

# AAI'26

*By the Stroke of the Gavel.*

# TRAIN

## CC:DOZSA

## REBELLION

## AGENDA ITEM:

## OPEN AGENDA

UNDER SECRETARY-GENERAL:  
MELIKHAN DEMIRKIRAN

ACADEMIC ASSISTANT:  
SEDEN ERBAŞ

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## **Letter from the Secretary General**

Firstly, it is with immense pride and enthusiasm that I extend my warmest welcomes to all participants of the Antalya Anatolian High School Train Model United Nations Conference 2026, taking place on April 11th-12th in Antalya.

I am Güney Deniz Ala, Secretary-General of this distinguished conference. It is both an honor and a privilege to lead this organization in this position. Model United Nations has always been far more than a simulation, it is a journey. Whether you're a more experienced delegate or a first-timer, with AALTRAIN'26 I promise unparalleled growth and inspiration.

Our Academic Team: Under-Secretary Generals, Academic Assistants, and Board Members, represent the finest minds in Antalya, each meticulously selected to deliver your committees of exceptional caliber. From beginner to advanced committees, every session has been crafted for the maximum impact.

My deepest gratitude goes to our Principal Mr. Kılıç and our dedicated advisor Mrs. Bilici, whose unwavering support made this vision reality. I extend special thanks to the AALTRAIN'26 participants, whose passion set the standard we strive to exceed, and a personal note of appreciation to my Executive Team whose brilliance knows no bounds.

As we gather, let us draw inspiration from the eternal words of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, founder of modern Turkey:

"Ey Türk gençliđi! Birinci vazifen, Türk istiklâlini, Türk Cumhuriyeti'ni, ilelebet muhafaza ve müdafaa etmektir. Mevcudiyetinin ve istikbalinin yegâne temeli budur. Bu temel, senin en kıymetli hazinendir."

To delegates: embrace the challenge, defend your interests, and leave AALTRAIN'26 having elevated your voice on the world stage. I am eager to witness your brilliance.

Sincerely,

Güney Deniz Ala

Secretary-General, AALTRAIN'26

Antalya Anatolian High School

## **Letter from the Under Secretary General**

Dear delegates,

Its Melikhan Demirkıran, the Under Secretary General of the committee: Dózsa Rebellion

I welcome you all to this crisis committee. I and Seden sincerely believe that after this committee, you will learn what a crisis committee is. While trying to prevent peasants from overtaking the kingdom you will also face some other difficulties. To help you successfully overcome those problems we prepared this study guide. Before the committee please read it at least once. I believe this will be an unforgettable crisis experience for you and us. If you have any kind of questions about the committee and the process don't hesitate to contact me via WhatsApp. See you in the committee.

Melikhan Demirkıran

## **Letter from the Academic Assistant**

Dear delegates,

I am Seden Erbaş, the Academic Assistant of the committee: Dózsa Rebellion

Firstly, it is my absolute pleasure to serve as an Academic Assistant in this conference. I would like to express my sincerest thanks to the Secretariat for seeing me fit for this role. In this committee we want to be sure that you experience one of your best crisis committees you have ever been. So in order to make that possible, we encourage you all to read the study guide and prepare well for the committee. I have no doubt that you will both have fun and fully experience the crisis side of the committee at the same time. You can contact me via WhatsApp if you have any questions. Hope to see you!

Seden Erbaş

## **Procedure of a Crisis Committee**

### **Directives**

Crisis committees need directives to go on. Directives decide everything in such committees. In this part, directives will be introduced to you shortly to relax you. In the first session of the conference we will give you a detailed workshop about them.

### **How to write them?**

Firstly there are 6 types of directives,

They are:

1-Personal

2-Joint

3-Cabinet/Committee

4-Intelligence

5-Press release/Declaration

6-Top Secret

- 1) In personal directives you use all of your power in order to achieve some goals.
- 2) In joint directives more than one person comes together and combines their power to achieve some goals.
- 3) In committee directives every member of the cabinet come together and write a directive that is a crucial for the future of the committee
- 4) You ask something to crisis team that only they can know about like how many troops you have
- 5) You make a speech in order to notify press or public about your plans or to calm their nerves
- 6) When you have a directive but you want nobody to see it you can fold it and write top secret on it. This way nobody, even your board, will see it until the crisis team gets it.

