



Research Article

European History of War: The Social-Economic- Global Impact of The Treaty of Trianon in Hungarian Diaspora, The War of White Mountain and The Seven Years War

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Abstract: The Treaty of Trianon was signed after the World war 1st had ended with Hungary on June 4th, 1920 [i]. According to the treaty; "the Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Hungary accepts the responsibility of Hungary and her allies for causing the loss and damage to which the Allied and the Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Austria-Hungary and her allies." The treaty divided Hungary and Austria as a separate nation from each other as its legal recognition through two separate treaties, Trianon is for Hungarian peace and the Treaty of St. Germain is for Austria. The Treaty of Trianon was the symbol of Hungarian losses through which it lost an estimated 75 percentages of its territory. The objective of the paper is about socio-economic-global analysis of the treaty in post-1920 Hungary. The outcome is to know its impact and mistreatment on Hungarian civilization that weakened Hungarian ethnical identity. Books and academic journals are informational sources as a methodological process of the paper. The feature question is how did the treaty impact on Hungarian diaspora? The future activity is to expand the paper as an academic analysis and to spread among the new generation through further academic research.

Keywords: Red Terror, Danubian Confederation, Seven States, Count Mihaly Karolyi, Hungarian Soviet Republic and Bela Kun, National Trauma.

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INTRODUCTION

The famous Austro-Hungarian Empire was fallen because of the defeat of World War 1st against the friendly ally's forces and the empire was forced for a peace treaty in Paris, France, and thus lost its value and prestige by the end of the war [ii]. Two third of the land (estimated 70 percent of the territory) was distributed by the creation of new countries; Romania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia. Estimated 33 percentages of the ethnic population of Hungary was lost their Hungarian identity due to their new existence in new countries. An estimated 900000 were living in Czechoslovakia, 1.6 million in Transylvania (Romania), an estimated 4, 20000 in Serbia. Hungary herself had 7, 00000 people (5, 50000 German and 1, 40000 Slovak) after its new

formation by the treaty. Austro-Hungarian Empire was a major exporter of grain before the war, but it lost everything through the treaty and produced estimated 30 percentages grain which was expensive to trade due to high tariffs and tools to pay and poor transportation. The global impact of the treaty was empathized by the United States by saying that [iii]. "The proposal to dismember Hungary is absurd" by President Wilson. On 8th November 1620 army of estimates, 27,000 men of combined armies of the Holy Roman Empire Ferdinand 2nd came to the land of Bohemia, near Prague, who defeated an estimated army of 15,000 Bohemians and mercenaries under Christian 1, Prince of Anhalt, Bernburg. The war is called the war of White Mountain, which was the starting point of thirty years war in Central Europe, was expanded all

over Europe especially in Germany, Silesia, Hungary, Belgium, Spain, and the Rhine, and later in the world. The battle was the turning point to the end of the Bohemian period that widely influenced the fate of the Czech lands for the next 300 years. The dominance of Protestantism ended while Roman Catholicism was started in Czech lands until the late 20th century. The battle of the White Mountain has influenced all over Central Europe that influenced all monarchies of the region as an especial event. The storm was raised when Bohemian Protestant estate representatives broke into the chambers of the old royal palace at Prague castle in 1618 and threw the representatives of the Holy Roman Emperor Matthias out of the windows. The revolution against the Emperor was not to keeping promises on religious freedom that had been promised in [iv]. The Letter of Majesty by the emperor Rudolf 2nd in 1609. The battle was politically, economically, and socially devastated for Czech Lands. The administration was under the imperial system, nobles were executed, exiled, Catholicism was turned into absolutism by the Hapsburg rulers, properties were seized, inhabitant population was decreased and died by disease etc. The German language got prioritized in the government and the polite society. Industries and Commerce were captured by the newly immigrated Catholic Germans. The Lands of Bohemia was turned into a servant of the Hapsburg monarchies and the Protestant rebellion ends. The War of the White Mountain thus contributed to catalyzing the Thirty Years War as well. According to the treaty Hungarians who were living outside of the Hungarian border after its new formation, lost their Hungarian nationality and thus the population of pre-1920 Hungary was divided by the wish of the winners of the World War 1st [v]. New Hungary became a landlocked state and had no direct access to the Mediterranean Sea for trade and business to reach a dock and shipped aboard. Post-1920 Hungary economically became weak by losing seas and ports. Austro-Hungarian Empire was a major exporter of grain before the war but it lost everything through the treaty and produced estimated 30 percentages grain which was expensive to trade due to high tariffs and tools to pay and due to weaknesses of railway transportation. Pre-war Austro-Hungarian financial powers had found outside of the border of the new state of Hungary which was a great economic loss of Hungary to reform itself economically after the treaty. The treaty ensured that the new Hungary will never be an economic power as its one of the policies to weaken Central powers for permanent peace in Europe [vi]. The Hungarian army was reduced to an estimated 35000 men, along with no navy and air force. National flags lowered to show their grievances in every Hungarian government buildings. The Treaty of Trianon brought a great

