

= Andrew II of Hungary =

Andrew II (Hungarian : II . András , Croatian : Andrija II . , Slovak : Ondrej II . , Ukrainian : ?????? II ; c . 1177 ? 21 September 1235) , also known as Andrew of Jerusalem , was King of Hungary and Croatia between 1205 and 1235 . He ruled the Principality of Halych from 1188 until 1189 / 1190 , and again between 1208 / 1209 and 1210 . He was the younger son of Béla III of Hungary , who entrusted him with the administration of the newly conquered Principality of Halych in 1188 . Andrew 's rule was unpopular , and the boyars expelled him . Béla III willed property and money to Andrew , obliging him to lead a crusade to the Holy Land . Instead , Andrew forced his elder brother , King Emeric of Hungary , to cede Croatia and Dalmatia as an appanage to him in 1197 . The following year , Andrew occupied Hum .

Despite the fact that Andrew did not stop conspiring against Emeric , the dying king made Andrew guardian of his son , Ladislaus III , in 1204 . After the premature death of Ladislaus , Andrew ascended the throne in 1205 . According to historian László Kontler , " [i] t was amidst the socio @-@ political turmoil during [Andrew 's] reign that the relations , arrangements , institutional framework and social categories that arose under Stephen I , started to disintegrate in the higher echelons of society " in Hungary . Andrew introduced a new grants policy , the so @-@ called " new institutions " , giving away money and royal estates to his partisans despite the loss of royal revenues . He was the first Hungarian monarch to adopt the title of " King of Halych and Lodomeria " . He waged at least a dozen wars to seize the two Rus ' principalities , but the local boyars and neighboring princes prevented him from conquering the principalities . He participated in the Fifth Crusade to the Holy Land in 1217 ? 1218 , but the crusade was a failure .

When the *servientes regis* , or " royal servants " , rose up , Andrew was forced to issue the Golden Bull of 1222 , confirming their privileges . This led to the rise of the nobility in the Kingdom of Hungary . His Diploma Andreanum of 1224 listed the liberties of the Transylvanian Saxon community . The employment of Jews and Muslims to administer the royal revenues led him into conflict with the Holy See and the Hungarian prelates . Andrew pledged to respect the privileges of the clergymen and to dismiss his non @-@ Christian officials in 1233 , but he never fulfilled the latter promise .

Andrew 's first wife , Gertrude of Merania , was murdered in 1213 , because her blatant favoritism towards her German kinsmen and courtiers stirred up discontent among the native lords . The veneration of their daughter , Elizabeth of Hungary , was confirmed by the Holy See during Andrew 's lifetime . After Andrew 's death , his sons , Béla and Coloman , accused his third wife , Beatrice d 'Este , of adultery and never considered her son , Stephen , to be a legitimate son of Andrew .

= = Early life = =

= = = Childhood and youth (c . 1177 ? 1197) = = =

Andrew was the second son of King Béla III and Béla 's first wife , Agnes of Antioch . The year of Andrew 's birth is not known , but modern historians agree that he was born around 1177 . Andrew was first mentioned in connection to his father 's invasion of the Principality of Halych in 1188 . That year , Béla III invaded Halych upon the request of its former prince , Vladimir II Yaroslavich , who had been expelled by his subjects . Béla forced the new prince , Roman Mstislavich , to flee . After conquering Halych , he granted it to Andrew . Béla also captured Vladimir Yaroslavich and imprisoned him in Hungary .

After Béla 's withdrawal from Halych , Roman Mstislavich returned with the assistance of Rurik Rostislavich , Prince of Belgorod Kievsky . They tried to expel Andrew and his Hungarian retinue , but the Hungarians routed the united forces of Mstislavich and Rostislavich . A group of local boyars offered the throne to Rostislav Ivanovich , a distant cousin of the imprisoned Vladimir Yaroslavich . Béla III sent reinforcements to Halych , enabling Andrew 's troops to repel the attacks . Andrew 's reign remained unpopular in Halych , because the Hungarian soldiers insulted local women and did

not respect Orthodox churches . Consequently , the local boyars allied with their former prince , Vladimir Yaroslavich , who had escaped from captivity and returned to Halych . Duke Casimir II of Poland also supported Vladimir Yaroslavich , and they expelled Andrew and his retinue from the principality in August 1189 or 1190 . Andrew returned to Hungary after his defeat . He did not receive a separate duchy from his father , who only gave him estates and money . On his deathbed , Béla III , who had pledged to lead a crusade to the Holy Land , ordered Andrew to fulfill his vow . Andrew 's father died on 23 April 1196 , and Andrew 's older brother , Emeric , succeeded him .