About writing them, the format for the first three is more important. While writing them, for the first three, you need to focus on WH questions. Your Directive should answer each of the questions without any further hesitations. The crisis team will evaluate your directives so to make everything clear for them you must pay attention to it.

Example for a personal directive:

Me as the head of the spartans, command my 300 men not to be afraid of. I tell them to wait until midnight when our enemy will not notice us in the darkness of the night. So we will wait until midnight in the forest. In the bushes, on the trees etc. So even in the brightness of the daytime it will be hard to notice us. After successfully hiding until midnight we will slowly leave our hiding places without leaving the forest itself. We will gather in the forest to discuss our plan one more time. I will command them to slowly approach the enemy sides. Since it is night and they didn't see us a day before i dont think there would be many guards. We will check the enemy side

one more time before leaving our places. We will check to see how many torches are burning to guess the guards awake. After making sure there are not so many I will assign 30 of my men to slowly approach the guards. They will slowly creep to the guards. They won't carry any kind of light sources and close the tip of their spears with some clothing so it won't be shining. Also to our luck the clouds are preventing moonshine from entering. When my 30 men come close enough to guards they will pull their legs making them fall. After the guards fall my men will rotate their heads like spinning a wheel thus the guards will have their neck cracked. After the guards, my men stand up and give us the signal. This signal will mean the guards are down and you can come. Me and my remaining 270 men will go there slowly again but this time we will not be creeping since there are no guards to notice us. When all of my army makes it to the enemy side we will start slaughtering them all. We will make sure that there will be no survivors from the attack. We will kill all the enemy and loot their belongings.

***Don't forget that this is just an example and you are capable of writing better directives than this.***

### How to submit them?

To submit your directives you fold them. We will show how. After you fold it you will raise it high enough for your admin to see it. Then your admin will take it and bring it to us. When your admin takes the directive you can accept it as submitted.

### How to get the updates?

For each directive crisis team evaluated, they will prepare an update. When there is an update crisis team will knock on the door and open it. After entering they will shout "update". After hearing the voice update you have to be quiet. Then your update will be read to the committee.

## **Introduction to the Committee**

The early 16th century Kingdom of Hungary was a society under mounting pressure, shaped by both external threats and internal conflicts. While the Ottoman Empire continued to expand, the Kingdom of Hungary was contending with the challenges caused by the feudal system. The tough structure of serfdom, combined with increasing restrictions on peasant rights created a widespread uneasiness among the lower class.

The Peasant Revolt led by György Dózsa was not only an uprising of the society, but a complicated movement shaped by ideological, social and political factors. On the surface, the Kingdom of Hungary looked like a major power in central Europe. But underneath all the royalty, the kingdom was a powder keg, waiting to explode. People from two different sides had been living under one kingdom: the world of the nobles and the world of the peasants. It was all power, privilege and land for the nobles. They had their own private armies and held their own estate. Royal power had gotten incredibly weak under King II. Vladislaus, who let the nobles do their own wills. The peasants' life was just an everlasting cycle of labor. They were even forbidden to look for a better life, they had to pay huge amounts of taxes to their landlords. The nobles just continued to exploit until the peasants had nothing left. This feudal system was meant to keep order, but in Hungary, it had become predatory. The desperation created a deep rage that was spreading across the Hungarian plains.

On April 16th 1514, Pope Leo X called for a crusade against the Ottoman Empire, as it had turned its expansion westward and was advancing into Europe. His papal call for a crusade to push the Turks back was carried out by Cardinal Tamás Bakócz, the most powerful church official in the kingdom. Tens of thousands of peasants decided to answer the holy call and joined the army. The crusade army needed a general, and they picked György Dózsa, famous for his bravery fighting the Ottomans. But as Dózsa started training his huge army, the real challenge started to sprout. The nobles were terrified as they saw their workers abandoning the fields at harvest time. The idea of freedom, which the peasants had, put the nobles in terror.

The holy war was about to turn into a civil war as the nobles moved to sabotage the crusade. They ordered the peasants to return to the fields and continue the harvest. But the peasants

rejected this order, and the tension had become stronger. The crusade's whole mission began to change. The enemy wasn't just the Ottomans anymore.

