



Rzeczpospolita  
Polska

Unia Europejska  
Europejski Fundusz Społeczny



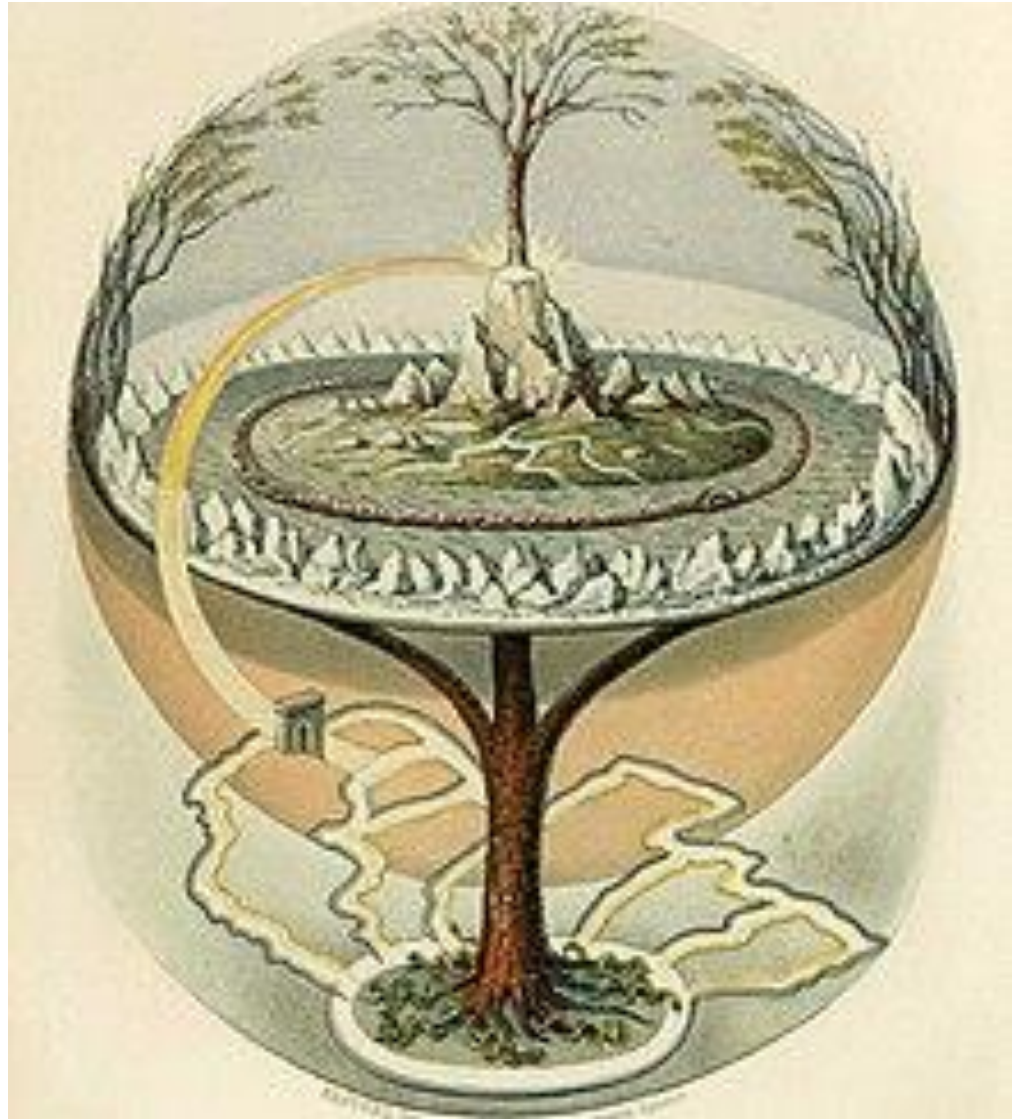
POWER Transnational mobility of students

TRAVEL TO AXIS MUNDI



Axis Mundi is a Latin term and literally means a cosmic axis in the universe connecting the Earth with the Heaven and the Past to the Future. It is an idea of the center of the world meant as a constant and, thanks to this, stable element of the indefinite Universe. According to many beliefs, the creation of the world started from the axis mundi. Since ancient times, a lot of cultures have developed the view that just their homeland was the center of the universe, the most sacred place ever, the most important among important. The axis mundi was and still may be represented by varied symbols such as natural objects: the mountain, a tree, or just opposite, man-made objects, for example the Egyptian pyramids.

Yggdrasil – the tree of the world in the Nordic mythology



Nowadays, axis mundi switches from the concept of sacred space to profane just everyday life routine, bringing forward some very practical dimension to the space we live in, which is meant to be safe and friendly within its boundaries, where we might meet the past and the present and where we virtually shape the space and we are shaped by it, too.

- ❖ The axis mundi for the project participants are their hometowns :
- ❖ Łódź for the students of XXX LO
- ❖ Békéscsaba for the students of Szeberényi Gusztáv Adolf Evangélikus Gimnázium, Technikum, Szakgimnázium, Általános Iskola, Óvoda, Alapfokú Művészeti Iskola és Kollégiuma
- ❖ Szeged for the students of Deák Ferenc Bilingual High School

Within the project there are planned two mobilities of two Polish groups of 15 students and 3 teachers each time to Hungary to cooperate on project tasks:

- school tour
- integration activities
- participation in lessons
- educational trips
- WebQuests
- photo competition 'In search of avisual identifications of Axis Mundi – Bekesczszaba and Szeged'.

## Project Partners

- ❖ XXX LO in **Łódź**
- ❖ Szeberényi Gusztáv Adolf Evangélikus Gimnázium, Technikum, Szak gimnázium, Általános Iskola, Óvoda, Alapfokú Művészeti Iskola és Kollégiuma in **Békéscsaba**
- ❖ Deák Ferenc Bilingual High School in **Szeged**

The project implementation should bring the development of key competences that consequently foster personal development and strengthen a sense of active citizenship. The methods of developing particular activities and tasks are designed to arise students and teachers' awareness, creativity, motivation and lead to the preparation of final products—a logo, a podcast and an ebook 'Travel to Axis Mundi'. Eventually, the students and the teachers promote their schools and towns, learn about partners' Axis Mundi, develop the English language skills, improve their ICT competence and learn how to be good hosts and guests during the Polish students mobility, first mobility for a group of 15 students in Békéscsaba (02-09.04.2022), then in Szeged (28.05-04.06.2022).