= = = Duke of Croatia and Dalmatia (1197 ? 1204) = = =

Andrew used the funds that he inherited from his father to recruit supporters among the Hungarian lords . He also formed an alliance with Leopold VI , Duke of Austria , and they plotted against Emeric . Their united troops routed the royal army at Ma?ki , Slavonia , in December 1197 . Under duress , King Emeric gave Croatia and Dalmatia to Andrew as an appanage . In practice , Andrew administered Croatia and Dalmatia as an independent monarch . He minted coins , granted land and confirmed privileges . He cooperated with the Frankopans , Baboni?i , and other local lords . The Canons Regular of the Holy Sepulchre settled in the province during his rule . Taking advantage of Miroslav of Hum 's death , Andrew invaded Hum and occupied at least the land between the Cetina and Neretva rivers . He styled himself , " By the grace of God , Duke of Zadar and of all Dalmatia , Croatia and Hum " in his charters .

Pope Innocent III urged Andrew to lead a crusade the Holy Land , but Andrew hatched a new conspiracy against Emeric with the help of John , Abbot of Pannonhalma , Boleslaus , Bishop of Vác , and many other prelates and lords . The Pope threatened him with excommunication if he failed to fulfill his father 's vow , but Andrew did not yield . The conspiracy was uncovered on 10 March 1199 , when King Emeric seized letters written by Andrew 's partisans to Bishop Boleslaus . That summer , royal troops routed Andrew 's army near Lake Balaton , and Andrew fled to Austria . A papal legate mediated a reconciliation between Andrew and Emeric , who allowed Andrew to return to Croatia and Dalmatia in 1200 . Andrew married Gertrude of Merania ; her father , Berthold , Duke of Merania , owned extensive domains in the Holy Roman Empire along the borders of Andrew 's duchy .

When Emeric 's son , Ladislaus , was born around 1200 , Andrew 's hopes to succeed his brother as king were shattered . Pope Innocent confirmed the child 's position as heir to the crown , declaring that Andrew 's future sons would only inherit Andrew 's duchy . Andrew planned a new rebellion against his brother , but King Emeric captured him without resistance near Vara?din in October 1203 .

[All] the magnates of the kingdom and almost the whole of the Hungarian army deserted [King Emeric] and unlawfully sided with Duke Andrew . Very few men indeed remained with the king , and even they were terrified at the extent of the insurrection , and did not dare to urge the king to hope for success , but rather advised him to flee . Then it happened that one day both sides had drawn close to each other and were beginning to prepare themselves in earnest for battle [After] much wise thought , with inspiration from heaven [King Emeric] found a successful way by which he might recover his right to the kingdom and still remain guiltless of bloodshed . So he said to his men , " Stay here a while , and do not follow me . " Then he laid down his weapons , and taking only a leafy bough in his hand he walked slowly into the enemy ranks . As he passed through the midst of the armed multitude , he cried out in a loud and strong voice , " Now I shall see who will dare to raise a hand to shed the blood of the royal lineage ! " Seeing him , all fell back , and not daring even to mutter , they left a wide passage for him on either side . And then when [King Emeric] reached his brother , he took him , and leading him outside the body of troops , he sent him to a certain castle for custody .

Andrew was first imprisoned in the fort of Gornji Kneginec , then in Esztergom . Alexander of the Hont @-@ Pázmány clan freed him in early 1204 . Having fallen ill , King Emeric had his son , Ladislaus , crowned king on 26 August . Andrew reconciled with his dying brother , who entrusted him with " the guardianship of his son and the administration of the entire kingdom until the ward should reach the age of majority " , according to the nearly contemporaneous Thomas the

Archdeacon .