curse to the people of Hungary and for the new state of Hungary, who lost their original identities, lost 90 percentages of vast natural resources, industry, railways, and many more Hungarian assets. The division of the Austro-Hungarian Empire had done without any plebiscites, by ignoring President Wilson's lofty goal of national self-determination. It was the pre-planned destruction of a country that had been defeated in WW1 by the allied forces and the Treaty of Trianon was forced on Hungary in the name of the peace process to stop the war. Millennia of nation-building, age-old cultural affiliation ignored by the treaty, created millions of minorities who were struggling to maintain their ethnic identity. The reality of the treaty had been denied and ignored and had not given importance through unities among Hungarians for a long time; 2009 Slovak Language Law, Slovak Citizenship Act, Benes Decrees, Violence and vandalism in Transcarpathia (Ukraine), Discriminatory practices in Romania and Serbia are today's practices in those countries through which Hungarians had been forcedly removed, Hungarian languages had been denied, ethnic Hungarians had been ignored etc. The mistreatment with Hungarians by the treaty started in 1920 and its effects are still available and continue by discriminatory practices in the region. Two of the three new countries from Hungary (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Romania) has split by the Czech Republic and Slovakia, Yugoslavia suffered from civil war and revenge of ethnic cleansing. Thus the treaty suffered Hungary from 1920 to even today; nothing is satisfactory or developed in real. The global impact of the treaty was empathized by the United States by saying that; "The proposal to dismember Hungary is absurd" by President Wilson, the British Prime Minister Sir, Winston Churchill explained by commenting that; [vii]" Ancient poets and theologians could not imagine such sufferings, which Trianon brought to the innocent." Hundred years old treaty is the most traumatic event in Hungarian collective memory and an issue in current politics. Prime Minister of Hungary Viktor Orban's established a national memorial day on June 4th to mark the anniversary of the day the treaty was signed. According to the Prime Minister, Hungary was never been so close to getting back its older empire. The treaty is so sentimental for Hungarians through which Prime Minister announced for the grant of Hungarian citizenship status to those ethnic Hungarians in Romania, Serbia, Ukraine and Slovakia. Prime Minister thus raised the question to reunite Hungarians and make Hungary strong. Viktor Orban's since 2010 is trying to recover Hungary's epistemological problem in the world order as counties strongman Prime Minister. The epistemological problem of Hungary is another impact of Trianon. The Thirty Years' War (1618-48)

damaged Central Europe and pitted Protestant and the Catholic monarchs in brutal warfare. The war including its first War of White Mountain created the religious and ethnic complexion of Europe for decades and centuries to come. The importance and the absolutism of the church reflected again. It was an assurance for the loyalty over the Church and Catholicism, which was supported by the Catholic World after the victory of the Holy Roman Empire against the Bohemian Lands. There was a serious blow to Protestant ambitions in the regions. The War of the White Mountain Collapsed those rabbles and widespread the way to returning Catholicism after more than two centuries of Protestant dissent. Estimated 27 nobles and the citizens were tortured and executed in the Old Town Square of Prague. Twelve of noble's heads were pierced on iron hooks and hung from the Bridge Tower as a royal warning. The War of the White Mountain thus contributed to catalyzing the Thirty Years' War.

Literature Review

The Treaty of Trianon is a narrative of the Hungarian community. It was a tragedy for a country, for a community that deprived years after years. There are no alternatives to this loss that can resurrect greater Hungary. The Treaty was the result of Hungary's defeat against friendly ally's countries and the successor countries forced to sign on the Treaty in the name of the Peace process in Europe. Critics of the Treaty are about the role of Hungarian political leaders. They were influenced by communism and ruled the country for a long time. They did not wish to solve the problem of Hungarian minorities living in the neighbouring countries as one of the victims of the Treaty, neither they were interested in a literacy campaign within Hungarian nationals about the crisis. The lack of intention among Hungarian leaders was suspicious that made Hungary economically, politically, and globally unstable. The initial of the Thirty Years' War as the War of White Mountain devastated the Bohemian Lands, Protestant regimes at Prague and the inhabitants of the lands. It was later devastated Central Europe through its expansion of the Thirty Years war. The interrelations of war ultimately destroyed everything which was not expected. Therefore war against humanities must not be expected. During the Seven Years, War Russia and Great Britain were turned into formidable European and World power; but it came through the blood of wars. The narration and diaspora of European history wrote through tough wars for the establishment and settlement of supremacy over others. Those wars showed the way of the future of realism and the current crisis of the world also has a connection to past wars. The reformation for the ending of the wars, classification between class and

society's was a revolutionary example for the new normal of the past; but the glimpses of industrial engineering, renaissance, French enlightenment and the Reformation by the Protestant community were not the permanent solution of the end of the wars in Europe. Wars were created due to the conflicts of the past to the present but none of them were last long. Through initiatives were revolutionary.

METHODOLOGY

Books, Online Journals, Newspapers, then a collection of information, then the formation of steps, then writing draft three times and then make the final draft of an article, the methodology has a system through its past, present and future initiatives to understand the Treaty and the Greater Hungary from the beginning. The methodology to write the paper has been also taken by the description of sources reading, gathering in-depth insights on topics, focuses on exploring ideas, summarizing and interpreting and mainly expresses in words (a documentary analysis through qualitative approach). The war of White Mountain was a part of the European thirty years war and the Treaty of Trianon was a treaty to end the war, though it was a man-made drama to deprived Hungary by the allied forces. I have discussed both the scenarios through the Treaty of Trianon and the war of White Mountain and showed an example of forced migration in the region. Therefore the paper is an in-depth analysis of the European war diaspora under the Thirty Years War all over Europe.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy ruled by the Habsburg Dynasty was the second largest and the third most populous country in the continent of Europe. Current Central Europe from the Central Alps to the Eastern Carpathians was an area of this empire characterized by its multinational image. The loss of the Habsburg Empire during the 1st world war was a chance for another imperial status like Hungarians, Austrians to regain their imperial status in the region. However; tremendous defeat and the loss of territory were not able to achieve this. The Treaty of Trianon (1920) was the legal stamp at the palaces of Versailles that sealed the territorial losses and thus made this collective memory as a national tragedy. Throughout the interwar period, Hungarian flags remained at the half-mast, people prayed for the regaining of greater Hungary. Hungary diplomatically tried their best to influence global powers to revise the treaty that made this region devastated, shattered and hopeless. The societies of Hungary published various books, influenced by media on their middle-aged kingdom and for its restoration once again. Not only in Hungary, but it was also everywhere in Europe through literacy, art,

