

DISCOVER THE HOSPITAL IN THE ROCK

Museum pedagogical
exercise book

For children under 12



**HOSPITAL IN THE ROCK
NUCLEAR BUNKER**
MUSEUM BUDAPEST



Discover the museum
For children under 12

© „A Szikla” Múzeumi Közhasznú Alapítvány

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What is a Rock in the Hospital?



How can an underground hospital be created?
Why was it necessary?
What happened here during the war?
And in 1956? How did the wounded get here?
How was a hospital transformed into a bunker?

These questions are also discussed during our guided tours, but children need different answers than adults. This is what this publication helps with: it makes the material of the exhibition more understandable and enjoyable for children with photos, illustrations and puzzles to solve.

Of course, it also involves the bigger kids in the game, as it is best to solve the tasks together, and there will definitely be a lot to discuss during the discovery, or even on the way home.



How to use this discovery book?

This is a **3 in 1 booklet**: it helps to get in the mood, when you are only planning the visit, and there are activities to complete during and after the visit at home.

The colors help you to know what to do when:

Getting in the mood

During the visit

At home

Everything around you will help you to solve the puzzles during the visit:

- the scenes,
- the exhibited equipment,
- and the stories you hear during the tour.

So even if your attention is distracted by the tasks, don't ever lose your tour guide from sight.

Have an exciting discovery!



What you should know about the Hospital in the Rock



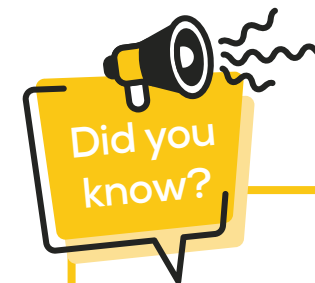
The Hospital in the Rock was built inside the caves of the Castle Hill. It was opened in February 1944. During the spring of that year, bombings were becoming more and more frequent, and many of the wounded were treated here. During the winter of 1944 and 1945 the Soviet army encircled the city, and many people got injured in the fights.

Because of its underground location, the Hospital in the Rock was the safest hospital, as the bombings could not destroy it. However, circumstances were terrible: they ran out of food, bandages and medicine. There was not enough space inside the wards, so corridors were also filled with patients lying on the ground. The siege of Budapest ended in February 1945, and the fights were over by April. The Hospital in the Rock was closed in June.

In the next three years following the war (1945–1948) a **Virus Vaccine Production Institute** functioned here. It was transformed into a hospital again in the 1950s, it was expanded and reequipped. By this time, it was a secret hospital, in theory no one could know about its existence (apart from the authorities). It was reopened in 1956, which was the second and last time it functioned as a hospital.

Between 1958 and 1962, it was expanded again, and transformed into a **nuclear bunker**. It was a top secret institution until 2004.

Since 2007, it functions as a **museum**.



The 1956 revolution:

In the 1950s, dictatorship was created in Hungary with the direction of Soviet and Hungarian politicians. This is what people revolted against in the autumn of 1956. The revolution started with a demonstration on October 23, 1956, but bullets were already fired that night. Fights lasted until November, and the attack launched by the Soviet army November 4, 1956, broke down the revolution.



World War II:

It took place between 1939 and 1945. Hungary entered the war in 1941. as an ally of Germany.

Fights reached the country in 1944, and the siege of Budapest took place during the winter of 1944 and 1945.





Museum from a cave?



Lesson

How can caves be turned into a museum?

Create the comic book of the Hospital in the Rock!
You just have to put the pictures in the correct order.



