

# Cheshire Border Budapest 2026 Challenge



Who can do the challenge? All sections from Rainbows to Trefoil Members. When working on this challenge, please adapt any elements to meet the needs of your group and budget and have fun while you do it!

This challenge has been developed with young members from across Cheshire Border who are participating in their first international adventure.

The proceeds will support Guides and Leaders in their fundraising efforts for the Cheshire Border INTOPS Cultural trip to Budapest, Hungary in Summer 2026. We hope you enjoy working on this challenge!

This challenge can be completed by either choosing 3 activities to complete as 'A badge in a night' or you can take longer and complete more activities to suit your units' interests.

Hungary has a rich culture of traditional crafts, music, dancing and it has been difficult to choose activities as we wanted to share everything! If you feel inspired, perhaps you will find more of your own after working on this challenge. Feel free to adapt everything to meet the needs of your group, either by simplifying the activity or you can create a more challenging option of your own.



As an introduction to Hungary, you could watch this short video in your unit

[https://youtu.be/fAWqeIL1\\_Qo](https://youtu.be/fAWqeIL1_Qo)

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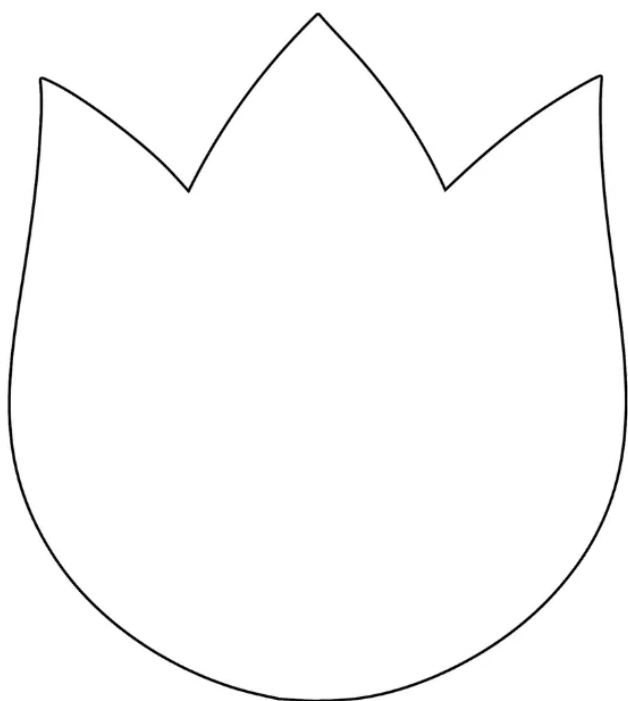


**Tulips** are the national flower of Hungary which became a national symbol after being introduced during the Ottoman period, as it was a favourite of the Sultan. The tulip is deep rooted in Hungarian culture and history and is used in many designs such as embroidery, woodworking, painting and ceramics. Hungarian tulips come in various colours, each carrying its own significance. White tulips symbolize purity and innocence, while pink tulips represent love and affection. Yellow tulips are associated with happiness and friendship, while green tulips signify renewal and hope.

1. **Plant some tulip bulbs** – in a flower pot, tin can, yogurt pot, loo roll tube or other saved recycled container. Remember to make a hole for water to drain out.

2. **Make a paper tulip** – Draw a tulip shape on any card or paper you have, use a straw for the stem or roll up some paper or a green pipe cleaner, add some long leaves. You can make a few and tie a bow as a gift, make a wall hanging and stick them onto coloured card or a paper plate.

3. **Sew a tulip pincushion/ key fob**



#### You will need:

a piece of felt/fabric scrap 15cmx20cm (roughly, half an A4 sheet),  
sharp needle, embroidery thread, scissors, pins, scrap of ribbon or yarn, green if possible. Stuffing/cut up old socks/textile remnants, tulip template or draw one free hand.

1. Use the tulip template or draw your own and cut two tulip heads.
2. Cut a length of yarn or ribbon roughly 15 cm. Fold this in half and stitch to one tulip shape and point 1 on the diagram. This will be inside the tulip at the end.
3. Pin the two pieces together, this will help to keep the pieces still while sewing.
4. Thread the needle with the embroidery thread or wool making a knot at the end.
5. Sew together, the two felt halves starting at point 2 all the way around to point 3 on the tulip diagram. Remember to leave a small gap; marked in red on the diagram. this is where you will push in the stuffing to fill your tulip.
6. Stuff the tulip. Remember not to drop the thread and needle. Make sure to leave the green yarn /ribbon hanging out of the gap.
7. Sew across the gap from point 3 to point 2
8. Sew small back stitches to finish off neatly and cut any loose threads. Done! You can use this to hang keys on, as a pincushion or whatever you choose!





4. **Make tulip bunting** make some large tulip heads from coloured paper, card, painted onto card board, old packages, whatever you have. Thread them onto string, wool, ribbon whatever you have available, hang up and enjoy!

## Build a funicular railway



A funicular, or funicular railway is a type of cable railway system that connects points along a railway track laid on a steep slope. The system is characterised by two counterbalanced carriages (also called cars or trains) permanently attached to opposite ends of a haulage cable; which is looped over a pulley at the upper end of the track. The result of such a configuration is that two carriages move synchronously: as one ascends the other descends at an equal speed. The Buda Castle Funicular has been a link between the riverbank of the Danube and Buda Castle since 1870. The special railway runs on a 95-metre-long track surmounting a gradient of 50 metres while affording riders captivating views of the city below. The Funicular was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987. The passenger cars named Gellért and Margit have three-tiered cabins each with a capacity of 24 passengers, and they are run parallel to each other while ascending and descending.

### 1. Build a funicular railway

Watch this video by the **Institution of Mechanical Engineers – ImechE** follow the instructions to build a funicular railway, you can adapt the train cars by using small empty containers or boxes  
<https://youtu.be/CAJDWF5Z34E?si=8F06YUCG7QXuJSSM>

### 2. Simplified version – you create a simple pulley system with two cars you will need:

Yarn or string, 2 bendy straws, 2 plastic cups, Masking tape, scissors

#### To make:

Cut the straws so that they are the same length on either side of the bendy straw part.

Cut a piece of yarn or string about 1-1.5m long. Thread it through both bendy straws and tie it off, cut off any excess yarn, so the knot is small.

Tape one bendy straw to a wall – not the best wallpapered or painted! Better still, over a doorknob works well, as it will be stronger.

Stretch the yarn so that it is taut and tape the other straw to the floor. You should have a large loop of yarn between the wall/doorknob and the floor.

Take one cup and tape it over the knot. (This will prevent the knot from getting stuck in the straws) Take the other cup and tape it to the opposite side. Now you have your train in place!

