

## THE HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL SECTION

### I. Chronological list of memorable historical events

B. C.		429.	Birth of Plato († 348).
5508.	Creation of the world.	347.	Capture of Athens by Spartans.
3246.	Worldwide Flood.	390.	Invasion of Rome by the Gauls.
2940.	Beginning of the Chinese empire.	385.	Birth of Demosthenes († 322).
2300.	Beginning of the Egyptian kingdom.	384.	Birth of Aristotle († 322).
2001.	Call of Abraham and his departure from Mesopotamia to the Land of Canaan.	366.	Litsiniyev laws to Rome.
1800.	The invention of letters Memnon in Egypt.	356.	Birth of Alexander the Great.
1651.	Birth of Moses.	343.	Samnitsky wars.
1571.	Exodus of Israelis from Egypt.	338.	Submission of Greece by Macedonia.
1524.	Division of Palestine between generations.	336.	Accession of Alexander of Macedon († 323).
1500.	Founding of Athens by Cyclops.	332.	Foundation of Alexandria in Egypt. Alexander of Macedon in Jerusalem.
1184.	Destruction of Troy.	327.	March of Alexander of Macedon to India.
1055.	David's accession.	271.	Translation of the books of the Old Testament into Greek by 70 commentators.
1016.	Solomon's accession.	269.	Death of Epicurus.
980.	Solomon's death. Collapse of the Jewish kingdom into Judah and Israel (Rehoboam and Jeroboam I).	264.	Death of Zeno. Beginning of the Punic War. (146).
946.	Abijah, King of Judah († 941).	224.	Accession of Antiochus the Great in Syria.
944.	Asa, King of Judah († 904).	212.	Death of Archimedes. Capture Syracuse.
904.	Jehoshaphat, King of Judah († 880).	146.	Fall of Carthage. Conquest of Greece by Rome.
880.	Joram, King of Judah († 875).	64.	Submission of Judea by Pompey of Rome.
888.	Lycurgus's laws for Sparta.	62.	Plot of Catalina.
880.	Founding of Carthage.	60.	First triumvirate (Pompeii, Crassus and Julius Caesar).
830.	Jehovah, King of Judah († 830).	44.	Death of Julius Caesar.
830.	Amasia, King of Judah († 803).	43.	Second triumvirate (Anthony, Leonidas and Octavian).
803.	Uzziah, King of Judah († 751).	30	The change of the Roman republic into the empire (During the reign of Octavian Augustus).
800.	Fall of the Assyrian kingdom.	7	March of Tiberius against the Germans.
753.	Foundation of Rome by Romulus.	A. D.	
723.	Hezekiah, King of Judah († 694).	33.	Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.
722.	Conquest of the Kingdom of Israel by Shalmaneser.	51.	An Apostolic Council in Jerusalem.
680.	Manasseh, King of Judah, in captivity in Babylon († 639).	64.	Burning of Nero's Rome. The first persecution against Christians.
641.	Josiah, King of Judah († 609).	70.	Destruction of Jerusalem and the Roman temple by Emperor Titus.
624.	Laws of Dragon in Athens.	79.	Death of the scientist Pliny the Elder.
597.	Zedekiah, last King of Judah. Beginning of the Babylonian captivity.	93.	The second persecution of Christians during the reign of Emperor Domitian.
594.	Laws of Solon.	107.	The third persecution of Christians during the reign of Trajan.
586.	Destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar and burning of the temple.	118.	The fourth persecution of Christians during the reign of Hadrian.
560.	Foundation of the Persian state by Cyrus († 529).	120.	Death of the historian Plutarch.
557.	Birth of Confucius († 479).	130.	Renewal of Jerusalem by the Emperor Hadrian.
550.	The beginning of the teaching of Buddha in India.	135.	Revolt of the Hebrews and their dispersion to the whole world. Death of Thucydides.
537.	Return of Jews from Babylonian captivity to Palestine.	140.	Death of the astronomer Ptolemy.
516.	Creation of the 2nd Jerusalem temple.	167.	Persecution of Christians in Gallia during the reign of Emperor Marcus Aurelius.
510.	The beginning of the republic in Rome.	202.	Persecution of Christians during the reign of Septimus Severus.
493.	The first campaign of Persians against Greece.	222.	Creation of the first Christian temple in Rome during the reign of Emperor Alexander Severus.
490.	The second campaign of Persians against Greece. Battle of Marathon.	235.	Persecution of Christians during the reign of Emperor
480.	Invasion of Greece by Xerxes. Battles at Artemisia, Thermopylae and Salamis.		
479.	Final defeat of Persians at Platy.		
469.	Birth of Socrates († 399).		
453.	Restoration of Jerusalem.		
450.	Detsemvir. Laws of XII tables to Rome, Publication of written laws.		
431.	Peloponnesian war.		

250. Gain of Germany Goths. Seventh persecution of Christians during the reign of Decius.
253. Death of Origen.
256. Attack of Scythians on the Roman Empire.
257. The eighth persecution during the reign of Valerian.
269. Conquest of Athens by the Goths.
274. Ninth persecution of Christians during the reign of Aurelian.
303. The tenth persecution of Christians during the reign of Diocletian.
313. Edict of Milan and triumph of Christianity.
321. Decree on celebration of Resurrection days (on March 7).
326. Spread of Christianity in Abyssinia.
330. Foundation of Constantinople.
331. Decree on the destruction of all pagan temples.
362. Restoration of paganism by Julian and the persecutions of Christians.
395. Division of the Roman Empire into eastern and western.
399. Burning of Cybellian books.
410. Alaric's invasion and plunder of Rome (Visigoths).
429. Foundation of the Vandal state in Africa.
431. Spread of Christianity in Ireland.
435. Publication of the Code of Emperor Theodosius.
449. Anglo-Saxons in Britain.
450. Persecution of Christians in Armenia.
451. The name of patriarch taking priority among bishops, but the most notable metropolitans were exarchs. Invasion of the Huns. Catalonian battle.