## **Historical Background of the Committee**

### **Political Structure of the Kingdom of Hungary**

During the 16th century, the kingdom suffered on its eastern and southern fronts from the advances of Muscovy, the Crimean Tatars, and the Turks, as well as from the Habsburg dynasty's ambitions to dominate the western front. Between the Turks and the Habsburgs, the Kingdom of Hungary was stuck in a turbulence of political instability. In 1514, Hungary's peasants were formally tied to the land. As the diet demanded greater control of royal policy, the king was obliged to seek support from whichever alliance of nobles had temporarily gained the upper hand. On several occasions, the gates to outright civil war were wide open.

Although the monarchy formally held the supreme power, in practice authority was largely exercised by powerful noble families, who dominated most of the regional administration.

Composed mainly of the nobility, the Diet gradually restricted the influence of the monarchy by defending its own interests.

When King Vladislaus II. ascended to the throne, he made attempts to stabilize his new reign and preserve his popularity among the society by donating most of the royal estates to the nobility.

Due to the expansion of feudal states' expenses, the central power began to experience some severe financial difficulties, in the wake of the royal courts' land policies.

The Kingdom's legal and social structure further entrenched this imbalance of power. Peasants were tied to the land and were crushed under the weight of increasing taxes. They were also forced to a harsh level of labor by their lords. Their freedom was restricted, and they had almost no legal protection against oppression. While it was expected from the nobility to defend the realm, they prioritized their own interests over public safety. This left the kingdom vulnerable to external threats. As a result, the combination of a divided political structure and rising social inequality created a highly unstable system, thereby making internal conflicts inevitable.

## Governance and Authority

The Kingdom of Hungary functioned as a feudal monarchy in which royal authority was formally supreme but practically constrained by the nobility. The origin of the Hungarian aristocracy derives from the charters of the first kings. They descended mostly from the Magyar tribes and clans who settled in the kingdom in the course of the 10-12th centuries. Kings had the authority to reward the commoners with nobility, and thenceforward, they enjoyed all the liberties of all the nobles. The governance and authority in the kingdom were characterized by a weak monarchy and a dominant and politically assertive aristocracy. In reality, even the legislation made a distinction between the members of the upper nobility and the other nobles, and between the nobles possessing lands and those without land possession. This divided the social structure that led to extreme legal repression and a weakening of the state. The peasant citizens were largely excluded from political participation.

On the other hand, the nobility, having stabilized its economic position, was left without political rivals. The Diet held significant authority in taxation, military affairs, and legislation, and this limited the king's independent decision-making. Local administration was organized through counties, which were mainly controlled by noble elites. Besides, the distribution of royal lands weakened both the central administration and military capacity.

## Regional Conflicts

During the late fifteenth and early sixteenth century, the conflicts among the nobility had caused internal instability. Powerful aristocratic families competed for influence over the control of land and regional administration. These rivalries often led to large scaled conflicts inside the borders and weakened the cohesion of the state.

The absence of a strong central authority allowed nobles to be free on their actions within their territories. And as a result, regional governance was shaped by personal interests rather than national policies.

Additionally, tensions among the noble class were high as well. Particularly between high ranked magnates and lesser nobles. These internal conflicts limited effective cooperation and undermined the kingdom's ability to maintain consistent governance across its regions.

## External Threats to the Kingdom

The Kingdom of Hungary was exposed to persistent external threats. These threats included conflicts originating from various kingdoms and empires. The most vital threat came from the expansion of the Ottoman Empire. Ottoman's advance into the Balkans had placed it in a state of direct and constant conflict with Hungary. The ongoing warfare along the borderlands did not only include large scale campaigns, it also included frequent raids and invasions that disrupted local economies and decimated the population of defenceless areas. These pressures forced the Kingdom of Hungary to divert significant resources to defence and it further undermined the already weakened authority.

In addition to the Ottoman threat, there was increasing political pressure from the House of Habsburg in the west. The goal of the Habsburgs was to boost their influence in Central Europe. And they often intervened in Hungary's internal affairs. Especially on matters of dynastic succession. This external interference complicated Hungary's political landscape and limited its ability to react effectively to military challenges. Unlike the Ottomans the Habsburgs did not rely only on military conflict to expand their power. They also utilized dynastic claims and diplomatic affairs. Their intervention in the succession in Hungarian policy led to divisions amongst the nobility.

