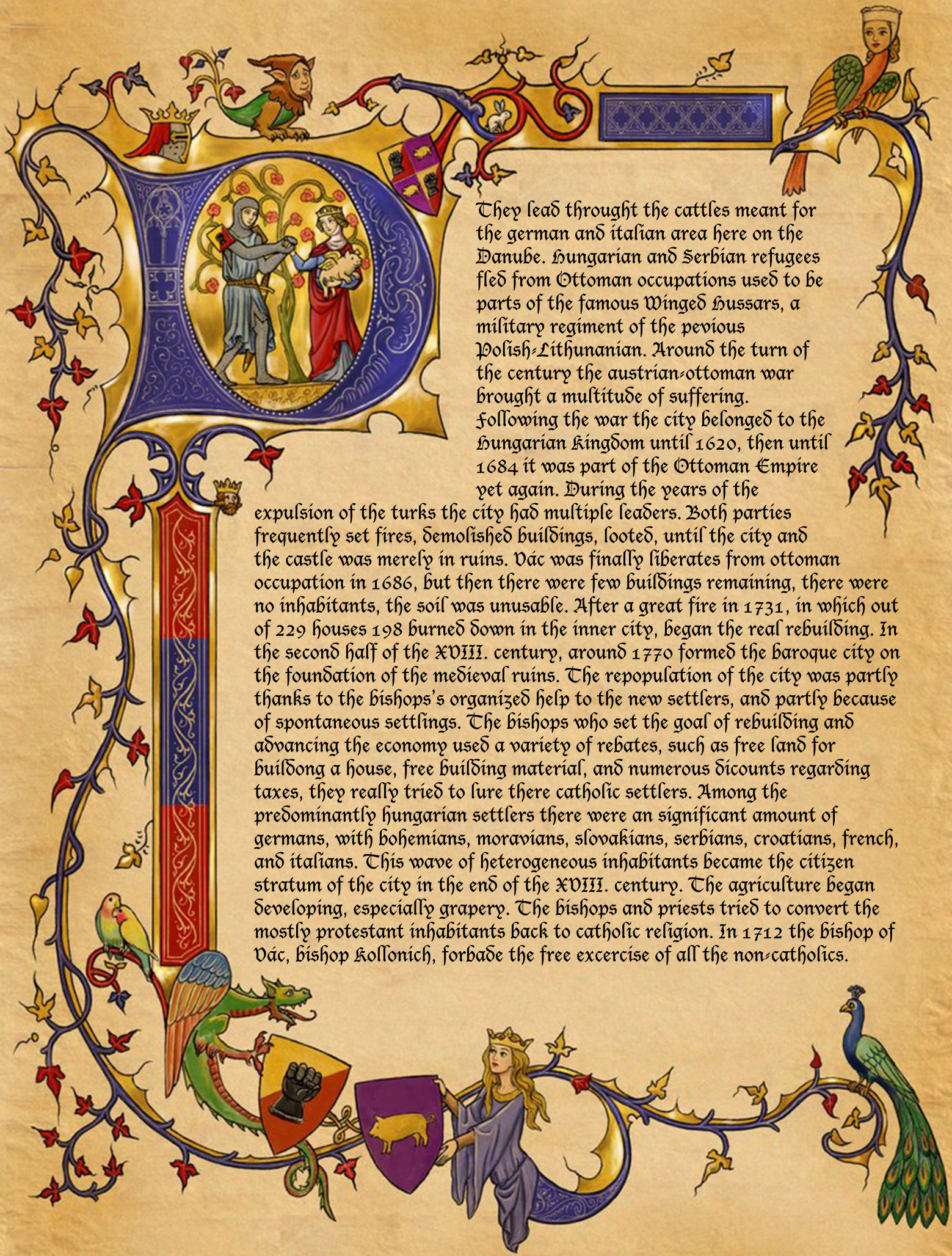


Vác city is more than a thousand years old. The city's medieval core is the váci castle, on the southern part of downtown, a stronghold built on the hills. Here is where Géza,