467. Condemnation of simony at the Council in Constantinople.
476. Fall of the Western Roman Empire.
483. Persecution of Christians in Africa.
486. Foundation of the Frankish monarchy.
496. Introduction of Christianity to the Franks.
518. Name for the first time of the Constantinople patriarch as ecumenical.
527. Publication of Justinian Laws on church matters.
529. Destruction of the last pagan temples and prohibition of the teaching of pagan philosophy.
538. Consecration of the temple of Sofia in Constantinople.
540. The conversion of Abkhazians to Christianity.
547. Burning Rome by the Ostrogoths.
568. Conquest of Italy by the Lombards.
596. Separation of Armenians from communion with the Orthodox Church.
597. Spread of Christianity in Britain.
614. Capture of Jerusalem by the Persians.
622. Mohammed's flight (born about 570) to Medina; beginning of the Mohammedan era.
632. Death of Mohammed.
636. Capture of Jerusalem by Caliph Omar.
697. Capture of Carthage by the Saracens and the end of Christian rule in Africa.
711. Conquest of Spain by Arabs.
718. The preaching of Christianity in the German lands.
725. Beginning of iconoclasm.
731. Beginning of the secular power of the Pope.
768. Accession to the throne of Charlemagne.
774. Conquest of the Lombard states by Charlemagne.
785. Emergence of the false Isidore decretals, making the Pope the supreme ruler of the whole church.
790. Spread of the doctrine about the procession of the Holy Spirit and from the Son in Spain and Gallia.
800. Charlemagne accepts the title of emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.
809. Persecution of the Studite and other monks in Constantinople, during the reign of Emperor Nicephorus.
813. Persecution of Christians in Bulgaria.
815. Renewal of iconoclasm during the reign of Leo the Armenian.
826. Spread of Christianity in the Scandinavian lands.
844. Adoption of Christianity by Moravian Slavs.
858. Sts. Cyril and Methodius preach Christianity to the Khazars.
861. The invention of Slavic letters and the translation of some sacred books into the Slavic language. Baptism of Bulgaria.
862. Spread of Christianity in Moravia through the work of Sts. Cyril and Methodius. Division of the Psalter into kathismas, done by the Jerusalem deacon Theodore. Foundation of the Russian state.
864. The Bulgarian Tsar Boris converts to Christianity.
869. Establishment of Christianity and disappearance of the last traces of paganism in Morea.
870. Separation of the Western (Roman) Church from the Eastern (Greek). Establishment of the Orthodox Church and hierarchy in Bulgaria.
907. Battle at Presburg and the fall of the Great Moravian powers.
965. Baptism of the Polish prince Mecheslav.
988. Baptism of Russia.
995. Baptism of the Ugrian prince Geyza and the prevalence possession of Latin clergy in Hungary.
1017. The Bulgarian archbishops are recognized as autocephalous.
1020. Beginning of the Neapolitan state.
1024. Appearance of magicians in Suzdal.
1025. Opening of schools in Novgorod, under management of Bishop Joachim.
1037. Blessing of St. Sophia Cathedral built by Yaroslav I in Novgorod.
1050. Closing of Latin churches in Constantinople.
1054. Western Church finally separates from unity of the ecumenical church.
1066. Conquest of England by the Normans.
1072. Jerusalem passes over to the Seljuk Turks.
1075. Council of Rome, on command of Pope Gregory VII, decided definition about clergy celibacy.
1079. Roman Council proclaims the condemnation on recognizing the marriage of clergy.
1086. Opening of Convent School in Kiev for children of the daughter of Grand Prince Vsevolod Yaroslavich Annoy.
1096. Clermont Council. Sermon of Peter of Amiens. Beginning of crusades.
1099. Capture of Jerusalem by the crusaders.
1105. † Michael Psellus.
1109. † Anselm of Canterbury.

1119. Establishment of monastic knights order of the Templars (Temple Protector) in Jerusalem.
1122. Worms Concordat.
1124. Fire in Kiev, destroyed about 600 churches.
1139. Beginning of Portugal.
1142. † Peter Abelard.