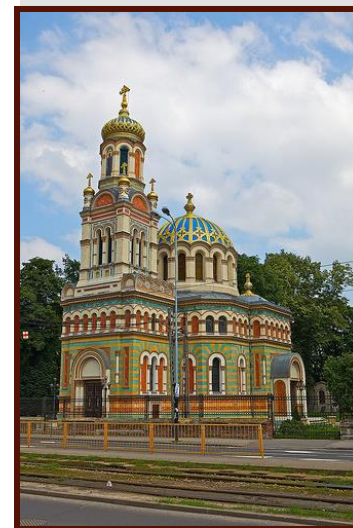
## Goals, results and final products of the project



Let's get started  
travelling to our  
Axis Mundi



# Łódź Poland









For decades

ŁÓDŹ was regarded by many as nothing more than a boring city of factor chimneys.

The unique architectural, scenic, natural and cultural values went largely unnoticed. Until quite recently.

Today's tourists take great delight in seeing beautifully refurbished tenements and residential structures of great factory magnates - the real gems of Art Nouveau and eclecticism -

as well as museum collections and unrivalled nineteenth-century industrial architecture. No trip to

Łódź is complete without a stroll down Piotrkowska Street, the city's pride and joy. Public institutions, banks and stores, restaurants, pubs, discos, antique shops, art galleries and cinemas are centred around this main promenade.

# Liberty Square

In the early 19th century, a cloth-making settlement was established in Lodz. Its central point was the Market Square, which was in a place of today's Liberty Square. It is shaped like a regular octagon with four streets running from the central point of the square into the four different directions.



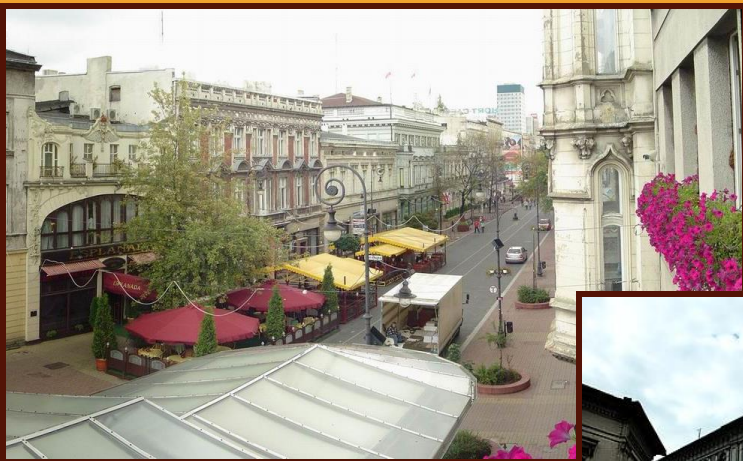


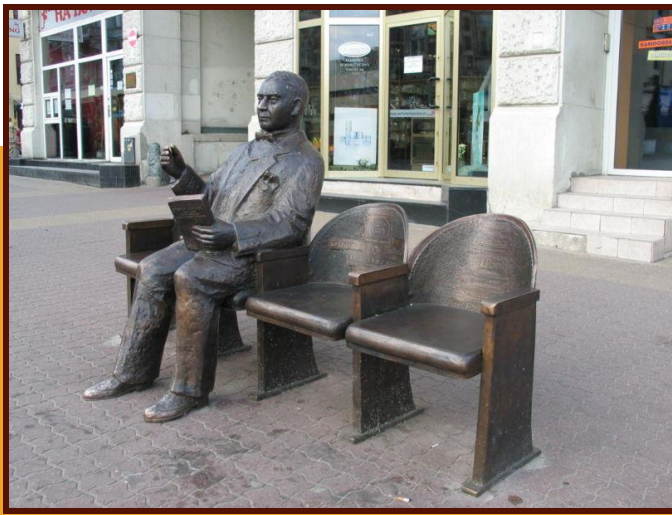
There is a statue of Tadeusz Kosciuszko, a Polish national hero, just in the middle of the square. There are the Town Hall and Evangelical Church of the Holy Trinity around the square. Both of them were built in the years 1827-1828 and were the first representative buildings of Lodz. The museum of Lodz's sewers, which was opened on 28<sup>th</sup> April 2008, is located directly underneath the square.



# Piotrkowska street

The first note with the name of this street appeared in 1821 just to describe the particular section of the route to Piotrkow running from Koscielny square to Old Market. Currently, it is the longest trading street in Europe (4km long). The buildings in Piotrkowska Street are a good mixture of different styles of architecture.





In Piotrkowska Street there are interesting monuments of famous people such as Tuwim's bench. Borrowing the original idea from Hollywood, the Walk of Fame was created in Piotrkowska, with some stars devoted to famous Polish actors and directors. In the middle of the street, just directly on the pavement we can see numerous plaques with names of Lodz's citizens. But if you don't feel like walking and dwelling on each building or monument, you can visit Piotrkowska by rickshaw.



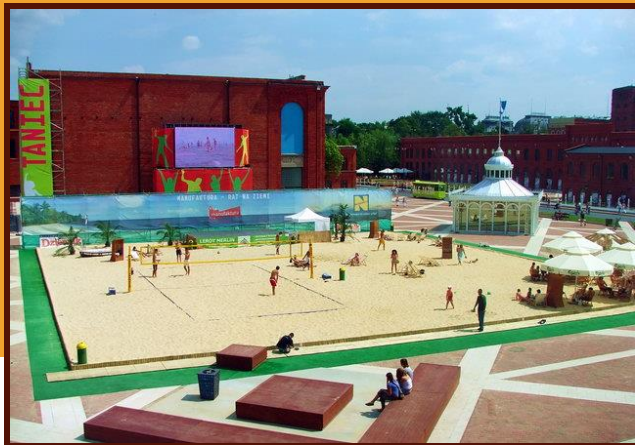
# MANUFATURA

Manufaktura was opened on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2006 and it was built on the former premises of Izrael Poznański's factory. It is one of the biggest shopping and entertainment centers in Poland and in Central Europe, too. But this is not the place only for shopaholics. There are the Museum of the Factory showing the industrial past of this place.





