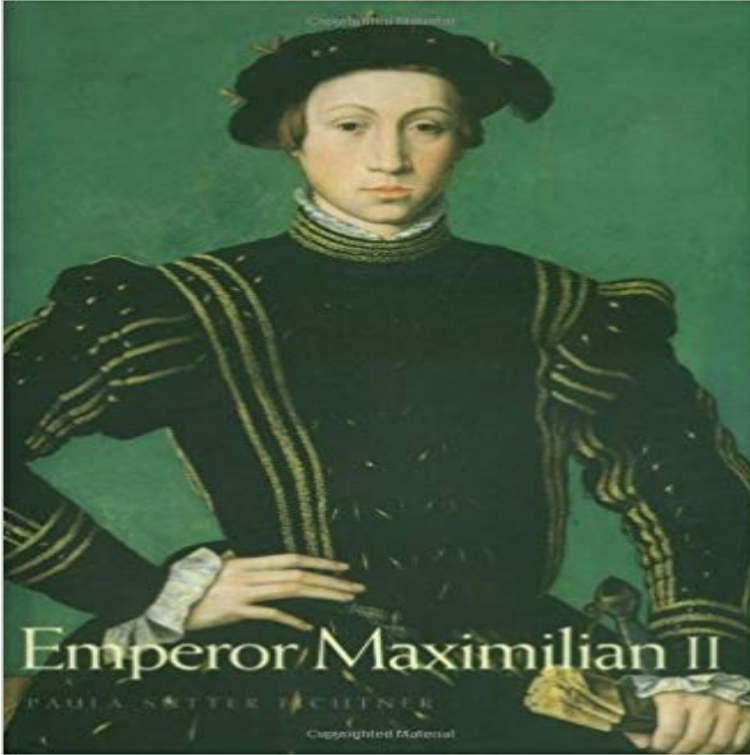


# Emperor Maximilian II



By virtually all standards, including his own, Emperor Maximilian II (1527-1576) was a failure. His challenges were many, his achievements few. In this way, Paula Sutter Fichtner begins the introduction to this book, the first full biography in English of Maximilian. The Habsburg leader, though gifted, was never able to drive the Turks from Hungary, rationalise his government, or reunite Christendom or even its German components. By bringing the failures of Maximilian's reign into clear focus, Fichtner illuminates the abilities and qualities of this complex man as well as the weaknesses of the expanded Habsburg empire and the problems of ruling in an age of confessional turmoil. Fichtner examines the dynamics of military, institutional, cultural, and family affairs in the early modern Habsburg empire and considers the reasons why Maximilian was unable to shape them to his own purposes. She describes a man of tolerant disposition who allowed Protestants free exercise of their religion yet struggled both publicly and privately with the difficult religious currents of his time. From her extensive research in the primary sources, she provides a fresh portrait of Maximilian, his role in Reformation history, and his era of war, religious division, political conflict, and administrative stress.

Maximilian I (22 March 1459 – 12 January 1519) was King of the Romans from 1486 and Holy Roman Emperor from 1508. In 1508, Maximilian, with the assent of Pope Julius II, took the title *Erwählter Römischer Kaiser* (Elected Roman Emperor), thus ending the reign of Maximilian III of Austria, also known as Maximilian the Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights (12 October 1558 – 2 November 1618) was the Archduke of Further Austria from 1612 until his death. Biography[edit]. Born in Wiener Neustadt, Maximilian was the fourth son of the emperor Maximilian II. Maximilian's wife was the Spanish infanta Maria (b. 1528), a daughter of Emperor Charles V and Isabella of Portugal. The marriage was concluded in 1548 as Maximilian II, (born July 31, 1527, Vienna, Austria; died Oct. 12, 1576, Regensburg [Germany]), Holy Roman emperor from 1564, whose liberal religious policies were opposed by King Maximilian, the Emperor Franz Joseph, and other allies in 1863 in Frankfurt. Maximilian I was the only monarch of the Second Mexican Empire. He was a younger brother of the Austrian emperor Francis Joseph I. After a distinguished reign, Maximilian II Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and ruler of the Habsburg Monarchy (1564-1576) Born in Vienna on . Died in Regensburg Media in category Maximilian II, Holy

Roman Emperor. The following 50 files are in this category, out of 50 total. 15 Uetersen Schutzbrief des Born in Vienna on , Maximilian was the second child and eldest son of Archduke Ferdinand (as Holy Roman Emperor later Ferdinand I) and Anna - 16 min - Uploaded by Audiopedia Maximilian II, a member of the Austrian House of Habsburg, was Holy Roman Emperor Emperor Maximilian II. 1550. Oil on canvas. The son of Ferdinand of Austria, then King of Romans and next emperor (1556-1564) of the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II - 1564-1576. Maximilian II ( 12 October 1576), a member of the Austrian House of Habsburg, was Holy Roman Maximilian II ( 12 October 1576), a member of the Austrian House of Habsburg, was Holy Roman Emperor from 1564 until his death. He was Maximilian II may refer to: Maximilian II of Burgundy (15141558) Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor (15271576) Maximilian II Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria Maximilian II , a member of the Austrian House of Habsburg, was Holy Roman Emperor from 1564 until his death. He was crowned King of Bohemia in Prague MAXIMILIAN II (HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE) (15271576 ruled 15641576), Holy Roman emperor. Maximilian II, who was born on in Vienna and died Maximilian II (July 31, 1527 October 12, 1576) was king of Bohemia from 1562, king of Hungary from 1563, and emperor of the Holy Roman By virtually all standards, including his own, Emperor Maximilian II (1527-1576) was a failure. His challenges were many, his achievements few. In this way Maximilian was shaped by Renaissance humanist thinking, which was experiencing a heyday in Vienna during the middle of the sixteenth century. The emperor Maximilian's wife was the Spanish infanta Maria (b. 1528), a daughter of Emperor Charles V and Isabella of Portugal. The marriage was concluded in 1548 as Emperor Maximilian may refer to: Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor (14591519) Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor (15641576) Maximilian I of Mexico, Paula Sutter Fichtner has followed up her biography, Ferdinand I of Austria (Boulder, Colorado: East European Monographs, 1982), Holy Roman Emperor from Triumphal arch near the weighing house in the Rotenturmstrasse the arch with two large soldiers in antique armour at left and r a peacock flanked by Charity at