



Holy Roman Emperor

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The **Holy Roman Emperor** (historically *Romanorum Imperator* "Emperor of the Romans") was the ruler of the Holy Roman Empire (800-1806 AD, from Charlemagne to Francis II). The title was almost without interruption held in conjunction with the rule of the Kingdom of Germany.^{[1][2][3]}

From an autocracy in Carolingian times the title evolved into an elected monarchy chosen by the prince-electors. The Holy Roman Emperor was widely perceived to rule by divine right by Roman Catholic rulers in Europe, and he often contradicted or rivaled the Pope, most notably during the Investiture controversy. In theory, the Holy Roman Emperor was *primus inter pares* (first among equals) among other Catholic monarchs. In practice, a Holy Roman Emperor was only as strong as his army and alliances, including marriage alliances, made him. There was never a Holy Roman Empress regnant, though women such as Theophanu and Maria Theresa of Austria served as de facto Empresses regnant.

After the Reformation, many of the subject states in Germany turned Protestant while the Emperor continued to be a Roman Catholic. Until the Reformation, the Emperor elect (*imperator electus*) was required to be crowned by the Pope before assuming the imperial title. Various royal houses of Europe, at different times, became hereditary holders of the title. In particular the Habsburgs kept the longest possession of the title. The Holy Roman Empire was dissolved by Francis II, Holy Roman Emperor as a result of the collapse of the polity during the Napoleonic wars.

Title

From the time of Constantine I (4th century) the Roman emperors had, with very few exceptions, taken on a role as promoters and defenders of Christianity. The title of *Emperor* became defunct in Western Europe after the deposition of Julius Nepos in AD 480, although the rulers of the "barbarian kingdoms" continued to recognize the Eastern Emperor at least nominally well into the 6th century; both the title and connection between Emperor and Church continued in the Eastern Roman Empire until 1453, when it fell to the forces of the Ottoman Empire.

In the west, the title of Emperor (*Imperator*) was revived in 800, which also renewed ideas of imperial–papal cooperation. As the power of the papacy grew during the Middle Ages, popes and emperors came into conflict over church administration. The best-known and most bitter conflict was that known as the investiture controversy, fought during the 11th century between Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII.

Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire

Romanorum Imperator

IMPERIAL



Double-headed *Reichsadler* used by the Habsburg emperors of the early modern period



Last in Office

Francis II

5 July 1792 – 6 August 1806

Details

After Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of the Romans (*Imperator Romanorum*) by Pope Leo III, his successors maintained the title until the death of Berengar I of Italy in 924. No pope appointed an emperor again until the coronation of Otto the Great in 962. Under Otto and his successors, much of the former Carolingian kingdom of Eastern Francia fell within the boundaries of the Holy Roman Empire. The various German princes elected one of their peers as *King of the Germans*, after which he would be crowned as emperor by the Pope. After Charles V's coronation, all succeeding emperors were called *elected Emperor* due to the lack of papal coronation, but for all practical purposes they were simply called *emperors*.

Style	<u>His Imperial Majesty</u>
First monarch	<u>Charlemagne</u>
Last monarch	<u>Francis II</u>
Formation	25 December 800
Abolition	6 August 1806
Appointer	see <u>Coronation of the Holy Roman Emperor</u>

The term *sacrum* (i.e., "holy") in connection with the German Roman Empire was first used in 1157 under Frederick I Barbarossa.^[4] Charles V was the last Holy Roman Emperor to be crowned by the Pope (1530). The final Holy Roman Emperor-elect, Francis II, abdicated in 1806 during the Napoleonic Wars that saw the Empire's final dissolution.

The standard designation of the Holy Roman Emperor was "August Emperor of the Romans" (*Romanorum Imperator Augustus*). When Charlemagne was crowned in 800, he was styled as "most serene Augustus, crowned by God, great and pacific emperor, governing the Roman Empire," thus constituting the elements of "Holy" and "Roman" in the imperial title.^[5]

The word *Roman* was a reflection of the principle of *translatio imperii* (or in this case *restauratio imperii*) that regarded the (Germanic) Holy Roman Emperors as the inheritors of the title of Emperor of the Western Roman Empire, despite the continued existence of the Eastern Roman Empire.