In the eastern region, the Kingdom of Hungary faced raids by forces loyal to the Crimean Khanate. The aim of these raids was not territorial conquest, but looting and enslavement. Consequently the border regions suffered from population decrease and economic collapse. The

fact that central authority was unable to defend these regions effectively, further exposed the structural weakness of the state.

Taken together, these external pressures including military, political and economic, placed the kingdom in a highly vulnerable position. The necessity of combating in multiple fronts, also deepened internal divisions, thereby creating conditions that contributed to general instability of the period.

## The Impact of Ottoman Expansion

The Kingdom of Hungary had long opposed the Ottoman expansion in the Balkan Peninsula and northwards to the Carpathian Basin. King Matthias Corvinus - the former king before King II. Vladislaus - and his army had several conflicts against the Turks. Hungarian royal power had declined after his death in 1490, due to mismanagement under his successor, King II. Vladislaus. Following the weakening of central authority, the kingdom became vulnerable to the advancing Ottoman Empire. The reduction in the size of the standing army limited the kingdom's defensive capabilities. The system of border fortresses, which had previously served as a vital line of defence, fell into decline.

### **Kingdom of Hungary**

Back in the time, the extensive territory of the Kingdom of Hungary had relatively few inhabitants. The average population density was lower compared with the plains of Western Europe. There were a narrow number of true towns, even though they were small. There were nearly forty of them. And the largest urban concentration comprising Buda, Pest and Obuda, had a total of only 10,000 inhabitants. The country had considerable natural resources, and its foreign trade largely comprised the import of luxury goods and manufactures, and the export of some raw materials, agricultural goods and livestock. Hungarian wine and copper had a significant presence in European trade.



## Social and Economic Structure of Hungarian Society

### The Feudal System in Hungary

On the top of the Hungarian feudal structure, stood the King Vladislaus II. He was the formal owner of all lands, but in practice, much of this land had been granted to members of the nobility in exchange for loyalty and military service.

The nobility constituted the dominant social class within this system. They had significant economic and legal control over their estates. In return for their privileges, they were expected to provide military support to the kingdom. But this obligation became inconsistent over time. The concentration of land in the hands of nobility allowed them to maintain autonomy over the lower class. Often causing the limitation to the effectiveness of the central authority.

Below the nobility, there were peasants, who made up the majority of the population. The peasants were tied to the land and were obliged to obey their landlords. They had to pay the taxes and fulfill various kinds of duties that their lords wanted. These liability seemed necessary for the sustainability of the agricultural economy, but it had placed a heavy burden on peasants.

Over time, the feudal system in Hungary became tougher. Social mobility remained limited and the inequalities became more apparent. The imbalance between the nobility and the peasants contributed to the rising tensions within the society. This structure played a significant role in creating the conditions that led to the outbreak of Hungarian Peasants' Revolt.

### Serfdom and Peasants

The majority of the population consisted of peasants. They were serfs and their lives were defined by the system of serfdom. Their legal status limited their freedom of movement and restricted their ability to change occupation without permission. They had to provide labor on the lord's estate, pay taxes in kind or cash, and donate a portion of their agricultural produce. The daily lives of peasants were shaped by uncertainty. Crop shortages, local conflicts, and demands from landowners could quickly disrupt their daily lives. The majority faced increasing pressure as obligations became heavier and stricter.

### Privileges of the Nobility

The nobility of the Kingdom of Hungary had many special rights that set them aside from the rest of the society. And these privileges were protected by the law, enabling them to preserve their authority. Nobles also had the right to own large areas of land, which was the main source of their wealth. The conflict between the upper-nobility and the lesser-nobility existed. They imposed huge taxes on their laborers and farmers. Causing some of them to disobey. Even

though they were privileged, the noblemen were facing ongoing conflicts among several political groups. Also, nobles were judged under their own legal system and many of them did not face regular punishments that common people could face. Politically, the nobility had an important role in the Hungarian Diet. Where they could influence laws, taxes, and decisions made by the king. This meant they had a strong voice in how the kingdom was governed.

## **Origins of the Rebellion and Papal Call**

The Ottoman Empire was relentlessly pushing northward. Pope Leo X wanted to launch a crusade to counter them. In June 1513, he issued a papal bull calling for a holy war. He appointed Cardinal Tamás Bakócz, a powerful Hungarian archbishop, to lead this mission. The papal bull was revolutionary in one crucial respect: it did not call upon the nobility to fight. It called upon the common people, the peasants, the workers and the poorest of the poor. The pope declared that the sins of everyone fighting in this crusade would be forgiven. Anyone attempting to halt the crusade would be declared as traitor to the nation and excommunicated. This was a significant departure from the traditional practice. By April 1514, Franciscan friars had begun recruiting across Hungary. They were enthusiastic and had brought provocative ideas with them. Some of these friars had been influenced by religious reformers.

