

A photograph of a rural landscape. In the foreground, there is a large pile of cut logs on the left and a haystack in the center. To the right, there is a small, dark wooden shed. The background is filled with tall, leafy trees, creating a dense forest. The ground is covered in grass and some fallen leaves.

The politics and history of Zederland

The Nation That Shouldn't Exist, Yet
Does

by Csiszér Andor 7.a



- Country located in Northern Transylvania
- Shares history with Hungary, but evolved into a separate identity
- Small, mountainous, fiercely independent
- Official religion: **Orpatchism**



CSEHSZLOVÁKIA 1939. márc.-ig

SZLOVÁKIA

Visszacsatolva
1939. márc.-ban

Az első bécsi döntéssel
visszacsatolva
1938. nov.-ben

Kárpátalja

Zedország

MAGYARORSZÁG

ROMÁNIA

SZERBIA

ORSZÁG

terül

The Origins of the Zed People

- Originated in the Ural Mountains with the Hungarians
- Faced a choice: follow the Finns or the Hungarians
- **Chose to follow the Hungarians westward**
- Maintained unique customs and tribal structures

Arrival in the Carpathian Basin (895 AD)

- Settled in the mountainous region (now Zederland)
- Worked as scouts, hunters, border guards
- Granted semi-autonomy under the Hungarian crown

The Medieval Era

- Zedland (Land of Zeds) was a Hungarian frontier region
- Paganism persisted longer than in other areas
- Developed strong martial culture and local legends



