

Chronology

- 4 June 1920** Treaty of Trianon: as one of the defeated powers in the First World War, Hungary has to cede two thirds of its territory to Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Austria.
- From the 1920s** Anti-Jewish legislation under Miklós Horthy; among other provisions, it restricts the admission of Jewish students to the universities. Between 1938 and 1941 particularly, the Horthy government issues anti-Jewish laws modelled on German law and the Nuremberg Race Laws.
- 2 November 1938** First Vienna Award: the National Socialist German Reich and fascist Italy award areas in Southern Slovakia and Carpatho-Ukraine with a majority Hungarian population to their ally Hungary.
- 1939** Legal requirement for Jewish men aged 18 to 48 to do labour service. They were made to do war-related work in catastrophic conditions. At least 27,000 were killed in the process.
- 30 August 1940** Second Vienna Award: under German pressure, Rumania cedes a sickle-shaped slice of northern Transylvania and the Szatmár/Satu Mare and Máramaros/Maramureş districts. These areas are returned in 1947.
- June 1941** Hungary enters the Second World War on the German side.
- 19 March 1944** Hungary occupied by German troops
- From April 1944** Ghettoisation of the Jewish population, with the involvement of the Hungarian gendarmerie; Jews required to wear a yellow star; beginning of mass deportations to Auschwitz under the leadership of Adolf Eichmann.
- From 15 May 1944** Daily deportations of the Jewish population of Hungary, at least three goods trains per day with about 4,000 people in each train.
- Early July 1944** Admiral Horthy ultimately stops the deportations. After 440,000 Jewish men, women and children have already been deported, the Hungarian government reacts to international pressure and, given the way the war is going, begins to lean more towards the Allies than the Germans.
- 15 October 1944** Horthy announces Hungary will no longer participate in the War and is toppled in a coup by the Arrow Cross men.
- 1945** Considerably more than half a million Hungarian Jews do not see the end of the Second World War.
- 2009** The far-right Jobbik party wins three seats in the European Parliament. Unknown perpetrators use severed pigs' feet to desecrate the memorial on the banks of the river Danube to the many thousands of Jews murdered by the Arrow Cross men in the winter of 1944/45.
- April 2010** The far-right Jobbik party wins 16.7 per cent of the vote in the Hungarian elections.
- 2012** Márton Gyöngyösi, deputy head of the Jobbik parliamentary party demands lists of Hungarian Jews who also hold Israeli nationality, on the grounds that they represent "a security risk".