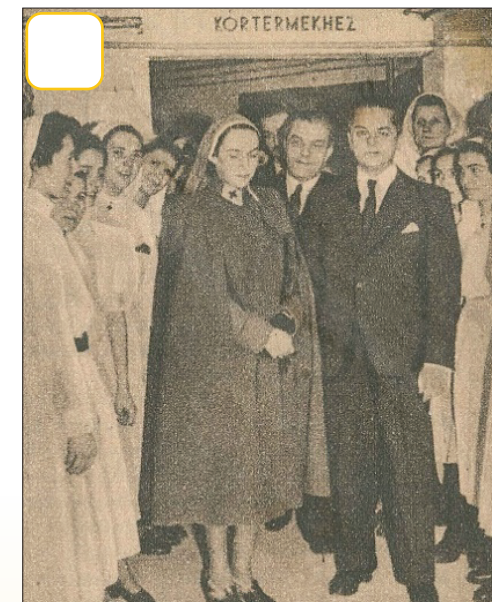
The cave cellars became dangerous, so many of them were filled with garbage.



People discovered the underground passages and turned them into cellars.



The Hospital in the Rock was turned into a Nuclear Bunker.



The Hospital in the Rock was opened.



The caves of the Castle Hill were rediscovered, cleaned up, and war shelters were built out in them.



In the depths of Castle Hill, underground springs formed caves.



What does a cross protect you from?

During WWII, the Hospital in the Rock was under the protection of the International Red Cross. This institution has been functioning for over 150 years. Its original purpose was to save the injured in wars, since then it has other goals too.



Why did people had to hide?

The fights of WWII (1939-1945) reached Hungary in 1944.



Lesson

Look at the pictures.
What dangers did people have to face?

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Lesson

Where have you seen this symbol?

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What are caves good for?

The inhabitants discovered these caves centuries ago.



Who remembers 1956?

Although it seems like a long time ago, many people still remember what it was like to live in the 1950s.




 **Lesson**

The pictures tell you what they used them for. Can you guess? You can also color the pictures!

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 **Lesson**

Do older generations in your family tell stories about these years?

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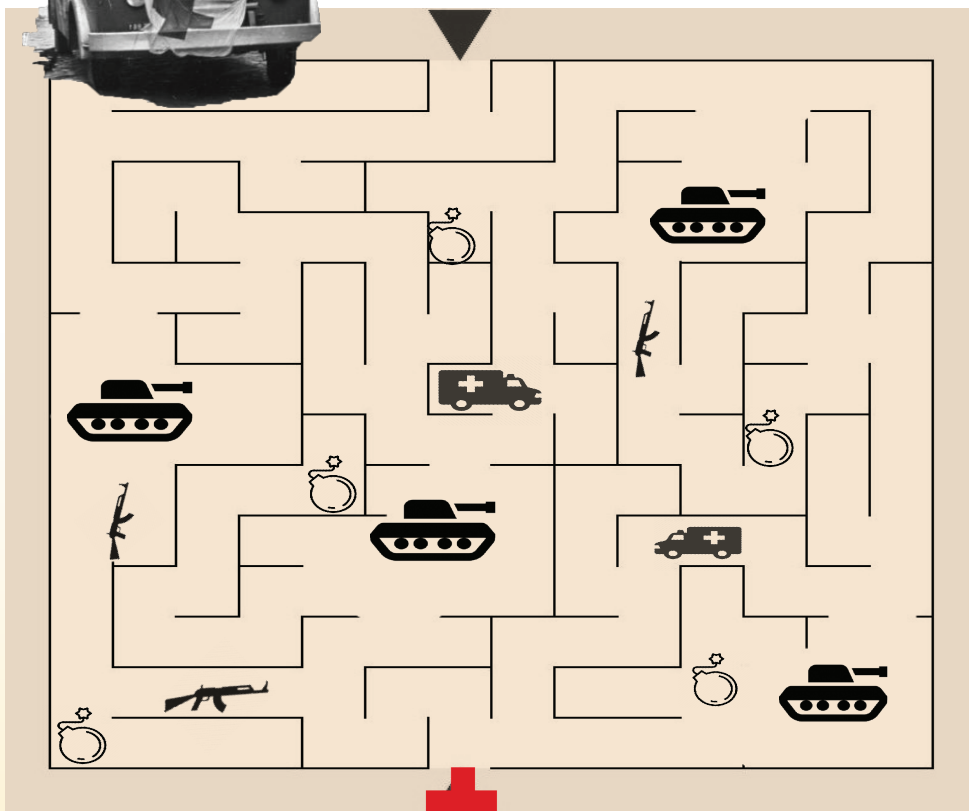
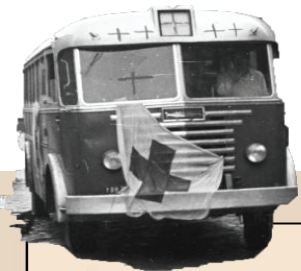
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Revolutionary hospital