In German-language historiography, the term *Römisch-deutscher Kaiser* ("Roman-German emperor") is used to distinguish the title from that of Roman Emperor on one hand, and that of German Emperor (*Deutscher Kaiser*) on the other. The English term "Holy Roman Emperor" is a modern shorthand for "emperor of the Holy Roman Empire" not corresponding to the historical style or title, i.e., the adjective "holy" is not intended as modifying "emperor"; the English term "Holy Roman Emperor" gains currency in the interbellum period (1920s to 1930s); formerly the title had also been rendered "German-Roman emperor" in English.^{[6][7]}



Coats of arms of prince electors surround the Holy Roman Emperor's; from flags book of Jacob Köbel (1545). Electors voted in an Imperial Diet for a new Holy Roman Emperor.

Succession

The elective monarchy of the kingdom of Germany goes back to the early 10th century, the election of Conrad I of Germany in 911 following the death without issue of Louis the Child, the last Carolingian ruler of Germany. Elections meant the kingship of Germany was only partially hereditary, unlike the kingship of France, although sovereignty frequently remained in a dynasty until there were no more male successors. The process of election meant that the prime candidate had to make concessions, by which the voters were kept on side, which were known as *Wahlkapitulationen* (electoral capitulation).

Conrad was elected by the German dukes, and it is not known precisely when the system of seven prince-electors was established. The papal decree *Venerabilem* by Innocent III (1202), addressed to Berthold V, Duke of Zähringen, establishes the election procedure by (unnamed) princes of the realm, reserving for the pope the right to approve of the candidates. A letter of Pope Urban IV (1263), in the context of the disputed vote of 1256 and the subsequent the interregnum, suggests

that by "immemorial custom", seven princes had the right to elect the King and future Emperor. The seven prince-electors are named in the Golden Bull of 1356: The Archbishop of Mainz, the Archbishop of Trier, the Archbishop of Cologne, the King of Bohemia, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of Saxony and the Margrave of Brandenburg.

After 1438, the Kings remained in the house of Habsburg and Habsburg-Lorraine, with the brief exception of Charles VII, who was a Wittelsbach. Maximilian I (Emperor 1508–1519) and his successors no longer travelled to Rome to be crowned as Emperor by the Pope. Maximilian therefore named himself Elected Roman Emperor (*Erwählter Römischer Kaiser*) in 1508 with papal approval. This title was in use by all his uncrowned successors. Of his successors only Charles V, the immediate one, received a papal coronation.

The Elector Palatine's seat was conferred on the Duke of Bavaria in 1621, but in 1648, in the wake of the Thirty Years' War, the Elector Palatine was restored, as eighth elector. Brunswick-Lüneburg was added as ninth elector in 1692. The whole college was reshuffled in the German mediatisation of 1803, a mere three years before the dissolution of the Empire.

List of Emperors

This list includes all 47 German monarchs crowned from Charlemagne until the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire (800–1806).

Several rulers were crowned King of the Romans (King of Germany) but not emperor, although they styled themselves thus, among whom were: Conrad I of Germany and Henry the Fowler in the 10th century, and Conrad IV, Rudolf I, Adolf and Albert I during the *interregnum* of the late 13th century.

Traditional historiography assumes a continuity between the Carolingian Empire and the Holy Roman Empire, while a modern convention takes the coronation of Otto I in 962 as the starting point of the Holy Roman Empire (although the term *Sacrum Imperium Romanum* was not in use before the 13th century).

Frankish Emperors



Illustration of the election of Henry VII (27 November 1308) showing (left to right) the Archbishop of Cologne, Archbishop of Mainz, Archbishop of Trier, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Saxony, Margrave of Brandenburg and King of Bohemia (1341 miniature).

