

Development of democracy in our country

Evolution of elective franchise in
Hungary

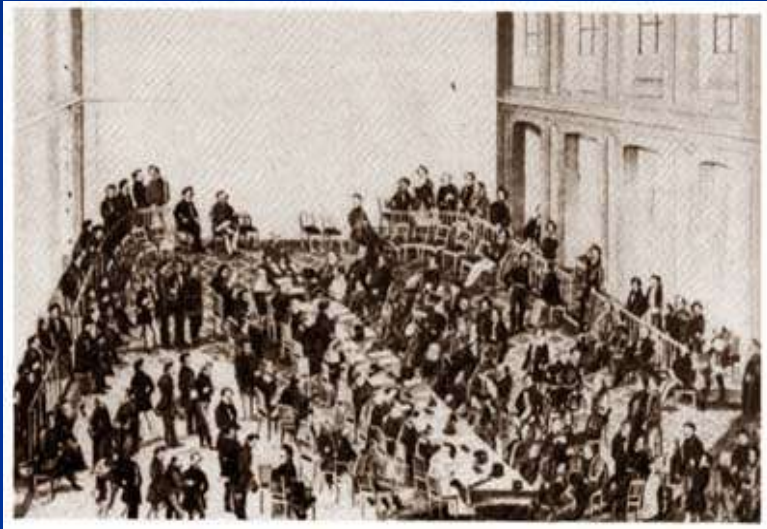
Election principles

- Generality of elective franchise: expresses that every adult citizen – except natural disqualifying reasons - has a vote.
- Equality: equal worth of all eligible voters should have the right to vote.
- immediacy of the vote: the voters vote directly for nominees during elections
- secrecy of the vote: a voter votes for the contents of the disclosure without specific permission may cast their votes. The choice to guarantee the confidentiality of legally.

The beginnings...

- In the Middle Ages, initially only the urban inhabitants elected the members of the government and its first representative to the judge, who had the decisive voice in administrative and judicial matters
- Especially during the period, which surrounded the form of the National Assembly, nobles, priests, and their personal appearances were dominant.
- From 1608, nobility (and the counties and cities, etc ...) was deputy by representatives.

- Before 1848, the members of the Hungarian National Assembly table for arms and Estates envoys Assembly were delegated by the majority of counties.



- Until 1848, only to vote who were privileged.

- 1848 Hungary elective franchise development (those men had the vote who had filled the 20th years of age).



- later it depended on the size of the land, who had the right to go to vote: (it was concluded to have with minimum $\frac{1}{4}$ serf or HUF300 immovable properties)

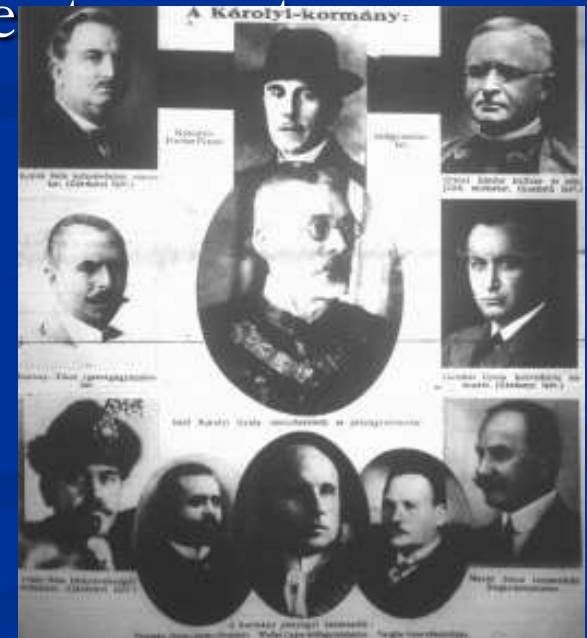
- In Hungary, the era of Dualism (1867 - Austro-Hungarian Empire) the administrative court was established.