poems for the campaign against the unfair treaty that was formulated by the allied countries with Hungary, and made it weak. The after-life of the unfair treaty was pathetic in the Hungarian diaspora; it was against Hungarian wills, they were discriminated, expelled and murdered as well. The treaty was good for Hungarian neighbours who campaigned their propaganda for their benefit and for the support of the treaty to prove its legitimacy. Between, 1938 to 1941 Hungary regained some of its lost territories with the help of German and Italian arbitration, which was the voice of the majority population concerned. However, it was a secondary recognition of German hegemony in the area. Hungary participated in the world war 2nd to support Germany and lost its people, reputation, assets during the war again. Two world wars were thus cursed for the curse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. After the Second World War Hungarian borders were re-imposed, causing social- physical and mental disaster among the people of Hungary. Hungary falls into communism led by Stalinism ideology. All the borders of Hungary were banned during the first decades of communism. Campaign through poem, literacy, arts was restricted and the demand of the Hungarian old kingdom was diminished. People were more concerned about the fair treatment of Hungarians within its seven neighbouring states (Austria, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, and Croatia) [viii]. According to Istvan Bibo, a famous Hungarian political thinkers in the 20th centuries; Hungary will maintain all of its conditions for the peace in the region by sharing values and thoughts with its surrounding neighbours, Hungary itself will not create any treaty or law to reshape its borders with neighbours and will not create an environment causing any harm in Hungarian political interest and territorial grievances. In such a situation, Hungary signed bilateral treaties with its neighbouring countries that included provisions on the rights of minorities and Hungary's claim on the territory [ix]. Back in November 1918 Count Mihaly Karolyi formed a government with liberal and radical politicians in Hungary after a peaceful revolution and was trying to make Hungary an autonomous region. Mihaly sent his mediator to the United States for their support on the issue of Romanian claims to Transylvania and thus add Transylvanians ethnic minorities into the Hungarians diaspora. He planned to make Hungary diverse ethnic-based to make Hungary the Switzerland of the East. Those autonomous regions of ethnic minorities however were occupied by the neighbouring states of Hungary by the support of the Great Powers of World War 1st [x]. Later the succeeding Hungarian Soviet Republic led by Bela Kun renounced officially the territorial integrity of Hungary and was wishing a Bolshevik ruled the Hungarian Republic. Romania

and Czechoslovakia attacked Bela Kun's Hungary with the support of France and the counter-attack by Hungary was successful through which Hungary proclaimed on Slovakia to make the Slovak Republic of Councils. Bela Kun had been asked to stop fighting and evacuate territories that had been occupied. Hungarian Bolsheviks government led by Bela Kun falls after the incident and with the support of the peace council; Conservative Learning National Government came into Hungarian power. The new government was asked to present in Paris with the terms of the peace treaty in January 1920. The old Kingdom of Hungary was fallen by the treaty; there was nothing to do by the conservative Hungarian Government but to comply over terms of the treaty. The new borders of Hungary after the war reduced it one-third of its former image, it was affected by population by splitting every country into the regions. The domination of Slavs and Romanians were increasing in the ethnic territories. An estimated three and a half million Hungarians spread in the entire regions including Austria. The Treaty of Trianon was devastated for the narration of Hungarian Diaspora caused Hungarians to live in other countries. However; political parties, scholars in Hungary expressed different ideas against and even in favour of the treaty as well. According to the Outlawed party of the Hungarian Communists, the treaty was revolutionary crushing before Stalin's change of the course in the mid-1930s. Scholars were commenting that the Treaty of Trianon was due to Hungarians' historical mistakes, mistakes of their dynasties in the past through their imperial thinking and surrounding hegemonies. Scholar Ede Omar was supporting the Treaty by saying that the Hungarians deserved such a disaster because of their lack of knowledge about aspirations and the future path for an empire as well as for the nation. Political leader [xi] like Istvan Bethlen, Prime Minister of Hungary (1921-31), famous writer Laszlo Nemeth was confident that the borders of Hungary based on the Treaty would not last long. Newly borders cut-offs Hungarian life that turned into foreigners in their land due to enlarge settlement within seven countries (Eastern and Central region of Europe). The people of Hungary started thinking about rump Hungary (a reduced land as a homogenous state, but not a country as Golden Greater Hungary, which is God's country). The city of Coronation of Pozsony, Germany which is the symbolic city of Hungarian history was suddenly called Bratislava, like Coronation, several cities were renamed due to the peace treaty. Between, 1918-20 estimated 400,000 people fled from the separated territories, thousands of people lived in railway wagons at railway stations, or in barracks. The Treaty was a trauma for the Hungarians which they never accepted through their minds. Twenty years after the Trianon Treaty, classes began and ended

with the Hungarian Credo (a statement of the beliefs) that the Old Kingdom of Hungary will come back which is God's eternal truth. This was an expression of Hungarian students in the class, they believed in their Greater Hungary and its resurrection [xii]. The motto was; I believe in God, I believe in a Fatherland, I believe in eternal divine justice, I believe in Hungary's resurrection! Amen. Pre-Trianon Hungary was a country of diverse art through different colours, plurality and complexity while Post-Trianon Hungary which is rump-Hungary looks like clear surfaces where diversity, glimpses of the plurality are disappeared. In 1920 the country was on the edge of bankruptcy [xiii]. Heavy industries mostly concentrated around the city of Budapest; however, they were all cut-off from sources of raw materials and their natural markets. It was due to destroyed transportation systems especially their railway transportation. The city of Budapest became a shrunken city due to economic disaster. Failure of democratization, the bitter experiment of communism, failure of the bourgeois revolution made rump Hungary politically unstable, economically downturn, socially demoralized, criminally active. The society was divided on a fear between minorities and majorities through humiliation and harassment. The Treaty of Trianon was a result of the creation of conflict between the ruling class and the Jewry in Hungary. 133 days commune in Hungary (Hungary as the Soviet Republic) Jews were the first time the rulers in Hungary and the [xiv]. Red Terror made Tibor Szamuely and Otto Korvin, Jews rulers' criminal to the eye of Hungarians due to their Bolshevik support who aimed to destroy the dream of the resurrection of Greater Hungary once again. The problems of Hungary were cresting from its every neighbourhood; Czechoslovakia attempted to expel an estimated .7 million Hungarians to restore the country ethnically clean. In Transylvania, innocent Hungarians were butchered. Yugoslavia led by Tito killed an estimated 30,000-40,000 innocent Hungarians. It was like the second Trianon by the neighbouring countries in Post-Trianon Hungary. It was blamed on Hungarian policies led by Admiral Miklos Horthy (Regent of Hungary, a position since 1446) for Hungarians massacre in the neighbourhood. Since 1945-47 a short time democratic period to the revolution of 1956 there was no attempt for the change of the border. Hungarian political parties believed in friendly relationships based on Danubian Confederation with neighbouring countries which were one of their failed policies in Post-Trianon Hungary [xv]. Janos Kadar and his thirty years of freedom of speech, rights of frontier Hungarian minority who suffered from the policies of neighbouring countries and failed policies co Hungary. Historians were able to present the sad stories of Hungarian minorities in

