The Hungarians: the most ancient people of Europe

The Hungarians are one of the East Slavic peoples who migrated into Europe from the Asian steppes in the 11th century AD. They were traditionally divided into three tribes: the Western, Eastern, and Southern. The Western tribe was located in the area of modern-day western Ukraine, the Eastern tribe in the area of modern-day eastern Ukraine and western Russia, and the Southern tribe in the area of modern-day southern Russia.

The course of Hungarian history is marked by a series of invasions and battles with other peoples. The most significant of these was the battle of Varna in 1396, in which the Hungarians were defeated by the Ottoman Turks. This led to the loss of much of their territory and the beginning of their decline as a nation.

The Hungarians are known for their rich cultural heritage, which includes a number of traditional crafts and arts. They are also famous for their music and dance, which has been passed down through generations.

The Hungarians are still a modern people, with a vibrant culture and a rich history. They are proud of their past and work hard to preserve their traditions for future generations.

The Hungarian language is one of the East Slavic languages, and is closely related to Russian, Ukrainian, and Belarusian. It is spoken by approximately 13 million people worldwide, with a majority of speakers living in Hungary.

The Hungarian alphabet is based on the Latin script, and includes 32 letters. It is used to write the Hungarian language.

The Hungarian flag features a red and white color scheme, with a red triangle on a white field. The flag is a symbol of national pride and is flown on official occasions.

The Hungarian coat of arms features a yellow shield with a red cross, surmounted by a red and white banner with the words "Transylvania" and "Buda" written in Hungarian.