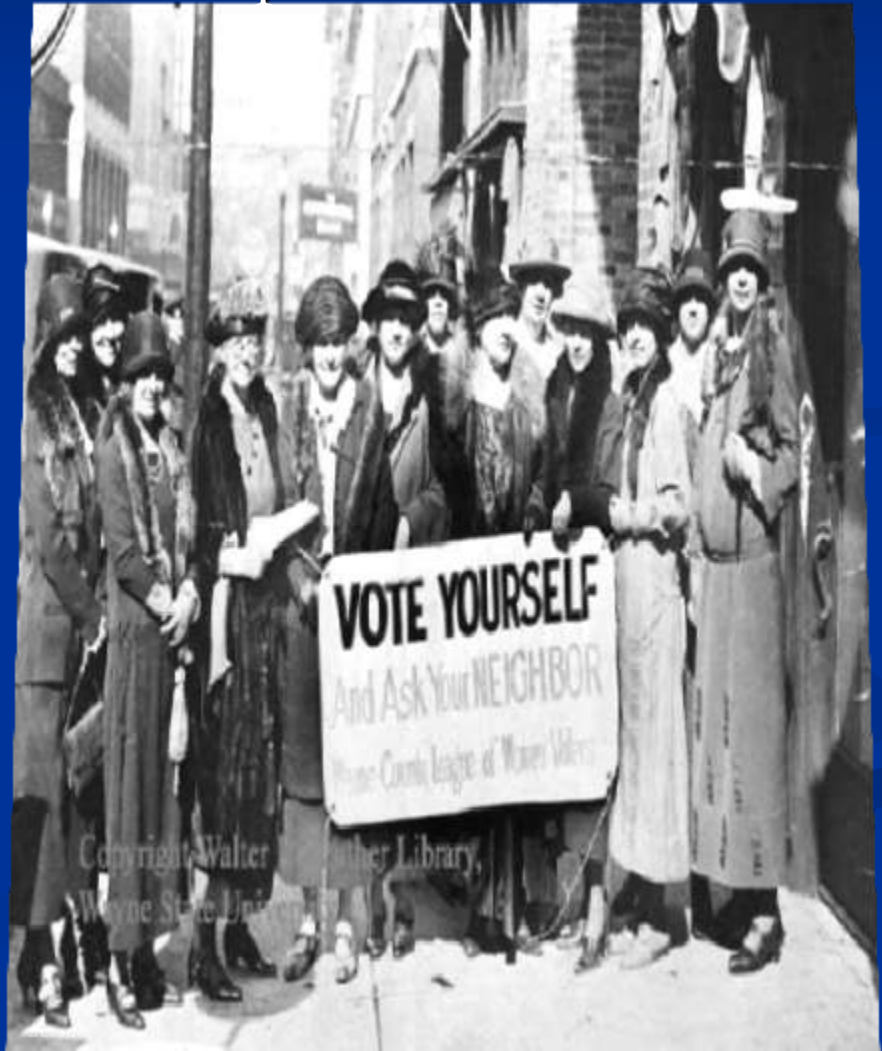
- 1874: the election was subject to taxation, it was being watched who taxed or how much tax was paid. So they tried to impress those, who did not pay tax.
- Twentieth century, change in the law: as men were in the war, therefore women were in the production. Thus, women had the right to vote in Hungary from 1920.



- After the fall of the Empire, the Karolyi government introduced the universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage, including women.
- According to the law, men had to be over 21 years old and have Hungarian citizenship, while women had to be over 24 years old, had citizenship and literacy also was required. In addition, all properties and land tax Censuses were abolished.



- The beginning of the Suffragette movement, which achieved successes only in 1920.
- 1920: Margaret Slakta: the first Representative woman in the Parliament.



- After the World War I, the general, equal, direct and secret elective franchise was introduction.
- List Selection System: it emerged from 1945-1947's elections and lasted till 1967. National-level elections. So many parties start, so many lists are built up.
Drawback: it ceases to be a direct connection between the selector and the representative.

- This was followed by the new electoral law (1989: XXXIV.), equal, direct and universal elective franchise to all adult Hungarian citizens.



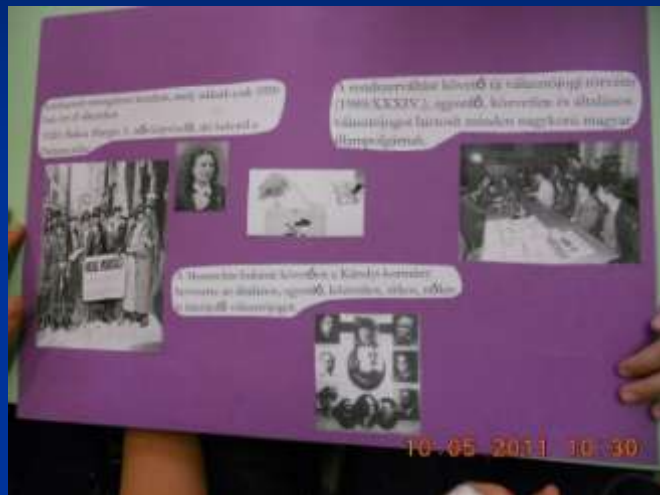
Making of poster and timeline about progress of suffrage

The children were helped by their parents to gather materials about the subject then we prepared posters

...



The works Completed...



Then a timeline of the major events was prepared as well ...



We were proud of placing it out in the corridor so that the other students can see it ...



More and more project tasks and gifts decorate our school walls...





Performance and drama about democracy and elections

Presentation with the children's interpretation

....

- We dealt with the concept of democracy and the electoral system, the method was based on cooperative learning in groups



:

**We worked in 5 groups, each group met
different task**

1. The definition of the state, and the commonwealth
2. The characteristics of democracy, comparing the democracy and the dictatorship
3. Principles of electoral and parliamentary elections
4. Municipality elections
5. Introduction of the president and the prime minister

- Inside the groups, students discussed their task together, and then each group reported on their acquired knowledge.



A poster was made about the discussions ...





Afterwards, we played how a real vote happens in the mayor's office... Even the original urn was lent us...



Everyone could try what to take part in the committee voting, and what feeling to vote.





THE END