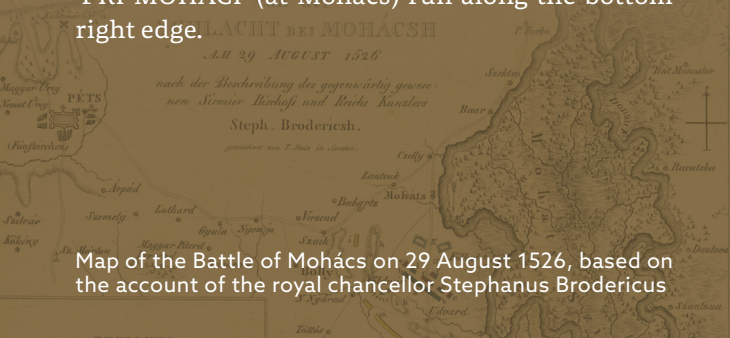


Obverse

The centre of the obverse design features a portrait of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent above a portrait of King Louis II of Hungary. Below the king's portrait is a fallen horse, alluding to his death at the Battle of Mohács. To the left and right of the portraits are spears and battle standards. Inscribed on the right of the coin field are the coin's denomination '100' and currency 'EURO', above the Slovak coat of arms. The name of the issuing country 'SLOVENSKO' and the year '2026' run along the lower edge from the mid-left side. In the lower left, are the mint mark of the Kremnica Mint and the stylised initials 'MP' of the coin's designer, Mária Poldaufová.

Reverse

The reverse depicts a dramatic scene from the Battle of Mohács. The right side of the design is dominated by an Ottoman cavalryman on horseback, directing a spear at two Hungarian infantry soldiers in the lower left, below whom is a fallen soldier. In the background are additional cavalry in silhouette and a group of spears with battle standards. A battle standard on the left bears the coat of arms of the Kingdom of Hungary. The year of the battle '1526' is inscribed diagonally across the centre of the design. The word 'BITKA' (Battle) appears in the lower right, below the horse, with its reflection in water depicted in incuse. The words 'PRI MOHÁČI' (at Mohács) run along the bottom right edge.



Coin details

Denomination	€100
Composition:	.900 gold, .75 silver, .25 copper
Weight:	9.5 g
Diameter:	26 mm
Edge:	milled
Issuing volume:	limited to a maximum of 5,000 coins in proof quality
Designer:	Mária Poldaufová
Engraver:	Jakub Morávek
Producer:	Kremnica Mint (Slovakia)



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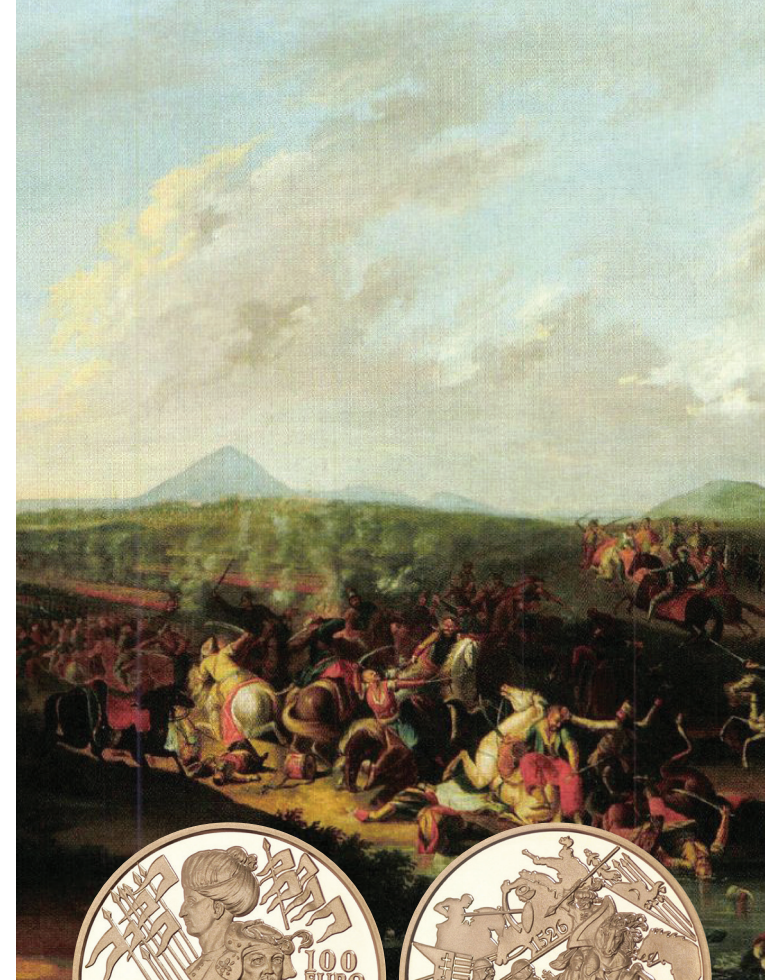
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500th anniversary of the Battle of Mohács

GOLD COLLECTOR EURO COIN

The Battle of Mohács, which took place on 29 August 1526, represents one of the most pivotal events in the shaping of developments in central Europe. In historical consciousness, it is associated with the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of the early modern period. At that time, the Kingdom of Hungary was undergoing a period of deep internal problems—it was weakened by political instability, conflicts among the nobility, financial difficulties, and the insufficient authority of the monarch. Despite increasing Ottoman pressure, the country failed to secure significant foreign assistance, and not even the Hungarian Diet provided King Louis II with the resources necessary for defence.

The Ottoman Empire, led by Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, launched a large-scale offensive into central Europe. After the fall of Belgrade in 1521, the way was opened for further advance into Hungary, and in the summer of 1526 the Ottoman army crossed the border with approximately 60,000 soldiers.



King Louis II of Hungary, who died in the Battle of Mohács



Archbishop Pál Tomori, commander-in-chief of the Hungarian army, in his golden Renaissance armour (1526)

The Hungarian army, assembled near Mohács, faced a significantly superior and more technologically advanced enemy. The Hungarian side chose the battlefield and waited several weeks for the arrival of the Ottomans. However, the terrain favoured the invading army, which had enough time to deploy its forces effectively.

The battle began in the afternoon, after the Hungarian soldiers had already spent several hours standing in the hot sun. The initial attacks by the Hungarian cavalry were fierce and managed to push back the forward Ottoman units, but the Ottoman army reacted quickly. The Janissaries and artillery struck the Hungarian infantry with crossfire, causing the battle line to collapse. The cavalry, which formed the backbone of Hungarian strength, was forced back, and the battle quickly turned into a retreat. The entire engagement lasted barely two hours, yet its consequences were extremely serious.

Hungary lost thousands of soldiers, several members of the high aristocracy and senior

church dignitaries, and, most importantly, King Louis II, who died while fleeing across the Csele stream. The country was left without a ruler and without much of its political elite, further exacerbating the post-defeat chaos. The Ottomans gained access to Buda, which fell in 1541, and the central regions of Hungary came under their control.

A direct consequence of Mohács was the succession of the Habsburgs, who assumed the Hungarian throne based on dynastic agreements. Hungary thus became part of the Habsburg monarchy, and for nearly 150 years its territory was largely limited to present-day Slovakia, western Hungary, and part of Croatia. The Battle of Mohács therefore represents not only a decisive military defeat, but also a historical turning point that profoundly influenced the political, cultural, and social development of the region. The coin issued on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of this event commemorates its lasting significance and its place in our history.



Mary of Hungary, wife of Louis II