= = = His nephew 's guardian (1204 ? 1205) = = =

King Emeric died on 30 November 1204 . Andrew governed the kingdom as Ladislaus 's regent , but he counted his regnal years from the time of his brother 's death , showing that he already regarded himself as the lawful monarch during Ladislaus III 's reign . Pope Innocent told Andrew that he should remain loyal to Ladislaus . Instead , Andrew seized the money that Emeric had deposited for Ladislaus in Pilis Abbey . Ladislaus 's mother , Constance of Aragon , fled from Hungary , taking her son to Austria . Andrew prepared to war against Leopold VI , Duke of Austria , but Ladislaus suddenly died in Vienna on 7 May 1205 .

= = Reign = =

= = = " New institutions " and campaigns in Halych (1205 ? 1217) = = =

John , Archbishop of Kalocsa , crowned Andrew king in Székesfehérvár on 29 May 1205 . Andrew introduced a new policy for royal grants , which he called " new institutions " in one of his charters . He distributed large portions of the royal domain ? royal castles and all estates attached to them ? as inheritable grants to his supporters , declaring that " the best measure of a royal grant is its being immeasurable . " His " new institutions " altered the relations between the monarchs and the Hungarian lords . During the previous two centuries , a lord 's status primarily depended on the income he received for his services to the monarch ; after the introduction of the " new institutions " , their inheritable estates yielded sufficient revenues . This policy also diminished the funds upon which the authority of the ispáns , or heads , of the counties ? who were appointed by the monarchs ? had been based .

During his reign , Andrew was intensely interested in the internal affairs of his former principality of Halych . He launched his first campaign to recapture Halych in 1205 or 1206 . Upon the boyars ' request , he intervened against Vsevolod Svyatoslavich , Prince of Chernigov , and his allies on behalf of Daniel Romanovich , the child @-@ prince of Halych , and Lodomeria . Svyatoslavich and his allies were forced to withdraw . Andrew adopted the title of " King of Galicia and Lodomeria " , demonstrating his claim to suzerainty in the two principalities . After Andrew returned to Hungary , Vsevolod Svyatoslavich 's distant cousin , Vladimir Igorevich , seized both Halych and Lodomeria , expelling Daniel Romanovich and his mother . They fled to Leszek I of Poland , who suggested that they visit Andrew . However , Vladimir Igorevich " sent many gifts " to both Andrew and Leszek , dissuading " them from attacking him " on behalf of Romanovich , according to the Galician ? Volhynian Chronicle . Vladimir Igorevich 's rebellious brother , Roman Igorevich , soon came to Hungary , seeking Andrew 's assistance . Roman returned to Halych and expelled Vladimir Igorevich with the help of Hungarian auxiliary troops .

Andrew confirmed the liberties of two Dalmatian towns ? Split and Omi? ? and issued a new charter listing the privileges of the archbishops of Split in 1207 . Taking advantage of a conflict between Roman Igorevich and his boyars , Andrew sent troops to Halych under the command of Benedict , son of Korlát . Benedict captured Roman Igorevich and occupied the principality in 1208 or 1209 . Instead of appointing a new prince , Andrew made Benedict governor of Halych . Benedict " tortured boyars and was addicted to lechery " , according to the Galician ? Volhynian Chronicle . The boyars offered the throne to Mstislav Mstislavich , Prince of Zvenigorod , if he could overthrow Benedict . Mstislav Mstislavich invaded Halych , but he could not defeat Benedict .

Queen Gertrude 's two brothers , Ekbert , Bishop of Bamberg , and Henry II , Margrave of Istria , fled to Hungary in 1208 after they were accused of participating in the murder of Philip , King of the Germans . Andrew granted large domains to Bishop Ekbert in the Szepesség region (now Spi? , Slovakia) . Gertrude 's youngest brother , Berthold , had been Archbishop of Kalocsa since 1206 ; he was made Ban of Croatia and Dalmatia in 1209 . Andrew 's generosity towards his wife 's

German relatives and courtiers discontented the local lords . According to historian Gyula Kristó , the anonymous author of *The Deeds of the Hungarians* referred to the Germans from the Holy Roman Empire when he sarcastically mentioned that " now ... the Romans gaze on the goods of Hungary . " In 1209 , Zadar , which had been lost to the Venetians , was liberated by one of Andrew 's Dalmatian vassals , Domald of Sidraga , but the Venetians recaptured the town a year later .