Many were wounded in the street fighting of the 1956 revolution. Ambulances had a very difficult task to get the injured to hospitals - despite the Red Cross sign, they were often shot at and attacked.



Help them reach their destination, but be careful: don't turn into a street where you see a tank or a gun! However, you can follow other ambulances.



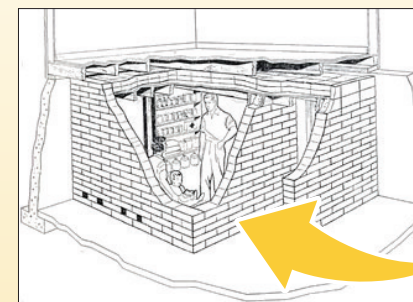
Why were nuclear bunkers necessary?

At the end of World War II, on August 6 and 9, 1945, the U.S. military dropped atomic bombs on two Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

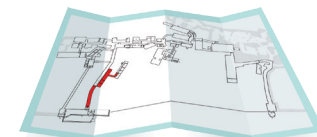


The nuclear bomb caused unbelievable destruction: one explosion was enough to turn a whole city into ruins. The radiation following the explosion was dangerous even years later.

After WWII, great powers like the USA and the Soviet Union started a race: they produced more and more powerful bombs in large quantities.



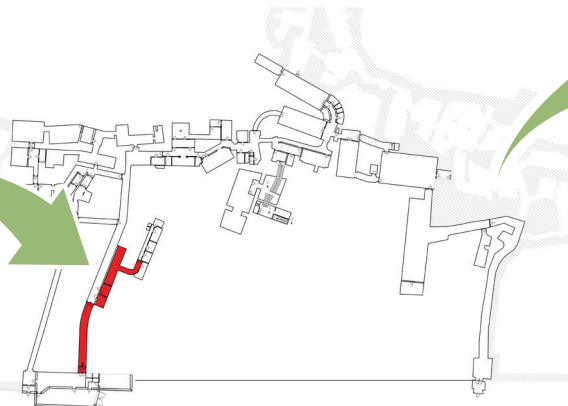
Fear became constant: if a new war started, it would ruin the whole world. As a preparation for the expected fights, nuclear bunkers were built out all over the world. The goal was to protect people not only from the explosion, but also from the radiation. The threat remained real for decades, and it ended in 1991, when the Soviet Union fell apart.



INTRODUCTORY CORRIDOR,
KITCHEN

Where are we?

This is the map of the Hospital in the Rock. **The rooms that you can currently see are marked with red.** You will find this map in each topic within this chapter.



Lesson

Did you notice this staircase?

Where does it lead to?

Ask your guide!

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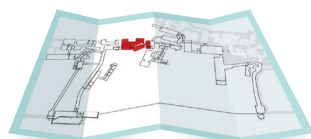
Lesson

Why is this inscription important?

How did the Red Cross help the hospital?

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EMERGENCY AREA

What do you need for healing?



Lesson

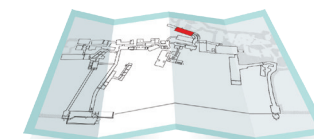
Look around in the emergency area!
What kind of tools did they use?
How many of them do you recognize?

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War hospital Ward III. (WWII)

During WWII the Hospital in the Rock was extremely overcrowded.



WARD III.



