

Hungarian Parliament Building

- the seat of the National Assembly of Hungary, one of Europe's oldest legislative buildings, a notable landmark of Hungary and a popular tourist destination of Budapest. It lies in Lajos Kossuth Square, on the bank of the Danube. It is currently the largest building in Hungary and still the tallest building in Budapest.

The Parliament



Chain Bridge

- The Széchenyi Chain Bridge (Hungarian: Széchenyi lánchíd) is a suspension bridge that spans the River Danube between Buda and Pest, the western and eastern sides of Budapest, the capital of Hungary. Designed by the English engineer William Tierney Clark, it was the first permanent bridge across the Danube in Budapest, and was opened in 1849.

The Chain Bridge



The Tram System in Budapest

- The Budapest tramway network is a vital part of the public transport system in Budapest, the capital city of Hungary.
- In operation since 1866, the Budapest tram network is presently one of world's largest tram networks, operating on 156.85 kilometres (97.46 mi) of total route.[3] As of 2013, it was composed of 31 lines (25 main lines, and 6 supplemental lines denoted by an "A" after the route number),[1] and the Budapest Cog-wheel Railway, all operated by the BKV. Budapest's tram system carried 393.4 million passengers in 2011.

Line 2 Tram in Budapest



Eötvös Loránd University

- The university was founded in 1635 in Nagyszombat, Kingdom of Hungary, (today Trnava, Slovakia) by the archbishop and theologian Péter Pázmány. Leadership was given over to the Jesuits. Initially the university only had two colleges (College of Arts and College of Theology). The College of Law was added in 1667 and the College of Medicine was started in 1769. After the dissolution of the Jesuit order, the university was moved to Buda (today part of Budapest) in 1777 in accordance with the intention of the founder. The university moved to its final location in Pest (now also part of Budapest) in 1784. The language of education was Latin until 1844, when Hungarian was introduced as an official language. Women have been allowed to enroll since 1895.

The Lágymányosi Campus and the Logo of the ELTE



The End