The rulers who were crowned as Emperors in the West before 962 were as follows:

Carolingian dynasty


	Name	Reign		Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
	<u>Charles I, the Great</u> (Charlemagne) (742–814)	25 December 800	28 January 814		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of the Franks</u> ▪ <u>King of the Lombards</u>
	<u>Louis I, the Pious</u> (778–840)	11 September 813 ^[8]	20 June 840	Son of <u>Charles I</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of the Franks</u> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>King of Aquitaine</u>
	<u>Lothair I</u> (795–855)	5 April 823	29 September 855	Son of <u>Louis I</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Bavaria</u> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>King of Middle Francia</u>
	<u>Louis II</u> (825–875)	29 September 855	12 August 875	Son of <u>Lothair I</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Bavaria</u> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>King of Middle Francia</u>
	<u>Charles II, the Bald</u> (823–877)	29 December 875	6 October 877	Son of <u>Louis I</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of West Francia</u> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u>
	<u>Charles III, the Fat</u> (839–888)	12 February 881	13 January 888	Grandson of <u>Louis I</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of West Francia</u> ▪ <u>King of East Francia</u> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u>

Widonid dynasty

	Name	Reign	Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
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	<u>Guy I</u> (?–894)	891	12 December 894	Great-great grandson of <u>Charles I</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>Duke of Spoleto</u>
	<u>Lambert I</u> (880–898)	30 April 892	15 October 898	Son of <u>Guy I</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>Duke of Spoleto</u>


Carolingian dynasty

	Name	Reign		Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
	<u>Arnulph</u> (850–899)	22 February 896	8 December 899	Nephew of <u>Charles III</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>King of East Francia</u>

Bosonid dynasty

	Name	Reign		Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
	<u>Louis III, the Blind</u> (880–928)	22 February 901	21 July 905	Grandson of <u>Louis II</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>King of Provence</u>

Unruoching dynasty

	Name	Reign		Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
	<u>Berengar I</u> (845–924)	December 915	7 April 924	Grandson of <u>Louis I</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>Margrave of Friuli</u>





Holy Roman Emperors

There was no emperor in the west between 924 and 962.


While earlier Germanic and Italian monarchs had been crowned as western Roman Emperors, the actual Holy Roman Empire is usually considered to have begun with the crowning of the Saxon king Otto I. It was officially an elective position, though at times it ran in families, notably the four generations of the Salian dynasty in the 11th century. From the end of the Salian dynasty through the middle 15th century, the Emperors drew from many different German dynasties, and it was rare for the throne to pass from father to son. That changed with the ascension of the Austrian House of Habsburg, as an unbroken line of Habsburgs would hold the Imperial throne until the 18th century, later a cadet branch known as the




House of Habsburg-Lorraine would likewise pass it from father to son until the abolition of the Empire in 1806. Notably, the Habsburgs also dispensed with the requirement that emperors be crowned by the pope before exercising their office. Starting with Ferdinand I, all successive Emperors forwent the traditional coronation.

Ottovian dynasty


Image	Name	Reign		Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
	<u>Otto I, the Great</u> (912–973)	2 February 962	7 May 973	Great-great-great grandson of <u>Louis I</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>Duke of Saxony</u>
	<u>Otto II, the Red</u> (955–983)	25 December 967	7 December 983	Son of <u>Otto I</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u>
	<u>Otto III</u> (980–1002)	21 May 996	23 January 1002	Son of <u>Otto II</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u>
	<u>Henry II</u> ^[9] (973–1024)	7 June 1002	14 February 1014	Second cousin of <u>Otto III</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>Duke of Bavaria</u>

Salian dynasty

Portrait	Name	Reign		Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
	<u>Conrad II, the Elder</u> ^[10] (990–1039)	26 March 1027	4 June 1039	Great-great-grandson of <u>Otto I</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Burgundy</u> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u>

	<u>Henry III, the Black</u> (1017–1056)	25 December 1046	5 October 1056	Son of <u>Conrad II</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King of <u>Burgundy</u> King of <u>Italy</u> King of <u>Germany</u>
	<u>Henry IV</u> (1056–1116)	31 March 1084	7 August 1106	Son of <u>Henry III</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King of <u>Burgundy</u> King of <u>Italy</u> King of <u>Germany</u>
	<u>Henry V</u> ^[11] (1086–1125)	13 April 1111	23 May 1125	Son of <u>Henry IV</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King of <u>Italy</u> King of <u>Germany</u>

Supplinburg dynasty


Portrait	Name	Reign		Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
	<u>Lothair II</u> ^[12] (1075–1137)	4 June 1133	4 December 1137	Great-great-great-great-great-grandnephew of <u>Otto I</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King of <u>Italy</u> King of <u>Germany</u>