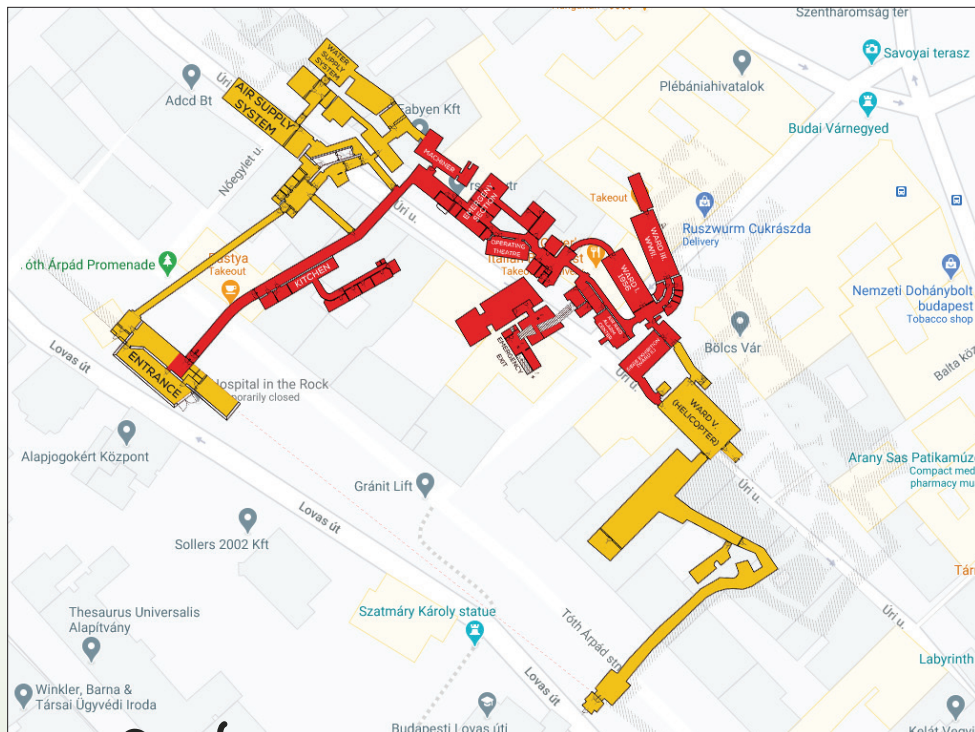
Lesson

How did they try to solve this situation?
Listen to your guide!

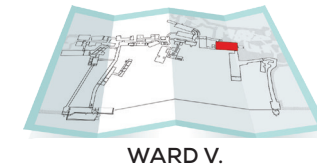
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What's above us?



Which building is above us?
The map helps you, but you can also guess!



WARD V.

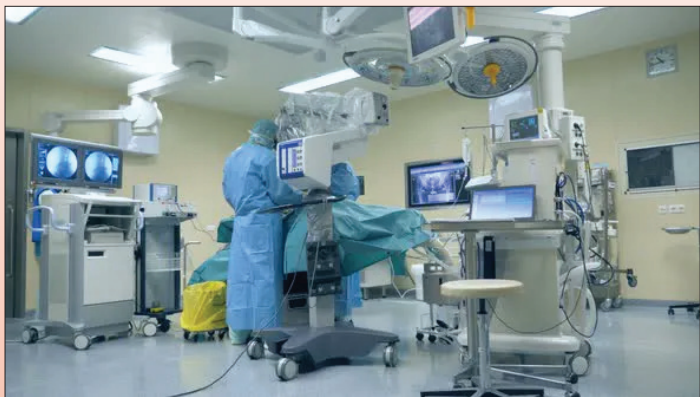




The operating theatre of the Hospital in the Rock was very modern in the 1940s.

In the picture below, you can see a modern operating theatre in present days. In what ways is the old and new equipment different at first blink?

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Alert!!!

The Air Raid Alarm Center is the oldest part of today's museum, built in 1937, before the hospital was opened. This is where the sirens of the Castle District could be turned on and off.



