

In December 1437 was Albert II of Habsburg elected the Hungarian king. He became the first member of the dynasty, who held the crown of St. Stephen. In the late 1430's took Habsburgs complete control of Central Europe, because Albert was simultaneously ruling in the Bohemian kingdom and in the Austrian Hereditary Lands. However, the extraordinary power of Habsburgs in Danubian Basin had been undermined after Albert's premature death in October 1439. Rebuilding of powerful Danubian monarchy belonged to the main tasks of Habsburg's foreign policy in the following decades. The struggle for both St. Stephen and St. Wenceslas crown finally succeeded in 1526.