the frontiers and the neighbourhood. Historians and Writers from 1944 to the decade of '70s wrote various articles, papers for the campaigning of those deprived minorities, however; the writers and historians of 1944 still showed a chance for the changing of borders while writers and historians from the '70s showed no hope for the change of geographic borders between Hungary and the seven states of central and eastern Europe. Hungarian at the present day does not know much about the Treaty of Trianon, neither they are interested in their ancestors, Hungarian minorities who are still living in the frontiers of Hungarian neighbour states recognized as foreigners in Hungary. Maybe there is a combination of sadness, nostalgia among present Hungarians about their people in the past but the question is how the atmosphere of the present day can be improved based on quantity and knowledge? And how the legacy of the Trianon among people might be overcome? During the communist rule (1948-88) Hungarians were not able to learn about the Treaty due to the Red terror and had several restrictions over the changing of surrounding Hungarian borders with the neighbours. Hungary a free country and Hungarians now have a chance to read their narrative of the Treaty of Trianon and decide for a better solution to the ethnic problems, geographical problems that may lead to the restoration of the Hungarian nation. Hungarians have several comments such as; self-autonomy of Hungarians who are living successor countries and Hungary's influence over those countries for the restoration of Hungarians minorities and a self-autonomy policy. However; few Hungarians are commenting not to raise this issue anymore and declared the present border as permanent. However; Hungarians are also blaming Western Europe and America for the situation such as; break-up, the imposition of communism and the present political, economic and military weaknesses. According to the scholars, the Post-Communist Hungarian Government needs to confirm the protection of the rights of Hungarian and other minorities to the people for the clarification of autonomy; how much autonomy has been provided. The consequences of the treaty are vastly effective from the beginning to the present Hungarian location in Central Europe. One of three Hungarians lives in countries other than Hungary. They are not safe today. A voice from the media, newspaper, historians, writer, and poets are coming out for the restoration of autonomy of Hungarian minorities living abroad; the pro-government daily Magyar Idok calls for equal rights for Hungarians minorities by saying that; "[xvi] our goal is to ensure that all inhabitants of the Carpathian Basin can live freely in their country of birth without being discriminated because of their ethnicity. Who truly enjoy equal rights and can maintain their culture and use their

mother tongue without this just being something people pay lip service to. And to achieve this we must also repair the disrupted, destroyed Hungarian-Hungarian relations. We must work to ensure that the nations that live in the Carpathian Basin no longer see each other as rivals but as partners who help each other to be happy. Would that be a utopian dream?" Ethnic Hungarians in Romania and Ukraine are subject based on their autonomy and equal rights with Romanian and Ukrainian [xvii]. Trianon syndrome in the present-day raises the support of the nationalist-populists who focuses them as the protectors of the nation and a better alternative to the present Fidesz party led by Prime Minister Viktor Orban. 2020 is the centenary years of the Trianon Treaty and Prime Minister Viktor Orban announces for the commemoration of the incident with a brand new monument just opposite the parliament building in Budapest. Viktor Orban set up several symbolic policies for his commitment to the Hungarian minorities in the seven neighbouring countries and the Carpathian basin (low lands of central Europe). The present Government launched Day of National Unity on June 4th through which ethnic Hungarians abroad can apply for Hungarian citizenship, recognizing the flag of Transylvanian ethnic Hungarians and its placement with the EU flag on the Hungarian Parliament. 2020 has been recognized as the Year of the National Unity [xviii]. Addressing a commemoration of the Trianon Peace Treaty Prime Minister of Viktor Orban said, "Together we will again be great, successful and victorious." He said that Hungary enlarges in the Carpathian Basin and thus by the cooperation with other neighbours Hungarian outside Hungary will be saved. According to him, Hungary is going to be a global decider again through the risen of economic, cultural and military power with the cooperation of Central Europe, which makes Hungary a free country to make the distance from the Soviet shadow. According to Orban, the Trianon Treaty was not an agreement but a punishment for the losing war by the allied countries.

The history of the European war includes the war of White Mountain in the Bohemia region of Czech land. The Protestant rebellion was a serious threat for Hapsburg and the Catholic league by the rebellion of Bohemian and Moravia. The conflict was continuing for two years and finally, the battle was done for only an hour to destroy the Bohemian army and to declare catholic dominance in the Kingdom of Bohemia. Social, Political and Economic consequences started through absolute hegemony by the house of Habsburg over the Bohemian and Moravia until the end of the 1st World War in 1918, when the First Czechoslovak Republic was established. The battle effectively secured

Hapsburg's authority and the superiority of the Roman Catholic Church. King Frederick fled with his wife Elizabeth, an estimated 47 leaders of the insurrection were put in the trial, and an estimated 27 of them were executed. Czech nobles were executed, many of them fled due to fear and forceful attempt and never to return to the land. An estimated 5th/6th of nobles went into exile after the battle including the teacher and Bishop of the Czech Brotherhood John Amos Comenius [xix]. Before the war estimated 151,000 farmsteads existed in the lands of the Bohemian Crown, after the war estimated 50,000 remained. Their property was seized by the representatives of the ruler. Nobles like Kaspar Kaplir, Jan Jesensky etc. rector of the university in Prague were executed on Prague's Old Town Square. The Old Town Square of Prague is always admirable by the mass and tourists for the contribution of that hero are who contributed by the raise of their voice against the Hapsburg rule and their brutality in the Czech Lands and died at the end by the ruler. A vast number of Czech and German Protestant burghers emigrated [xx]. In 1622 Bohemian academic institutions such as Charles University were merged with the Jesuit Academy for the Jesuit control over the academy. In 1624 most of the non-Catholic priests were expelled by the royal decree. The Revised Ordinance of the Land settled a legal basis for the Hapsburg absolutism in 1627 and the lands were announced as the hereditary property of the Hapsburg family. Legislative functions of both Moravia and Bohemia were revoked and the administration was the supreme royal decree and its absolute order. The King was the settler for everything; such as the selection of the highest officials of the Kingdom would select by the King under royal decree. The autonomous of the Bohemian Kingdom remained little finally. Immigration of Catholic Germans from the South German territories began and they settled to the Kingdom under the settlement program of Hapsburg rule. Germans received those seized lands of Czech nobles and were declared the nobles of Bohemia. The Czech Catholic nobles were turned into servants of the imperial system. The commerce sectors and the industries were taken by the German immigrants. The religious wars continued through the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) by the German Protestant princes against the Holy Roman Emperor. Foreign powers were also involved in it and extended beyond German territory. Rebellions of the Czech Lands and the Czech generals joined with Protestant armies for the revenge. However; Bohemian Lands were the epicentre of war field and thus Hungarian forces of Prince Bethlen Gabor reinforced by the Turkish mercenaries fought against the emperor, which caused the devastation of Slovakia and Moravia. Czech provinces, cities, villages, castles were fully destroyed by the