1143. The Serbian prince Stephan receives baptism from Orthodox Bishop Leontius of Rasskago (now New Market).
1147. Founding of Moscow by Prince Yuri Dolgorukiy. Second crusade.
1153. Bernard Clairvaux.
1154. War, Guelph and Ghibelline.
1169. Seizing of Kiev by Andrew Bogolyubsky. Beginning of predominance of northern Russia.
1170. Attempt at reconciliation of the Armenian and Greek churches, at the initiative of Catholicos Nerses.
1174. Founding of the city Khlynova on the Vyatka River by the Novgorod free minded.
1189. Third crusade.
1200. Founding of Riga.
1202. Fourth crusade. Founding of the Livonian Order.
1204. Conquest of Constantinople by crusaders. Foundation of the Latin empire.
1215. The beginning of the constitution in England (Magna Carta of freedom).
1222. Foundation of Nizhniy-Novgorod.
1223. Destruction of the abbey in France. The last appearance of magicians in Novgorod and their burning by the people.
1224. The first invasion of Russia by Tatars. Battle on the Kalka River.
1227. Novgorod Prince Yaroslav sends mission of priests to the land of Karelia.
1237. Second invasion of Russia by Tatars under the leadership of Batu Khan. Fall of Ryazan and Suzdal areas.
1238. Battle at the River Siti. Beginning of the Mongolian yoke.
1240. Defeat of Swedes by Alexander Nevsky at the Neva River. Destruction of Kiev by Batu Khan.
1246. Pope Innocent IV makes attempts to convert Daniel of Galicia to accept Catholicism.
1248. Seventh crusade (Saint Ludovici) .
1249. Daniel of Galicia expels the papal archbishop together with his priest.
1252. Baptism of the Lithuanian Prince Voishelga.
1257. Founding of Kazan.
1261. Michael Paleologos restores the Byzantine Empire.
1264. The beginning of parliament in England.
1270. Eighth crusade (Saint Ludovici).
1273. Count Rudolf Habsburg is elected German emperor and begins the Habsburg dynasty there.
1274. Death of Thomas Aquinas and Bonaventura.
1282. Beginning of Habsburg rule in Austria. Sicilian Vespers.
1291. Crusaders are expelled from Syria. End of crusades.
1305. Founding of the city of Vilna.
1308. Transferring the papal throne to Avignon. Falling away of Switzerland from Germany and foundation of the Switzerland republic. † John Duns Scotus.
1313. Metropolitan Peter asks the khan for a decree, confirming the rights of clergy.
1321. Death of Dante.
1328. Beginning of the Moscow state (Ivan Kalita, the first Grand Prince of Moscow), Philip VI begins the Valois dynasty in France.
1346. Establishment of the Serbian patriarchate on command of King Stephan Dushan.
1353. The plague in Russia.
1356. Golden Papal Bull.
1380. Battle of Kulikovo.
1382. Invasion of Tokhtamysh and the burning of Moscow.
1384. Conquest of Asia by Tamerlane. Death of John Wycliffe.
1386. Introduction of Christianity in Lithuania.
1389. Conquest of southern Slavic States by the Turks.
1395. Tamerlane's invasion of the Moscow state.
1397. Kalmar union.
1408. Edigeys invasion of Moscow.
1415. Burning of John Hus and the beginning of Hussite wars.
1416. Death of Jerome of Prague.
1424. Death of John Zizka.
1428. The beginning of the use of firearms in Russia (at Porkhov's siege).
1429. † Simeon of Salonica.
1431. Burning of Joan of Arc in Rouen.
1438. Founding of the Kazan kingdom.
1440. Invention of printing.
1450. Foundation of the temple of St. Peter in Rome.
1453. Capture of Constantinople by the Turks and end of the Byzantine Empire.
1454. Granting by the Eastern Patriarchs to the Russian bishops the right to choose and install their own metropolitan.
1462. Accession to the throne of the first self-ruling sovereign in Russia Ivan III, the gatherer of the Russian land.
1471. Death of Thomas a Kempis.
1472. Marriage of John III with Sofia Paleologos.
1473. Birth of Copernicus.
1478. Conquest of Novgorod and its annexation to the Moscow state.
1480. Overthrow of the Tatar yoke.
1483. Establishment of inquisition in Spain.
1485. Annexation of Tver to the Moscow state.
1487. Conquest of Kazan.
1489. Conquest of Vyatka.
1491. The first printed book in Church Slavonic language (to Krakow). The first discovery of silver and copper ores in Russia (in vicinities of Pechora).
1492. Discovery of America.
1497. Edition of "Code of laws" of John III. Vasco-de-Gama traveled around the Cape of Good Hope.
1498. Opening of a sea route to India.
1505. Beginning of the trading of Blacks.
1506. Death of Columbus.
1509. Foundation of Tula.
1510. Fall of Pskov and its annexation to the Moscow state.
1514. Reunion of Smolensk with the Moscow state.

1517. Beginning of reformation. Luther's debate about the illegality of sale of the papal indulgences.
1520. Conquest of Egypt by Turks. Stockholm blood bath. Death of Raphael.
1521. Annexation of Ryazan and the Seversk lands to Moscow. Diet of Worms.
1522. † John Reuchlin.
1526. Holy League (against Charles V).
1529. Death of Machiavelli.
1530. Augsburg Confession.
1531. Its apologia.
1532. Reformation of the English church.
1533. Calvin lays the foundation for the society of reformers in Switzerland.
1536. † Erasmus of Rotterdam.
1537. Shmalkadensky union.
1540. Foundation of the Order of Jesuits by Ignatius Loyola.
1546. Death of Luther.
1547. Acceptance of the imperial title by Grand Prince John IV Vasilyevich Grozny.
1549. Discovery of Japan by the Portuguese.
1550. Second edition of "Code of laws".
1551. Gallican confession.
1552. Accession of the Kazan kingdom. The first printing house in Moscow.
1555. Augsburg peace.
1556. Final conquest of the Astrakhan kingdom.
1560. Death of Gustav Vasa.
1561. Fall of the Livonian Order.
1562. Heidelberg catechism.
1563. The first book "The Epistle" is published in Moscow by Ivan Fedorov and Piotr Timofeyevich Mstislavtsev. The beginning of publishing in Moscow (on April 19).
