

Abstract

Louis Jagiellon, sometimes called "The Child King", was born in 1506 to Vladislaus II, King of Bohemia and Hungary, and his wife, a French noblewoman, Anne of Foix-Candale. After the death of his father in 1516, ten year old Louis had to take the royal office not only in Bohemia, but also in Kingdom of Hungary. In both countries, there was a very strong estate opposition which tended to belittle the King's power and pressed the ruler into a position where he would likely do Estates' bidding. The aristocrats of Bohemia had their range of actions even amplified by the fact that the King's court was not in Prague, but in remote Hungarian capitol city of Buda. During the reign of Vladislaus Jagiellon faced the Lands of the Bohemian Crown serious problems, many of which escalated in the times of young King Louis. The gravest of them was the long-lasting dispute between Bohemian nobility and royal cities. The cities wanted to gain voice in the parliament and economical privileges. Nobility started to support their own subjective cities and towns at the expense of the King's cities. Especially so called mile-law (Meilenrecht) was a matter of great discord. Another problem was the traditional confessional diversity of Bohemia, newly complicated by the influence of Martin Luther, quickly spreading all across Bohemia. Furthermore, King Louis had to face the Turkish threat, which became dangerously imminent during his reign and which, eventually, brought death to the young King in the battle of Mohács in 1526.