What do you think it is?

- A, fan
- B, portable siren
- C, emergency light

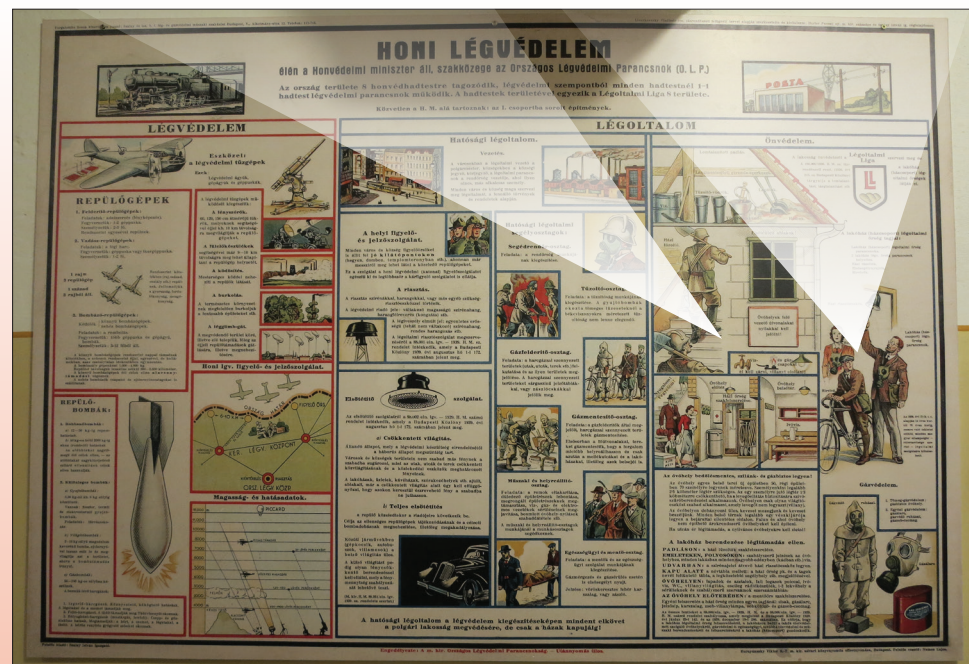
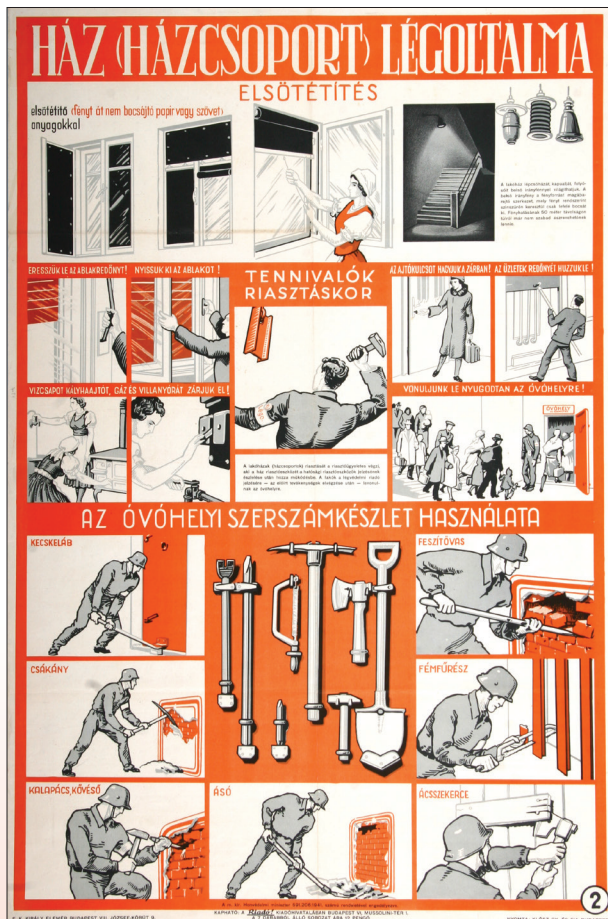
(You could see this machine in the Alarm Center.)