Roman Igorevich reconciled with his brother , Vladimir Igorevich , in early 1209 or 1210 . Their united forces vanquished Benedict 's army , expelling the Hungarians from Halych . Vladimir Igorevich sent one of his sons , Vsevolod Vladimirovich , " bearing gifts to the king in Hungary " to appease Andrew , according to the Galician ? Volhynian Chronicle . A group of discontented Hungarian lords offered the crown to Andrew 's cousins , the sons of Andrew 's uncle , Géza ; they lived in " Greek land " . However , the cousins ' envoys were captured in Split in 1210 . In the early 1210s , Andrew sent " an army of Saxons , Vlachs , Székelys and Pechenegs " commanded by Joachim , Count of Hermannstadt , (now Sibiu , Romania) to assist Boril of Bulgaria 's fight against three rebellious Cuman chieftains . Around the same time , Hungarian troops occupied Belgrade and Barancs (now Brani?evo , Serbia) , which had been lost to Bulgaria under Emeric . Andrew 's army defeated the Cumans at Vidin . Andrew granted the Barcaság (now ?ara Bârsei , Romania) to the Teutonic Knights . The Knights were to defend the easternmost regions of the Kingdom of Hungary against the Cumans and encourage their conversion to Catholicism .

A group of boyars , who were alarmed by the despotic acts of Vladimir Igorevich , asked Andrew to restore Daniel Romanovich as ruler of Halych in 1210 or 1211 . Andrew and his allies ? Leszek I of Poland and at least five Rus ' princes ? sent their armies to Halych and restored Daniel Romanovich . Local boyars expelled Daniel Romanovich 's mother in 1212 . She persuaded Andrew to personally lead his army to Halych . He captured Volodislav Kormilchich , the most influential boyar , and took him to Hungary . After Andrew withdrew from Halych , the boyars again offered the throne to Mstislav Mstislavich , who expelled Daniel Romanovich and his mother from the principality . Andrew departed for a new campaign against Halych in summer 1213 . During his absence , Hungarian lords who were aggrieved at Queen Gertrude 's favoritism towards her German entourage captured and murdered her and many of her courtiers in the Pilis Hills on 28 September . When he heard of her murder , Andrew returned to Hungary and ordered the execution of the murderer , Peter , son of Töre . However , Peter 's accomplices , including Palatine Bánk Bár @-@ Kalán , did not receive severe punishments . A group of Hungarian lords , whom Andrew called " perverts " in one of his letters , was plotting to dethrone Andrew and crown his eldest son , the eight @-@ year @-@ old Béla , but they failed to dethrone him and could only force Andrew to consent to Béla 's coronation in 1214 .

Andrew and Leszek of Poland signed a treaty of alliance , which obliged Andrew 's second son , Coloman , to marry Leszek of Poland 's daughter , Salomea . Andrew and Leszek jointly invaded Halych in 1214 , and Coloman was made prince . He agreed to cede Przemy?l to Leszek of Poland . The following year , Andrew returned to Halych and captured Przemy?l . Leszek of Poland soon reconciled with Mstislav Mstislavich ; they jointly invaded Halych and forced Coloman to flee to Hungary . A new officer of state , the treasurer , was responsible for the administration of the royal chamber from around 1214 onwards . However , royal revenues had significantly diminished . Upon the advice of the treasurer , Denis , son of Ampud , Andrew imposed new taxes and farmed out royal income from minting , salt trade and custom duties . The yearly exchange of coins also produced more revenue for the royal chamber . However , these measures provoked discontent in Hungary .