1564. Death of Calvin.
1569. Lublin Unia.
1570. Defeat of Novgorod.
1571. Attack of Crimean Tatars on Moscow and its burning.
1572. Bartholomew night in Paris (killing of Huguenots).
1573. Foundation of Ufa and reception of the Bashkiria into citizenship.
1580. Annexation of Portugal into Spain. First edition of the full Slavic Bible in Ostrog.
1581. Siege of Pskov by Stephan Batory.
1582. Conquest of Siberia by Yermak. New chronology (Gregorian).
1583. Death of the Prince Kurbsky.
1584. Foundation of Arkhangelsk. Death of Yermak Timofeev, subjugator of Siberia.
1587. Foundation of Tobolsk. Execution of Mary Stuart. Death of Stephan Batory.
1588. War of Spain with England. Invincible armada.
1589. Establishment of the Moscow patriarchate.
1590. Attachment of peasants to the earth.
1591. Foundation of Saratov.
1593. Henry IV begins the dynasty of the Bourbons in France.
1595. Death of Torquato Tasso.
1596. Beginning of the Unia in Poland.
1598. Death of the Tsar Theodore Ioannovich and the end of the Ryurik dynasty. Election of Tsar Boris Godunov. Edict of Nantes.
1604. Foundation of Tomsk. Appearance of the first impostor in regions of Russia.
1605. Coronation of the impostor Dimitri in Moscow.
1606. Deposition of the impostor and his execution in Moscow.
1608. Foundation of Poltava by the Cossack Maslow.
1609. Exile of Moors from Spain.
1610. Deposition of Tsar Vasily Shuisky and election of the Polish king's son Wladyslaw.
1611. Capture of Moscow and Smolensk regiments, but Novgorod by the Swedes. Death of Procopius Lyapunov.
1612. Liberation of Russia from Poles by Kuzma Minin and Prince Dimitri Michael Pozharsky.
1613. Russian Royal House of Romanovs (beginning of the dynasty by the election of the Tsar Mikhail Feodorovich).
1614. Marksky confession.
1615. Opening of Kiev - brethren school (in Kiev).
1616. Death of Shakespeare. Beginning of conquest of China by the Manchurians.
1617. The contract with Swedes in the village of Stolbova.
1618. The contract with Poland in Deulina (Smolensk and so forth is ceded to it). Beginning of 30 years war in Germany.
1620. Beginning of Christian education of Siberian foreigners.
1626. Death of Bacon of Verulam.
1631. Opening of Kievo-Mogilian College (in Kiev).
1632. Establishment of the first regular armed forces in Russia. Foundation of Dorpat (Guryev) University.
1634. Polyanovsky peace with Poland.
1636. Foundation of Tambov.
1640. Separation of Portugal from Spain.
1642. Death of Galileo. Building of the 1st Torricelli barometer.
1646. Death of Peter Mogila.
1647. Cossack Lieutenant Colonel S. I. Lezhnev first sailed the Bering Strait.
1648. Foundation of Simbirsk. Westphalian peace.
1649. Publication of "Code". Execution of Charles I in England.
1650. Death of Descartes.
1652. Publication of "The Rudder" in Moscow.
1653. Reception of Imeretia into Russian citizenship.
1654. Foundation of Kharkov. Annexation of Malorossiya.
1655. Beginning of the schism.
1658. Foundation of Nerchinsk, Establishment of the theological academy in Kiev.
1660. Restoration of the Stuarts in England.
1661. Reception of Kalmyks into Russian citizenship.
1667. Andrusovsky peace with Poland.
1669. Revolt of Cossack Stepan Razin.
1671. Execution of Stenka Razin and surrender of Astrakhan.
1672. Birth of Peter the Great.
1674. Death of Milton.
1676. † Epiphanes Slavenetsky.

1677. Death of Spinoza.
1678. Nimvetensky peace.
1682. Destruction of regionalisms. Founding of the Slavonic - Greco - Latin academy in Moscow. The first streletsky revolt in Moscow. Death of Simeon Polotsk.
1684. Pioneer settlement of Russians in Beijing (capital of China).
1685. Second streletsky revolt in Moscow. Joannicius and Sophronius Likhuda begin teaching in Zaikonospassky School. Cancellation of the Nantes Edict.
1686. Beginning of the regular army in Russia. (Company of toy soldiers).
1688. Fall of the Stuart in England.
1689. Third streletsky revolt in Moscow.
1695. Institution of the fleet in Russia. Death of La Fontaine.
1696. Death of the Tsar Ivan Alekseevich and beginning of monarchy of Peter I. Capture of Azov.
1697. Conquest of the Kamchatka Peninsula. Foreign travel of Peter I.
1698. Destruction of Streltsy. Foundation of Taganrog.
1699. Establishment of award, Andrew the First Called.
1700. Abolishment of patriarchate. Battle at Narva. Beginning of war with Swedes.
1701. Renaming of Kievo-Mogilian College into Academy. First public theater in Moscow.
1702. Schools of highest theology, Establishment of St. Dimitri of Rostov in Rostov and of Archbp. John Maximovich in Chernigov.
1703. Foundation of St.-Petersburg. Publishing the first Russian papers in Church Slavonic fonts in Moscow. First victory of the Russian rowing fleet over Swedes.
1704. Capture of Narva and Dorpat (Yuryev) by Russians. Capture of Gibraltar by the English.
1705. Beginning of printing in a civil font. Death of Bossuet and Locke.
1706. Bulavinsky revolt.
1708. The first division of Russia into 12 provinces instead of the previous regional division. Defeat of Swedes at the village of Forest.
1709. Battle of Poltava.
1710. Capture of Riga, Dinamunde, Pernovo, Revel, Vyborg, and Keksholm.
1711. Prutsky campaign of Peter the Great. Establishment of the Pravitelstvuyushchago Senat [Governing Senate].
1713. Transferring of the capital from Moscow to St. Petersburg. Capture of Abo and Helsingfors. Unia in Pochayev. Utrecht peace.