Protestant German armies, Danish and Swedish armies. Lusatia was a part of Saxony in 1635. In 1648 under the Treaty of Westphalia which stopped the War of Thirty Years' declared Bohemian Lands as a part of the Hapsburg imperial system. The Peace for the Treaty of Westphalia did not bring any joy over the Czech Lands but produced imperialism of the Hapsburg Rulers. After the rule of Ferdinand 3rd of Hapsburg Monarchy (1637-56), Leopold 1st (1656-1705) defeated the Turks and secures the way for the restoration of the Kingdom of Hungary to its previous territorial dimensions. The reign of Joseph 1st was followed by the next reign of Charles VI. During the rule of Charles VI, several treaties were concluded through which several estates of the Hapsburg Lands recognized the unity of the territory under the Hapsburg rule. The conflict between the Bohemian estates and Hapsburg hegemony resulted in inferiority among Bohemian estates and finally turned into Hapsburg interest. The battle of White Mountain devastated their native nobles, their reformed religion, and their modest Czech protestant culture. Germans took superiority in everything; the German language was more prominent in the government and the elite society (Germanization). The Battle of the White Mountain was the key for the Hapsburg to sustain Czech Lands into their realm. The Thirty Years' War had a consequence of economic devastation and the reduction of the inhabitant population. Population which was in part off during plundering, in part of succumbing to disease and hunger. Peasants had to pay high taxes and were attached to the land, they were not allowed to move anywhere without the permission of manorial nobility that created feudalism. The Peasants community started free duties as a labourer on manor lands. The consequences are a moral legacy for the present and the future generation of the Czech Republic. According to the historians Michel Foucault; the statement of the Hapsburg ruler was a warning for those nobles of Czech roots who was criticizing against the ruler and Catholicism [xxi] "any efforts to stand against the Catholic Hapsburg rulers was a false route that would end only in pain and death." The second wave of persecution of the non-Catholics began after 1700. In 1717 a patent was launched called [xxii] zemsky seem (the Diet of the Land) against the non-Catholics. The War of White Mountain according to historians was the period of the Dark Age and the suppression of the population. The War was a campaign for the expansion of another war such as the Bohemian Army's march on Vienna, seizures of Pilsen and Bautzen and the battle of Zablath and thus campaign for a European war, where soldiers from the Dutch Republic, France, The Holy Roman Empire, Hungary, Poland, Spain, the Spanish Netherlands and Transylvania participated for this campaign of the war.

French and Indian War or Seven Years War was a truly first world war according to the military definition because of its influence in America's, India, Europe, West Africa, and the Philippines, and on the sea, it was a conflict between French and British to become the superpower by making colonies worldwide especially to make North America as a colony and thus to become a formidable and unbeaten colonial power, it was 9 years war when started the conflict in 1754 between France and Britain over the issue of Ohio Valley in the States, Britain declared war officially in 1756 against France and on feb.10,1763 the treaty of Paris ended the war in North America between France and Britain and Spain. - Britain, Frederick the great of Prussia, Hanover, and some other German small states, won the war against Russia, Saxony, Austria, France (after 1762) Sweden and Portugal and other German small states, in Europe. seven years' war started when Prussia invaded Saxony (buffer state between Prussia and Austrian Bohemia) and the determination of regaining the rich province of Silesia from Prussia that had been seized by the Frederik the second of Prussia (elector of Brandenburg and the king of Prussia) during the war of Austrian succession in 1740-48, then Russia declared war against Prussia through sending Russian troops in Prussian eastern side, and invaded Berlin, capital of Prussia in that time, in 1762 Russian Empire withdrew troops from Berlin, Prussia when Prussian scientifically advanced army enter to the city of Berlin, Russian Empress Elizabeth died in the year of 1762 which was another reason to withdrew troops from Prussia, and the treaty of Saint Petersburg (capital of Russia) concluded, it was Prussian victory, Russian involvement in Seven Years of War was its influence in Europe and it's ambition to become a superpower for its geopolitical status as the third largest Russian Empire after British Empire, Mongol Empire in the world, and in European continent, it was Russia's ambition to control Baltic Sea, and the area for economic superiority, and it's ultimate supremacy by exchanging states to other countries like east Prussia to Poland, polish duchy of Courland to Russia, regaining states of Gratz and Silesia from Prussia to Austrian territory, it was Russia's game to exchanging states and boundaries and to finish Prussia forever, however the war of European part was ended by the treaty of Hubertusburg in feb.15 1763 between Prussia vs Austria and Saxony, Russian strategy on Poland was another reason to fight back with Prussia as Prussia's aggrandizement was challengeable for Russia over the region. It is a general observation, I have read in depth, and reading in details on Russian involvement, we need to remember that Russia's Emperor Peter and Prussian Emperor Frederick second were