Andrew signed a new treaty of alliance with Leszek of Poland in the summer of 1216 . Leszek and Andrew 's son , Coloman , invaded Halych and expelled Mstislav Mstislavich and Daniel Romanovich , after which Coloman was restored . That same year , Andrew met Stephen Nemanji? , Grand Prince of Serbia , in Ravno (now ?uprija , Serbia) . He persuaded Stephen Nemanji? to negotiate with Henry , Latin Emperor of Constantinople , who was the uncle of Andrew 's second wife , Yolanda de Courtenay . Stephen Nemanji? was crowned king of Serbia in 1217 . Andrew planned to invade Serbia , but Stephen Nemanji? 's brother , Sava , dissuaded him , according to both versions of the *Life of Sava* .

= = = Andrew 's crusade (1217 ? 1218) = = =

In July 1216 , the newly elected Pope Honorius III once again called upon Andrew to fulfill his father 's vow to lead a crusade . Andrew , who had postponed the crusade at least three times (in 1201 , 1209 and 1213) , finally agreed . Steven Runciman , Tibor Almási and other modern historians say that Andrew hoped that his decision would increase his likelihood of being elected as Latin Emperor of Constantinople , because his wife 's uncle , Emperor Henry , had died in June . According to a letter written by Pope Honorius in 1217 , envoys from the Latin Empire had actually informed Andrew that they planned to elect either him or his father @-@ in @-@ law , Peter of Courtenay , as emperor . The barons of the Latin Empire elected Peter of Courtenay in the summer of 1216 .

Andrew sold and mortgaged royal estates to finance his campaign , which became part of the wider Fifth Crusade . He renounced his claim to Zadar in favor of the Republic of Venice so that he could secure shipping for his army . He entrusted Hungary to Archbishop John of Esztergom , and gave Croatia and Dalmatia to Pontius de Cruce , the Templar Prior of Vrana . In July 1217 , Andrew departed from Zagreb , accompanied by Leopold VI of Austria and Otto I , Duke of Merania . His army was so large ? at least 10 @,@ 000 mounted soldiers and uncountable infantrymen ? that most of it stayed behind when Andrew and his men embarked in Split two months later . The ships transported them to Acre , where they landed in October .

The leaders of the crusade included John of Brienne , King of Jerusalem , Leopold of Austria , the Grand Masters of the Hospitallers , the Templars and the Teutonic Knights . They held a war council in Acre , with Andrew leading the meeting . In early November , the crusaders launched a campaign for the Jordan River , forcing Al @-@ Adil II , Sultan of Egypt , to withdraw without fighting ; the crusaders then pillaged Beisan . After the crusaders returned to Acre , Andrew did not participate in any other military actions . Instead , he was collecting relics , including a water jug allegedly used at the marriage at Cana , the heads of Saint Stephen and Margaret the Virgin , the right hands of the Apostles Thomas and Bartholomew and a part of Aaron 's rod . If Thomas the Archdeacon 's report of certain " evil and audacious men " in Acre who " treacherously passed him a poisoned drink " is reliable , Andrew 's inactivity was because of illness .

Andrew decided to return home at the very beginning of 1218 , even though Raoul of Merencourt , Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem , threatened him with excommunication . Andrew first visited Tripoli and participated in the marriage of Bohemond IV of Antioch and Melisende of Lusignan on 10 January . From Tripoli , he travelled to Cilicia , where he and Leo I of Armenia betrothed Andrew 's youngest son , Andrew , and Leo 's daughter , Isabella . Andrew proceeded through the Seldjuk Sultanate of Rum before arriving in Nicaea (now ?znik , Turkey) . His cousins (the sons of his uncle , Géza) attacked him when he was in Nicaea . He arranged the marriage of his oldest son , Béla , to Maria Laskarina , a daughter of Emperor Theodore I Laskaris . When he arrived in Bulgaria , Andrew was detained until he " gave full surety that his daughter would be united in marriage " to Ivan Asen II of Bulgaria , according to Thomas the Archdeacon . Andrew returned to Hungary in late 1218 . Andrew 's " crusade had achieved nothing and brought him no honor " , according to historian Thomas C. Van Cleve . Oliver of Padernborn , James of Vitry and other 13th @-@ century authors blamed Andrew for the failure of crusade .