1714. George I of England begins the Hanover dynasty.
1715. Orthodox spiritual mission settles in Beijing. Attempts of unification between Anglican and Eastern Churches. Death of Fenelon.
1716. Publication of army regulations. Death of Leibnitz.
1717. Establishment of state colleges.
1719. The first exile of Jesuits from Russia and national census.
1720. Publication of the sea charter.
1721. Establishment of the Most Holy Ruling Synod and publication of Spiritual Regulations. Nishtadsky peace. Reception of the imperial title by Peter I.
1722. Campaign to Persia. Founding of Yekaterinburg. Table of ranks.
1724. Beginning of spread of Christianity among the Yakuts. Coronation of Catherine I, spouse of Peter I.
1725. Opening of Academy of Sciences.
1726. Renaming of Slavonic school at Alexander - Nevsky Monastery in St.-Petersburg (founded in 1721) to the Slavonic - Greek - Latin Seminary.
1727. Peter II transfers the residence to Moscow. Death of Newton.
1729. Birth of the Empress Catherine II.
1732. Establishment of missionary work for the conversion of schismatics.
1737. Capture of Ochakov by Minikh.
1738. Opening of ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii.
1739. First gold ore found in Russia. Victory at Stavuchanakh and capture of Khotin. Belgrade peace.
1740. Establishment of mission under the administration of Archim. Dimitri Sechenov for the conversion of the Mordovia, Chuvash, Cheremish and Votiaks; More than 400,000 converted.
1741. † Theophilact Lopatinsky.
1744. Death of Antiochus Kantemir.
1748. Aachen world.
1751. Publication in Moscow of the Slavonic Bible, which is the Slavic translation hitherto, since the Ostrog edition, remained almost without changes, but at this time it is reviewed and corrected.
1755. Foundation of the Moscow University.
1756. Beginning of seven years' war.
1757. Establishment of Imperial Academy of Arts.
1762. Abolition of secret office by Peter, III. Gramota about nobility liberty.
1763. Establishment of the foundling hospital in Moscow. Gubertsburg peace. Parisian peace.
1764. Destruction of monastic ancestral lands. Establishment of Smolny Institute. Exile of Jesuits from France.
1765. Destruction of the hetman in Malorossiya. Death of Lomonosov. Invention of the steam engine Uattom,
1767. Exile of Jesuits from Spain and Naples. Establishment of the foundling hospital in St. Petersburg. Introduction of vaccination of smallpox. Catherine II's order.
1768. Introduction of assignation.
1770. Destruction of the Turkish fleet at Chesma. Rumyantsev's victories at Largo and Kagule. Discovery of Australia.
1771. Emergence of Russians in Mingrelia and capture of Kutais. Establishment of mission for the conversion of Ossetia. Plague in Moscow.
1772. The first division of Poland between Austria, Prussia and Russia.
1773. Jesuit Order is destroyed by Clement XIV.
1774. Kuchuk-Kaynardzhiysky peace. Revolt of Pugachev.
1775. Destruction of Zaporozhe Sechi. Pugachev's execution in Moscow. Division of Russia into 50 provinces.

1776. United States in America declares independence.
1778. Death of Linney, Russo and Voltaire.
1780. Armed neutrality for protection of sea trade. Beginning of spread of Christianity among inhabitants of the Chukchi land.
1781. Death of Lessing.
1783. Annexation of Crimea to Russia. Foundation of national schools in Russia. Foundation of Russian academy. Versailles peace. Acceptance of Heraclius II, Tsar of Cartalinsky and Cachetinsky into citizenship. Mongolf balloon.
1784. Beginning of the Black Sea fleet. Death of Kant.
1785. Gramota to the nobility. Municipal statutes.
1788. Capture of Ochakov by Potemkin.
1789. Suvorov's victory at Rymnich. Persecution of Orthodox Christians in Poland. French revolution.
1790. Capture of Ismael by Suvorov. Death of Franklin.
1791. Jassky peace. Annexation of the Crimea and Ochakov is approved. Potemkin's death. Mozart's death. Discovery of galvanism.
1792. War of France with Austria and Prussia. Establishment in Malorossiya of serfdom for the equation of the rights of noblemen with the Great Russian noblemen. Death of Von-Wisin.
1793. Execution of Louis XVI in France. The second division of Poland between Russia and Prussia. Merger of Volhynia, Podolia and Minsk Gov. with Russia. Beginning of spread of Christianity among inhabitants of the American islands.
1794. Revolt of Poles. Capture of Prague and Warsaw by Suvorov. Foundation of Odessa Navy by Ribas. Death of Lauvaz.
1795. Annexation of Kurland and Semigaliya. Third and last division of Poland and termination of its independence. More than one million Uniates reunite with Orthodoxy. Death of I. I. Betsky.
1796. Establishment of spiritual and secular censorship in Russia. Death of Rummyantsev of Zadunaysky death.
1797. Kamnoformiysky peace. Publication of the basic law of inheritance of the Russian throne. Transformation of St. Petersburg main seminary (it is renamed from the Slavonic - Greek - Latin in 1788) in Alexander-Nevsky Academy and the Kazan seminary (found. in 1732) to Academy.
1799. Napoleon's campaign in Egypt. Suvorov's campaign to Italy. Separation of the spiritual from the secular penzura. Beginning of return of Abkhazians to Christianity.