extensively arrogant and enemies each other, Peter successor Empress Elizabeth was a similar character like Peter and had intention to dismembered Prussia to make Russia great in Europe while Russia was semi-isolated in European continent compare to other European great power in that time before the war and it was Russia's anxiety on Prussian influence in Europe through Austria, and in the region of Baltic, therefore the treaty of Westminster and the treaty of Versailles were the indicator to making two blocks between France and England, (Russia, France, Saxony, Sweden, Austria, Portugal) and (the UK, Prussia, Hanover) on the other side, those treaties were the sign of diplomatic revolution or reversal of ties, as once England and Russia had subsidy treaty to pay Russian army for the protection of Hanover, Hapsburg Monarchy of Austria against Prussia, so Britain and Russia were friendly allies, on the other hand France and Prussia were friendly allies, it was changed due to Westminster treaty between Prussian King Frederick the second, and England, France was upset due to their rival England with Prussia, and Prussian steps, on the side Russia always wanted to attack Prussia to destroy its ambition to become formidable power in the region which was against of Russian ambition to gain similar status as European power due to Russia's size and vast army, thus friendship changes between those European Powers, Britain declared war against France due to America's situation over Canadian Quebec, and Ohio River Valley, Austria(Hanover and Austrian Netherlands) and France declared war against Prussia to get back Austrian part from Prussia, Prussia attacked Austria like Germany attacked Poland in 1914, it was thus official declaration of Seven Years War in 1756 by England against France and allies joined each group led by two great European Empire British and French, the effect of the war was devastated, economically Britain turned into very weak and dependent over its colonies to get back its economic power, American Revolution occurred in 1793 due to strict British control over America upon French defeat, and on the other side French Revolution occurred through enlightenment due to weak French monarchy, the division of Poland after the war was political influence among Russia, Prussia and Austria, Austria concluded the treaty of Hubertus burg with Prussia to establish a peace and to recognize the son of Empress Maria Theresa Joseph as an imperial throne and to becoming a holy roman empire which Prussia supported. Prussia became a formidable power in Europe, Frederik the second was the greatest hero, Russia defeated Ottoman Empire various time from the Balkan area, transformed a western modern Russia, defeated Prussia various time and by thus proved Russian army a strongest in the region, Russia's influences was increased from that time to

the present even in Europe and in the world as the largest country in the world through its expansion from the Polish Lithuanian Commonwealth to the pacific. Pyotr Aleksandrovich Rumyantsev, Count Zadunaysky, a great Russian army officer who distinguished himself in the Seven Years War (1756–63) against Prussia and in the Russo-Turkish War (1768–74) was responsible for integrating the region more closely into Russia to make Russia vast from the time.

1757- An Austro-Russian offensive alliance against Prussia was concluded on February 2, 1757, with each party undertaking to put 80,000 men into the field and forswearing any separate peace, while secret articles provided for a partition of Prussia. It was a personal letter by the French king Louis 4 to the empress Elizabeth of Russia. A Russian army of 90,000 men, which had begun to cross Polish territory in May, at last, entered East Prussia in August 1757. On August 30 Russian commander Stepan Apraksin inflicted a crushing defeat on the Prussians under Hans von Lehwaldt at Gross-Jägerndorf, west of Gumbinnen (now Gusev, Russia). In a puzzling move, Apraksin then began a retreat, pleading difficulties of supply. It seems that his conduct was caused, partly at least, by a consideration that was long to bedevil Russian affairs—the fact that the empress Elizabeth who hated Prussia, was in notoriously uncertain health, while her heir, the future emperor Peter 3 adored Frederick and opposed the anti-Prussian war. Any Russian general or statesman who did too much harm to Prussia was, therefore, risking the displeasure of his future master. Peter 3 respect Frederick of Prussia

1758- Russians at Zorndorf (now Sarbinowo, Poland) on August 25. In the bloodiest battle of the war, the Russians lost 42,000, with 21,000 killed, and the Prussians lost 13,500. Leaving Christoph von Dohna to pursue the defeated Russians, Frederick hastened back to Saxony to save his brother Prince Henry from attack by superior Austrian forces.

1759- Battle of Quebec, Fort Niagara, Minden, Lagos, and Quiberon Bay, together with outstanding successes in North America are miraculous victory by British – British Naval Superiority, mistreatment by Victorious British to France which had been strongly objected by Russia and Austria.

1760- Russia and Austria chose Silesia as the main field of operations for the campaign of 1760. On June 23 Laudon destroyed a Prussian force at Landshut (now Kamienna Góra, Poland), and on July 26 he captured the stronghold of Glatz, 20,000

Russians under Zakhar Grigoryevich Chernyshev occupied Prince Henry of Prussia in the vicinity of Breslau, the Austrians converged on Frederick.

1761- For Prussia, Frederick's first concern was to prevent the junction, in Silesia, of Laudon's 72,000 Austrians, based in Glatz, with a Russian army of 50,000 under Aleksandr Borisovich Buturlin. He concentrated his available forces around Schweidnitz, but, after two months of skirmishing and marching, the allies affected their junction between Liegnitz and Jauer (now Jawor, Poland) on August 23. Cut off from the north and outnumbered three to one, Frederick entrenched himself at Bunzelwitz (now Boleławice, Poland), where his enemy did not dare to attack him. When Buturlin withdrew to the north in September, leaving only 20,000 Russians under Chernyshev in Silesia, Frederick was free to move toward Brandenburg. Laudon took Schweidnitz on October 1, however, enabling the Austrians to winter in Silesia. In Saxony Daun made gradual progress against Prince Henry, and on the Pomeranian coast, the fortress and harbour of Kolberg (now Kolobrzeg Poland) fell to the Russians under Pyotr Aleksandrovich Rumyantsev, Count Zadunaysky on December 16. With the departure of Pitt, Frederick was no longer certain that he could rely on a British subsidy to continue the war, and he saw that only luck could save him from destruction in the coming year.

1762- Frederick's salvation came from the death of the empress Elizabeth which took place on January 5, 1762, and brought Prussophile Peter 3 to the Russian throne. On May 5 Peter made peace with Frederick, and on May 22 the Treaty of Hamburg was concluded between Prussia and Sweden through Peter's mediation. In June Peter not only allied himself with Frederick for action against Denmark over his ancestral home of Holstein but also instructed Chernyshev to help Frederick expel the Austrians from Silesia. In July, when Peter was deposed and murdered, his widow and successor, Catherine 2 (the Great), countermanded his measures against Denmark and Austria, but she did not renew the war against Frederick. Russia's defection from the anti-Prussian alliance convinced Austria that nothing was to be gained from prolonging the war. After the removal of Austria's objections, France soon came to terms with Great Britain, which in turn had no interest in continuing to back Prussia in a quarrel with Austria about Silesia.