There is also the biggest cinema in Lodz called the Cinema City where you can watch films in 3D technology! When you fill hungry, you can go to the one of many restaurants or pubs.



# Poznański Palace

Since its beginning, Poznański's Palace has overshadowed all residences in Lodz and also some in Europe. It was created by two architects: Juliusz Jung and Hilary Majewski in 1880 for the Poznanski family. Fabulous décor in a wide variety of styles and richness of decoration may amaze everyone. The Art Nouveau staircase will lead you into the large Neo-Baroque dining room and then the ball-room. Currently, it houses the Historical Museum of the City of Lodz. Moreover, the newly-refurbished property provides a superb venue for concerts, performances, exhibitions and social gatherings.





# Grand Theater

It was opened on 19<sup>th</sup> January 1967 and it still remains the biggest theater in Lodz. This is the center of culture in Lodz, a place for the people fascinated in opera, operetta and ballet and also one of the most important and famous operatic venues in Poland.



# Murals

They are large scale paintings embellish some boring, monotonous and sometimes very rundown buildings in the city center, giving them new life and significance. At the moment there are more than forty murals in the town, much more than ever appeared in other Polish cities



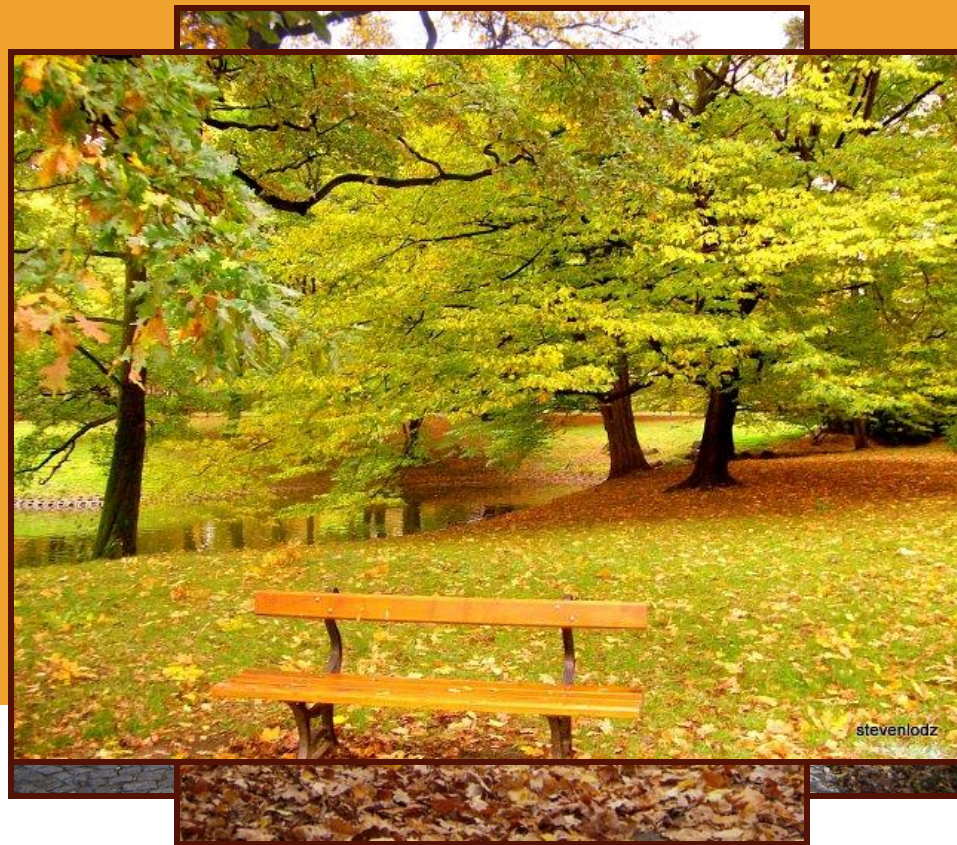
# Cathedral Basilica

This magnificent brick church was built between 1901-1912, with an amazing 101-metre-high spire. Neo-gothic aisles have very stylish decor with ancient altars and are extensively lit by very large, colourful, stained-glass windows.



# Park Źródlińska

The park was created in 1840. Considering its size and style, it is the second municipal park in Poland, after the Saski Garden in Warsaw. It covers almost 2 hectares. The name of the park comes from the large number of very clean springs that were flowing there freely in the past days.



# Palm House



The Palm House in Lodz is proud to own a very big collection of 4500 specimens of more than 1100 plant species and their varieties. Eighteen species of palm trees growing there are very old plants, even more than 130 years old and rise to a height of nearly 18 m.



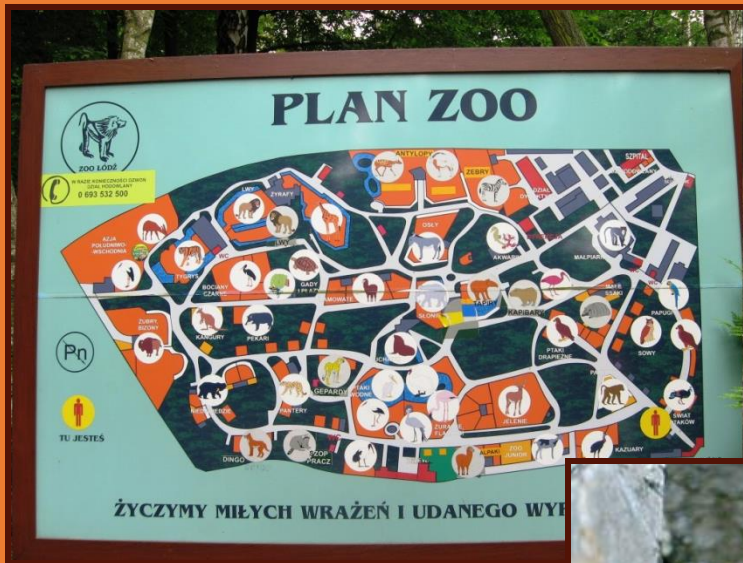
# Lagiewniki forest

Lagiewniki forest is the biggest forest complex located in the city in Europe and the same it is the largest recreational area of Lodz. There, we can relax, go for a walk or just see the two interesting old wooden chapels, which were built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and devoted to St. Roch and St. Anthony.