1800. Battle of Marengo and Gogenlindin. Death of Suvorov. Foundation of edinoveriya, established by the Holy Synod, according to the declaration of Moscow Metr. Plato.
1801. Annexation of Georgia to Russia. Destruction of the secret office and torture during legal proceedings. Union of Ireland with England.
1802. Establishment of the ministry in Russia.
1803. First travel of Russians around the world. Annexation of Mingrelia to Russia.
1804. Napoléon I, the emperor of France. Establishment of Kharkov and Kazan Universities. Death of Kant.
1805. War of Russia with France. Battle at Austerlitz. Death of Schiller.
1806. War of Russia the Turks. Battle at Jena.
1807. Fight at Friedland. Tilsit peace. Annexation to Rossi of Bialystok province. Invention of the Fulton steamship.
1808. War of Russia with Sweden. Transformation of theological schools in Russia.
1809. Battle of Vagram. Fredrichsgam peace. Annexation of Finland to Russia. Foundation of the St. Petersburg Theological Academy. Foundation of university in Berlin.
1810. Establishment of the State Soviet (Council) in Russia. Annexation of Imeretiia to Russia.
1811. Foundation of Tsarskoye Selo Lyceum.
1812. Bucharest peace. Annexation of Bessarabia to Russia. Napoleon's invasion of Russia. Battle of Borodino. Death of Bagration. Entry of French into Moscow. Berezinsky crossing. Opening of imperial public library in St. Petersburg.
1813. Battle at Leipzig. Death of Kutuzov.
1814. Capture of Paris. Establishment of bible society in Russia and the beginning of the translation of Holy Scripture into the Russian language. Invention of the Stevenson locomotive. Transformation of the Moscow theological academy and its translation to Trinity-Sergius Lavra.
1815. Battle at Waterloo. Treaty of Ver. Annexation of Warsaw duchy to Russia under the name of Kingdom of Poland. Building of the first steamship on the Neva in Russia. Exile of Jesuits from Russia.
1816. Founding of the Serbian principedom. Death of Derzhavin.
1818. Renaming of the Kazan theological academy into seminary.
1819. Foundation of the University of St. Petersburg. Transformation of the Kiev theological academy.
1820. Revolutions in Spain and Naples. Conversion of 10,000 Ossetians to Christianity. Discovery of electromagnetism by Oersted.
1821. Revolution in Piedmont. Vozstanis of Greeks. Killing of the Constantinople patriarch Gregory V by Turks. Death of Napoléon I on the lake of St. Helena.
1823. Establishment in each diocese a spiritual calling for guardianship of the poor.
1824. Death of Byron.
1825. Submission of Orthodox Churches in Kingdom of Poland under authority of the Holy Synod.
1826. War of Russia with Persia. Death of N. M. Karamzin.
1827. Battle at Navarino. Capture of Erevan. Death of Beethoven.
1828. Peace with Persia in Turkmenchay. War with Turkey. Opening of the Alexandrov University in Helsingfors.
1829. Capture of Erzurum. March of Dibich through the Balkans. Adrianople (Edirne) peace. Death of A. S. Griboyedov.
1830. Gain of Algeria by the French. July revolution. Declaration of independence of the Serbian church from Constantinople patriarch. Establishment of the Altai mission in Russia. First cholera in Russia.

- Publication of "a complete collection of laws of the Russian Empire". Revolt of Poland. The first railroad (Liverpool - Manchester). Foundation of the Greek kingdom.
1831. Capture of Warsaw by Pascevich. Return of Pochayev monastery from Uniate to Orthodox Christian.
1832. Invention of electro-magnetic telegraph by Morse. Death of Goethe.
1833. Russians in Bosphorus. Publication of "Code of laws".
1834. Foundation of University of St. Vladimir in Kiev.
1836. Increase in salary of teachers of theological educational institutions. First railroad in Russia.
1837. Death of A. S. Pushkin.
1838. Establishment of Pulkovo astronomical Observatory. Circular message of Eastern Patriarchs against encroachments of Latins. Discovery of photography.
1839. Reunion of Uniates. Death of the Count M. M. Speransky.
1841. Death of M. Y. Lermontov. Conversion of Livonian Latvians to Orthodox faith. Publication of the Charter of Theological Consistories.
1842. Opening of the Kazan theological academy. Death of Koltsov.
1843. Emergence of schools for maidens for theological calling in Russia.
1844. Death of I. A. Krylov.
1848. February revolution in France. Death of V. G. Belinsky. Archimandrite Benjamin Smirnov converts 3,000 Samoyeds to Christianity and translates the New Testament into the Samoyed language.
1850. Recognition of church of the Greek kingdom as independent. Opening of the Nikolayev railroad.
1851. Louis Napoleon becomes the French emperor. Archbishop Innocent Borisov lays the beginning of restoration of ancient holy places in the Crimea.
1852. Separation of secular from spiritual power in Montenegro. Death of Gogol and Zhukovsky.
1853. Beginning of the Anglo-French war. Burning of the Turkish fleet at Sinope.
1854. Battle at Alma and Inkerman. Siege of Sevastopol. Pope Pius IX proclaims imaginary doctrine of Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin.
1855. Enemies leaving Sevastopol. Capture of Kars.
1856. Paris treaty. Formation of Seaside Province.
1857. Death of M. I. Glinka.
1858. Priamursky Country uniting to Russia.
1859. Conquest of east Caucasus: capture of Guniba and captivity of Shamil. Establishment of society for recovery of Orthodox Christianity in the Caucasus. Death of Humboldt.