= = = Golden Bull (1218 ? 1222) = = =

When he returned to Hungary , Andrew complained to Pope Honorius that his kingdom was " in a miserable and destroyed state , deprived of all of its revenues . " A group of barons had even expelled Archbishop John from Hungary . Andrew was in massive debt because of his crusade , which forced him to impose extraordinarily high taxes and debase coinage . In 1218 or 1219 , Mstislav Mstislavich invaded Halych and captured Andrew 's son , Coloman . Andrew compromised with Mstislavich . Coloman was released , and Andrew 's youngest son and namesake was betrothed to Mstislavich 's daughter . In 1220 , a group of lords persuaded Andrew to make his eldest son , Béla , the Duke of Croatia , Dalmatia and Slavonia .

Andrew employed Jews and Muslims to administer royal revenues , which caused a discord between Andrew and the Holy See starting in the early 1220s . Pope Honorius urged Andrew and Queen Yolanda to prohibit Muslims from employing Christians . Andrew confirmed the privileges of clergymen , including their exemption from taxes and their right to be exclusively judged by church courts , but also prohibited the consecration of *udvornici* , castle folk and other serfs in early 1222 . However , a new conflict emerged between Andrew and the Holy See after he persuaded Béla to separate from his wife , Maria Laskarina . An " immense crowd " approached Andrew around June 1222 , demanding " grave and unjust things " , according to a letter of Pope Honorius . Actually , the royal servants ? who were landowners directly subject to the monarch 's power and obliged to fight in the royal army ? assembled , forcing Andrew to dismiss Julius Kán and his other officials . Andrew was also forced issue a royal charter , the Golden Bull of 1222 . The charter summarized the liberties of the royal servants , including their exemption from taxes and the jurisdiction of the *ispáns* . The last clause of the Golden Bull authorized " the bishops as well as the other barons and nobles of the realm , singularly and in common " to resist the monarch if he did not honor the provisions of the charter . The Golden Bull clearly distinguished the royal servants from the king 's other subjects , which led to the rise of the Hungarian nobility . The Golden Bull is commonly compared with England 's Magna Carta ? a similar charter which was sealed a few years earlier in 1215 . A significant difference between them is that , in England , the settlement strengthened the position of all the royal subjects but , in Hungary , the aristocracy came to dominate both the crown and the lower orders .

= = = Conflicts with his son and the Church (1222 ? 1234) = = =

Andrew discharged Palatine Theodore Csanád and restored Julius Kán in the second half of 1222 . The following year , Pope Honorius urged Andrew to launch a new crusade . If the report of the *Continuatio Claustroneuburgensis* is reliable , Andrew took the cross to show that he intended launch a new crusade , but no other sources mention this event . Andrew planned to arrange a new marriage for his eldest son , Béla , but Pope Honorius mediated a reconciliation between Béla and his wife in the autumn of 1223 . This angered Andrew , and Béla fled to Austria . He returned in 1224 , after the bishops persuaded Andrew to forgive him .

In his Diploma Andreanum of 1224 , Andrew confirmed the privileges of the " Saxons " who inhabited the region of Hermannstadt in southern Transylvania (now Sibiu , Romania) . The following year , he launched a campaign against the Teutonic Knights , who had attempted to eliminate his suzerainty . The Knights were forced to leave Barcaság and the neighboring lands . Andrew 's envoys and Leopold VI of Austria signed a treaty on 6 June , which ended the armed conflicts along the Hungarian @-@ Austrian border . As part of the treaty , Leopold VI paid an indemnification for the damages that his troops had caused in Hungary . Andrew made his oldest son , Béla , Duke of Transylvania . Béla 's former duchy was given to Andrew 's second son , Coloman , in 1226 . Duke Béla started expanding his suzerainty over the Cumans , who inhabited the lands east of the Carpathian Mountains . Andrew launched a campaign against Mstislav Mstislavich in 1226 , because the latter refused to grant Halych to Andrew 's youngest son despite a previous compromise . Andrew besieged and captured Przemyśl , Terebovl , and other fortresses in Halych . However , his troops were routed at Kremenets and Zvenigorod , forcing him to withdraw . Despite his victories , Mstislavich ceded Halych to Andrew 's son in early 1227 .