**How it works:** pull on the string carefully to lift it up and down, fill with small world toys for passenger rides!



## Kalosca Designs



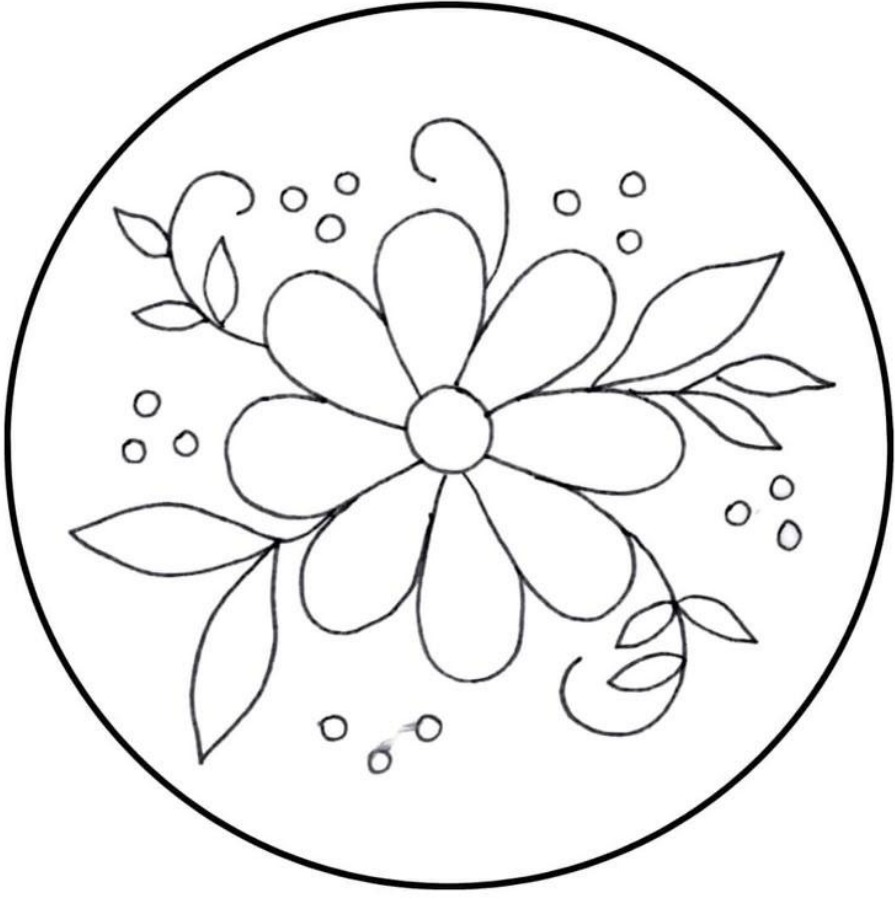
Kalocsa embroidery can be traced back to the 1860s. Before that, people really liked special embroidery with lace in rich families, and the fancy ladies wore it. They drew unique floral patterns, which later will be known as Kalocsa pattern after the region they were developed in.

Women who worked on farms would embroider flowers they really liked by hand and later sewing machines. As they didn't have a lot of money, clothes and textiles were generally plain, so the women designed their own patterns for bedsheets, pillowcases, and for clothes by hand. Women who liked to draw used pens with purple ink and drew these patterns on fabric. They were often the wives or daughters of carpenters, who painted floral patterns on the furniture that they made. The women learned to draw these same special motifs they saw on the furniture onto textiles. The history of painting furniture, making designs, and embroidery all mixed together, and the patterns and colours influenced each other. Craftswomen started to use new stitches to make wreaths and small bunches of flowers on tablecloths and wedding veils. Kalocsa designs are found on textiles, furniture and even ceramics.

**Create a design** on a plate or mug using ceramic pens or paints. Use felt tipped pens on paper plates, paint a pillow case or piece of fabric and create a tray cloth or book marker. Search online for ideas, below are examples from Hungarian artists.



Image from Textile research centre, Hungary







## Hungarian Headdress



These are an important part of the folk costume, they often symbolise age, marital status and regional identity. The **párta** for example is typically worn by young girls and women, resembling a crown or decorative band that adorns the head. This headdress is often made from various materials including fabric, beads and flowers. There are often intricate designs that vary by region.

### Make a Hungarian folk headdress



#### You will need

A hair band of your choice – rigid/plastic ones will need you to attach flowers with tie wraps, ribbons or string. Fabric/stretchy ones you'll be able to glue or stitch the flowers in place.

Fake flowers or make some from tissue paper, craft paper or fabric scraps.

Ribbons or strips of fabric scraps to hang from each end of the hairband

**Simplified version:** Measure your head, you can do this by holding some string across your head, from ear to ear. Get a friend to help and don't drop it! Measure this string with a ruler. Using card cut a narrow length that is the same size as the string. Test if this fits across your head. You might need to glue pieces together if you only have short pieces, it will add to the creative effect.

Once you are happy with the length punch a hole near each end and thread either a piece of elastic through each hole, this will keep it on your head. Or, you can tie a ribbon or string and tie it to your head.

Flowers can be made from scrunching tissue paper, cut from paper, whatever you like and glued or stapled to the card, take care not to scratch yourself if using staples. To finish you can add ribbons or lengths of fabric or tissue paper to the ends.

## Hungarian dancing



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](#)

Folk dancing is an important part of Hungarian culture. Dancers wear colourful costumes, often heavily embroidered in traditional styles. The dancing is full of energy, vibrant and captures the connection to Hungary's rural heritage and festival spirit. Folk dances are a celebration of community, identities, story-telling danced to traditional music played on traditional instruments the violin, cimbalom and flute and are for everyone to participate in!

**Let's dance!** Here is a link to a Hungarian Dance called the 'Cifra' from 'All around the world' dance classes for children on YouTube for

you to try... <https://youtu.be/r15h7qc5S6Y>

Now that you have some basic steps, can you make up your own Hungarian Dance? Search for some music from famous Hungarian composer Franz Liszt to dance to. Invent your own dance and perform to your unit, perhaps try dancing to the Hungarian Dance no.5 by Joannes Brahms, be warned it is very fast in places! At the back of the pack there is a **Hungarian paper doll you can cut out and dress up ready for a puppet show dance...Have fun!**



## Hungarian Gingerbread (Honey)



A traditional treat that you will see stalls full of gingerbread during the St. Stephens Day festival. Some of the hearts had small mirrors in the centre which represent true feeling and clean spirit. As you can see in the image below by Tunde 'The Gingerbread Arist'



It is traditional to use red icing to cover the gingerbread and many have very intricately iced designs, which people have perfected over many years. Have a go at using a piping bag to ice designs on your biscuits...or you can just use a simple icing and enjoy eating them!