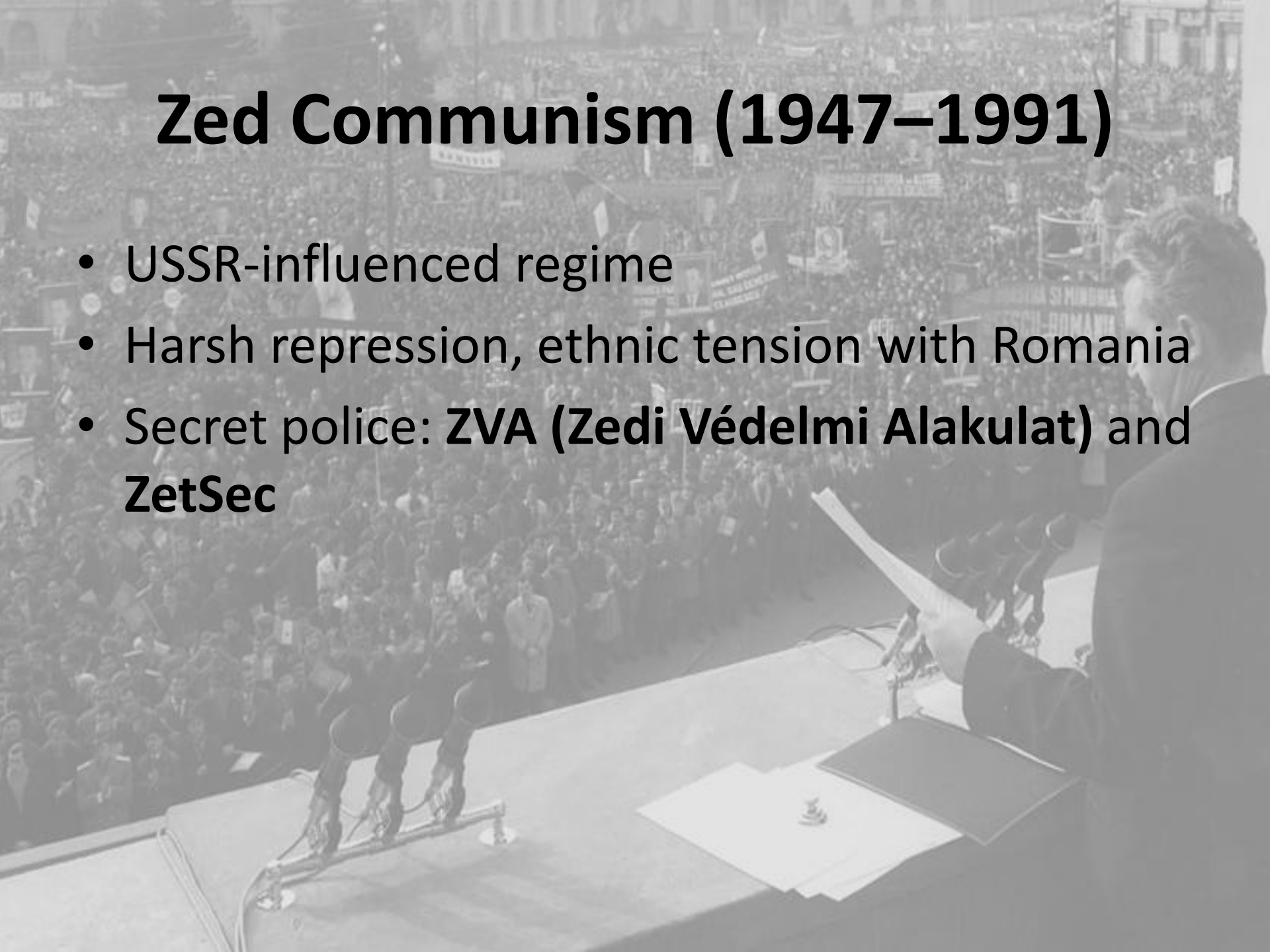
Foreign Rule and Autonomy

A stylized map of Hungary is the background. The map is divided into historical regions, each labeled with its name in a stylized, multi-colored font: 'ÉNYVIDÉK' (North Hungary) at the top, 'KÁRPÁT' (Carpathian Basin) on the right, 'ERDÉLY' (Transylvania) at the bottom right, and 'DÉLVIDÉK' (South Hungary) at the bottom. The central part of the map features the Hungarian coat of arms, which includes a crown at the top, a shield with a red and white checkered pattern and a blue star, and two figures (a man and a woman) in traditional Hungarian attire flanking the shield. The map is set against a dark background.

- Briefly taken by Romania after Treaty of Trianon (1920)
- Returned to Hungary in 1940 (Second Vienna Award)
- Became an independent communist state in 1947

Zed Communism (1947–1991)

- USSR-influenced regime
- Harsh repression, ethnic tension with Romania
- Secret police: **ZVA (Zedi Védelmi Alakulat)** and **ZetSec**



The Zed Revolution (1989-1990)

