Austria Hungary: The Habsburg Heart of Europe

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The Habsburg Empire

- a common high culture
- a common aristocratic ruling class
- common state institutions

one economic space
What factors shaped the identities of those who lived in the Habsburg heart of Europe?
The Holy Roman Empire

the major political entity in the heart of Europe between 1500 and 1806
A more realistic term

“Austro-German Habsburg Empire”

Austrian Empire – 1814

Austrian-Hungarian Empire or the Dual Monarchy - 1867
Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation (1512)
Charles VI (Karl VI)

- Charles VI (Karl VI) reigned as the Holy Roman Emperor, and Duke of Austria and sovereign of the Habsburg hereditary lands from 1711-1740.

- He initiated the Great Schwabenzug with the 1st or Carolingian, settlement in SE Europe.
The Enlightened Absolutists or the Enlightened Despots
Maria Theresa
Archduchess of Austria,
Queen of Hungary & Bohemia (reigned 1740-1780)
Frederick II of Prussia
reigned 1740-1786
Catherine II of Russia
reigned 1762-1796
Joseph II
Holy Roman Emperor, 1765-1790
Co-Regent of, and then Successor in, Austrian Lands
The Partitions of Poland

The map shows the collapse of Poland divided into parts by its neighbours. Each respective share of the Partitioning powers is marked with different colour.

- Russia
- Prussia
- Austria

1772
1793
1795
from the Philips' New Historical Atlas for Students, 1911
Austria-Hungary

Cis-Leithania
1. Bohemia
2. Bukovina
3. Carinthia
4. Carniola
5. Dalmatia
6. Galicia,
7. Küstenland
8. Lower Austria
9. Moravia
10. Salzburg
11. Silesia
12. Styria
13. Tyrol
14. Upper Austria
15. Vorarlberg

Kingdom of Hungary
Transleithania
16. Hungary proper
17. Croatia-Slavonia;

Austrian-Hungarian
Condominium
18. Bosnia and Herzegovina
“Where did you come from Papa?”

tuteszy
“people from here”
Ethnic Group

earlier

Nationality

still earlier

Race
Citizenship

- mandatory labor called *Frondienst, robot, corvee*
  - crop and livestock shares called *Zehent, or tithe*
  - suffrage, or the right to vote
Languages

The dominant ethnic group in each half of the Empire was a minority in the area that it controlled.

Beginning in 1770s, a shift from Latin to the vernacular in state-supervised schools aroused ethnic awareness.

“Parallel schools” offered instruction in various languages if numbers warranted.
Languages and the Military

Every male in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was required to be available for military service from Jan. 1 in the year of his 19\textsuperscript{th} birthday until Dec. 31 in the year of his 42\textsuperscript{nd} birthday.

Because the population was made up of so many groups, each with its own language – German speaking Austrians, Hungarians, Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Ruthenians, Croats, Serbs, Slovenes, Romanians, Italians, and Islamic Slavs – the army was arranged on a territorial model.

Whenever possible, men from one area who spoke the same language served together.
Austria-Hungary Linguistic Distribution

- German: 24%
- Hungarian: 20%
- Czech: 13%
- Polish: 10%
- Ruthenian: 8%
- Romanian: 6%
- Croat: 5%
- Slovak: 4%
- Serb: 4%
- Slovene: 3%
- Italian: 3%
Distribution of Races in Austria-Hungary
from the Historical Atlas by William R. Shepherd, 1911
The world’s 3 great monotheistic -“one God” - religions were represented in the Habsburg Empire.
The oldest monotheistic religion of the world: Judaism.

The name derives from the patriarch Judah, whose name designated the tribe and tribal district in which Jerusalem was located. The inhabitants of Judah and members of the tribe of Judah came to be called "Judahites" or in short form, "Jews."
Christianity:

Roman Catholicism
Orthodox
Greek (Eastern Rite) Catholicism
Protestantism
Christian Protestantism includes

Evangelical / Lutheran
Evangelical / Reformed
Calvinists
Anabaptists
The third great monotheistic religion is Islam.

“Muslim” is the name for one who submits himself to Allah, the one God. Mohammed is his Prophet.
### Religions in Habsburg Empire, 1910

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion/Denomination</th>
<th>Empire</th>
<th>Cisleithania</th>
<th>Transleithania</th>
<th>Bosnia and Herzegovina</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catholics</td>
<td>76.6%</td>
<td>90.9%</td>
<td>61.8%</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protestants</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Orthodox</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shatter Belt 1836

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Image:Galicia1836.gif
Emperor Franz Josef I
reigned 1848 - 1916
What factors shaped the identities of those who lived in the Habsburg heart of Europe?
Ethnic Group

Citizenship

mandatory labor, suffrage

Languages

schools, military

Religion
Whom do you seek, and for what event?

*ethnic group, citizenship, language, religion*

In what time frame?

At what location was it then, and where is it now?

*country / state, principality, district, county*
Who made the record entry?

For what church or civil jurisdiction?

Where were the records held?

Where are they now, after two World Wars?
Important!

do a “place search”
for locations, resources,
and microfilms
in the Family History
Library Catalog:
http://www.familysearch.org!