1860. Establishment of investigators. Sunday schools. Union of Sirsky Uniate with Orthodox Church.
1861. Victor Emmanuel is declared King of Italy. Collision of Bulgarians with Constantinople Patriarchy. Destruction of serfdom in Russia. Situation of peasants, who left serfdom for dependence.
1862. Celebration millennia of Russia in Novgorod. Establishment of special presence of spiritual and secular persons for research of ways to improve life of clergy. Elimination of corporal punishment and imposition of branding according to adjudications in Russia.
1864. Position of territorial establishments. Establishment of Novorossiysk University. Final conquest of Western Caucasus. New judicial charters. Establishment of parish trusteeships at Orthodox Churches.
1865. Uniting to Orthodox Church of dissenting pseudo-hierarchs and establishment in Moscow of a men's Edinoversty monastery. Establishment of missionary society in St. Petersburg. Autocratic declaration by Prince Couzo of Romanian Orthodox Church independence from Constantinople Patriarchate. Development of the movement in Anglo-American church to rapprochement with Orthodoxy. Conquest of Tashkent. Formation of Turkestan Government. A new statute about the press. Establishment of Ministry of Railways.
1866. Austro-Prussian war. Battle at Sadov. Prague peace. Opening of new legal agencies in St.-Petersburg and Moscow. Capture of Chodgent.
1867. Concession of the Russian North American colonies to the United States. Establishment of Brotherhood of St. George in Kazan for spread of Orthodoxy among those of other faiths. Transformation of theological seminaries and schools and institutions of Uchebnago Komitet [Education Committee] by St. Synod.
1868. Refusal of the Constantinople patriarch Gregory VI on the invitation of the Pope Pius IX to take part in ecumenical council convoked by the Pope in Rome. Capture of Samarkand. Capture of Bukhara. Death of D. I. Pisarev.
1869. Establishment of Warsaw university. Situation of reduction of structure of parishes and church clergy. Transformation of theological academies. Transfer of estates to church treasury in Georgia. Formation of society for distribution of Holy Scripture in Russia. Strengthening of Greek-Bulgarian conflicts. Strengthening of movement in favor of Orthodoxy in Anglican Church and conversion to Orthodoxy of Doctor Overbeck. Establishment of Orthodox Hierarchal See in the former Russian possession in America.
1870. War of France with Germany. Overthrow of Bonaparte. End of the secular power of the Pope. New municipal statutes in Russia. The decree on an appeal of all estates to serving compulsory military service. Establishment of committee for drawing up basic provisions of transformation of judicial section by the theological department and the commission for revision of the charter about theological censorship. Establishment of the Orthodox Spiritual Missions in Japan. Declaration on the Vatican, falsely called ecumenical, council in Rome of the doctrine of papal infallibility. Organization of Orthodox Church in New York.
1871. Reunification of Germany. Death of Dickens. Cancellation of articles of the Paris Treaty limiting the naval power of Russia on the Black Sea. The entry of the Russian troops in Kuldzhu. Establishment of Orthodox See for Turkestan.
1872. A polytechnic exhibition in Moscow.
1873. Conquest of the Khivan khanate.

1874. Decree on compulsory military service by all classes.
1875. Revolt in Herzegovina and Bosnia. Union of Kholm Uniates with Orthodox Church.
1876. Russian volunteers go to Serbia. Exchange of the Kurile Islands for Sakhalin. Russian translation of the Bible is completed. Invention of telephone and phonograph by Edison.
1877. Turkish declaration of war. March of Russian troops through Danube. Capture of Karce. Siege of Plevna. March of General Gurko through the Balkans. Death of N. A. Nekrasov.
1878. Preliminary peace treaty with Portoia in San Stephano. Congress of powers in Berlin and the Berlin treaty. War of England against Afghanistan. Return of part of Bessarabia and annexation of part of Armenia to Russia.
1879. War of England against the Zulus. Election of Bulgarian Prince Alexander Battenberg.
1880. Death of the Empress Maria Aleksandrovna.
1881. Declaration of Romania as a kingdom. Capture to Geok Tepa and the conclusion of Achaltekin expedition. Occupation of Ashkhabad without a fight. Death of A. F. Pisemsky. Death of F. M. Dostoyevsky.
1882. The All-Russian exhibition in Moscow. Declaration of Serbia as a kingdom.
1883. Restoration Roman Catholic episcopate in Russia. Grant to dissenters some civil rights even on exercise
1887. Prince Ferdinand of Coburg-Kokhary occupies the Bulgarian throne. The highest command for transformation of chief administration of Eastern Siberia. Rise of the service rights of military clergy and increase of its support. Congress of anti-schism missionaries in Moscow. All-Russian village - economic exhibition in Kharkov. Death of the poet Nadson. Destruction of Vernago by earthquake. Death of M. N. Katkov.
1888. Death of William I (Feb. 25) and Frederick III (Jun. 3), German emperors. Grand celebration in Kiev and in all Russia of the 900th anniversary of the baptism of Kievan Rus. Consecration of the Russian church of St. Mary Magdalene in Jerusalem. The highest command for change and addition of rules of criminal legal proceedings. Miraculous escape of Sovereign Emperor, Monarchy Empress and their Most August Children from danger during accident on Kursk - Kharkov - Azov railroad near **Bourke station (17 Oct.)**. **Opening of university in Tomsk**. Death of the well-known Russian travelers N. N. Miklukho - Maclay and N. M. Przhevsky. Beginning of the edition "Tserkovnyi Viestnik [Church News]".