Staufen dynasty



Portrait	Name	Reign	Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
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	<u>Frederick I</u> <i>Barbarossa</i> (1122–1190)	8 June 1155	10 June 1190	Great-grandson of <u>Henry IV</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>King of Burgundy</u>
	<u>Henry VI</u> (1165–1197)	14 April 1191	28 September 1197	Son of <u>Frederick I</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>King of Burgundy</u> ▪ <u>Co-King of Sicily</u>

Welf dynasty



Portrait	Name	Reign		Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
	<u>Otto IV</u> (1175–1218)	9 June 1198	1215	Great-grandson of <u>Lothair II</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>King of Burgundy</u>

Staufen dynasty



Portrait	Coat of arms	Name	Reign		Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
	<p>Holy Roman Emperor</p>  <p>Coats of arms</p>	<u>Frederick II</u> , <i>Stupor Mundi</i> (1194–1250)	22 November 1220	13 December 1250	Son of <u>Henry VI</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>King of Sicily</u> ▪ <u>King of Jerusalem</u>

The interregnum of the Holy Roman Empire is taken to have lasted from the deposition of Frederick II by Pope Innocent IV (1245, alternatively from the death of Frederick 1250, or the death of Conrad IV 1254) and the election of Rudolf I of Germany (1273). Rudolf was not crowned emperor, nor were his successors Adolf and Albert. The next emperor was Henry VII, crowned on 29 June 1312 by Pope Clement V.



House of Luxembourg



Portrait	Coat of arms	Name	Reign		Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
	<p>Holy Roman Emperor</p>  <p>Coats of arms</p>	<u>Henry VII</u> (1274–1313)	29 June 1312	24 August 1313	Great x11 grandson of <u>Charles II</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King of <u>Germany</u> King of <u>Italy</u> Count of <u>Luxembourg</u>

House of Wittelsbach








Portrait	Coat of arms	Name	Reign		Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
	<p>Holy Roman Emperor</p>  <p>Coats of arms</p>	<u>Louis IV, the Bavarian</u> (1282–1347)	October 1314	11 October 1347	Far descendant of Henry IV and great-grandson of <u>Lothair II</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King of <u>Germany</u> King of <u>Italy</u> Duke of <u>Bavaria</u>

House of Luxembourg






Portrait	Coat of arms	Name	Reign		Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
	<p>Holy Roman Emperor</p>  <p>Coats of arms</p>	<u>Charles IV</u> (1316–1378)	11 July 1346	29 November 1378	Grandson of <u>Henry VII</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King of <u>Germany</u> King of <u>Italy</u> King of <u>Bohemia</u> King of <u>Burgundy</u> Count of <u>Luxembourg</u>

	<p>Holy Roman Emperor</p>  <p>Coats of arms</p>	<u>Sigismund</u> (1368–1437)	10 September 1410	9 December 1437	Son of <u>Charles IV</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>King of Bohemia</u> ▪ <u>King of Hungary and Croatia</u>
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House of Habsburg



Portrait	Coat of arms	Name	Reign		Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
		<u>Frederick III, the Peaceful</u> (1415–1493)	2 February 1440	19 August 1493	second cousin of <u>Albert II of Germany</u> , Emperor designate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>Archduke of Austria</u>
		<u>Maximilian I</u> (1459–1519)	19 August 1493	12 January 1519	Son of <u>Frederick III</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>Archduke of Austria</u>
		<u>Charles V</u> (1500–1558)	28 June 1519 (crowned 1530)	16 January 1556	Grandson of <u>Maximilian I</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Italy</u> ▪ <u>Archduke of Austria</u> ▪ <u>King of Spain</u> ▪ <u>Lord of the Netherlands and Duke of Burgundy</u>
		<u>Ferdinand I</u> (1503–1564)	16 January 1556 (crowned 1558)	25 July 1564	Brother of <u>Charles V</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Bohemia</u> ▪ <u>King of Hungary</u> ▪ <u>King of Croatia</u> ▪ <u>Archduke of Austria</u>