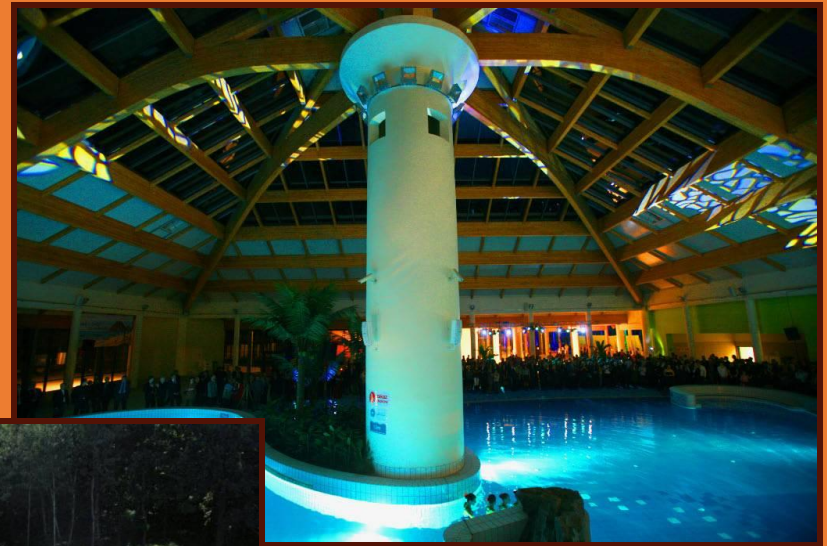
# The ZOO

The Zoological Garden in Lodz is one of the few zoos in Poland. There are many kinds of animals from different part of the world kept there. The zoo is located in a beautiful park. The first resident of our zoo was deer named Borut which one day appeared in the city center and was caught at Reymont Square.



# Aquapark „Fala”

Lodz Aquapark „Fala” was built directly on the site of the old complex of swimming pools opened under the same name in 1976 and closed in 1992. The new water complex is very modern and it is said to be the largest in Poland. There are the zoo and an amusement park located nearby.





# Botanical Garden

The Botanical Garden occupies the large area of 64,1 ha. The visitors to the garden can admire nearly 3,500 plant species. There is also an Arboretum and a Japanese Garden there.



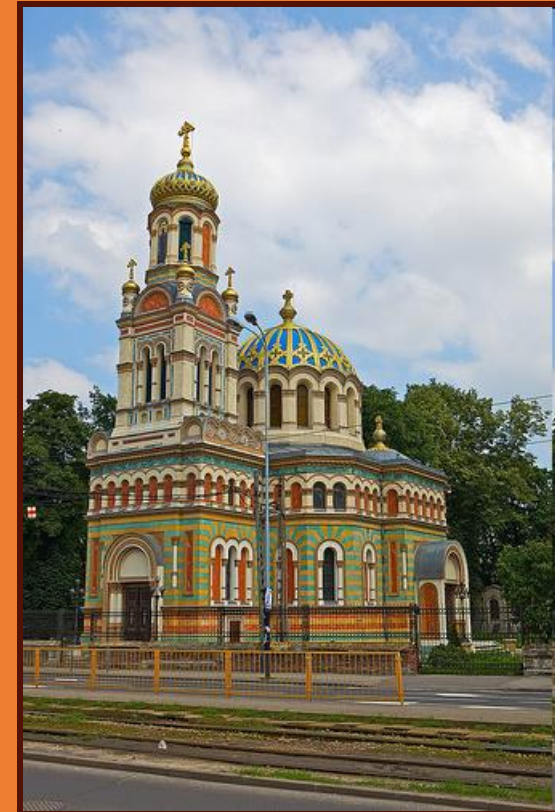
# „The White Factory“ of Ludwig Geyer

Ludwig Geyer, a rich German-born factory owner, arrived in Lodz in 1828 and soon his White Factory was built (between 1835-1839). At that time it was the biggest factory in Lodz and the most up-to-date technology as for textile industry in Europe. It was built in the Classical style. Currently, the Central Museum of Textiles displays its collection of textile tools and machinery, historic and contemporary fabrics and clothing.



# Orthodox Church

The church was built in 1884 following the design of Hilary Majewski and it is a clear representative of a Neo-Byzantine style, mostly displayed in its domes and ornamentation. Outside, the colourfully painted facade has a tower with a bulbous cupola. The interior design and furnishing may amaze any entering visitor or worshiper. Old icons and procession crosses from the 17<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> century as well as the Petersburg-made iconostasis belong to the very precious historic items. The temple is still used by the Orthodox Lodz's residents.



# Litzmannstadt Ghetto



In the spring of 1940, the forceful Nazis decided that the northern part of Lodz would become a Jewish ghetto completely sealed off from the rest of the city and accessed only through the gates. Over the next few years, more than 200,000 Polish Jews were sent to the ghetto, and in 1945, sadly less than 1,000 of them remained alive. The Jewish Ghetto is often referred to as the Litzmannstadt Ghetto, since Litzmannstadt was a German name of Lodz.



# Jewish Cemetery

The Jewish Cemetery in Lodz was established in the early 1890s to meet the increasing need for a final resting place for the city's Jewish community. Covering around 40 hectares, the Jewish Cemetery became the biggest European Jewish cemetery with almost 70000 tombstones, a number of which are extremely beautiful.



# Task 1: Match the description to the image



1

There are many kinds of animals from different part of the world kept there.

1

It is proud to own a very big collection of 4,500 specimens of more than 1,100 plant species and their varieties.

4



4

The new water complex is very modern and it is said to be the largest in Poland. There are the zoo and an amusement park located nearby.