Where can we hide?

When they heard the sound of the siren, people had to get to the nearest shelter.

This was in most cases the cellar under the house.



Lesson

Look at the posters of the Air Raid Alarm Center. What did they have to pay attention to when they were going down?

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The siege of Budapest



Lesson

The black and white pictures (A, B, C, D) were taken in 1945 – you could see them in the exhibition.

Do you remember in which room?

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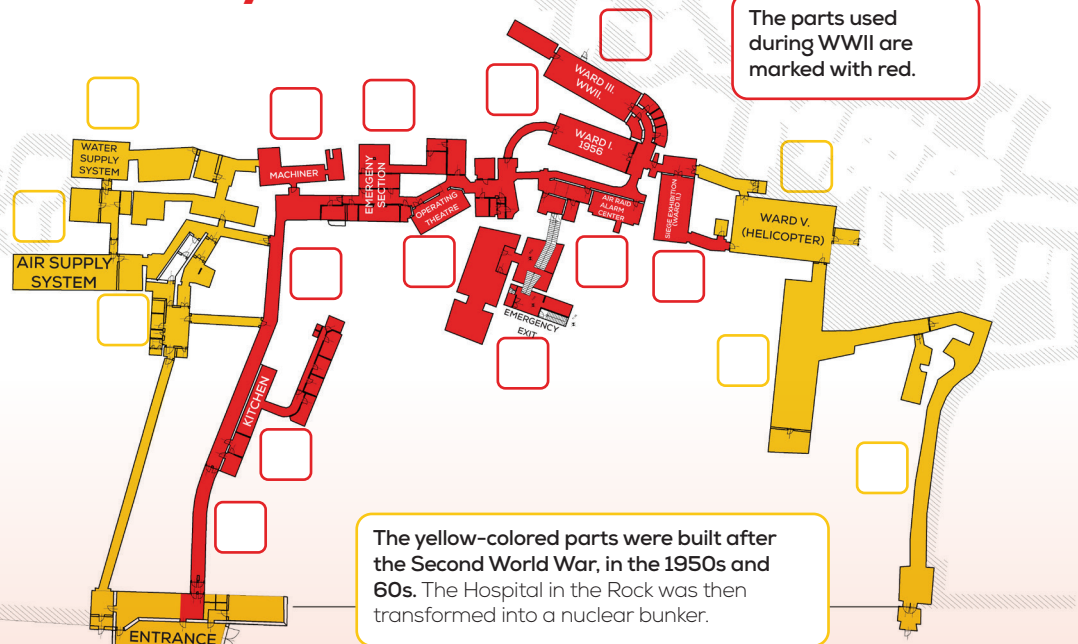
The colored pictures (1, 2, 3, 4) show the same sights in present days.

Match the old and new pictures!