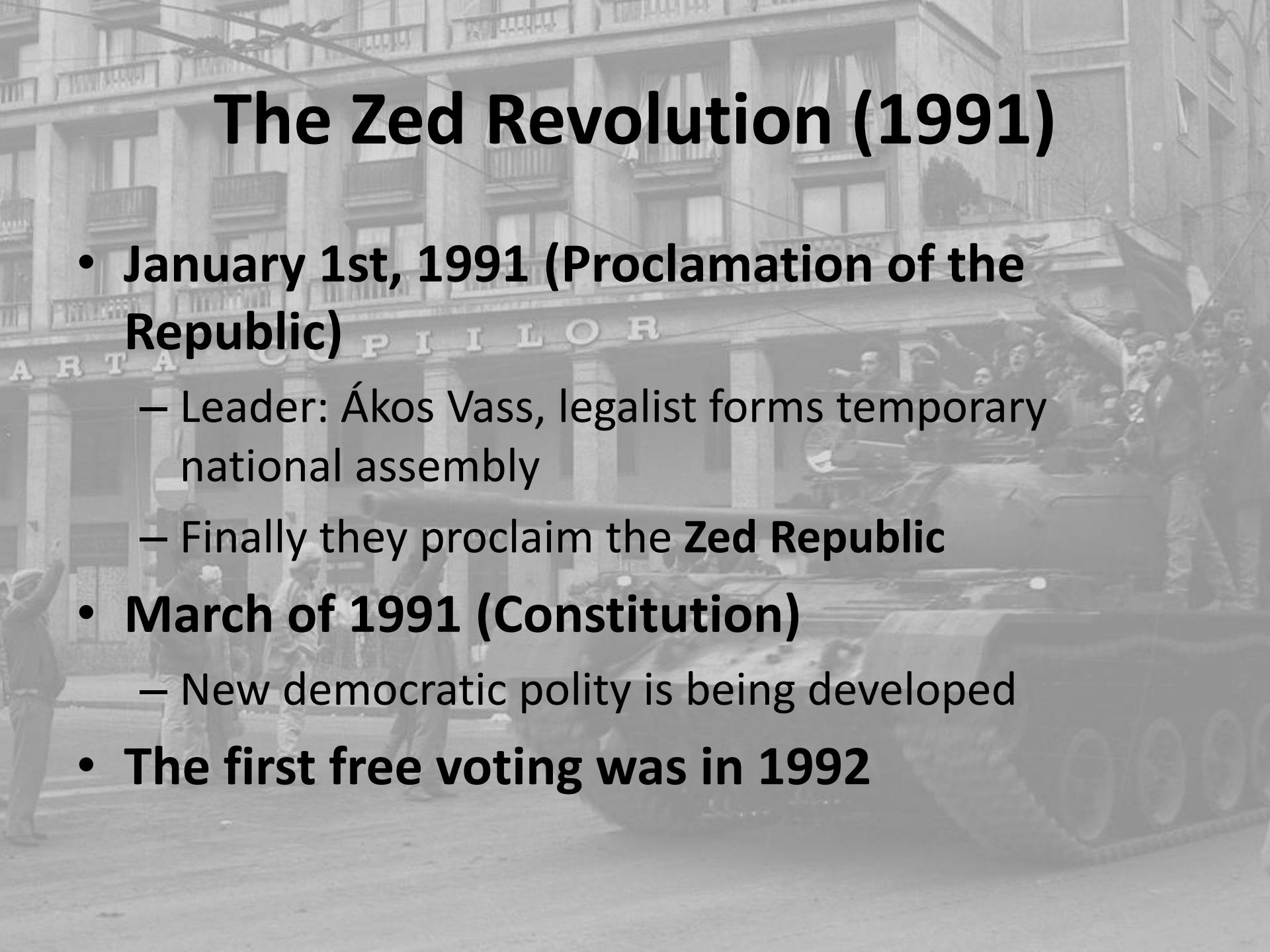
- **October of 1989 (The Explosion)**
 - Protests in Zedvér and Körmöc for press freedom
 - ZetSec uses armed guards. Dozens of people are dead
 - Reform club of Zedlands demands free voting
- **February of 1990 (Break-Through)**
 - The military doesn't support the government anymore.
 - Konrád Kémeri gets demoted from party leader
 - Zsolt Nagy and Livia Tarnay declare national strike

The Zed Revolution (1990-1991)

- **June of 1990 (Bloody June)**
 - ZetSec's snipers open fire on Zedvár's main square at the peaceful protesters. 64 Dead.
 - National uprising
- **August of 1990 (Breaking Point)**
 - The army sides with the protesters
 - The party dissolves, the leaders flee to Moscow or Romania

The Zed Revolution (1991)

- **January 1st, 1991 (Proclamation of the Republic)**
 - Leader: Ákos Vass, legalist forms temporary national assembly
 - Finally they proclaim the **Zed Republic**
- **March of 1991 (Constitution)**
 - New democratic polity is being developed
- **The first free voting was in 1992**

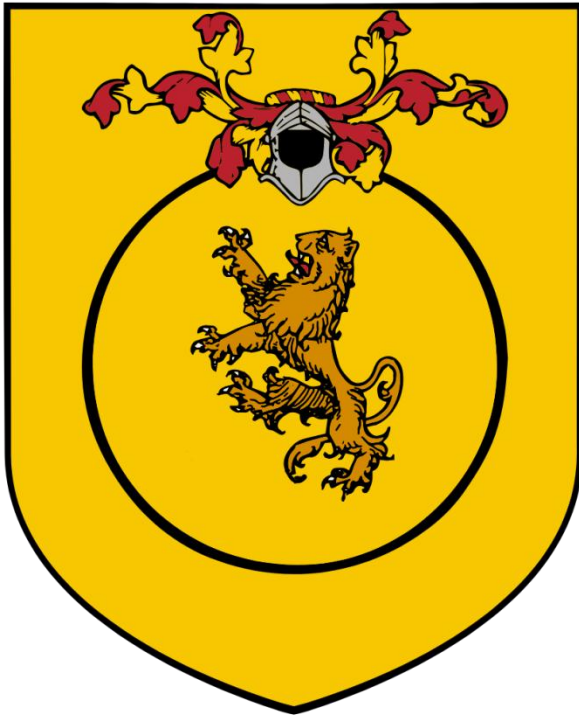


Present Day

- Parliamentary democracy
- Neutral foreign policy, but close to Hungary
- Population: ~2.5 million
- Capital: **Zedvár**

