

A black and white photograph capturing a moment of intense action during the Hungarian Revolution of 1956. In the foreground, a large, dark, cylindrical object, possibly a tank or a large barrel, is partially visible. Behind it, a group of young men, likely revolutionaries, are gathered. One man in the center-left is looking intently towards the right, while another man to his right is holding a rifle. The background shows more people and the hazy outlines of a cityscape, suggesting an urban battle scene.

The Hungarian Uprising

1956

The Hungarian Uprising: 1956



Mission: to understand the causes, process and consequences of the Hungarian uprising.

<p>Stalin died in 1953 + was replaced by Nikita Khrushchev.</p>		<p>Khrushchev gave his 'secret speech' that criticised Stalin's rule.</p>		<p>Khrushchev began a policy called 'de Stalinisation'</p>		<p>But would Khrushchev allow a loosening of the Warsaw Pact?</p>		<p>Before WW2, Hungarians were anti-communist and supported Hitler.</p>	
	<p>After WW2, hard-line communist, Matyas Rakosi became Hungary's leader.</p>		<p>Rakosi used secret police to arrest anyone who opposed communist rule.</p>		<p>Rakosi ordered Russian to become the used language instead of Hungarian.</p>		<p>Road signs, street names and schools were changed to Russian.</p>		<p>Hungary was Catholic. Religion was discouraged + church leaders imprisoned.</p>
<p>In June, 1956 the Hungarian people began protesting against Matyas.</p>		<p>The Soviets replaced Rakosi with Erno Gero.</p>		<p>But Gero was not popular = riots led by students, workers + the Hungarian army.</p>		<p>Gero was replaced by Imre Nagy, a popular 'softer' communist leader.</p>		<p>28th October = Soviet tanks left Hungary and Nagy announced reforms.</p>	
	<p>Reforms = Free elections. Fair trials. Soviet army out. Land to farmers.</p>		<p>Imre Nagy also announced that Hungary would leave the Warsaw Pact.</p>		<p>But ... Khrushchev would not allow Hungary to leave the Eastern Bloc that easily.</p>		<p>Hungary leaving the Eastern Bloc would leave a gap in the buffer zone and weaken it.</p>		<p>On the 4th of November, 1956 Khrushchev sent 6000 tanks into Hungary.</p>
<p>Approximately 3000 were killed and Nagy escaped to Yugoslavia.</p>		<p>Nagy (executed in 1958) was replaced by pro-Soviet Janos Kadar.</p>		<p>Janos Kadar came down hard and crushed any lasting opposition.</p>		<p>Despite condemning the Soviets the Western powers did nothing.</p>		<p>Intervening in the nuclear armed Soviet 'sphere of influence' was too risky.</p>	
	<p>Economic sanctions would not work as the Eastern Bloc was self sufficient.</p>		<p>The USA was concerned that Brit + France had occupied Egypt's Suez Canal.</p>		<p>US President Eisenhower was more focused on his own re-election.</p>		<p>Neutral Austria blocked the path to Hungary for NATO troops.</p>		<p>Khrushchev threatened Britain and France with rocket attacks.</p>

The Hungarian Uprising: 1956



Mission: to understand the causes, process and consequences of the Hungarian uprising. **Option** = complete the puzzle!



The Hungarian Uprising: 1956



Mission: cut + stick (or write in) the puzzle information pieces into the frame. There are 2 sets here.