3



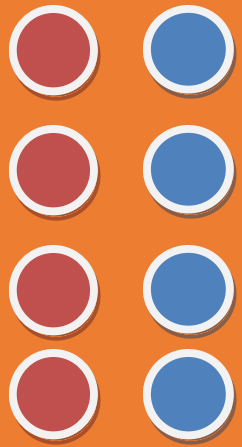
2

It is one of the biggest shopping and entertainment centers in Poland. But this is not the place only for shopaholics.

2



3



Task 2: Guess what it is.



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## BRIEF HISTORY OF BAKESCZSABA

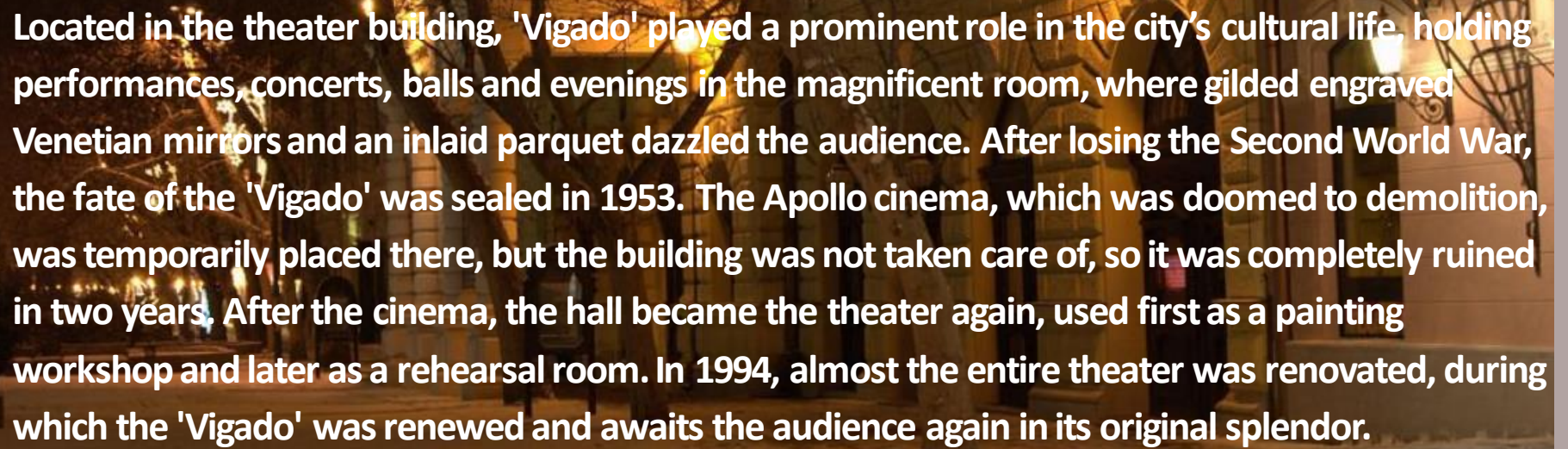
Békéscsaba is located in the Great Hungarian Plain.. The area has been inhabited since the ancient times. In the Iron Age the area had been conquered by the Scythians, by the Celts, then by the Huns. After the Hungarian Conquest, there were many small villages in the area. The medieval Hungarian village of *Csaba* was established in the 13th century. By 1847, the town was among the twenty largest towns of Hungary, with a population of 22,000. Nevertheless, Csaba was still like a large village, with muddy streets and crowded houses. World War I brought suffering to the town. Between 1919 and 1920, Békéscsaba was under Romanian occupation. Between the two world wars the recession caused poverty and unemployment, and a flood in 1925 did not help either. On 21 September 1944, the British and American Air Force bombed the railway station and its surroundings, killing more than 100 people. On 6 October 1944, the Soviet army occupied Békéscsaba.

During the Socialist times, Békéscsaba became the county seat of Békés (1950) and began to develop into one of the most important centres of food industry of Hungary. After the fall of the communism in 1989, the all local industry nearly collapsed and many people lost their jobs. However, today the crisis seems to be over then and Békéscsaba remained one of the most important centers of the Hungarian food industry. There is a place with a few reputable schools, beautiful green areas and hot springs, worth visiting not only by tourists.

# The Jokai Theater

The Jokai Theater in Bekescsaba (between 1954 and 2011 Bekes County Jokai Theater) The theater in Bekescsaba, owned by the Municipality of Bekescsaba, which opened its doors on March 8, 1879, became the first permanent stone theater in the Great Plain. Even today it is a reputable theater in Hungary. Various performances have been held in Bekescsaba since 1840, initially traveling companies performed there. Today's permanent theater building - called 'Vigarda' or 'Vigado' - was built by the people of Csaba, based on the plans of architect Andor Halmai, under the supervision of Ernő Sztraka, an urban engineer. The theater building opened on March 8, 1879. The theater at the time had a total of 600 seats, including the stands. But the space proved to be cramped and did not meet the increased demands, so in the autumn of 1912, according to the plans of architects Frigyes Spiegel and Károly Englerth, it was remodeled and modernized under the leadership of József Wagner. The grand opening took place on November 8, 1913. The new room was expanded to 630 seats, with cloakrooms, a buffet and a non-smoking area. The stage was expanded, a cord floor was installed, lighting was upgraded and gas heating was introduced.





Located in the theater building, 'Vigado' played a prominent role in the city's cultural life, holding performances, concerts, balls and evenings in the magnificent room, where gilded engraved Venetian mirrors and an inlaid parquet dazzled the audience. After losing the Second World War, the fate of the 'Vigado' was sealed in 1953. The Apollo cinema, which was doomed to demolition, was temporarily placed there, but the building was not taken care of, so it was completely ruined in two years. After the cinema, the hall became the theater again, used first as a painting workshop and later as a rehearsal room. In 1994, almost the entire theater was renovated, during which the 'Vigado' was renewed and awaits the audience again in its original splendor.

The theater currently can seat 420 people.

