## Essay about social studies test questions essay



Budapest is the capital and the largest city of Hungary. It serves as the Hungary's center for politics, cultural events, commercial activities, industrial endeavours and transportations. It covers an area of 525 square kilometres and lies in a central area of Carpathian Basin between Szentendre and Csepel Island. The eastern part of the city is plain and the western part is hilly. The highest peak is 500 meters above sea level. Budapest's climate is temperate and transitional which is influenced by the weather of Transdanubian region (mild and rainy) and Great Plain's weather (variable). Usually, January is the coldest month and July and August are the hottest months. The city has a population of 1, 886, 000 which comprises 19 % of the entire population of Hungary. The population declined in during the 1990s because water, sewage and other services in rural areas developed drastically. This development reduces the reason for people living in rural areas in Hungary to move to Budapest city. Many residents of Budapest also fled the capital because of the thick smog that looms in the city and the congestion in the suburbs.

Another factor of the decline was the government's crackdown on immigrants coming from less developed nations. Budapest's population density is 3632 persons/square kilometres. Magyars (Hungarian) are the largest ethnic group in Budapest. They comprise almost 92 % of the city's population. There are other ethnic groups: Germans make up 1 % of the population, Roma (0.

8 %). The rest are Slovaks, Greeks, Romanians, Chinese and Ukrainians.

Roman Catholic is the dominant religion in Budapest. Majority of the population are members of this sect.

It is considered that Protestant is minority. Other religions include: Calvinist, Lutheran, Greek Catholic and Atheism. An estimated 80, 000 Jewish people are living in Budapest. Budapest locals have some beliefs in terms of food. They always include chicken soup as part of the menu during weddings. Allegedly, the soup can induce fertility especially to the bride.

To make it more effective, the soup is combined with csiga (noodles that believed to contain fertility-inducing substance), gulyas, stuffed cabbage, millet, sweetened rice, butter tortes and other baked delicacies. They also have traditional beliefs regarding Christmas. On December 13th, the Name Day of Luca, the girls start making tools from 13 pieces of woods. Then, on December 24th, they stand over their stools and they can recognize who the witch is. They must throw their stool immediately into the fire so that they will be protected from the witch.

Another practice is that each girl writes the names of 13 boys in 13 sheets of papers. They then throw the papers into the fire. The paper that will not get burned is their lucky husband in the future. More than fifty years ago, the place was an agricultural land. Later on, industrialization took place. Amidst the improvement, most locals of Budapest still did agricultural works.

Since it is the center of commercials in Hungary, almost all industrializations take place in the Budapest. Unemployment is reduced and industries of metalworking, engineering, textile and chemical factories bring economic https://assignbuster.com/essay-about-social-studies-test-questions-essay/

progress. Electronics manufacturing and food processing also start to make their mark. The literacy rate in Budapest is amazingly 100 %.

This only shows that the city is populated by highly educated people. Several prestigious universities and educational institutions in the city include Lorand Eotvos University, Budapest Institute of Technology and the Central European University. As the capital of Hungary, Budapest houses the country's Parliamentary government of the country. It is composed of the following: the President of the Republic, who has a term of five years; the Prime Minister who selects, and dismiss if necessary, cabinet ministers; a unicameral National assembly and; a constitutional court.