Nagy (executed in 1958) was replaced by pro-Soviet Janos Kadar.	Rakosi used secret police to arrest anyone who opposed communist rule.	Before WW2, Hungarians were anti-communist and supported Hitler.	Hungary was Catholic. Religion was discouraged + church leaders imprisoned.	Khrushchev began a policy called ' de Stalinisation '	Nagy (executed in 1958) was replaced by pro-Soviet Janos Kadar.	Rakosi used secret police to arrest anyone who opposed communist rule.	Before WW2, Hungarians were anti-communist and supported Hitler.	Hungary was Catholic. Religion was discouraged + church leaders imprisoned.	Khrushchev began a policy called ' de Stalinisation '
28th October = Soviet tanks left Hungary and Nagy announced reforms.	After WW2, hard-line communist, Matyas Rakosi became Hungary's leader.	Rakosi ordered Russian to become the used language instead of Hungarian.	But ... Khrushchev would not allow Hungary to leave the Eastern Bloc that easily.	Road signs, street names and schools were changed to Russian.	28th October = Soviet tanks left Hungary and Nagy announced reforms.	After WW2, hard-line communist, Matyas Rakosi became Hungary's leader.	Rakosi ordered Russian to become the used language instead of Hungarian.	But ... Khrushchev would not allow Hungary to leave the Eastern Bloc that easily.	Road signs, street names and schools were changed to Russian.
In June, 1956 the Hungarian people began protesting against Matyas.	But would Khrushchev allow a loosening of the Warsaw Pact?	The Soviets replaced Rakosi with Erno Gero.	Gero was replaced by Imre Nagy, a popular 'softer' communist leader.	But Gero was not popular = riots led by students, workers + the Hungarian army.	In June, 1956 the Hungarian people began protesting against Matyas.	But would Khrushchev allow a loosening of the Warsaw Pact?	The Soviets replaced Rakosi with Erno Gero.	Gero was replaced by Imre Nagy, a popular 'softer' communist leader.	But Gero was not popular = riots led by students, workers + the Hungarian army.
Stalin died in 1953 + was replaced by Nikita Khrushchev.	Reforms = Free elections. Fair trials. Soviet army out. Land to farmers.	Hungary leaving the Eastern Bloc would leave a gap in the buffer zone and weaken it.	Despite condemning the Soviets the Western powers did nothing.	On the 4h of November, 1956 Khrushchev sent 6000 tanks into Hungary.	Stalin died in 1953 + was replaced by Nikita Khrushchev.	Reforms = Free elections. Fair trials. Soviet army out. Land to farmers.	Hungary leaving the Eastern Bloc would leave a gap in the buffer zone and weaken it.	Despite condemning the Soviets the Western powers did nothing.	On the 4h of November, 1956 Khrushchev sent 6000 tanks into Hungary.
Approximately 3000 were killed and Nagy escaped to Yugoslavia.	Imre Nagy also announced that Hungary would leave the Warsaw Pact.	Neutral Austria blocked the path to Hungary for NATO troops.	Khrushchev gave his ' secret speech ' that criticised Stalin's rule.	Janos Kadar came down hard and crushed any lasting opposition.	Approximately 3000 were killed and Nagy escaped to Yugoslavia.	Imre Nagy also announced that Hungary would leave the Warsaw Pact.	Neutral Austria blocked the path to Hungary for NATO troops.	Khrushchev gave his ' secret speech ' that criticised Stalin's rule.	Janos Kadar came down hard and crushed any lasting opposition.
The USA was concerned that Brit + France had occupied Egypt's Suez Canal.	Economic sanctions would not work as the Eastern Bloc was self sufficient.	Intervening in the nuclear armed Soviet 'sphere of influence' was too risky.	US President Eisenhower was more focused on his own re-election.	Khrushchev threatened Britain and France with rocket attacks.	The USA was concerned that Brit + France had occupied Egypt's Suez Canal.	Economic sanctions would not work as the Eastern Bloc was self sufficient.	Intervening in the nuclear armed Soviet 'sphere of influence' was too risky.	US President Eisenhower was more focused on his own re-election.	Khrushchev threatened Britain and France with rocket attacks.

The Hungarian Uprising - doomed to fail?



Mission: analyse, evaluate + compare sources to find out what happened during the Hungarian uprising.



"I have been the witness today of one of the great events of history ... the people of Budapest come out into the streets in open rebellion against their Soviet overlords. I have marched with them as the Soviet emblems were torn out by angry and exalted crowds. And the point about the rebellion is that it looks like being successful. I can hear the roar of delirious crowds made up of student girls and boys, of Hungarian soldiers still wearing their Russian-type uniforms, marching through Budapest and shouting defiance against Russia. 'Send the Red Army home,' they roar, 'We want free and secret elections' 'Death to Rakosi.' - whom the crowds blame for all the ills that have befallen their country in eleven years of Soviet puppet rule. But the fantastic and, to my mind, really super-ingenuous feature of this national rising against the Hammer and Sickle, is that it is being carried on under the protective red mantle of pretended Communist orthodoxy. Gigantic portraits of Lenin are being carried at the head of the marchers. The purged ex-Premier Imre Nagy, who only in the last couple of weeks has been readmitted to the Hungarian Communist Party, is the rebels' chosen champion and the leader whom they demand must be given charge of a new free and independent Hungary".