**Let's bake...**

**Honey Gingerbread Cookies – recipe from HungryHungarian.com** [Honey Gingerbread Cookies for Giving and Sharing](#) based a recipe by 'The Gingerbread Artist'

2-1/2 cups all-purpose flour ( plain flour)  
2 teaspoons baking powder  
1 teaspoon ground ginger  
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon  
1/2 teaspoon ground nutmeg  
1/2 teaspoon ground cloves  
1/2 teaspoon ground cardamom  
1 large egg  
1/2 cup confectioners' sugar ( icing sugar)  
6 tablespoons /1/2 cup unsalted butter, melted  
1/2 cup /2 large tablespoons honey  
1/2 cup confectioners' sugar, for glaze

*\* note if you don't have all the spices, ( and thinking about costs) use what you have, we used 2 x tsp ginger, 1 tsp. cinnamon and 1/2 tsp nutmeg in ours as this is what we had and they still tasted delicious! You can change the amounts of spices to suit personal taste.*

### Method:

In a large bowl, combine the dry ingredients: flour, baking powder, and spices. Whisk to aerate.

In a medium bowl, beat together egg and sugar until pale and frothy. Beat in melted butter and honey. Pour wet ingredients into dry and fold until just combined. Form dough into a disk and wrap in plastic. Chill for 30 minutes to 1 hour.

**Preheat oven to 325 F/160C/Gas 3. Line two rimmed baking sheets with parchment paper.**



Roll dough between two sheets of plastic wrap or parchment paper to 1/4-inch thick. Using a 2-inch cookie cutter or small heart cookie cutter, cut out shapes and transfer to rimmed baking sheets, spacing 1-inch apart.



Top tip: make dough ahead and refrigerate over-night in a plastic bag.

Bake until pale golden, about 15 to 17 minutes. Let them cool completely before icing.

### Icing

You can experiment with whatever you fancy to recreate Hungarian designs using a red base and piped designs or use icing tubes/pens.

#### To make a simple icing glaze.

In a small bowl combine confectioners' sugar with 2 tablespoons water and mix until smooth and free of lumps. Add red food colouring if you want to try a traditional look. Brush each cookie with glaze and place on a wire rack to dry completely

Or... you could roll out some red royal icing, using the cutter to make your shape, and 'glue' onto your cookie with a little confectioners icing/thin jam.

To pipe designs, you will need to add more icing sugar to create a stiff icing

Store cookies in a sealed container up to 1 month. Yield: 45 cookies.

#### Simplified version...

Make gingerbread at home or...

Buy some gingerbread biscuits and decorate them during the unit meeting.

Brush biscuits with red icing or cover in red royal icing

Using piping bags or icing pens to create patterns on the biscuits.



**Iced Hungarian  
Honey- Gingerbread biscuits**

## Lavender bags



Lavender was one of Hungary's first significant plantations established in 1920's by herbalist Gyula Bittera. Visitors can visit lavender fields, there are lavender festivals and is important element of local gastronomy (cakes, biscuits, coffee, gin), crafts as well as lotions, potions and ointments for health and wellbeing.

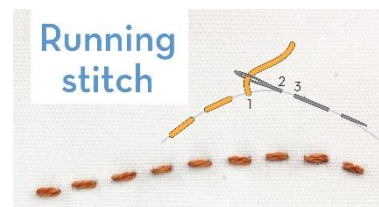
For an easy lavender bag, you will need:

fabric scraps approx. 8cm x 5cm,  
embroidery thread,  
lavender,  
needle  
pinking shears (zig zag scissors)

Pictured is a beautiful lavender stall at the St. Stephens day festival in Budapest

We noticed that some fabrics need a sharper needle as they are quite stiff and some children found floppier/silky fabrics tricky to work with. Don't worry about stitches being perfect, nobody will notice wonky sewing at the end.

1. Cut your fabric for your lavender bag. You will need 2 pieces. You can use pinking shears to trim the edges as they help to stop the fabric from fraying.
2. Thread the needle with your chosen thread and tie a knot in one end of the thread. Don't pull the thread right through when making the first stitch, leave a small length of thread at the beginning as you will use this for tying at the end. (the knot helps to stop this from being pulled through the fabric accidentally)
3. Use a running stitch to sew the two pieces of fabric together. You will sew round 3 sides of your rectangle. Try to make small stitches if you can, then the lavender won't slip out between the gaps.
4. Fill your bag with lavender. Remember not to take your needle off the thread. Don't overfill the bag as you don't want it to burst!
5. Sew the last side, taking care not to let the lavender fall out, sew to the end. Knot the two ends of thread together. To finish cut off the extra thread. Done!



Where to find lavender? Growing in your garden, ask a neighbour if they spare some, from a craft shop, herbalist shop or an online store.



# Hungarian Quiz

## How to play:

You will need a quiz master to read out the question

Split you unit into teams and take a turn to answer a question, or work together to and either write or call out the answer. Maybe you can use buzzers so any team can answer.

If you have a smaller unit, you might like to play as individuals.

How ever you choose to play we hope you have fun finding out about Hungary.

1. What are the colours of the Hungarian flag?  
A) Red, white and blue      B) red, green and yellow      C) red, white and green
2. What is the name of the river that runs through the city of Budapest?  
A) Rhine      B) Danube      C) Thames
3. Name the largest lake in Hungary that has beaches, volcanic hills and hotels along its 197km shoreline  
A) Lake Balaton      B) Lake Bassenthwaite      C) Lake Baikal
4. What is the capital of Hungary?  
A) Budapest      B) Bucharest      C) Bratislava
5. Who invented the Rubik's cube?  
A) Erik Rubrik      B) Erni Rubik      C) Ernő Rubik
6. What currency is used in Hungary?  
A) Florin      B Forint      C) Euro
7. Budapest was formed from 3 cities: Buda, Pest and?  
A) Óbuda      B) Abuda      C) Pesti
8. How many countries does Hungary border?  
A)5      B) 6      C) 7
9. What year was the Hungarian rising (revolt) against Soviet (Russian) rule?  
A)1946      B) 1956      C) 1966
10. Which classical composer was Hungarian?  
A) Franz Liszt      B) Ludwig Van Beethoven      C) Johann Sebastian Bach