The theater did not have a permanent company until 1954, the private companies operating at that time contracted with the city for a season or two, so the cast and leaders constantly changed. After that, the Ministry of Folk Culture established a theater in Bekescsaba called Bekes County Theater. Since January 1, 2012, the theater has been transferred to the City of Bekescsaba, so its name has become the Jokai Theater in Békéscsaba.



# Széchenyi Liget

At the end of the 18th century, during the rule of Jozsef II it was a garden full of strawberry.

The name "Széchenyi Grove" was given in 1860. The area of it is 0,5km<sup>2</sup>. It is the largest grove in Békéscsaba by land mass. The grove, which was rearranged in 1865 according to the plans of Ernő Sztraka from Békéscsaba, already served educational purposes: the schools of the town could hold science lessons in the open air. There was a very big flooding in 1888 that made a huge damage to the grove. The inn and the bath, which were located in the grove, became unusable due to the enormous damage that the flooding had done.



- ❖ The trees that you are able to see today were planted after this big flooding. The grove was very popular during the Kádár era and still is for young people. There is a big playground in the grove and you can see dozens of couples in love there. The Székelykapu (Székely Gate) that is located at the entrance of the grove was gifted from our brother town, Székelyudvarhely. The grove was renovated in 2007 with the money that the EU gave us. And as for my personal experience of the place... most of the time when I go to my grandma I go through it.

# Csaba Park

The Csaba Park is a really interesting place in Bekescsaba, where you can't be bored because it's a kind of activity park, but you can also eat or drink something because on the other hand it's a gastronomy park, too. There is a playground called "Giant's Kitchen" where the kids can learn how to cook with huge kitchen tools, especially how to make the famous sausage of Bekescsaba, because it is the most famous thing about our town.



CSABA PARK

❖ The Csaba Park located at the east site of Bekescsaba, next to the Koros channel which is beautiful, too. In the park there is a petting zoo, a kind of mini zoo where the people can pet and feed goats, sheep, smaller animals like chickens and more. There is a restaurant, too, which is good but not best in the town. You can find a large sport hall which can be functional for an event center. Most of the area consists of woods which really nice because the people can stay so close to nature without leaving the town and they can exercise at the street workout section or go running on the runner way which goes everywhere in the park. I think this is the biggest reason why it is so popular. Soon, there will be a chance to do something special in the park, because the town is building a little ski slope and zip line which will go over the lake there. I like the place and I love to cycle there.



# Árpád Spa

Spending time at Árpád Spa is one of the most popular leisure activity. It was built in 1922 nearby the center so everyone can reach it easily. In the beginning there was only one pool where the people could spend their past time. It has 6 pools now. Some have special functions, like there are thermal baths, swimming pool, there's a pool which has 2 slides, some of them are not covered. The indoor part is in the Turkish style, moreover there are some statues. From my point of view it can attract people, however, mainly the elderly visit this part because the thermal bath can help with their health problems.





# Árpád Spa

The biggest crowd is in summer, everyone like to heat down while it's hot. During the holiday the buffets are operating. To have a swimming pool in Békéscsaba is available not only for swimmers but for water polo players too. As I experienced, swimming doesn't strain our muscles such as other sports, it's so relaxing, it can help in spine problems, while you're swimming you don't have to think about anything and on the top of this it can bring people together and create friendship. As for the fees, they are pretty reasonable. I would strongly recommend this place, so if you have the opportunity try to find some time to get there.





# Békéscsaba Railway Station

Békéscsaba railway station is a Békés county railway station in Békéscsaba. It was built in 1933 in the western part of the city centre. During the World War II, on September 21, 1944, hundreds of heavy bombers bombed the railway station in and around Békéscsaba. There is a fountain in front of the station, trees and flowers around the building, a bus station and a car park next to it. The station has A, B and C platforms. Directly opposite the entrance there is the staircase to the platforms. In the left wing of the building there are three ticket offices and a toilet at the end while in the right wing there are a customer service desk and an ATM. The B and C platforms have a lift access



# Békéscsaba Railway Station

There are benches, passenger information screens and clocks on the platforms. From 2013 to 2016 the station was renovated. In doing so the exterior of the building was painted yellow, and the floor was given a checkerboard pattern. A pedestrian underpass was created under the hall and the tracks, from which the platforms can be accessed by stairs and lifts, except for platform A, which can only be accessed by stairs. The platform underpass provides safe access to platforms B and C, which are connected to the underpass of the bus station. After the renovation, in 2017 the local government presented to the local citizens a plaque in memory of the victims of the bombing.



# Csaba Center

Csaba Center is a very central place. It's a shopping centre where you almost find everything. There are a lot of clothing stores, a telephone shop, some fast food restaurants and a supermarket. On average day is not very crowded but when there is a sale there is literally a crowd of people. Sometimes there are some events, for example a children's day or a Csaba Center's birthday. In this case there are some bouncy castles, concerts, coupons, giveaways and even a clown. In my opinion it's a very good place because you can find almost everything in one place. But! It of course has some disadvantages, for example at the fast food restaurants there are always a lot of people, also young people and their name is "Center patkányok" which means Center rats. The reason why they called "Center patkányok" is that they are almost all day and every day in the Csaba Center.



## Albanian Bakery

I'm writing about a bakery near our school and this is a very important spot in our town for the teenagers. It's called Europe-Oni bakery and it is located between the Szeberényi square and the Szabadság square. It is open 24/7 and a lot of teenagers go there every day because on weekdays almost every student buys something to eat during breaks between classes and at the weekends everyone is partying and we can go there in the middle of the night and buy pastries and pizzas, which are always delicious. You can also buy different types of coffee, energy drinks, juices, snacks, cakes or sweets and also burgers or other fast food. You can only sit outside, it has 4 tables and from there you can watch people passing by and see what is happening in the centre of the town. The service is also amazing. The owner's nickname is Nasko and he's really friendly, and if you are really hungry and broke he can give you something for free. Everyone knows this place and if you say you are going to buy something at the Albanian bakery, they get the point and know what you are talking about.