They preached not only war against the Ottomans, but also social revolution. Some radical interpretations encouraged resistance to feudal obligations. And stoke up the peasants that they were not obliged to pay taxes and rent, and that all priests should be equal. They implied that the nobility's right to rule might not be a divine right. Within two weeks of recruitment beginning, approximately 15.000 peasants gathered in Pest to join the crusade. Yet they were not soldiers, they were farmers, laborers and wandering students who wished to launch a rebellion against the ruling class.

## Major Events

Even before the crusade was declared, the peasants were already enduring hard times due to the exploitation by the nobility. Problems such as being unable to graze their animals on common pastures, unable to gather wood from the forest, and having to work more days on the nobles' lands, thereby reducing the time they could devote on their own affairs. Now, however, they had been conscripted to fight in this crusade. The kingdom had provided them with no provisions whatsoever - no food, clothing, armours or weapons. In an attempt to disperse the angry peasants, the chancellor ordered the soldiers to return home, even the lords called the peasants back to their homes on the pretext of the hay harvest. But the peasants did so not.. The landowners attempted to force them into obedience by sending their armed servants to harass the peasants' wives and children. As they crossed the great Hungarian plain, the peasants' resolve against the landowners grew even stronger.

They received word from the chancellor that the crusade had been cancelled. This decision was made following the suspension of conscription due to the conflicts between peasants and nobles. This led to a complete cancellation of the campaign. But it did not go well with György Dózsa and his brother. They decided to disobey the order by joining the resistance and wanted to continue their crusade against the Ottomans. However, they now viewed the king and the nobility as pro-Ottoman merchants. To take out the Ottomans, the peasants had to first take out the entire upper class including the king himself. Consequently, the movements temporarily shifted its focus and launched a war against the landowners. The rebellion only grew even when the king threatened death upon any peasant who did not return home.

The rebellion continued to grow in strength, and peasant uprisings became widespread across the country. Hundreds of castles and manor houses were razed to the ground. The rebels focused on committing acts of violence and vandalism on property and not necessarily people. Although when they captured a member of the aristocracy, they made sure to treat them with methods of prolonged torment, one of them being crucifixion. When Dózsa captured the city of Csanád, he made an example of bishop and castellan by impaling them. They had no qualms about leaving these people to die in agony, a slow and horrific death. Dózsa captured several castles and

manors throughout the uprising. And they provided him access to cannons and trained gunners to operate them. They continued to kill every nobleman they encountered. However, those who surrendered voluntarily were released under a system similar to the parole system. Yet Dózsa did not have complete control over his subjects and was unable to prevent them from hunting down their rivals after their release.

## **Leadership of the Rebellion**

### Gyorgy Dózsa

György Dózsa was born in 1470, in Transilvania and joined the army at a young age. He served as a soldier during the ongoing wars against the Ottoman expansion. During his service, he was remembered as how proficient he was at fencing. He received great fame overtaking his Ottoman opponent in a duel. Knighted and given a golden chain, he was also given an entire village donated by the king. In 1514, he was initially appointed to lead a campaign against the Ottomans at the call of Tamás Bakócz. He took command of a large army consisting mainly of peasants and volunteers from the lower classes. Within a few weeks, Dózsa assembled approximately 40.000 men. He had to provide them training too. Dózsa had become a political liability, and it became necessary to suppress him.

### Ideology and Motivation Behind the Revolt

The ideology and motivations behind the revolt were rooted in the profound social and economic inequalities within the Kingdom of Hungary. Peasants were faced with an increasing burden, which had led to widespread discontent with the feudal system. When the crusade had started, the peasants had the power to voice their grievances. After the breaking point when the nobility wanted peasants to return to their fields and they refused, the crusade transformed. What was

supposed to be a holy war against the Ottomans, became a war of vengeance against the Hungarian nobility. The friars who had been preaching equality and social change, found their moment. They made an incendiary propaganda, which in fact had worked. The peasant army turned into a revolutionary force that swept across the kingdom like a wildfire.