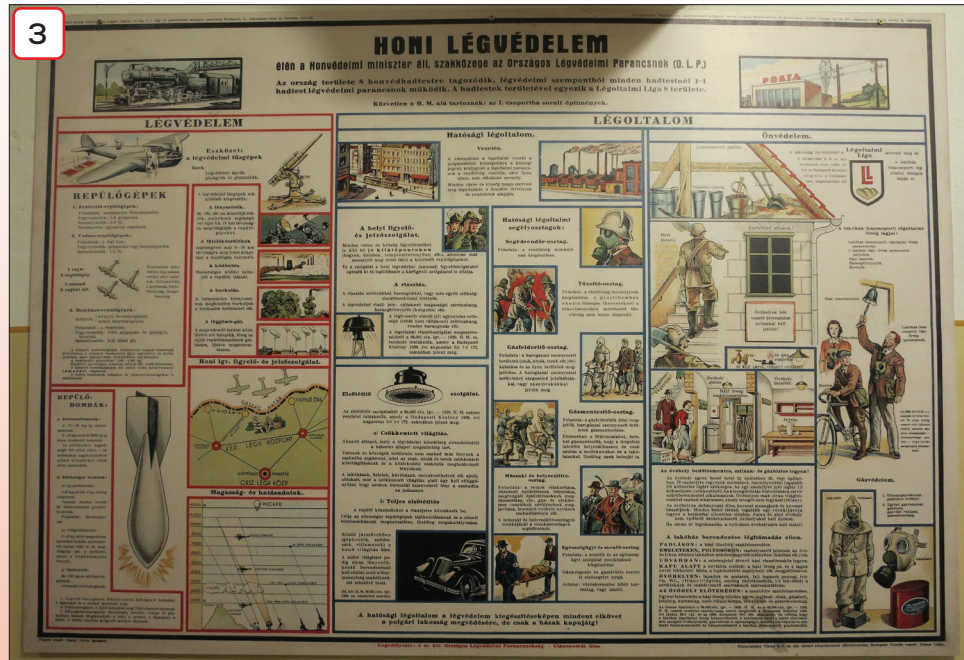
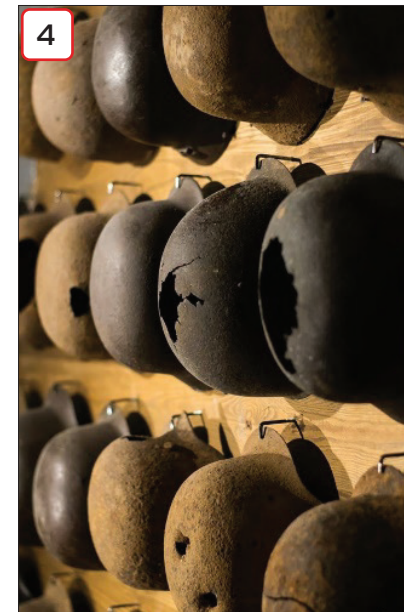
1	2	3	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Where did you see this?



Do you remember where you saw these things?
Connect the pictures and their location with an arrow!