# Golya

I can say that the Golya pub is known for students' night life. It has a cosy feeling and maybe it's not a big place, but a lot of people can fit there. Also, in summer it has some open-air benches, which makes the place more comfortable. As for the building, it has upstairs where you can play basic bar games like billiards or darts. Downstairs you can buy drink for yourself (and of course if you want to invite me for a shot, I'm not going to refuse it) for a quite high price, but at least those drinks have an amazing taste so I can say it's worth it.

I think it has a system as on Friday nights the younger high school students are in great mass, on Saturday and Sunday nights most of them are university students, but it's just a generalization, often it can be mixed but everyone gets on well with everyone so there are no problems

Almost every weekend it's crowded with people, mostly the good kind of people, which means they have great sense of humour, and they are actually nice, and you can make friends so easily this way. There are a lot of frequenter costumer and a couple (most) of them from our school, so we know well how things are going.

Fortunately (or not), it has an age limit which is 16 but I think it is fair because being honest, younger people than 16 can be weird and annoying. Nowadays, the age limit is maybe 17 because in the near past it had some troubles, but I think it figured out.





# THE HISTORY OF SZEGED



Szeged and its area have been inhabited since ancient times. The name Szeged was first mentioned in 1183, in a document of King Béla III. Szeged was raised to free royal town status in 1498.

The citizens of Szeged played an important part in the Hungarian Revolution of 1848. Lajos Kossuth delivered his famous speech here. Szeged was the last seat of the revolutionary government in July 1849. The Habsburg rulers punished the leaders of the town, but later Szeged began to prosper again; the town got its free royal town status back in 1860.

# 1526

Szeged was first pillaged by the Ottoman Army on 28 September 1526, but was occupied only in 1543, and became an administrative centre of the Ottomans.

# 1581

The University of Szeged is a public research university in Szeged, Hungary. It was established in 1581, the institution was re-established as a university in 1872 by Emperor Franz Joseph I. The university relocated to Szeged in 1921, making it one of the oldest research universities in Hungary. It went through numerous changes throughout the 20th century.

# 1715

The town was freed from Turkish rule on 23 October 1686, and regained the free royal town status in 1715. In 1719, Szeged received its coat of arms (still used today) from Charles III.

# 1879

The early spring flood had almost completely perished Szeged, only 265 buildings has survived. Couple of days later the whole

ARCHITECTURE

# SZEGED CITY HALL

*The city hall of Szeged*

The City Hall standing in the same place just shy of 300 years now serves an important role in Szeged's life housing the bodies and offices of the city government and serving as a marriage hall for the people of Szeged.

The building also has serious importance in history. In 1849 the Law on the Equality of Jews and the Law of Nationality was enacted here.

Haynau watched the unfolding of the Battle of Szőreg from the tower, until a Hungarian cannonball just missed him.

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## BUILT THREE TIMES

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# 1728

The first building raised here as the city hall was fairly different from what we can see today.

# 1805

The building, built after the plans of István Vedres, now has the same area and overall characteristics of the present one.

# 1883

After the flood and the filling of the city, the building became awkwardly low so another floor was built.

# TRIVIA



## Architecture

The build was planned by Ödön Lechner and Gyula Pártos in the style of eclectic-neo baroque.



## Bell tower

Every hour the bells play popular tunes, like '*Somewhere along the Volga river*'.



## Modernizing

From 2004, a Wi-Fi antenna can be found in the tower providing the whole square with free internet access.



The City Hall and the Archives is connected by a bridge built in honor of Franz Joseph after it's Venitian couterpart with the same name.

# PAUL VÁSÁRHELYI- MEMORIAL STATUE

*Széchenyi square*



## WHO WAS PAUL VÁSÁRHELYI

HE WAS A HUNGARIAN WATER ENGINEER, THE DEVISER OF THE TISZA REGULATION, HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (MTA)

## WHO MADE THE STATUE

ANTAL SZÉCSI'S PLAN WAS APPROVED IN MARCH 1903. ON JUNE 15, 1904, ANTAL SZÉCSI DIED UNEXPECTEDLY. THE STATUE COMMITTEE ENTRUSTED JR. LAJOS MÁTRAI WITH THE COMPLETION OF THE CLAY MODEL AND FURTHER WORK ON THE STATUE.

## LOCATION OF THE STATUE

SEVERAL LOCATIONS WERE CONSIDERED TO BE THE LOCATION OF THE MONUMENT, THE CASTLE RUIN OF STEFANA, THE SZÉCHENYI SQUARE, THE ÚJSZEGED SIDE, THE TISZA SHORE. FINALLY, THEY DECIDED ON SZÉCHENYI SQUARE IN THE CENTRAL LOCATION.

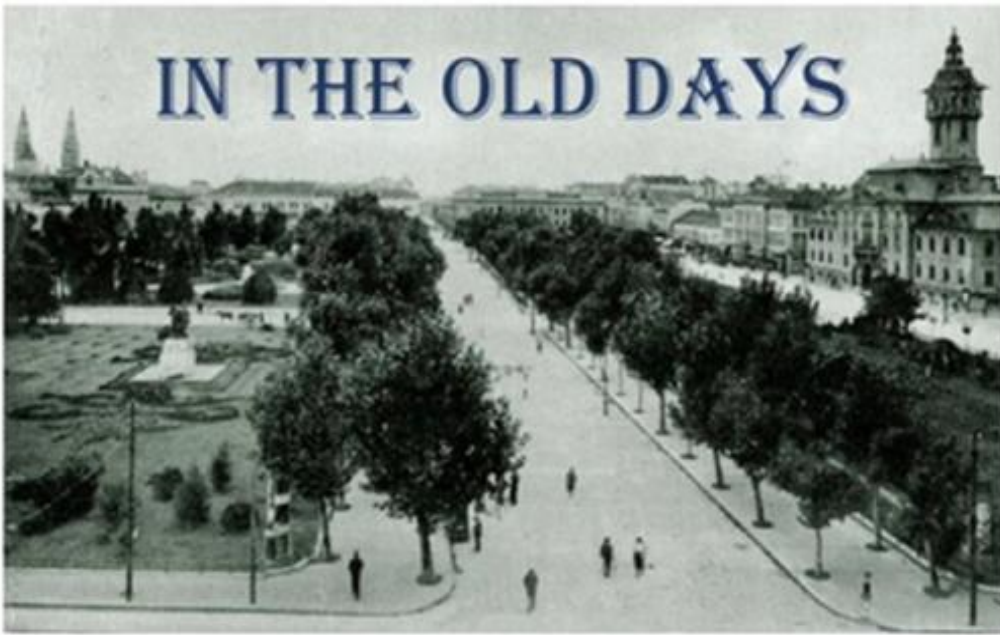


## WHAT IS DEPICTED

PAUL VÁSÁRHELYI IS DEPICTED AT THE TOP OF A PROTECTIVE BARRIER, WITH WATER PROTECTION TOOLS AT THE BOTTOM, THE OLD PEASANT AND A YOUNG MOTHER HOLDING A CHILD IN HER LAP ARE SIDE FIGURES



