

Background historical overview:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Austria#The_Habsburg_Monarchy_2813th_century.E2.80.931918.29

Habsburg Emperors and Empresses

- [Ferdinand I](#) 1520–1564
- [Maximilian II](#) 1564–1576
- [Rudolf II](#) 1576–1612
- [Matthias](#) 1612–1619
- [Ferdinand II](#) 1619–1637
- [Ferdinand III](#) 1637–1657
- [Leopold I](#) 1657–1705
- [Joseph I](#) 1705–1711
- [Charles VI](#) 1711–1740 "Karl VI." as Spanish King "Carlos III"
- [Maria Theresa](#) 1740–1780

Habsburg-Lorraine

- [Joseph II](#) 1780–1790 known as "the great Reformer"
- [Leopold II](#) 1790–1792 from 1765–1790 "Grandduke of Tuscany"
- [Francis II](#) 1792–1835 correctly written "Franz"(became Emperor Francis I of Austria in 1804, at which point numbering starts anew)
- [Ferdinand I](#) 1835–1848 known as "Ferdinand the Good" German: "Ferdinand der Gütige"
- [Francis Joseph I](#) 1848–1916 Brother of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico (ruled 1864–1867)
- [Charles I](#) 1916–1918 last reigning Monarch of Austria-Hungary
- Otto von Habsburg-Lothringen or sometimes called Otto von Österreich Crown Prince of Austria to be found as [Otto von Habsburg](#)

The territories ruled by the branch changed over the centuries, but the core always consisted of four blocs:

- The **Hereditary Lands**, which covered most of the modern states of [Austria](#) and [Slovenia](#), as well as territories in northeastern [Italy](#) and (before 1797) southwestern [Germany](#). To these were added in 1779 the [Inn Quarter](#) of [Bavaria](#); and in 1803 the [Bishoprics](#) of [Trent](#) and [Brixen](#). The [Napoleonic Wars](#) caused disruptions where many parts of the Hereditary lands were lost, but all these, along with the former [Archbishopric of Salzburg](#), which had previously been temporarily annexed between 1805 and 1809, were recovered at the peace in 1815, with the exception of the Vorlande. The Hereditary provinces included:
 - [Archduchy of Austria \(Upper Austria\)](#);
 - [Archduchy of Austria \(Lower Austria\)](#);
 - [Duchy of Styria](#);
 - [Duchy of Carinthia](#);
 - [Duchy of Carniola](#);
 - The Adriatic port of [Trieste](#);
 - [Istria](#) (although much of Istria was [Venetian](#) territory until 1797);
 - [Gorizia and Gradisca](#);
 - These lands (3–8) were often grouped together as [Inner Austria](#).
 - The [County of Tyrol](#) (although the Bishoprics of Trent and Brixen dominated what would become the South Tyrol before 1803);
 - The [Vorarlberg](#) (actually a collection of provinces, only united in the 19th century);
 - The Vorlande, a group of territories in [Breisgau](#) and elsewhere in southwestern

Germany lost in 1801 (although the [Alsatian](#) territories ([Sundgau](#)) which had formed a part of it had been lost as early as 1648);

- Vorarlberg and the Vorlande were often grouped together as [Further Austria](#) and mostly ruled jointly with Tyrol.
- [Grand Duchy of Salzburg](#) (only after 1805);
- The [Lands of the Bohemian Crown](#) – initially consisting of the five lands: [Kingdom of Bohemia](#), [March of Moravia](#), [Silesia](#), and Upper and Lower [Lusatia](#). Bohemian [Diet](#) ([Czech: zemský sněm](#)) elected [Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor](#) as king in 1526.
 - Lusatia was ceded to [Saxony](#) in 1635.
 - Most of Silesia was conquered by [Prussia](#) in 1740–1742 and the remnants which stayed under Habsburg sovereignty were ruled as [Duchy of Upper and Lower Silesia](#) (Austrian Silesia).
- The [Kingdom of Hungary](#) – medieval Kingdom of Hungary had lost some two thirds of its former territory to the [Ottoman Empire](#) and the Princes of [Transylvania](#), while the Habsburgs were restricted to the western and northern fringes of the former kingdom, called [oyal Hungary](#) at that time. In 1699, at the end of the [Ottoman-Habsburg wars](#), much of the territories that were part of the former medieval Kingdom of Hungary came under Austrian rule, with some other being picked up in 1718 (some of the territories that were part of medieval kingdom, notably those in the south of the Sava and Danube rivers, remained under Ottoman administration).

Over the course of its history, other lands were, at times, under Austrian Habsburg rule (some of these territories were [secundo-genitures](#), i.e. ruled by other lines of Habsburg dynasty):

- The [Grand Principality of Transylvania](#), between 1699 ([Treaty of Karlowitz](#)) and 1867 ([Ausgleich](#))
- The [Kingdom of Serbia](#) (1718-1739);
- The [Austrian Netherlands](#), consisting of most of modern [Belgium](#) and [Luxembourg](#) (1713–1792);
- The [Duchy of Milan](#) (1713–1797);
- The [Kingdom of Naples](#) (1713–1735);
- The [Kingdom of Sardinia](#) (1713–1720);
- The [Banat of Temeswar](#) (1718–1778);
- [Oltenia](#) (1718–1739, de facto, 1737), as Grand-Voivodate (sometimes designated as *Valachia Caesarea*);
- The [Kingdom of Sicily](#) (1720–1735);
- The [Duchy of Parma](#) (1735–1748);
- The [Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria](#), in modern [Poland](#) and [Ukraine](#) (1772–1918)
- [Duchy of Bukovina](#) (1774–1918);
- [New Galicia](#), the Polish lands, including [Kraków](#), taken in the [Third Partition](#) (1795–1809);
- [Venetia](#) (1797–1805);
- [Kingdom of Dalmatia](#) (1797–1805, 1814–1918);
- [Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia](#) (1814–1859);
- [Kraków](#), which was incorporated into [Galicia](#) (1846–1918);
- [Sanjak of Novi Pazar occupation](#) (1878–1913);
- [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#) (1878–1918);
- [Military Frontier](#) (1578–1882).

The boundaries of some of these territories varied over the period indicated, and others were ruled by a subordinate (secundo-geniture) Habsburg line. The Habsburgs also held the title of [Holy Roman Emperor](#) between 1438 and 1740, and again from 1745 to 1806.