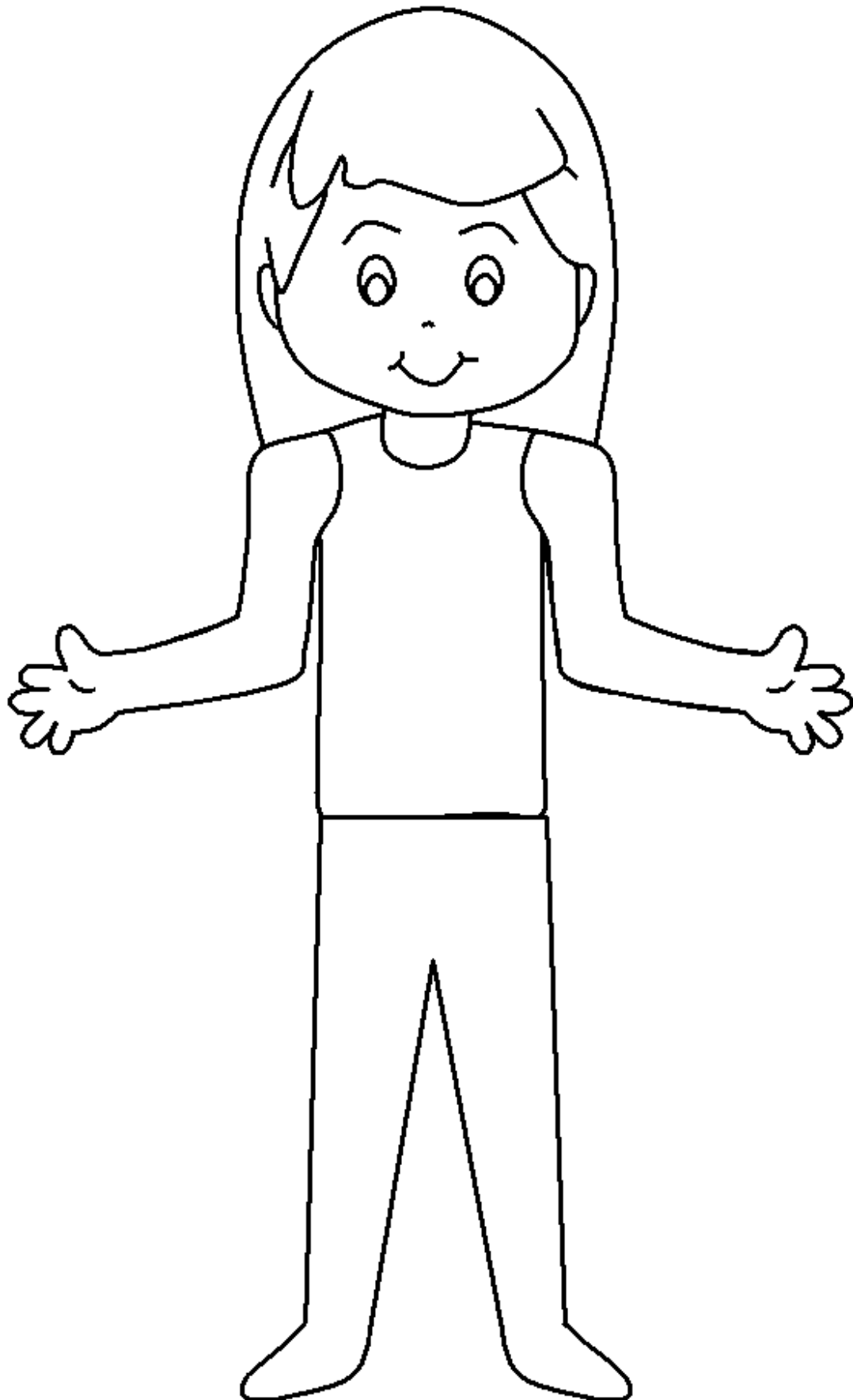


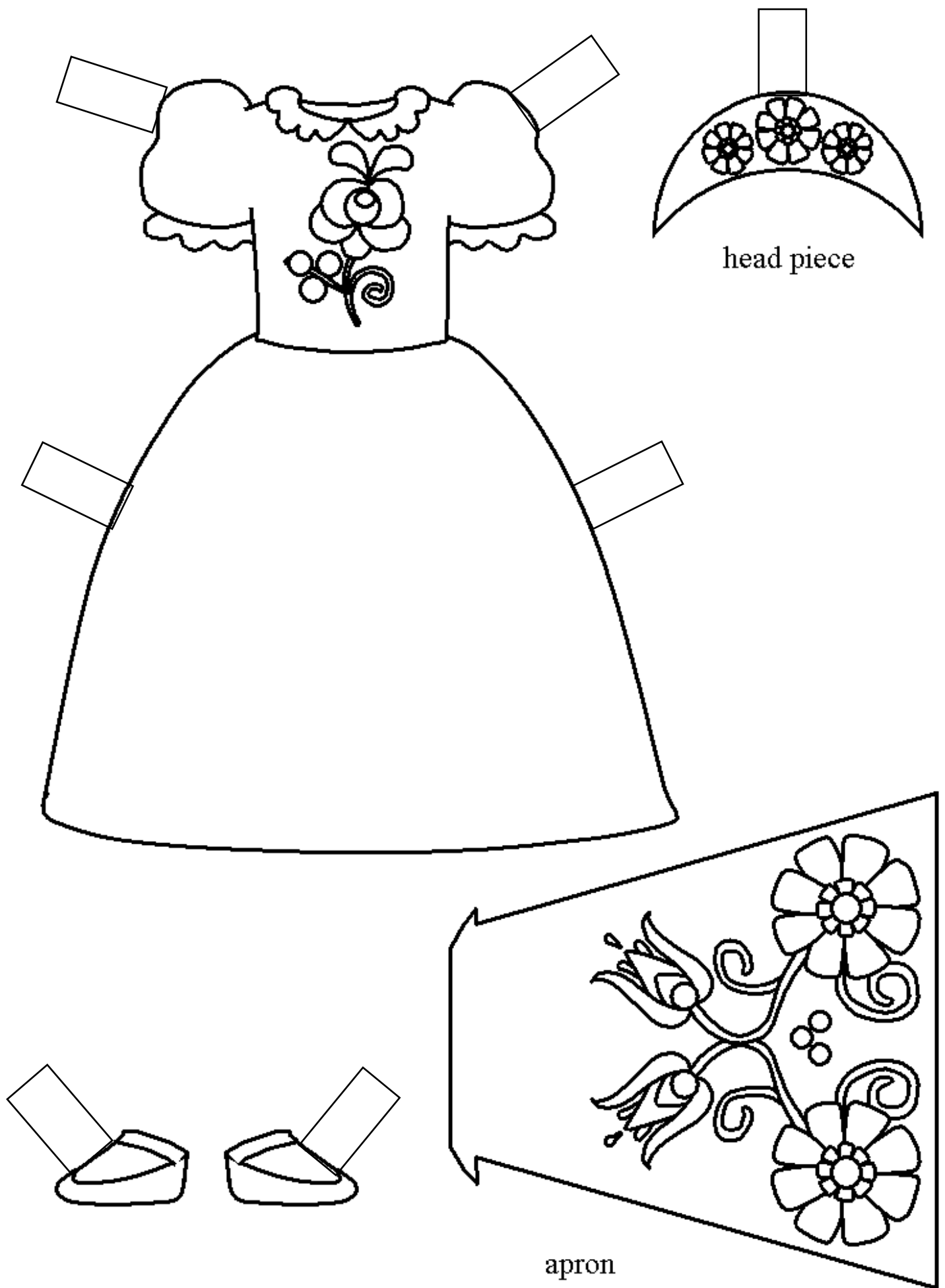
11. What continent is Hungary in?  
A) Asia                      B) Europe                      C) Antarctica
12. What is the name of the popular street food 'treat'?  
A) Tile cake    B) Chimney Cake    C) Roof cake
13. What meat is usually found in the Hungarian dish Goulash?  
A) Lamb              B) Chicken              C) Beef
14. What is the name given to the style of Hungarian art featuring flowers and used in vibrant folk embroidery and artwork?  
A) Kalocsa    B) Kalinka    C) Karena
15. All over Budapest there are mini statues of tanks, frogs, and well-known Hungarian characters from TV and culture, can you name the sculptor? He is Mykhailo . . .  
A) Komodo    B) Kolodko    C) Klundik
16. What did László Bíró invent?  
A) Felt tipped pen    B) Ballpoint pen    C) Fountain pen
17. Which sport is Judit Polgár widely recognised as being the strongest female player of all time?  
A) Archery              B) Golf              C) Chess
18. How many letters are in the Hungarian alphabet?  
A) 24    B) 34    C) 44
19. What creature is Hungary's national symbol?  
A) Lion              B) Turul    C) Serpent
20. What is Hungary's national flower?  
A) Daffodil    B) Rose    C) Tulip

