an integral part of the 1848 revolutionary wave in Europe, but they reached essentially alone a successful military resistance. Nothing shows better effectiveness such as the intervention of the Tsar of Russia was defeated, which has never had such army was not yet abroad. In practice, the 1848-49 war, the Hungarian nation's most famous in the history of armed conflicts as well.

Some premise :

-Hungary after the Turk expulsion and failed Rákóczi -independence war was heavily limited but They enjoyed their separateness but Hungary was a part of Habsburg Empire.

-Spring of 1848, nearly two-decade transformation project preparatory work for

- in November 1847 in Bratislava the Maverick Circle met.

-February 22 news of revolution in Paris

- 3th March Kossuth speech

- 13th March revolution of Vienna

The 1848th March 15

The thrust of the reforms matter finally the 1848th March 15, this meant when radical youth without blood obtained the so-called. 12 point.

Meanwhile, the Habsburg leaders discussed Kossuth in Vienna.

Because of news of the revolution in Vienna Hungarian delegation started from the Bratislava parliament the imperial city.

On 16 March the new of Hungarian revolution reached to Vienna.

The court backed down and they must let the in Bratislava demands of the delegation.

Contributed 17 March Prime Minister's appointment of Louis Batthyány.

He agreed to the formation of an independent Hungarian government.

He promised that the king sanctioned the reform laws.

The new government didn't depended from the king instead of the country's elected representatives and the he Hungarian National Assembly.

Therefore, the Hungarian government was independent and responsible.



The 1848-49 freedom war defeated more than 100 people sentenced to die, some of them get into jail or some of them enlisted to the Austrian army. Several leaders of the Revolution emigrated or hiding in Hungary. The Austrian leaders executed the death sentences 1848 the second Revolution of Vienna 1849. October. 6.

On this day , In Arad they rifled Schweidel József, Dessewffy Arisztid, Kiss Ernő Generals , and Lázár Vilmos colonel . After that they execute colonels by rope they called Pöltenberg Ernő, Török Ignác, Lahner Györgyö, Knézich Károly, Leiningen-Westenburg Károly, Aulich Lajos, Damjanich János and Vécsey Károly. Then they rifled the first primeminister of Hungary Batthyány Louis . After 6th october they continued the execution.

The 13 Martyr of Arad





The symbol of 15th March is a cockade.-->

All the Hungarian people wear this on this day. There are lots of flags in the cities mainly in Budapest. There are lots of ceremonies . We can watch films. In lots of schools there are a commemoration and a little line-up. The student play performance read poets. Because this day is very important for the Hungarian people.