Seven Years War was a factor to settle disputed issues in the European continent, Americas, India and West Africa which made this conflict European and Global. The war was decisive for the

ancient regime of powerful European countries of the time. Realism was in full-swing which provided the state with absolute power for the decision and therefore the state authorities are the supreme decider on one side such as Frederik the second, Empress Elizabeth. On the other side, the era was a driving force to all powers for economic reformation by commercial ties, fundamental reforms and social changes etc. It was time for setting political authority on the basis of realism and nationalism. It was an era for the establishment of trade and political supremacy all over the world by powerful countries. It was thus established nations' identity such as Britishness, Spaniard etc. Enlightenment of France, Freedom in America by the American Revolution was independent reflections of people's freedom and rights (public sphere) as a social change of eighteen centuries world and in the European continent. It was an era of population growth, economic expansion. It was an era of British and French competition which led the fall of empires, political leadership in the European continent and thus discovered a social, political and economic change in the society for the development of human being and for a welfare nation-state. It was identified that neither military state was an option for the establishment neither of supremacy nor by the acceptance of realism, nationalism as a state's ideology. It was realized that the social-political-economic reformation was important for the building of the nation for its continuous success in the global order. Europe was monarchy and warfare featured which was still interdependent with each other such as allies of countries. It was a narrative of warfare countries that have been written and published by various historians to make a linguistic revolution or the renaissance of the English language. Enlightenment made arm conflict limited in nature in the 1790s in the region and materials like technology, economic resources, manpower, hiring system, logistics, and tactics helped to change the mentality from wildness to the progressiveness. The European war was fought by small Prussia with its limited force by the help of England against a bigger stronger group and gain important significant aftermath the war, on the other hand globally England and France fought for the status of dominance worldwide which was status-quo between French and British, a war to set up their global identity. In America, it was a narrative of Indigenous identity, their right by social change, and therefore a complex struggle involving Native Americans by supporting either British or French. In the Indian subcontinent, it was a similar picture of the indigenous kingdom of states that played a role in multidimensional conflicts such as the role of the landlord and the feudal system. The era indicated the struggle of America's and the subcontinent that influenced the balance of power among European

states. The war is a process instead of events to recognize its warfare studies which provide importance on the military and naval campaign. Social, economic, cultural, military modernity began during its final decades in the Enlightenment and the French Revolution. Seven Years War was an introduction of modern warfare that has been seen from 1792-1815 by revolutionary France led by Napoleon and the characteristic of the war was an absolute win that had been done by Napoleon. The struggle is an important narrative in the Seven Years War, everywhere those powers struggled with another, and Britain gained a vast territorial land but economically, socially it was struggling, in America, native Indians were fighting by supporting both England and France and in Indian Subcontinent indigenous princely states played an important role in a multidimensional struggle that had an influence on the balance of power in European powers Britain, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Sweden and other smaller states of Germany. Seven Years War made an influence over monarchies in Europe who made state policy instead of constitutional regimes, Frederick the Second of Prussia made him absolute for the defence of Prussia (political influence), Prussian king was cold and hard, more desperate to regain Prussian international status. Austria was struggling politically and the war influence touched Maria, Theresa, her son Joseph who was 15 years in 1756 and her husband as well. Austria lost an estimated 300,000 men either killed or seriously wounded, the regions Moravia and Bohemia were horrifically devastated Prussia lost an estimated 10 percent of its population (4, 00000 out of 4 million), and the agrarian economy had been devastated in the central provinces of Prussia where war happened mostly. Prussia lost demographically and economically. Seven Years War affected on public finance, European monarchies were struggling to deal with swollen debts and was a fear of bankruptcy after the war. In the final year of the war future, the foreign minister of Russia Nikita Panin was asked to stop the war by Russia for many years to restore its economy which was one of the points of Russia's diplomacy during the post-war. The administrative change was another form of reformation after the war and it was through Enlightenment Absolutism by rebuilding domestic infrastructure. Britain and Spain both colonial power in the American hemisphere lost their possessions, the relations between London Monarch and the people of those regions were weakened, British legacies were weakened in their colonies. However, in the Indian subcontinent and in Carrabin countries British Empire was established through the Paris Peace Treaty. American colonies were proud of their contribution and expected for various benefits such as less taxation, formidable Anglo-American relations etc. Bourbon Monarchy of France

had lost the war against the British in both America and in Europe. France lost Canada in America; it destroyed its presence in the Indian subcontinent and gave all of its overseas territories to Britain. Navy of the Bourbon Monarchy was struggling for money, skill, leadership, men power etc. France's land army was formidable but it showed very poor during the war, it was because of the lack of strategic views. The Seven Years War was a new international political order where Russia and Prussia became European Elite and France played a much-reduced role and Britain became the strongest imperial power. The Bourbon monarchy of France was criticized because of its fundamental financial and political problem.

CONCLUSION

The Treaty was a punishment for the loss of world war 1st and somehow Germany was another character for the incident against the allied group of countries in World War 1st. The impact was through socially, economically and globally. Hungarians turned into an ethnic community in the regions; they had been killed, discriminated by the neighbour countries, Hungary was scatted territorially. Hungarian political leaders from the Pre-war to Post-war scenario were dependent on other countries such as Germany. Leaderships were not serious for the improvement of the economic, military conditions of Hungary and over the great disaster. They were always providing importance on regional co-operation, peace through which they always tried to skip the problem of Hungarian minorities in their neighbouring country. It shows Hungary's weakness. Hungary was suffered from communism that had no right to speak and thus the disaster was trying to hide. Post-communist Hungary and the leadership were not able to go further to raise the voice with its neighbour countries for the autonomy of the Hungarians minorities. Prime Minister Orban's statement about peaceful and co-operative stance with Central Europe focuses his economic priorities rather than on Hungarian national trauma. Through the dissolution of the Hungarian history (Austro-Hungarian Empire) it lost mountaineer regions to provide lumber, coal and other materials. Hungary was forced to reorganize its economy in general and to increase foreign trade and improve the home industry. Hungary increased its readiness to align foreign policy with countries that wanted to disrupt the Versailles system and thus Hungary joined with Axis Powers in 1930 to regain its lost territories [xxiii]. Hungary finally joined World War 2nd in 1941. Thirty Years War, Seven Years War in the European continent was a paradigm of European history from the middle age to pre-modern to the modern age. Europe had gone through various changes such as;