Reporter Sefton Delmer—sent his account of the uprising to the newspaper the London Daily Express, in 1956.

B 'We have almost no weapons, no heavy guns of any kind. People are running up to the tanks, throwing in hand grenades and closing the drivers' windows. The Hungarian people are not afraid of death. It is only a pity that we cannot last longer. Now the firing is starting again. The tanks are coming nearer and nearer. You can't let people attack tanks with their bare hands. What are the United Nations doing?'


A teletext sent by Hungarian rebels.

'On my way home I saw a little girl propped up against a doorway of a building with a machine gun clutched in her hands. When I tried to move her I saw that she was dead. She couldn't have been more than eleven or twelve years old. There was a neatly folded note in her pocket she had evidently meant for someone on through someone to her parents. In a childish scrawl it read : Dear Mama, Brother is dead. He asked me to take care of his gun. I am alright and I am going with friends now. I kiss you. Kati'.

Laszlo Beke, October 27th, 1956.
Hungarian student.



The Hungarian Uprising - 1956

 **Review** - the who, when , what and where of the Hungarian Revolt



2 minutes



Create a timeline, a simple storyboard, sketches, add new vocab or something else of your choice.



Source skills option: Analyse, compare, interpret and evaluate.

Q1

What is the main point or message of source A?

Q2

Provide a sub point or message from source A

Q3

How similar are the MAIN messages from sources B and C? (Explain answer)

Q4

How similar are the sub messages from sources B and C? (Explain answer)

Q5

What is the message of source D?

Q6

Give an example from source B, C or D that corroborates (supports) source A.

Q7

Give an example from source B, C or D that does NOT corroborate (support) source A.

Q8

How reliable is source A? Score then explain your reason (Not Reliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable)

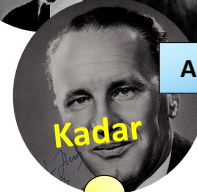
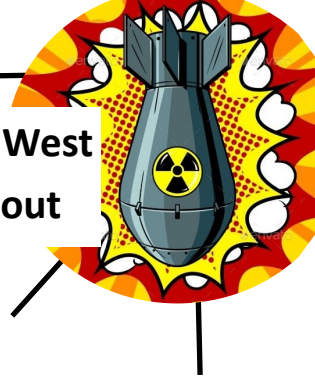


Uprising Causes

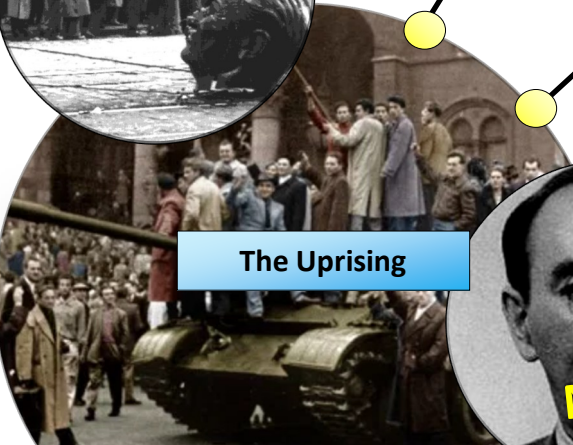


Causes of the Hungarian Uprising

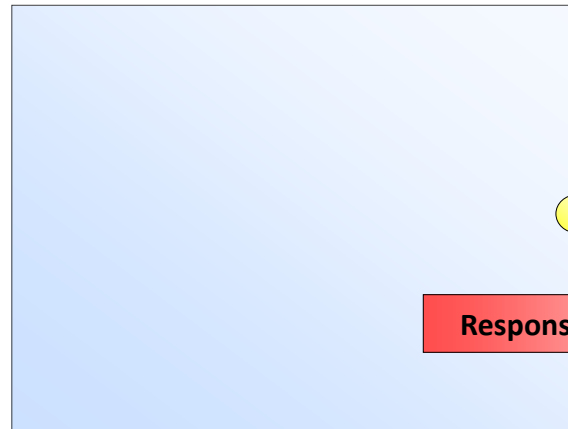
Why the West
stayed out



Also involved ...