Grand Prince of the Hungarians, built the Cathedral in honour of Mary, and also where he was said to rest in 1077. Vác, thanks to it's importance and central position in the country, was never left

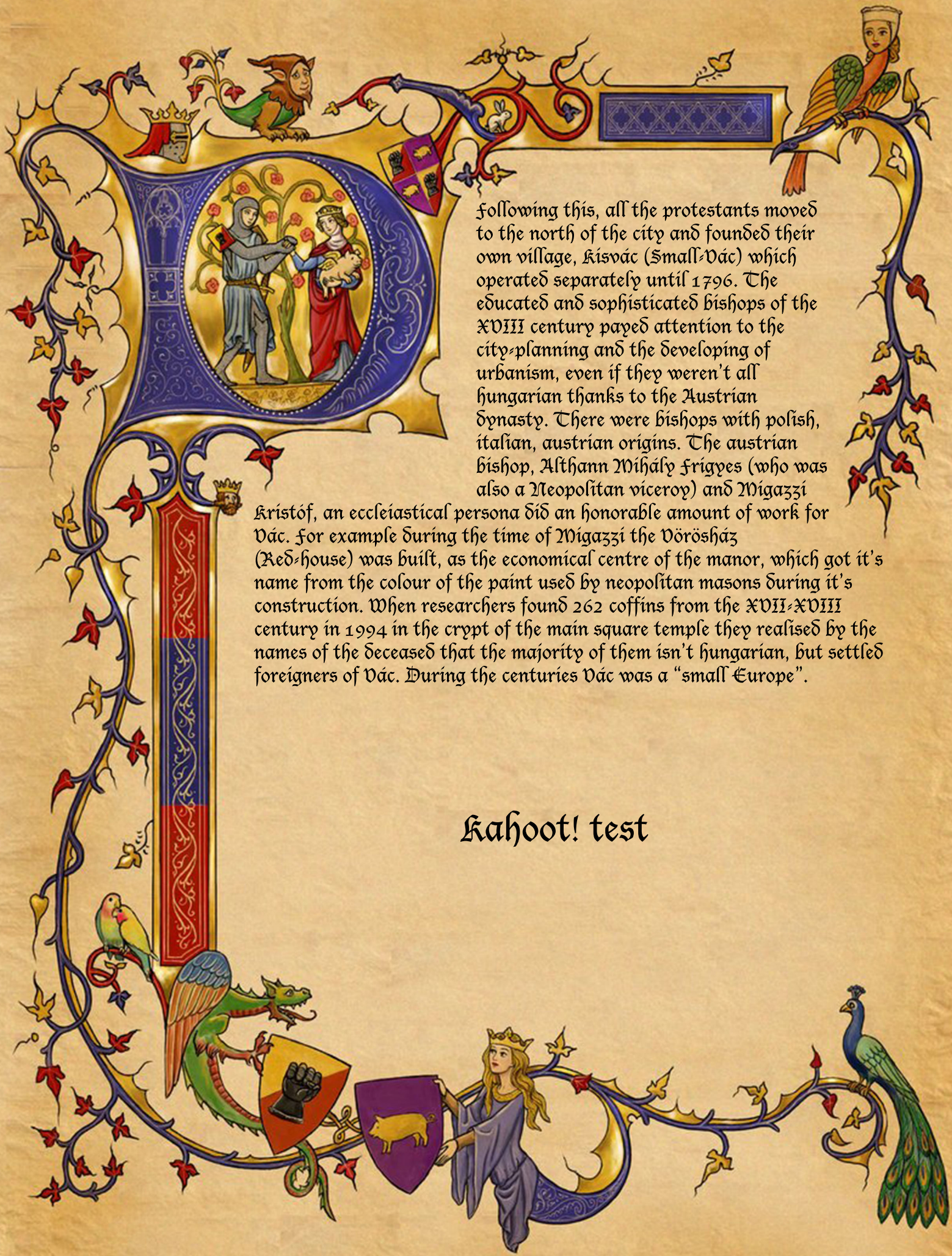
untouched upon or rather unharmed by military affairs. The expedition of the Mongolian Tatars reached the town in the spring of 1241 the raiders destroyed the city and it's people. After the tatars made their exit Béla the 4th consulted his thanes in the matter of reconstructions in the city. This resulted in the appearance of big quantities of residents in the area, mainly from south-german lands. They settled where you now find the main square of Vác and they built the parish chourch, consecrated to Michael archangel, their intitutions and houses, in comfornity with their own traditions. The 14-15th centuries brought peace and growth to the city since the town's reputed and wealthy bishop Miklós Báthori decorated it with renaissance splendour. In the ranking of the era's cities Vác takes the second place. But this came to a tragic end with the conquest and more than a century long domination of the Turkish. for the possession castle and the crossing on the Danube the city was under constant attacks and the castle had 40 different owners. The Turkish occupation came in 1544 and stayed for 150 years. In these times the significance of the city is tremendous since it fringed upon two world-leading empires and unions of many important trade routes. Afterwards came a peaceful period, commercialism was blooming long-range trades were of great importance nationally.