## Hungarian quiz answers

Question	Answer	
1	C	Red white and green
2	B	Danube – the Hungarian name is 'Duna'
3	A	Balaton
4	A	Budapest
5	C	Ernő Rubik
6	B	Forint
7	A	Óbuda
8	C	7 Austria, Croatia, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine, Serbia (and Montenegro)
9	B	1956
10	A	Franz Liszt
11	B	Europe
12	B	Chimney cake
13	C	Beef
14	A	Kalocsa
15	B	Kolodko
16	B	Ballpoint pen
17	C	Chess – Judit was a grand master by the age of 15!
18	C	44
19	B	Turul, a mythical bird that is often depicted as a huge eagle
20	C	Tulip

Colour and dress up this Hungarian girl in her Traditional Folk Costume, what name will you give her? You could put on a puppet show for your friends















head piece

apron



## Picture Quiz - Places of significant interest in Budapest... but which is which?

Heroes' Square - Synagogue - The Parliament - Matthias Church - Fisherman's Bastion - Chain Bridge - Funicular - Buda Castle Hill - Széchenyi Thermal Bath

1		2	
3		4	
5		6	
7		8	
9		10	

## **Picture Quiz** – Places of significant interest in Budapest

1. The Parliament
2. Széchenyi Thermal Bath
3. Matthias Church
4. Chain Bridge
5. St. Stephen's Basilica
6. Funicular
7. Heroes' Square
8. Buda Castle Hill
9. Fisherman's Bastion
10. Synagogue

# Hungarian History

Leaders please your discretion with this section; you know your young members best. Suitable for Rangers, Guides and older Brownies. Adapt or expand as you see fit.

Hungary has a rich and fascinating history with many significant events and cultural milestones that have shaped the national identity.

## Ancient History



The area we know as Hungary was once part of the Roman Empire around 14BC. There were various tribes that ruled the region such as the Huns and the Avars. The Magyars arrived in the late 9<sup>th</sup> century, led by Grand Prince Árpád, settled in the Carpathian Basin, around 895BC, and began to establish the foundations of modern Hungary. Today Hungary has thousands of visitors each year to the Roman Széchenyi Bath.

## The Kingdom of Hungary



In the year 1000 Stephen was crowned as the very first king of Hungary (Stephen I) and this marked the beginning of the Christian Kingdom of Hungary. The kingdom grew and established a strong cultural identity. Hungarians celebrate this First King of Hungary every year with a special St. Stephen's Day on August 20<sup>th</sup> starting with an airshow and ending with a fireworks display over the Danube. This is a national holiday with cultural entertainment throughout Budapest.

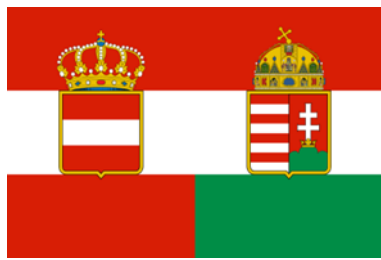
## Medieval Challenges



Hungary faced invasions from East Asia by the Mongols in the 13<sup>th</sup> century and the Ottomans from Mid Asia and Turkey in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century, this led to significant territorial losses and changes in the way that Hungary was governed.

The Dohány Street Synagogue (or Great Synagogue) was built in 1854-1859 in a Moorish (Medieval) Revival style.

## Modern History begins...



After the Battle of Mohács in 1526, Hungary was divided and came under Habsburg (Austrian) control, which lasted for several centuries. This period of history was marked by struggles for independence and cultural development. The countries merged their flags to depict unity and identity reflecting diverse nationalities and historical significance of both countries.

**The Austrian-Hungarian Flag shared from [flyingcolours.org](http://flyingcolours.org)**

This overview provides a glimpse into the vibrant history of Hungary, explore resources like Kiddle, Britannica Kids, and National Geographic Kids for more information, you can either read or share the information with your units or give a short summary yourself that works with one of the challenge activity suggestions e.g. Explain why Morse Code or Ciphers may have been used, by whom and why and then get girls to make codes and pass messages



## 20<sup>th</sup>. Century Changes



**Miklos Radnoti**



**Stalin Bust**



After WWI, the Habsburg monarchy broke apart. The Treaty of Trianon's in 1920 took away about 72% of Hungary's territory giving it to neighbouring countries like Romania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Hungary became a People's Republic was declared and a Kingdom of Hungary was restored. Between 1938 and 1941 Hungary made progress in recovering lost lands. However, more turbulent times were to come as Germany occupied Hungary in 1944 during WWII, and then the Soviet Union took control until the war ended. During this period of time the citizens of Hungary struggled with daily life living in an occupied country. Many lost their lives trying to help Jewish people and going about their daily business many rules were imposed on ordinary people making life very hard. There are many monuments marking this period of history such as Shoes on the Danube. Miklos Radnoti a 20<sup>th</sup> century Hungarian poet was rounded up during the last year of WWII and was sadly shot as he was unable to keep up with the marching prisoners.

It was a very difficult time for Hungarians with little freedom and many restrictions. After WWII ended in 1945, the Second Hungarian Republic was established, becoming a socialist people's republic. The people celebrated; however, this joy did not last long as now they were ruled by a cruel government under Soviet (Stalin's) control. Farmers had their land taken away, food was scarce, people were forced to eat insects and any roots they could dig up. People were forced to give up property and anything of value. Life became hard again.

## The Hungarian uprising



**Hungarian Refugees at a relocation centre in 1956** image: bygonly.com



1956 In November 1956, Soviet tanks invaded Hungary a country that was already under its control. The Hungarian people took to the streets to fight the Soviet 'Red Army'. The people were protesting against a regime that took away human rights, freedoms and civil liberties.