		<u>Maximilian II</u> (1527–1576)	25 July 1564	12 October 1576	Son of <u>Ferdinand I</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Bohemia</u> ▪ <u>King of Hungary</u> ▪ <u>King of Croatia</u> ▪ <u>Archduke of Austria</u>
		<u>Rudolph II</u> ^[13] (1552–1612)	12 October 1576	20 January 1612	Son of <u>Maximilian II</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Bohemia</u> ▪ <u>King of Hungary</u> ▪ <u>King of Croatia</u> ▪ <u>Archduke of Austria</u>
		<u>Matthias</u> (1557–1619)	13 June 1612	20 March 1619	Brother of <u>Rudolf II</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Bohemia</u> ▪ <u>King of Hungary</u> ▪ <u>King of Croatia</u> ▪ <u>Archduke of Austria</u>
		<u>Ferdinand II</u> (1578–1637)	28 August 1619	15 February 1637	Cousin of <u>Matthias</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Bohemia</u> ▪ <u>King of Hungary</u> ▪ <u>King of Croatia</u> ▪ <u>Archduke of Austria</u>
		<u>Ferdinand III</u> (1608–1657)	15 February 1637	2 April 1657	Son of <u>Ferdinand II</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Bohemia</u> ▪ <u>King of Hungary</u> ▪ <u>King of Croatia</u> ▪ <u>Archduke of Austria</u>



		<u>Leopold I</u> (1640–1705)	18 July 1658	5 May 1705	Son of <u>Ferdinand III</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Bohemia</u> ▪ <u>King of Hungary</u> ▪ <u>King of Croatia</u> ▪ <u>Archduke of Austria</u>
		<u>Joseph I</u> (1678–1711)	5 May 1705	17 April 1711	Son of <u>Leopold I</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Bohemia</u> ▪ <u>King of Hungary</u> ▪ <u>King of Croatia</u> ▪ <u>Archduke of Austria</u>
		<u>Charles VI</u> (1685–1740)	12 October 1711	20 October 1740	Brother of <u>Joseph I</u>	Full list [show] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Bohemia</u> ▪ <u>King of Hungary</u> ▪ <u>King of Croatia</u> ▪ <u>Archduke of Austria</u> ▪ <u>King of Naples</u> ▪ <u>King of Sicily</u> ▪ <u>King of Sardinia</u> ▪ <u>Duke of Luxemburg</u> ▪ <u>Duke of Teschen</u> ▪ <u>Duke of Parma and Piacenza</u> ▪ <u>Count of Flanders</u>

House of Wittelsbach





Portrait	Coat of arms	Name	Reign	Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
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		<u>Charles VII</u> (1697–1745)	12 February 1742	20 January 1745	Great-great grandson of Ferdinand II; Son-in-law of <u>Joseph I</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Bohemia</u> ▪ <u>Elector of Bavaria</u>
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House of Lorraine

Portrait	Coat of arms	Name	Reign		Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
		<u>Francis I</u> (1708–1765)	13 September 1745	18 August 1765	Great-grandson of Ferdinand III; Son-in-law of <u>Charles VI</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>Archduke of Austria</u> ▪ <u>Grand Duke of Tuscany</u> ▪ <u>Duke of Lorraine</u>

House of Habsburg-Lorraine

Portrait	Coat of arms	Name	Reign		Relationship with predecessor(s)	Other title(s)
		<u>Joseph II</u> (1741–1790)	18 August 1765	20 February 1790	Son of Empress Maria Theresa, <i>de facto</i> ruler of the empire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Bohemia</u> ▪ <u>King of Hungary and Croatia</u> ▪ <u>Archduke of Austria</u>
		<u>Leopold II</u> (1747–1792)	30 September 1790	1 March 1792	Son of Empress <u>Maria Theresa</u> , <i>de facto</i> ruler of the empire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Bohemia</u> ▪ <u>King of Hungary and Croatia</u> ▪ <u>Archduke of Austria</u> ▪ <u>Grand Duke of Tuscany</u>

		Francis II (1768–1835)	5 July 1792	6 August 1806	Son of Leopold II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>King of Germany</u> ▪ <u>King of Bohemia</u> ▪ <u>King of Hungary and Croatia</u> ▪ <u>Archduke of Austria</u>
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Coronation

The Emperor was crowned in a special ceremony, traditionally performed by the Pope in Rome. Without that coronation, no king, despite exercising all powers, could call himself Emperor. In 1508, Pope Julius II allowed Maximilian I to use the title of Emperor without coronation in Rome, though the title was qualified as *Electus Romanorum Imperator* ("elected Emperor of the Romans"). Maximilian's successors adopted the same titlature, usually when they became the sole ruler of the Holy Roman Empire.^[14] Maximilian's first successor Charles V was the last to be crowned Emperor.