## **Response of the Nobility**

### Mobilization of Noble Armies

As the rebellion spread to many regions, local lords assembled their own armed units and united them under the leadership of experienced commanders, foremost among them Janos Zapolya. Nobles' armies consisted of professional soldiers, including cavalry units, mercenaries and retainers. And it gave the nobles a significant tactical advantage in terms of discipline and strategy. Their access to fortified areas and military sources enable them to plan and execute more structured operations against the rebels.

Mobilisation did not remain confined to the local level. Over time, it evolved into a broader and more coordinated effort amongst aristocracy. Faced with a common threat and their social standing, the previously divided nobility were now compelled in order to restore order.

### Strategies Against Peasants

The Kingdom had the upper hand as they had money and connections. Mercenaries from Bohemia and Venice were hired to join the noble army. In addition to military reinforcements, the nobility employed coordinated and strategic tactics to suppress the uprising. Areas under rebel control were systematically targeted to disrupt their organization and prevent them from

gaining further strength. By focusing on key castles, the noble forces succeeded in weakening the structural basis of the rebellion.

The rebels lacked central command, discipline and military experience. This made them fenceless to possible attacks from nobles. Instead of engaging an unified force, the noble armies capitalized on this by isolating and defeating different rebel groups one by one. The nobility also employed psychological tactics as a tool of control. Punishments imposed on captured rebels served as a warning to others. The purpose of these actions was not merely to suppress the current uprising but it was also to prevent future resistance.

## **Consequences**

Things began to unravel for Dózsa. The peasants suffered a defeat because they lacked the equipment to cope with the heavy cavalry; this was followed by another defeat when Dózsa and his army faced off against 20.000 men in the Temesvár plain. The outcome of the rebellion did not favour the rebels, thousands of them were taken as prisoners including Dózsa.

### **Dózsa's Death**

A throne for Dózsa was deemed fit for him, yet this was not an ordinary throne. His throne was carefully selected by his enemies. Dózsa was brought to a red, hot iron throne. He was then forced to sit upon this unbearably scorching throne. The throne caused severe burns and blisters that had spread across his entire body, searing his skin. While he suffered on the throne, they mocked his desire to become a king further by completing the royal ensemble. A crown and sceptre made out of red, hot iron were brought. The sceptre was shoved into his hand and while the crown was lifted up and placed on his head, pushing down on his brow.



Afterwards, Dózsa's fellow rebels were brought, including his brother Gregory Dózsa. They had been purposely deprived of food and they were starving. Then the executioners took the blistering hot pliers and sank them into Dózsa's body, ripping the flesh apart. The rebels were then ordered to cannibalize their own leader. Some of them had been executed right there refusing to do so. Seeing their comrades brutally slaughtered and knowing they would be the next victims, the remaining rebels changed their stance and agreed to participate. Dózsa eventually fell to the slow and painful torture. Subsequently, the rebels who had obeyed the order were released, but the knowledge of what they had done remained with them for the rest of their lives.

### Social and Political Impacts

The revolt was suppressed. However approximately 70.000 peasants were captured and tortured during the uprising. The rebellion had weakened the peasants' power. In the winter of 1514, the

law known as the Hungarian Diet came into force. This law had been enacted to punish the peasants for their rebellion. In addition to forcing them to work more hours for their lords, the law imposed heavier taxes on them to compensate for the damage caused by the rebellion. It also granted greater power to the nobility. The political division among the Hungarians created for the Ottomans to invade later on. The acts of revenge enacted by the legislation of 1514 were put into law. According to the new legal provisions, even peasants' right to free movement became abolished.

## **What We Expect of You**

As the nobles of the Hungarian Kingdom, you are under a great threat! Some bloody fool named György Dózsa united the peasants against you! Fields are burning, people want destruction and nobles are being butchered. To protect the ongoing social system you have to take some actions or else you will lose what you possess which also includes your life...

To do so you will be able to use everything that the Hungarian Kingdom had in that era for your benefit. However, do not forget that peasants can not be trusted! If those insects had any sense they would not rebel in the first place against you! You must teach them a lesson. A lesson that none of them would ever forget. About Dózsa... It is up to your imagination what you are going to do with him.

As you get the idea:

CRUSH THE REBELLION, MAKE HUNGARY GREAT AGAIN!

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