They were unhappy as although a non-communist party had won the elections in 1945, by 1948 the communists had taken over by control of the secret police and eliminating their political opponents. The Hungarian leader Matyas Rákosi was fully in league with Moscow.

There was no freedom of speech. The secret police created a climate of fear, arresting anyone who spoke against communism, even for something as simple as listening to Western music.

The Russian language was being forced on the Hungarian people, street signs were written in Russian and schools were told to have Russian as the primary language. Thousands of Soviet troops were stationed in Hungary, draining the economy, contributing to the economic hardship for ordinary people.

Following huge demonstrations, the Soviets agreed to the formation of a new government under the more liberal reformer Imre Nagy.

## Nagy's reforms



Reforms included:

- Free elections to choose the government
- An impartial legal system to ensure fair trials
- The total withdrawal of the Soviet army from Hungary
- Farmers to be allowed private ownership of their land (instead of it being state owned)
- Hungary to leave the Warsaw Pact and declare neutrality in the Cold War.

### Soviet Crackdown:

Unfortunately, despite Nagy's attempts to bring peace through reforms to Hungary, the Soviets refused to accept Hungary leaving the Warsaw Pact as it would leave a gap in the 'buffer zone' with Western Europe. Tanks and soldiers entered Hungary to crackdown on the protests and many Hungarians tried to flee but were blocked from leaving the country, others were killed or injured. Many thousands were arrested and 26,000 Hungarians were tried with additional imprisonments and executed as a result.

Nagy was also arrested and executed for his daring to push reforms through. He was replaced by Janos Kadar who crushed the remaining resistance. The international reaction to the attempted revolution indicated, despite its declaration that it would roll back communism, the countries of NATO were unwilling to intervene in Soviet bloc countries.

## The end of communism begins....

Parliament Building



Demonstrations in 1989  
image: timetoast.com



The UN declared its disgust at the treatment of the Hungarians by their own government and aid money was raised to support refugees. Communist parties in some countries such as the UK, France and Italy began to change their opinions of the USSR, however there was still no military support or intervention to help the Hungarian rebels.

The end of communism finally came to Hungary in, when in 1989, new elections brought a much, awaited change, leading to the establishment of a democratic government which drew Hungary closer to the countries of Western Europe. Since the 80's Hungary has progressed and thrived to become one of the leading vibrant cultural cities in Europe with many thousands of visitors exploring the capitol city, Budapest each year.



**Time to talk...** \* Leaders please use discretion about appropriateness for your group with this section. Consider if support may be needed during or following any of this content. Decide if you will adapt to meet the needs, age and ability of the group if shared. Please use it as a tool to discuss conflict resolution, harmony, supporting each other and doing our best.

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- Have a discussion in small groups about what you have read.... How does this make you feel?
- Can you imagine living through any of the experiences of the Hungarian people through History?
- What do you think life would have been like?
- If this was to happen in the UK today, what steps could you do to safeguard your family, ensure you have food, water and medicines?
- Imagine you are a Hungarian Farmer and your land has been seized ...what can you do to change the minds of those in charge, how can you get them to see your point of view?
- Imagine you are a Hungarian Rebel, what would your mission be and how would you keep yourself and your family safe?
- Imagine you are a Soviet Soldier, far from home following orders.... Write a short letter home to your family about your experiences.

### In groups, working together, you could...



Find out about the forgotten wartime heroine **Hannah Szenes** and why she was arrested. Perhaps you can write a short story or poem or diary entry from Hannah's perspective, or create a poster to tell your unit what you found out. Send a message using morse code as Hannah may have done with her radio or make a cipher to send codes to each other. Research to see if you find out about any other wartime heroines or notable people and their experiences such as **Victoria Savs** or **Countess Klára Andrassy**

### Shoes on the Danube....

Find out what this means

Share your findings with the group in an interesting way

How does this make you feel?



## Rights for women and Girls...

- Create a poster about Hungarian rights and what reforms you'd like to happen – then think about reforms you would make as Guide in 2026, what would you like to see change for the better?
- Reenact elements from Hungarian history and perform to the rest of the unit, you could all take on different roles, farmers, rebels, soviets, or perhaps you might go further back in history to the Medieval times...what would life have been like?
- Research hardships faced by women during WWII in Hungary and their contribution to the war efforts... what did they do to get their views heard?
- Think about the challenges faced by girls in Hungary during WWII, how do these differ from challenges faced by girls today?
- Hold a debate such as Stalin v Nagy or perhaps Communism v Humanitarian values.
- Consider modern day conflicts around the world and debate how peace and reform could be brought to these areas.



Protests during the  
Hungarian Uprising of 1956  
– unknown photographer

### Caption from

**LIFE.** "Carrying flags of old Hungary and singing a patriotic song, Budapest women march in honour of men who died fighting communists." Michael Rougier—*The LIFE Picture Collection/Getty Images*



# Morse code

A	• —	S	• • •
B	— • • •	T	—
C	— • — •	U	• • —
D	— • •	V	• • • —
E	•	W	• — —
F	• • — •	X	— • • —
G	— — •	Y	— • — —
H	• • • •	Z	— — • •
I	• •	1	• — — — —
J	• — — —	2	• • — — —
K	— • —	3	• • • — —
L	• — • •	4	• • • • —
M	— —	5	• • • • •
N	— •	6	— • • • •
O	— — —	7	— — • • •
P	• — — •	8	— — — • •
Q	— — • —	9	— — — — •
R	• — •	0	— — — — —

Every letter of the **International Morse code alphabet** has a corresponding series of *dits* and *dahs*. Numbers and punctuation also have corresponding *dits* and *dahs*. Once you memorize the corresponding series of ***dits and dahs (dots and dashes)*** for each letter, number, and punctuation mark, you will be able to communicate in Morse code and communicate with other people who know Morse code.





## Make a cipher to crack codes

### What you'll need.

Paper or card (or print onto paper and stick onto card or old cereal box) to make it stronger

Split pins

Scissors

Pen or pencil and a piece of paper for writing/decoding your messages

We used a template from the science museum group which was on the BBC Bitesize website.

We have included the template in this pack for you or you can make your own using a compass to draw or two circle items, one must be larger than the other (see pic above) and you will need to write the letters around the edge of both circles. Make another small circle if you want to include numbers in your codes.

Cut the circles out.

Put the small circle with the letters on it on top of the larger one, lining up the letters.

Use a sharp pencil point to make a mark.

Put the split pin through the centre to secure it.

Turn the smaller wheel, so that each letter lines up with a different letter on the larger wheel.

Now you can create a secret message. Send messages to each other. To decipher them, you write down the letter on the smaller wheel that appears directly under it.

You will need to let your friends know which letter on the small circle will be A so they can decipher your message, your 'enemies' will need to try to work out your code to understand the message.