In 1228 , Andrew authorized his son , Béla , to revise his previous land grants . Pope Honorius also supported Béla 's efforts . Béla confiscated the domains of two noblemen , Simon Kacsics and Bánk Bár @-@ Kalán , who had taken part in the conspiracy to murder Queen Gertrude . In 1229 , upon Béla 's proposal , Andrew confirmed the privileges of the Cuman chieftains who had subjected themselves to Béla . Robert , Archbishop of Esztergom , made a complaint about Andrew to the Holy See , because Andrew continued to employ Jews and Muslims . Pope Gregory IX authorized the archbishop to perform acts of religious censure to persuade Andrew to dismiss his non @-@ Christian officials . Under duress , Andrew issued a new Golden Bull in 1231 , which confirmed that Muslims were banned from employment , and empowered the Archbishop of Esztergom to

excommunicate the king if he failed to honor the provisions of the new Golden Bull . In the second half of the year , Andrew invaded Halych and restored his youngest son , Andrew , to the throne .

Archbishop Robert excommunicated Palatine Denis and put Hungary under an interdict on 25 February 1232 , because the employment of Jews and Muslims continued despite the Golden Bull of 1231 . Since the archbishop accused the Muslims of persuading Andrew to seize church property , Andrew restored properties to the archbishop , who soon suspended the interdict . Upon Andrew 's demand , Pope Gregory sent Cardinal Giacomo Pecoraria as his legate to Hungary and promised that nobody would be excommunicated without the pope 's special authorization . Although Andrew departed for Halych to support his youngest son in a fight against Daniel Romanovich , he continued his negotiations with the papal legate . On 20 August 1233 , in the forests of Bereg , he vowed that he would not employ Jews and Muslims to administrate royal revenues , and would pay 10 @,@ 000 marks as compensation for usurped Church revenues . Andrew repeated his oath in Esztergom in September .

Andrew and Frederick II , Duke of Austria , signed a peace treaty in late 1233 . Andrew , who had been widowed , married the 23 @-@ year @-@ old Beatrice D 'Este on 14 May 1234 , even though his sons were sharply opposed to his third marriage . John , Bishop of Bosnia , put Hungary under a new interdict in the first half of 1234 , because Andrew had not dismissed his non @-@ Christian officials despite his oath of Bereg . Andrew and Archbishop Robert of Esztergom protested against the bishop 's act at the Holy See .

= = = Last years (1234 ? 1235) = = =

Danilo Romanovich laid siege to Halych , and Andrew 's youngest son died during the siege in the autumn of 1234 . However , Andrew stormed Austria in the summer of 1235 , forcing Duke Frederick to pay an indemnification for damages that his troops had caused while raiding Hungary . Upon Andrew 's demand , Pope Gregory declared on 31 August that Andrew and his sons could only be excommunicated by the authorization of the Holy See . Andrew died on 21 September , and was buried in Egres Abbey .

= = Family = =

Andrew 's first wife , Gertrude of Merania , was born around 1185 , according to historian Gyula Kristó . Their first child , Mary , was born in 1203 or 1204 . She became the wife of Ivan Asen II of Bulgaria . Andrew 's eldest son , Béla , was born in 1206 . He later succeeded his father as king . Béla 's younger sister , Elisabeth , was born in 1207 . She married Louis IV , Landgrave of Thuringia . She died in 1231 and was canonized during Andrew 's life . Andrew 's second son , Coloman , was born in 1208 . His third son , Andrew , was born around 1210 . Coloman and Andrew each ruled the Principality of Halych for a short period .

Two years after his first wife was murdered , Andrew married Yolanda de Courtenay , who was born around 1198 . Their only child , Yolanda , was born around 1219 and married James I of Aragon . Andrew 's third wife , Beatrice D 'Este , was about twenty @-@ three when they married in 1234 . She gave birth to a son , Stephen , after Andrew 's death . However , Andrew 's two older sons , Béla and Coloman , accused her of adultery and considered her child to be a bastard . Her grandson , Andrew , became the last monarch of the House of Árpád .