Renaissance, Exploration of industrial engineering, religious and human freedom from the church through reformation by the Protestant revolution against Catholicism etc. This is why European war history is a paradigm and narrative analysis of European characteristics. For a long time, the land of Bohemia was ruled by the Protestant rulers. They were against of Holy Roman Empire and its unconstitutional authority in Europe. It was a threat to the Roman dynasty from the Bohemian land which was the starting point of the conflict. The Bohemian land was thus captured by the Roman Empire from the protestant dynasty who ruled the Czech land an estimated 300 hundred years. The Seven Years War was technically the war of the worldwide first time and thus it can be recognized as the First World War that was started in Europe, and then spread to Asia, Africa and North America. The Seven Years war was the indication of Soviet establishment as the superpower in continental Europe and its supremacy from the time. The war was between two big colonial powers France and Britain that had separated into two groups of countries against each other. Seven Years war was influential for France through its weaknesses over the colonies that have captured by Britain. Britain and Russia explored itself as the superpower of the region and in the world. The imperial kingships and dynasties were tremendously authoritarian and powerful after the war due to its fierce impact over weak dynasties of European countries who were defeated during the war. The winning dynasties thus turned into powerful monarchies under the magnificent control of the kingship. The question is about its impact. How those wars showed its historical narration for the next generation? The wars of the European continent especially in Central and Eastern Europe were the consequences of the division of the class in society. It was a religious conflict; it was a conflict between traditional believers (catholic) vs. believers of enlightenment which is free, freedom from the church control who addressed people as a representative of God. The Reformation was one of the best examples of freedom movement by the Protestant. In this context, they started slogans through fine arts. The expression of music and art is the most profound for human longings and emotions, which has measured the depths of human interpretation of experience through the spiritual and physical world. The art and music in the West is style and decorative design, and a progression of western thoughts since the pre-modern to post-modern period. It is a yearning desire through beautiful image and eternity. The significance of art and music during the movement of theological, political and philosophical ways which was known as Protestant Reformation in Europe is great. Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669) in art and Johan Sebastian Bach (1685-1750) in music

is two great names in the history of Western fine arts. The exploration of genius scholars like Sebastian and Rembrandt was the result of the Reformation in theology, thoughts and practice. Music and art existed within the realm of the church from the beginning of the idea of the reformation in Western Europe. Music and art were campaigned, financed and encouraged as a pedagogical approach by the church as a daughter of church institution. During the reformation Catholics answered the Protestant movement through art and music as their aristocratic weapon or as Counter-Reformation; that has been rooted in the inviolable tradition of Catholicism. Art and music were language, symbols, spirit and thoughts of the people as a flock that would direct people into morality and salvation by value, myth, sermons, drama and by all other arts and to protect them from Protestantism. According to Hans Rookmaaker, art was described by portraying a world of superhumans, muscular within an environment fitting for such begins as Counter-Reformation. The artistic movement with the Reformation and Counter-Reformation between Protestant and Catholic community was a symbol of the Renaissance that had represented the rebirth of classical sources and a resurgence of humanism. According to Paul Henry Lang, the art form of Renaissance was aristocratic, learned, while the Reformation was concerned with divine connection with God through direct access with the Lord. Rookmaaker described that the Dutch artists painted the world and life realistically without glorifying the creature. The history of the war in Europe was thus connected with several narrations for its creation.

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Endnotes:

ⁱAccording to the treaty; "the Allied and Associated Governments, The Treaty of Trianon-History Learning site

ⁱⁱTwo third of the land (estimated 70 percent of the territory), The Treaty of Trianon-History Learning site, 3rd paragraph

ⁱⁱⁱThe proposal to dismember Hungary is absurd, The Treaty of Trianon, The Hungarian Tragedy

^{iv}Consequences of Defeat, Bila Hora, paragraph 4th

^vNew Hungary became a landlocked state, The Treaty of Trianon, Paragraph 4th

^{vi}The Hungarian army was reduced to estimated 35000 men, The Treaty of Trianon, Paragraph 5th

^{vii}Ancient poets and theologians could not imagine such sufferings, which Trianon brought to the innocent, The Treaty of Trianon, The Hungarian Tragedy, 4th paragraph

^{viii}According to Istvan Bibo, The afterlife of the Treaty of Trianon

^{ix}Back in November 1918 Count Mihaly Karolyi, The afterlife of the Treaty of Trianon

^xLater the succeeding Hungarian Soviet Republic led by Bela Kun, the afterlife of the Treaty of Trianon

^{xi}Istvan Bethlen, Prime Minister of Hungary (1921-31), The afterlife of the Treaty of Trianon,

^{xii}The motto was; I believe in God, I believe in a fatherland, I believe in eternal divine justice- The Hungarians, A Thousands of Years of Victory in Defeat, page, 374

^{xiii}Heavy industries mostly concentrated around the city of Budapest, The Hungarians: A Thousands of years of Victory in Defeat, page 375

^{xiv}Red Terror, Jews Tibor Szamuely, Otto Korvin, the Hungarian A Thousands of Years of Victory in defeat

^{xv}Janos Kadar, communist leader, The afterlife of the Treaty o Trianon

^{xvi}Our goal is to ensure that all inhabitants of the Carpathian Basin can live freely, Treaty of Trianon, Hungary's National Trauma

^{xvii}Trianon Syndrome, How Hungary's Trianon Trauma Inflames Identity Politics

^{xviii}Together we will again be great, successful and victorious, Orban on Cohesion Day

^{xix}Wikipedia, Battle of the White Mountain, Aftermath, paragraph 4th

^{xx}Consequences of Czech Defeat, paragraph 1st

^{xxi}Aftermath: The Execution Of The Old Town Square, Radio Prague International, paragraph 8th

^{xxii}The Battle of the White Mountain and Its Consequences, crime.CZ, paragraph 3rd

^{xxiii}Hungary finally joined in WW2nd, International Encyclopedia of the First World War.