Emperor	Coronation date	Officiant	Location
<u>Charles I</u>	25 December 800	<u>Pope Leo III</u>	<u>Rome</u> , Italy
<u>Louis I</u>	5 October 816	<u>Pope Stephen IV</u>	<u>Reims</u> , France
<u>Lothair I</u>	5 April 823	<u>Pope Paschal I</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Louis II</u>	15 June 844	<u>Pope Leo IV</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Charles II</u>	29 December 875	<u>Pope John VIII</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Charles III</u>	12 February 881		Rome, Italy
<u>Guy III of Spoleto</u>	21 February 891	<u>Pope Stephen V</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Lambert II of Spoleto</u>	30 April 892	<u>Pope Formosus</u>	<u>Ravenna</u> , Italy
<u>Arnulf of Carinthia</u>	22 February 896		Rome, Italy
<u>Louis III</u>	15 or 22 February 901	<u>Pope Benedict IV</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Berengar</u>	December 915	<u>Pope John X</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Otto I</u>	2 February, 962	<u>Pope John XII</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Otto II</u>	25 December, 967	<u>Pope John XIII</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Otto III</u>	21 May, 996	<u>Pope Gregory V</u>	<u>Monza</u> , Italy
<u>Henry II</u>	14 February 1014	<u>Pope Benedict VIII</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Conrad II</u>	26 March 1027	<u>Pope John XIX</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Henry III</u>	25 December 1046	<u>Pope Clement II</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Henry IV</u>	31 March 1084	<u>Antipope Clement III</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Henry V</u>	13 April 1111	<u>Pope Paschal II</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Lothair III</u>	4 June 1133	<u>Pope Innocent II</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Frederick I</u>	18 June 1155	<u>Pope Adrian IV</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Henry VI</u>	14 April 1191	<u>Pope Celestine III</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Otto IV</u>	4 October 1209	<u>Pope Innocent III</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Frederick II</u>	22 November 1220	<u>Pope Honorius III</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Henry VII</u>	29 June 1312	<u>Ghibellines</u> cardinals	Rome, Italy
<u>Louis IV</u>	17 January 1328	Senator <u>Sciarra Colonna</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Charles IV</u>	5 April 1355	<u>Pope Innocent VI</u> 's cardinal	Rome, Italy
<u>Sigismund</u>	31 May 1433	<u>Pope Eugenius IV</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Frederick III</u>	19 March 1452	<u>Pope Nicholas V</u>	Rome, Italy
<u>Charles V</u>	24 February 1530	<u>Pope Clement VII</u>	<u>Bologna</u> , Italy

See also

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- Emperor for other uses of the title "Emperor" in Europe.
- First Council of the Lateran
- Holy Roman Emperors family tree
- Holy Roman Empress
- King of the Romans

- List of German monarchs
- Holy Roman Empire
- King of Italy
- Kingdom of Italy (Holy Roman Empire)

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3. Robert Edwin Herzstein, Robert Edwin Herzstein: The Holy Roman Empire in the Middle Ages: universal state or German catastrophe?
4. Peter Moraw, *Heiliges Reich*, in: Lexikon des Mittelalters, Munich & Zurich: Artemis 1977–1999, vol. 4, columns 2025–2028.
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6. *The New International Encyclopædia* vol. 10 (1927), p. 675
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10. Enumerated as successor of Conrad I who was German King 911–918 but not Emperor
11. Barraclough, Geoffrey (1984). *The Origins of Modern Germany* (https://books.google.com/books?id=RY6VmGuAaCkC&pg=PA131&lpg=PA131&dq=supplinburg+dynasty&source=web&ots=RslWH_MnGU&sig=EFPN-WhCOTcfJD4WsWDk39dsGI4). W. W. Norton & Company. ISBN 0-393-30153-2.
12. Enumerated also Lothair III as successor of Lothair II, who was King of Lotharingia 855–869 but not Emperor
13. Enumerated as successor of Rudolph I who was German King 1273–1291.
14. " Wir Franz der Zweyte, von Gottes Gnaden erwählter römischer Kaiser Imperator Austriae, Fransiscus I (1804), *Allerhöchste Pragmatikal-Verordnung vom 11. August 1804*, The HR Emperor, p. 1

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