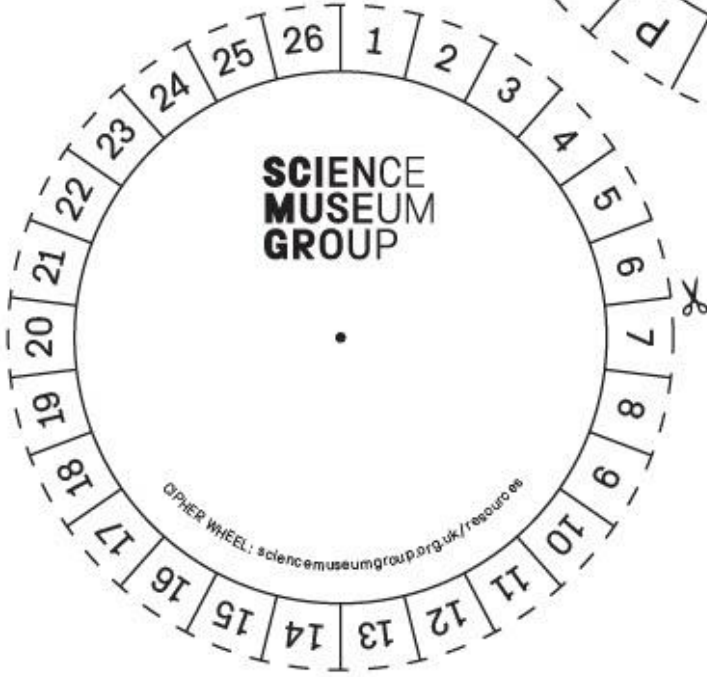
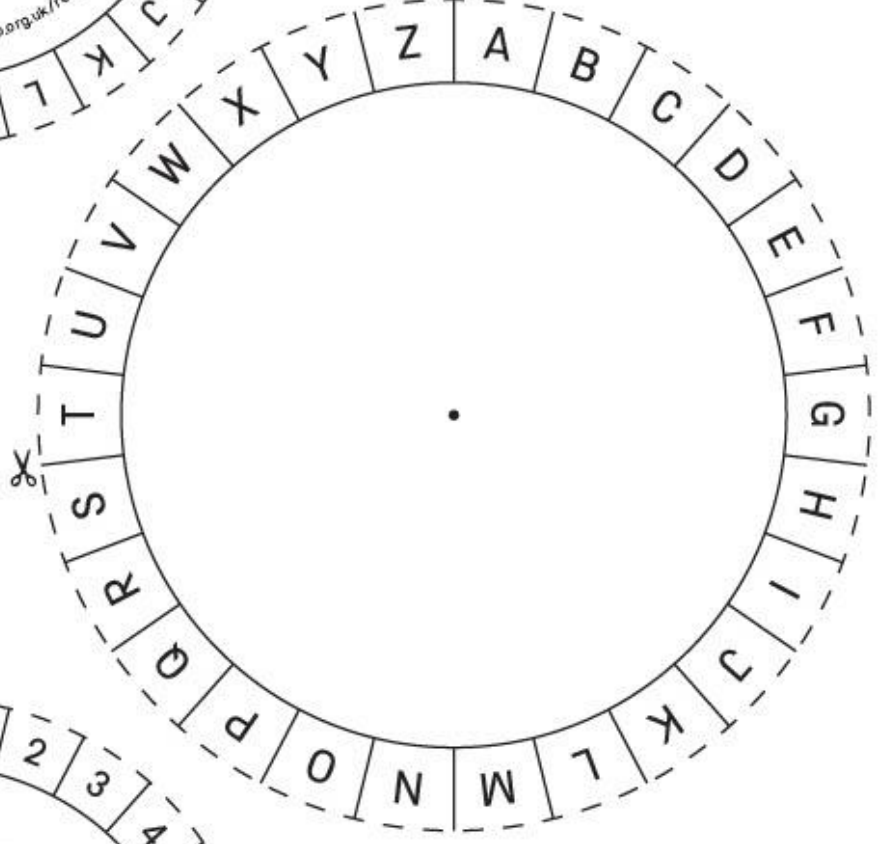
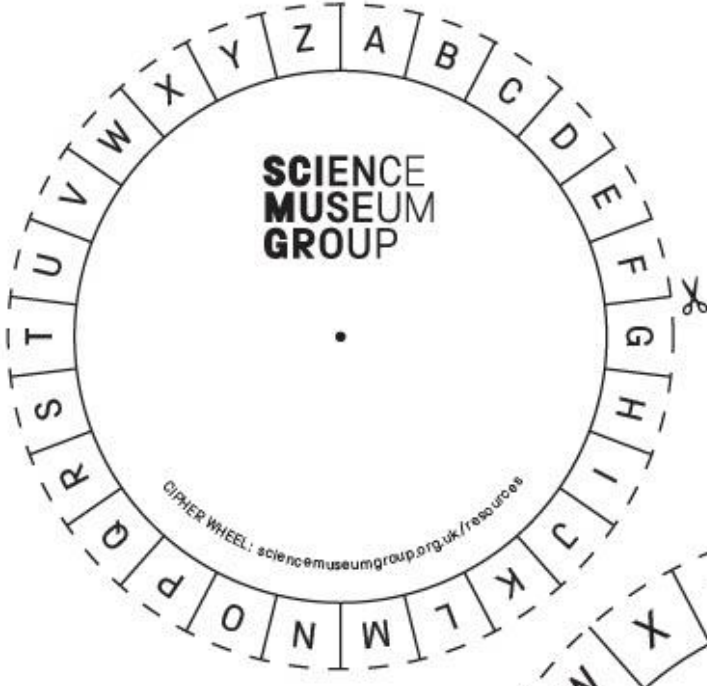


Image: BBC BITESIZE

Example shown...A= C so work out what UGETGV means, move the wheel around...SECRET

Use the number wheel to make codes more confusing! A=3 so now SECRET would be 21,7,5,20,7,22 much harder for your 'enemies' to work out!

You could make 3 circles, 1 large, 1 medium and a small circle with letters and numbers together, so you can create and decipher codes that may include letters and numbers! Get Coding!



# Hungarian Playground Games

## Puli Run

This is a competition of speed. There are two Puli dog toys made of yarn. (A Puli is a special Hungarian herding dog.) A wooden handle is connected to each yarn Puli with twine. The players have to roll the twine onto the handles with two hands. The winner is the player whose Puli dog arrives at the goal (the end of the carpet) sooner.

You can make a Puli dog from a rough yarn/string pom-pom.

Now attach your pom-pom dog to the end of a ball of yarn. Wrap the other end of the yarn to a stick. Players line up to wind their Puli back home!



**I Lost My Handkerchief** Watch this video to see how Hungarian Girls play this game...

<https://dai.ly/xqy``8vo>

**How to play:** Everyone sits in a circle, except for 1 player, (player A) who walks around the outside of the circle holding a handkerchief (or a Necker) behind her back. Player A walks around the outside of the circle holding the handkerchief behind her back. At any time she chooses, she drops the handkerchief behind any player (Player B) try not to let them see you drop it behind them!