They lead throught the cattles meant for the german and italian area here on the Danube. Hungarian and Serbian refugees fled from Ottoman occupations used to be parts of the famous Winged Hussars, a military regiment of the previous Polish-Lithunanian. Around the turn of the century the austrian-ottoman war brought a multitude of suffering.

Following the war the city belonged to the Hungarian Kingdom until 1620, then until 1684 it was part of the Ottoman Empire yet again. During the years of the

expulsion of the turks the city had multiple leaders. Both parties frequently set fires, demolished buildings, looted, until the city and the castle was merely in ruins. Vác was finally liberates from ottoman occupation in 1686, but then there were few buildings remaining, there were no inhabitants, the soil was unusable. After a great fire in 1731, in which out of 229 houses 198 burned down in the inner city, began the real rebuilding. In the second half of the XVIII. century, around 1770 formed the baroque city on the foundation of the medieval ruins. The repopulation of the city was partly thanks to the bishops's organized help to the new settlers, and partly because of spontaneous settlings. The bishops who set the goal of rebuilding and advancing the economy used a variety of rebates, such as free land for buildong a house, free building material, and numerous dicounts regarding taxes, they really tried to lure there catholic settlers. Among the predominantly hungarian settlers there were an significant amount of germans, with bohemiains, moravians, slovakians, serbians, croatians, french, and italians. This wave of heterogeneous inhabitants became the citizen stratum of the city in the end of the XVIII. century. The agriculture began developing, especially grapery. The bishops and priests tried to convert the mostly protestant inhabitants back to catholic religion. In 1712 the bishop of Vác, bishop Kollonich, forbade the free excercise of all the non-catholics.



Following this, all the protestants moved to the north of the city and founded their own village, Kisvác (Small Vác) which operated separately until 1796. The educated and sophisticated bishops of the XVIII century paid attention to the city-planning and the developing of urbanism, even if they weren't all Hungarian thanks to the Austrian dynasty. There were bishops with Polish, Italian, Austrian origins. The Austrian bishop, Althann Mihály Frigyes (who was also a Neopolitan viceroy) and Migazzi

Kristóf, an ecclesiastical persona did an honorable amount of work for Vác. For example during the time of Migazzi the Vörösház (Red-house) was built, as the economical centre of the manor, which got its name from the colour of the paint used by Neopolitan masons during its construction. When researchers found 262 coffins from the XVII-XVIII century in 1994 in the crypt of the main square temple they realised by the names of the deceased that the majority of them isn't Hungarian, but settled foreigners of Vác. During the centuries Vác was a "small Europe".

Kahoot! test