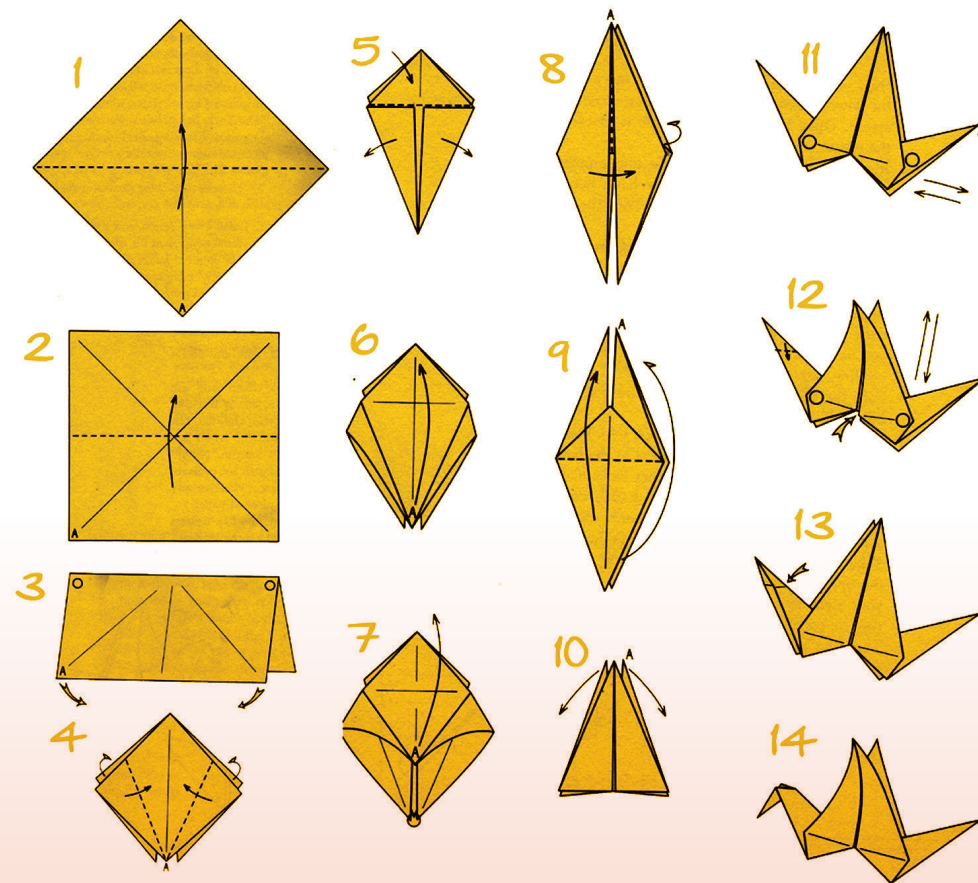




The symbol of peace



Crane folding



Lesson

Do you know any other symbols of peace?
Write or draw them here!

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Do you remember the story of the cranes in the last room?
You can also make a crane by following the instructions above.





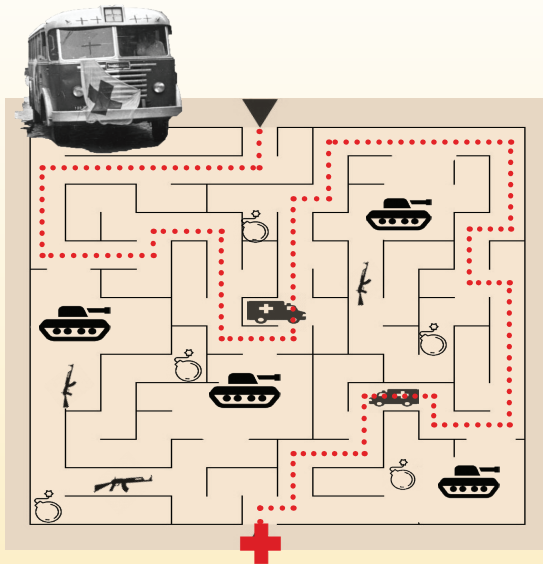
page 8-9:

- 1 In the depths of Castle Hill, underground springs formed caves.
- 2 People discovered the underground passages and turned them into cellars.
- 3 The cave cellars became dangerous, so many of them were filled with garbage.
- 4 The caves of the Castle Hill were rediscovered, cleaned up, and war shelters were built out in them.
- 5 The Hospital in the Rock was opened.
- 6 The Hospital in the Rock was turned into a Nuclear Bunker.

page 10: The impact of the bombs and the resulting shrapnel were also dangerous, the ruins of damaged houses buried people under themselves, but there were also shootings on the ground, and even inside houses.

page 12: They were used as wine cellars, food was stored in them, people hid here during fires or wars, wells were drilled in them, they were also used as shelters during World War II.

page 14:



page 16: Thanks to the protection of the Red Cross, no one could enter to the hospital with a gun, it was not possible to fight here.

page 17: Above the kitchen there are the staff rooms - this is where the doctors and nurses lived.

page 19: Several wounded were laid on a bed, but there was still not enough space, so they were placed on stretchers and blankets on the ground.

page 20-21: A Old Buda City Hall, Hadik-statue.

page 22: Monitors - Computers: IT tools are essential today, but they were not yet available during World War II.

page 23: B Portable siren

page 24: Windows and doors had to be closed, lights, water, electricity and gas had to be turned off.

page 26-27: 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

page 28-29:

- 1 Operating theatre
- 2 Corridor between the entrance and the kitchen
- 3 Air Raid Alarm Center
- 4 Siege exhibition (Ward II.)

page 30: For example: dove, olive branch, rainbow, symbol of Nuclear Disarmament Campaign. Less well known e.g. the ear of wheat, plow, palm and laurel branch, the apple in Chinese culture.



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