Once the handkerchief has been dropped, Player A runs around the outside of the circle and Player B must pick up the handkerchief and chase Player A trying to tag them before Player A gets back to Player B's place without being tagged by Player B.

If Player A succeeds, she has won that game and Player B must now walk around the outside of circle with the with the handkerchief and dropping behind a different player and a new game starts.

If Player B tags Player A, then Player A walks around the circle again and drops by a different player (C)...or you can choose someone different to be Player A.

**Everyone in the circle claps hands and keeps singing this song while Player A is walking around the circle:**

Round we go

Round we go

Throwing the hankie, down behind your friend!

Shhhh! No-body say a thing....

Shhhh! No-body say a thing ....

Catch me, catch me, catch me if you can!

Catch me if you can....

## Amerikából jöttem (put this is translation app to hear pronunciation) Acting Game

### 'I come from America'

This game is played in pairs. The object of the game is guessing the profession that is being acted out. We have made a few examples that you can print out to use, or make up your own! It is a good idea for leaders to know what the girls will be acting beforehand, for fairness, if you are letting them choose their own.

Girls take a card. They tell the other players how many words the profession has. They can also tell the, the first letter of the first word and the last letter of the second word. (highlighted in red on our sheet below)

EG. Zookeeper would be 1 word and Z and R

Newspaper reporter would be 2 words and N and R

Police Sargeant would be 2 words and P and T

Pairs take turns to come up and take a card from the leader, without letting anyone else see what is on the card. Use our suggestions, or make your own!

<b>Detective Inspector</b>	<b>Racing Driver</b>
<b>Gardener</b>	<b>Librarian</b>
<b>Dog Trainer</b>	<b>Wedding photographer</b>
<b>Astronaut</b>	<b>Dentist</b>
<b>Jungle explorer</b>	<b>Bus driver</b>
<b>Concert Pianist</b>	<b>Olympic Swimmer</b>
<b>Electrician</b>	<b>Fashion Designer</b>

This is an outline of the map of Hungary This is a landlocked country as it is surrounded by other countries with no natural coastline; no seashore.

Colour each of the countries that border Hungary in a different colour.

How many are there?

Colour the River Danube in blue.

Find out how many countries the River Danube flows through or alongside...

How many?

Write them here....

# Hungary

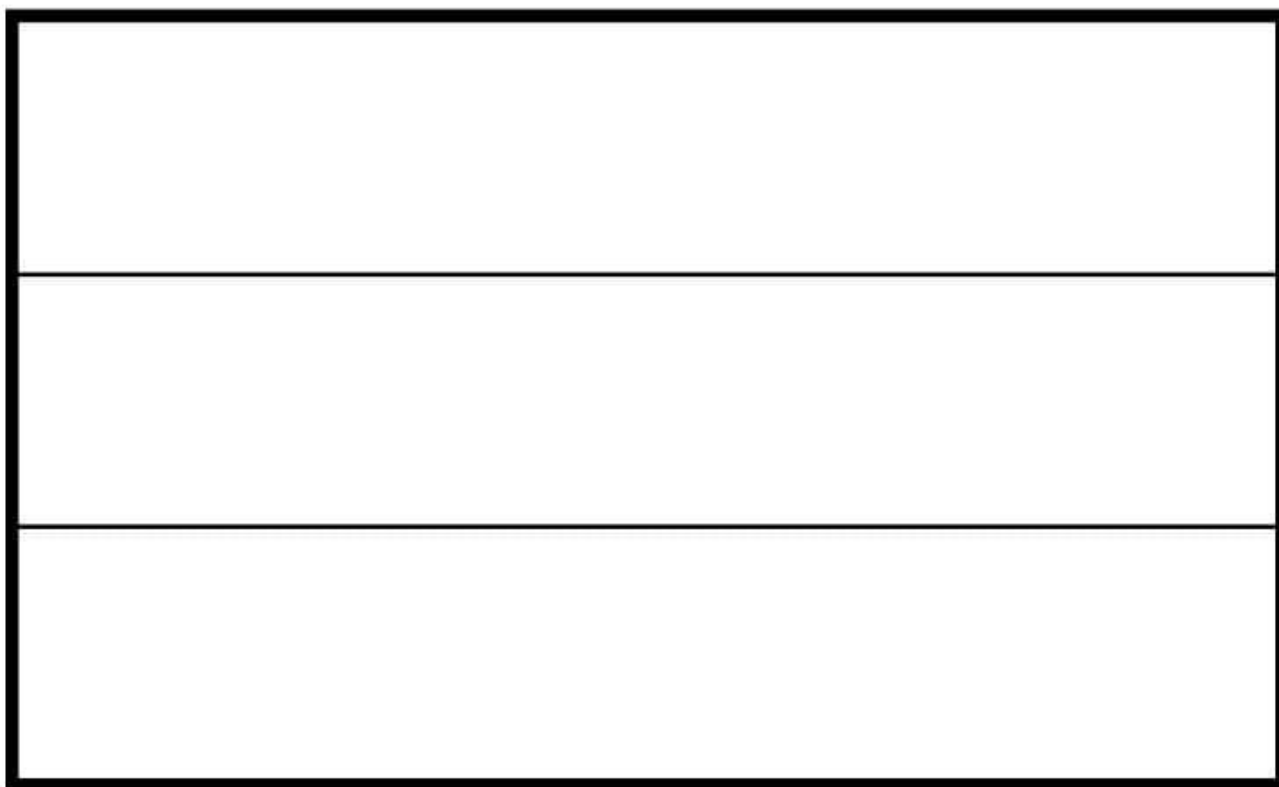


## Answers to Hungary Map Questions:

The path of the River Danube runs through or alongside 10 countries. Starting, from Germany's Black Forest and ending up in the Black Sea. No other river in the world runs through as many countries

They are: Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Serbia, Croatia, Bulgaria, Moldova, Ukraine and Romania.

Cut out and colour the Hungarian flag. If you create a few you could make bunting!



***Hungary***



# Badge Order form

## Budapest 2026



Unit Name

County

Leader's Name

Email

Phone number

Address where the badges should be sent to;

Postcode:

Number of badges required at £1.50 per badge .....

Please add postage for your order based on current Royal Mail postage: which we will confirm with you prior to posting.

Letters up to 100g                      £1.00

Large Letters up to 1kg              £2.00

Please send badge order form via email:

[budapest26@girlguidingcheshireborder.org.uk](mailto:budapest26@girlguidingcheshireborder.org.uk)

### How to pay:

#### Send payment via BACS to:

#### Account name:

Girlguiding Cheshire Border

#### Sort Code:

16-31-13

#### Account number:

10012462

#### Reference:

Budbadge \*your unit's name\*

Thank you...from Team Budapest '26