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to play an important political role in Austria. Sometimes peasants sent their representatives, Habsburg partitions, and periodic regencies, meant the assemblies gained importance, and insisted on the right to levy taxes and duties. In 1438, Duke Albert V of Austria was chosen as the successor to his father-in-law, emperor Sigismund. Although Maximilian (1459-1515), the Habsburg emperor became a great power, as its territory expanded because of several advantageous marriages. Maximilian married Mary of Burgundy, thus acquiring most of the Low Countries. His son Philip the Fair married Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand V and Isabella I, and thus acquired Spain and its New World appendages. Philip and Ferdinand I married into the ruling house of Bohemia and Hungary and became King of Bohemia. In 1520, Empire combined and divided Ferdinand's brother Charles became Holy Roman Emperor as Charles V (1500-1558) after Maximilian died in 1519. Charles V combined under his rule Habsburg hereditary lands in Austria, the Low Countries, and Spain and its possessions; a huge territory which was impossible for one monarch to rule. In 1520, Emperor Charles V (1500-1558) left Habsburg hereditary territories in Austria and part of Germany to the rule of his brother, Ferdinand (1503-1564). The division of the Habsburg dynasty into Spanish and Austrian branches was finalized in 1556 when Charles abdicated as King of Spain in favor of his son Philip II and, in 1558, as Holy Roman Emperor in favor of his brother Ferdinand. The Reformation. The Battle of Vienna 1683. Austria and the other Habsburg hereditary provinces (and Hungary and Bohemia, as well) were much affected by the Reformation, the separation of Protestant denominations from the Catholic Church that started in 1517. Although the Habsburg rulers themselves remained Catholic, the provinces themselves largely converted to Lutheranism, which Ferdinand I and his successors, Maximilian II, Rudolf II, and Matthias barely tolerated. The nobility turned toward Lutheranism, while the peasants were attracted by the Anabaptists, who were persecuted. In 1528, Anabaptist leader Balthasar Hubmaier was burned at the stake in Vienna, and in 1536, Protestant Anabaptist Jakob Hutter, was burned at the stake in Innsbruck. The Peace of Augsburg in 1555 brought some peace based on the principle that each ruler could determine the religion of his subjects. However, the Anabaptists continued to suffer persecution. In 1573, the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II (1550-1576) was succeeded by his son Rudolf II (1576-1608). Rudolf II was a weak ruler who was not interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Matthias (1608-1635). Matthias was a weak ruler who was not interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Ferdinand II (1619-1637). Ferdinand II was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Leopold I (1657-1705). Leopold I was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Charles VI (1711-1740). Charles VI was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Francis I (1740-1765). Francis I was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Leopold II (1790-1835). Leopold II was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Francis II (1835-1836). Francis II was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Franz Joseph I (1836-1916). Franz Joseph I was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Charles I (1916-1918). Charles I was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Otto von Habsburg (1918-1961). Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (1961-1984). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (1984-1989). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (1989-1994). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (1994-1999). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. 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He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2160-2166). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2166-2172). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2172-2178). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2178-2184). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2184-2190). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2190-2196). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2196-2202). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2202-2208). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2208-2214). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2214-2220). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2220-2226). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2226-2232). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2232-2238). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2238-2244). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2244-2250). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2250-2256). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2256-2262). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2262-2268). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. 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He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2304-2310). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2310-2316). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2316-2322). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2322-2328). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2328-2334). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2334-2340). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. 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He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2376-2382). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded by his son Prince Otto von Habsburg (2382-2388). Prince Otto von Habsburg was a strong ruler who was interested in the affairs of his empire. He was succeeded

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