The Uprising

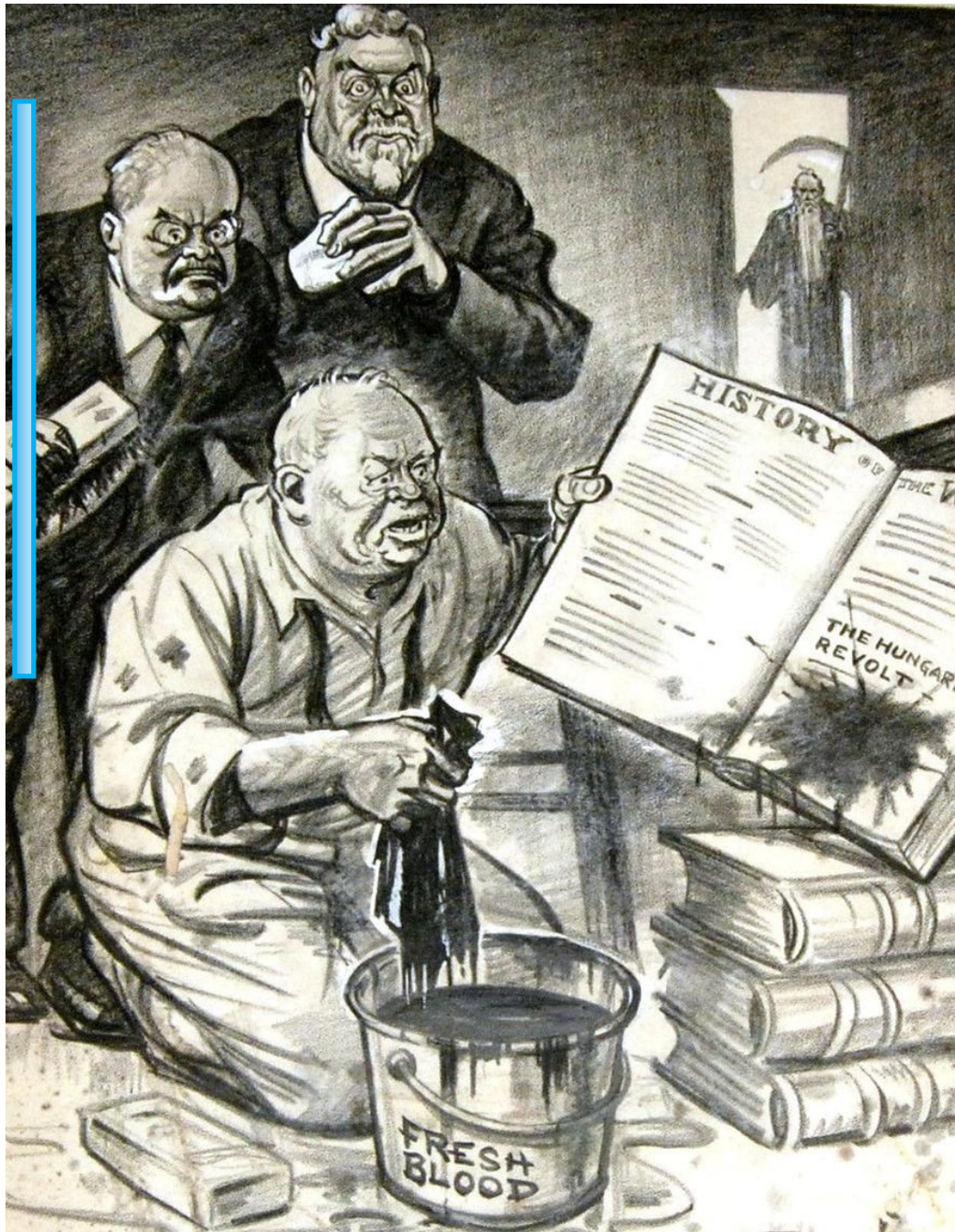


Response of the Soviets



The Cartoon About Three Men and a Book.

 **Mission:** to explain the meaning of the political cartoon using the DEC process.



Message summary of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

Describe the main features of the cartoon.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Explain what each of these features means / represents

-
-
-
-
-
-

Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?

Reliable or Not? (circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

FREE SAMPLE RESOURCE

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