

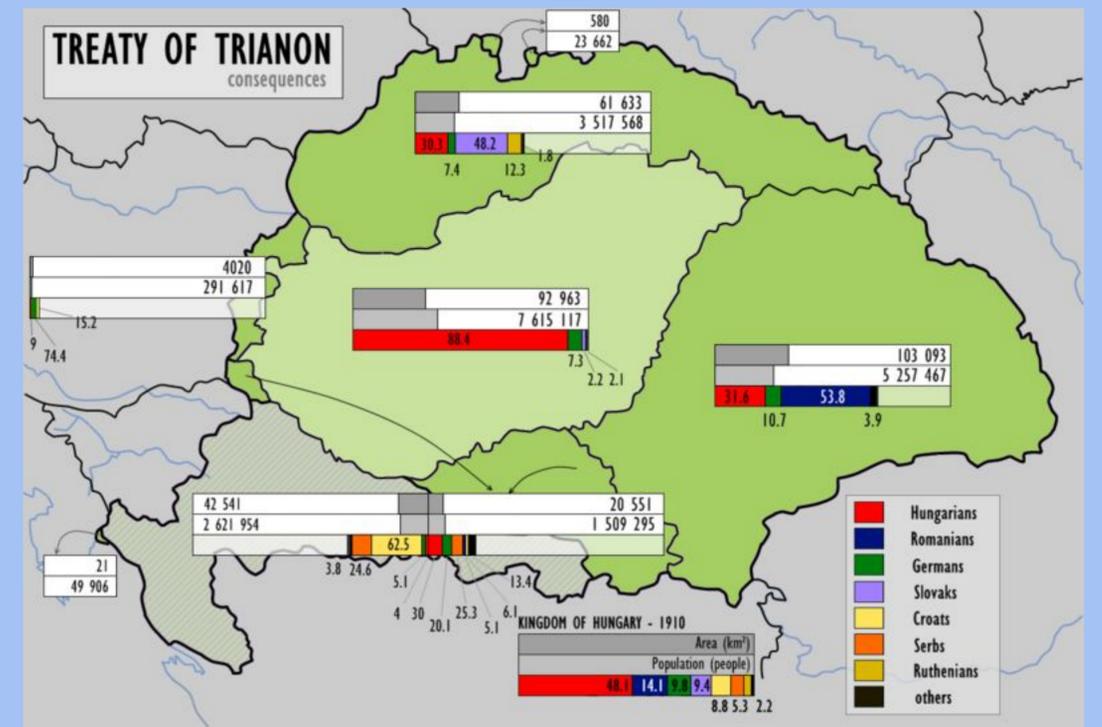
Research Question: How do the territorial changes of the Treaty of Trianon continue to influence modern debates about borders and minority rights in the EU?

Why It's Important:

- The 1920 Treaty of Trianon drastically reduced Hungary's territory and population. Over 3 million ethnic Hungarians became minorities abroad, shaping national identity and regional politics.
- Understanding Trianon legacy offers insight into how historic border changes continue to shape European diplomacy and minority rights today.

How my research differs:

- Historians often focus on Hungary's *loss and national trauma* after Trianon.
- My research examines how these historical experiences still inform modern EU policies and Hungary's approach to cultural protection for its minorities.
- I also compare this with Russia's use of ethnic ties in Crimea (2014) — not to equate the two, but to highlight how shared-identity narratives influence modern territorial politics.



Data collection:

- Qualitative: treaties, EU documents, and political speeches.
- Case studies: Hungary–Romania, Hungary–Slovakia, Crimea–Ukraine.