Flags and Symbols

Coat of arms



People's Republic of Zederland



Republic of Zederland (Current flag)



Minority Policy & Ethnic Relations, Economy & International Ties

Minority Group	Status
Romanian Minority	Officially recognized, with own schools and cultural institutions
Ethnic Tensions	Occasionally flare up, especially during nationalist administrations

Sector / Area	Details
Key Industries	Mining, tourism, forestry, IT
EU Membership	Since 2007
NATO Membership	Since 2004

Politics, Parties and Presidents (1991-Present day)

Category	Details
System of Government	Parliamentary republic
Capital	Zedvár
Head of State	President (mostly symbolic role)
Head of Government	Prime Minister (leads executive power)

Party	Ideology / Focus
Zed National Party (ZNP)	Conservative, promotes national identity
Zedi Social Democrats (ZSDP)	Left-wing, progressive, social reforms
Green Zedország Movement (ZZM)	Environmentalism, supports decentralization
United Zed Liberals (EZL)	Pro-Western, globalist, pro-EU

Name	Term	Party	Notes
Dr. Ákos Vass	1991–1999	Independent (ex-reform communist)	First president, guided the country through its post-revolution transition.
Ilona Márki	1999–2007	ZSDP	First female president, pro-EU, promoted reconciliation.
Gábor Székely	2007–2015	ZNP	National conservative, criticized for limiting minority rights.
Ernő Faragó	2015–2023	Independent (ZNP-backed)	Centrist mediator, author of the Zedi Unity Charter.
Andor Csiszér	2023–present	Independent (ZSDP-backed)	Young technocrat, pushing digital and education reforms.

CSISZÉR ANDOR Csíkszereda új polgármestere

Tegnap délelőtt 11 órakor Pataki Imre prefektus kinevezte Csíkszereda új polgármesterét, Csiszér Andor személyében. A kinevezést politikai pártokkal, egyházak képviselőivel, tömeg- és társadalmi szervezetekkel való konzultáció előzte meg, ő volt az egyetlen jelölt, akit valamennyien támogattak. Az új pol-

National Holidays

- **January 1 – Republic Day**
Celebrates the founding of the Zedi Republic in 1991. Military parade in Zedvár, followed by fireworks.
- **March 12 – Zsolt Day**
In memory of Zsolt Nagy, martyr of the Zedi Revolution. Candlelit marches held near universities.
- **Last Saturday of May – Tavaszló Festival**
Folk-inspired holiday marking the end of winter. Includes dancing, flower crowns, and street parades.
- **July 15 – Language Day**
Marks the recognition of the Zed language in 1946. Schools host poetry recitals and literary events.
- **September 7 – National Unity Day**
Originally marked the closing of the Zed–Romanian border (2003). Now a symbol of peace and cooperation.



Important People

- **Balázs Zed (1783–1849)**
Zedvidék nobleman and regional leader during the 1848 Hungarian Revolution. Executed as one of the “Zed Twelve.” Other members are a mystery
- **Dr. Ilka Rozsnyai (1902–1971)**
Linguist and cultural protector. Her work was banned in 1937. Later became a founding member of the Zedi Academy of Sciences in 1945.
- **Konrád Kémeri (1921–1992)**
First communist party leader of the Zedi People’s Republic. Despite his hardline stance, he allowed limited language rights. Removed in 1987.
- **Zsolt Nagy (1955–1990)**
Charismatic opposition leader and key figure in the Zedi Revolution. Died under mysterious circumstances—many suspect ZetSec involvement.
- **Livia Tarnay (1963–)**
Protest organizer and iconic female face of the Zedi Revolution. Later became a human rights activist and served as Minister of Justice (1999–2003).

Thank you for your attentions!

LONG LIVE ZEDERLAND!