1889. Death of the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph. Renunciation of Serbian throne by King Milan in favor of son Alexander. Death of Abyssinian Negus John. World's Fair in Paris. Celebration in Russia of 50th anniversary of reunion of Uniates in Southwest Russia
- of church needs. New Charter on Theological Consistories. Coronation of Emperor Alexander III. Consecration of the Temple of Savior in Moscow. Death of I. S. Turgenev and Prince A. M. Gorchakov.
1884. Peaceful annexation of Meroe into Russia. Adoption of new charter of imperial Russian universities. Founding of St. Petersburg diocesan brotherhood of Holy Theotokos. Death of Count Totleben. Rules for church parish schools.
1885. Overthrow of Eastern Rumelia governments in Philippole and declaration of the union of the autonomous region with the Bulgarian Principedom. Beginning Serbo - Bulgarian wars. Defeat of the Afghans at Kumka by General Komarov. Establishment of festivals: on February 14 - St. Cyril, on Apr. 6 - St. Methodius and on May 11 - the general celebration of memory of Sts. Cyril and Methodius. Celebration of 1000 anniversary of memory of St. Cyril and Methodius. Death of N. I. Kostomarov.
1886. Deposition of Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, his government and establishment of temporary government in Bulgaria. Opening of Trans Caspian railroad. The royal provision for the voluntary fleet in Russia. Law for lengthening of obligatory terms of service of volunteer troops. The decree of the senate about changes in provision for the imperial family. The decree of the senate about the administrative and land construction of peasants on the basis of law on March 10, 1869, the estates granted to the Livonian, Courland, Estland and Ezelsky nobility and of suspension of sales of these estates of country sites to the noble managed peasant sites. Revival of the Black Sea fleet. Death of I. S. Aksakov and A. N. Ostrovsky death.
- with Orthodox Christians Russia. Beginning of translation of Holy Scripture in the Kirgiz language. New judicial establishments in Baltic region. Death of the Minister of Internal Affairs L. A. Tolstoy. Death of M. E. Saltykov (Shchedrin).
1890. Election of Serbian Patriarch George Brankovich. Death of F. F. Radensky. New provision on management of churches and clergy in military and sea departments. New instructions for church wardens. Meeting of Sovereign Emperor with German Emperor in Narva. Travel of E. I. V. heir Crown Prince Nicholas Alexandrovich to the Far East. Death of G. P. Danielevsky. Opening of Imperial institute of experimental medicine in St.-Petersburg.
1891. The new statute about the children legalized and adopted is most highly approved. The highest command to steadfastly execute the law prohibiting all gifts to commanding persons and for any celebration of anniversaries. Death of Great Prince Nicholas Nikolayevich the Elder. Rescue of E. I. V. heir Crown Prince Nicholas Alexandrovich from danger threatening his life in city of Otsu, Japan. Wagering of E. I. V. heir, Crown Prince Nicholas Alexandrovich on Siberian railroad. Arrival in Kronstadt of the French squadron of Counter-Adm. Gervais (July 11). Hunger in some districts of Russia. Death of I. A. Goncharov.



1892. Death of the Grand Duke Constantine Nikolayevich. Establishment of special committee for consideration of representations to Highest Awards. Death of the Countess E. V. Salias (Eugenia Tur). Celebration 900th anniversary of institution of first Orthodox bishop of Volhynia. Return to Uglich of the exiled Uglich bell, which was for 295 years in Tobolsk. Publication of new policeman positions. Emergence of cholera (June 15) within European Russia. Celebration of 500th anniversary since birth of Sergius of Radonezh. Meeting of Sovereign Emperor with the German Emperor in Kiel. Death of A. A. Fet (Shenshin). Introduction of judicial reform in Olonets government.
1893. Renaming of city of Derpt into Yuryev. Elimination of corporal punishment for exiled women. Laying of monument of Emperor Alexander II in Moscow. Opening in St.-Petersburg of Orthodox Charitable Society of adherents of faith and mercy. Visit by the Russian squadron of Toulon. Death of composer P. I. Tchaikovsky from cholera. The adoption of position of the State Council about measures to prevent alienation of peasant landholdings.
1894. Conclusion of the trade agreement with Germany. Petrovsky village - economic academy is transformed into the Moscow agricultural institute. The imperial order for transformation of the ministry of the state property into the ministry of agriculture and state property. A ceremonial opening of monument to Emperor Alexander II in Helsingfors. The royal decree to the Senate about establishment at the former 1st department of His Majesty's Own Office of Inspector's department of civil department for proceedings by dismissive decision of officials from service and about their awards. Conclusion of the trade convention between Russia and Austro-Hungary. Authorization of establishment in Constantinople of Russian archaeological institute and approval of its charter. Murder of President Carnot of French republic. Election of Casimir Perye as president. Regulations on state sale of drinks are approved. Trusteeship of national sobriety. Reduction of passenger tariff. New provision on residence permits. Solemn consecration of temple erected at Bourke's station, Kursk - Kharkov - Azov railroad, in memory of wonderful rescue of Sovereign Emperor and His Most august Family at train accident on October 17, 1808. Most Holy Synod's report to His Majesty on existing salaries and raise pay and pensions of employees in theological - educational institutions is most highly approved. Death of E. I. V Sovereign Emperor Alexander III (Oct. 20). Accession to the throne of E. I. V. Sovereign Emperor Nicholas II. Wedding of E. I. V. Sovereign Emperor Nicholas Alexandrovich with the rightly believing Great Princess Alexandra Theodorovna.
- S. V. Bulgakov, "Handbook for Church Servers", 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 1274 pp. (Kharkov, 1900) suppl. pp. 1-9.  
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