## IN THE OLD DAYS



The western walls of the castle built on the bank of the River Tisza in the 13th century were situated in the present Széchenyi Square, while the barren field in front of them served as a main market square and as a practice area for the soldiers defending the castle

Following the Turkish occupation, when Szeged regained its former rights and rank of a free royal city, the City Hall, the administrative centre was built here too. The 19th century reshaped the square both in appearance and function: on the southern side majestic palaces were built, then during the reconstruction following the Great Flood of 1879, the castle walls were pulled down. In place of them, eclectic style residential and public buildings were erected and parks were created

# Széchenyi square

# In our days

Széchenyi square is one of the biggest squares in Szeged with a beautiful park inside it. The whole area is about 50 000 sq.m and it is the continuation of Karasz street, the main pedestrian street in Szeged.

It is surrounded by official buildings for example Szeged City Hall,

Main Post Office of Szeged, banks and restaurants.

Among them nicely made statues make us remember some of the influential figures in the history of the city,country.



# SZÉCHENYI TÉRI SZÖKŐKÚT

*sightseeing in Szeged*



## THE SCULPTURES

The swimming pools in the Széchenyi square in front of the town hall were decorated with sculptures of "The Blessed Tisza" and "The Destructive Tisza" by János Pásztor in 1930.

# THE DESTRUCTIVE TISZA

The destructive Tisza is symbolized by an angry man racing a carp, who grabs a young mother with her left hand and grabs her son's hand with his right.



# THE BLESSED TISZA

The blessings of the Nadis of the blessing statue of Tisza (ancient goddesses who guarded springs and waters) express a request for the Atonement to soothe the anger of the elements.

# HISTORY

Originally it was intended for Tihany, to the park of the biological research institute, as a symbol of the harmonious and raging Balaton. It was not welcomed there, so it moved to Szeged.



# LOCATION

The fountain is located on the Széchenyi Square, in front of the City Hall.

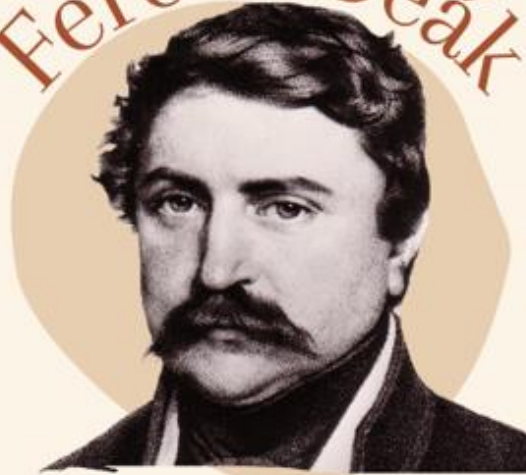


*More information at*

**SZEGEDTOURISM.HU/HU/SZECH  
ENYI-TER**

"THE WISE MAN OF THE NATION"

Ferenc Deák



1803-1876

He was a Hungarian statesman and Minister of Justice. He was an instrumental contributor to a number of major events in Hungarian history, including passing and support of the April laws, the Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867 and the Hungarian Nationalities Law (1868)

Born in Söjtör in the county of Zala, in southwestern Hungary, Deák belonged to an ancient noble family. He studied law, and became successively an advocate and notary. He first went into politics in 1833 when he attended the assembly of Pressburg (now Bratislava) as a replacement for his older brother Antal Deák de Kehida.

In 1846, after the bloody end of the Polish uprising in Galicia the reformers gained popularity and they released the "Ellenzéki nyilatkozat" (Manifesto of Opposition) under the name of Deák, while it was in fact created by Kossuth. During the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 against the Austrian Empire, Deák stayed calm and opposed violence as a political tool. He accepted a position as Minister of Justice in the Batthyány Government, mostly to show his support of Lajos Batthyány.

Deák spent most of the 1850s in semi-retirement, tacitly supporting various national causes without engaging in active politics. He, however, refused to assume any public role, office or position, thus becoming an emblem of the so-called passive resistance.

He died on 28 January 1876 and was buried with great pomp.



### Backstory

Kuno Klebelsberg was born in Magyarpécska, Austria-Hungary (today Pecica, Romania). After the Treaty of Trianon he assumed the position of Minister of the Interior.

### Personal Life

After losing his father in 1877, he - along his mother - moved to Székesfehérvár to the rest of their family. He was studying law in Budapest, Munich, Berlin and in Paris.

# Kuno as a politician

After finishing his studies, he worked a wide varieties of jobs, but in 1916, he lanned as a State Secretary for Political Affairs. Here, he got a lot insight to the organisation of educational institutions.

## Changing the school system

In 1928, he introduced the 8 years long elementary school. He made it mandatory for everyone in 1940. His motivation behind this operation was that he wanted to make society "easy-to-build-upon" in terms of education and also to eliminate illiteracy.





E-book 'Travel to Axis Mundi' was made by  
the students of

**XXX LO in Łódź , Poland**

**Szeberényi**

**Gusztáv Adolf Evangélikus Gimnázium, Tech  
nikum, Szakgimnázium, Általános Iskola, Óvo  
da, Alapfokú Művészeti Iskola és Kollégiuma i  
n Békéscsaba, Hungary**

**Deák Ferenc Bilingual High School in Szeged,  
Hungary**

**June, 2022**