
1. Szigetvár

An acquaintance of yours has to prepare a home essay about Szigetvár using a word processor. The essay should be submitted both in printed and in electronic form. The person printed out the final version, but he/she did not save the document in the correct format, so the electronic version has to be created again. Create the home essay using the source according to the following instructions and the example.

Use the following files for your solution: text file *sziget.txt*, which is UTF-8 encoded, and pictures *szigetvar.jpg*, *zrinyi.jpg* and *bullet.png*.

1. Import the text from file *sziget.txt* into a document. Save the document in the default format of the word processor as *szigetvar*.
2. Because of the incorrect saving mentioned in the introduction several text input errors (indent through spaces, empty paragraphs) can be found in the text. Correct these. The kindred of Zrínyi is also incorrect in the source, it contains Subic but correctly it is Šubić. Correct it as well.
3. Set the page size to A4, the top and bottom margins to 2 cm, the left and right margins to 2.5 cm.
4. The text of the header is shown in the example. The part with the page number and the number of pages should be in the centre of the page and the other two parts should be aligned to the correct margins. Set a sans-serif font type in the header according to the example.
5. With the exception of the header and the footnote use Times New Roman (Nimbus Roman) font type throughout the document. The applied font sizes should be 28, 16 and 11 points.
6. The title of the document is a two-line paragraph. Format the text according to the example.
7. The paragraphs of the text body should be formatted in the same way according to the example. You can make use of this in your solution. Highlight the quotation in the text according to the example.
8. Set the characteristics of the subtitles in the same way. Ensure that subtitle “*The memory of the siege*” appears on a new page for sure. Place the double-line border further from the text than the default value.
9. Place picture *szigetvar.jpg* on the first page into the place shown in the example. Set the width of the picture to half of the original maintaining the aspect ratio. Set a double-line border for the picture.
10. Place the data of the works into a suitably created table that is aligned centered. The width of the last column is 3 cm, the width of the other columns is 4 cm. The height of the rows is exactly 0.7 cm. Format the table and its contents according to the example.
11. Create the footnote for the title of the first work in the table. Copy the text of the footnote from the example. Use a sans-serif font type.

This exercise continues on the next page.

12. Format the verses according to the example treating them as separate paragraphs. (Consider the ordinal numbers as parts of the paragraphs as well.)
13. Place picture *zrinyi.jpg* next to the excerpt from the poem according to the example. Decrease the height of the picture keeping the aspect ratio so that it becomes the same as the height of the excerpt. Set the border of the picture as of the previous one.
14. When creating the bulleted list, use picture *bullet.png* as bullet.

40 marks

Example:

Home essay
1/2
Educated Rita

SZIGETVÁR

1566

After the collapse of the southern border fortress system (1521) the building of a new border fortress system started in the mid-1500s. Through the stretched work of the serfs of the neighbouring areas a new line of defence, a whole fortress system was created from baronial castles, castles, mansions, churches and cloisters, which stretched from the Adriatic Sea through Szigetvár, Kanizsa, Győr, Komárom, Érsekújvár, Eger, Szatmár, Várad and Temesvár to the lower Danube and surrounded the areas that had fallen under Turkish rule. From the birth of the new border fortress system mostly position warfare characterised by fortress fights dominated in the battle against the Turks.

The fortress of Szigetvár

The defence of the fortress of Szigetvár was taken over by Miklós Zrínyi in 1567. The fortress was fortified with the help of the War Council of Vienna and unfortunately he started the construction of the New City (1564–1565) despite the strength of the fortress being more favourable due to natural barriers without the New City. In 1566 Szigetvár consisted of three parts: the outer, the middle and the inner fortresses and the Old City, the New City and the Fortress. Ditches run around all three parts, which were connected by bridges. The fortress was fortified with five bastions. The 4 to 5-m, at some places 7-m wide fortress walls were built by ramming soil between clamped oak beams. The belfries and the houses of the defending soldiers were built of bricks. The War Council of Vienna set the number of soldiers to 3000 – without the New City –, as Zrínyi informs us in his letter dated 21 March 1566, in which he urges the augmenting of the military staff to 6000.

The siege of 1566

In his campaign of 1566 Sultan Suleiman set siege on Szigetvár, which was led by Zrínyi, on 9 August. For a long time the Turks tried in vain to take the fortress through force or make Zrínyi abandon the fortress through promises, their attempts were unsuccessful.

However, the long-lasting drought dried out the swamps and ditches that defended the fortress and the captain realised that he could not hold the New City. He moved the food and weapons stored there into the fortress and retreated in a planned way, thus avoiding the unnecessary loss of soldiers. The 300 soldiers who fell in the New City were followed into heroic death by another 1200 soldiers, who fell in the Old City in the 15 days of the siege. With his remaining 800 soldiers Zrínyi held out in the fortress for another 17 days, resisting the Turkish siege. A pasha of the janissaries managed to undermine and blow the powder-magazine. The explosion caused serious damage to the walls, through the gaps several charges were led against the defenders.

On 8 September 1566 with his 300 remaining soldiers Zrínyi broke out of the inner fortress, which was in flames. According to the Croatian author Anonymus the captain tells his soldiers the followings: *“Let us set out jolly, my dear brothers, / Do not let ourselves be captured easily, / They would gather us like quails, / But let us drive our swords jolly / Because this way we can remember our God...”* Zrínyi was captured and beheaded by the Turks. His head was stuck on a spear and sent as an intimidation to the Emperor's troops.

