

Appendix A

Chronology*

LATE 9TH C. TO 1240 RUS PERIOD

862	Legendary establishment of Riurikid Dynasty in Novgorod.
882?	Capital transferred to Kiev.
907?	Oleg attacks Constantinople; treaty signed.
911	Second treaty between Oleg and Byzantium.
912–945	Reign of Prince Igor in Kiev.
941 & 944	Igor wars against Constantinople.
945	Derevlian Rebellion and Igor's death.
945–972	Rule of Olga and then Sviatoslav.
966–967	Sviatoslav defeats the Volga Bulgars and Khazars.
967	First Balkan campaign of Sviatoslav against Bulgars.
968	Pechenegs assault Kiev.
980–1015	Reign of Vladimir.
985	Vladimir wars against Volga Bulgars.
988	Vladimir's conversion to Christianity.
1015	Murder of Boris and Gleb.
1015–1019	Vladimir's sons vie for control.
1019–1054	Yaroslav's reign in Kiev.
1031	Yaroslav attacks Poland.
1036	Pechenegs attack Kiev.
1037?	Groundbreaking for St. Sophia, Kiev.
1045–1050	Construction of St. Sophia, Novgorod.
c. 1050	Ilarion's "Sermon On Law and Grace."
1054	Schism between Eastern and Western Christians.
1054–1113	Period of frequent princely conflict.
1068–1069	Rebellion in Kiev.
1097	Grandsons of Yaroslav meet at Liubech Conference and attempt to settle territorial and succession claims.
1113	Rebellion in Kiev.
1113–1125	Reign of Vladimir Monomakh in Kiev.
1147	First chronicle mention of Moscow.
1157	Death of Yuri Dolgoruki, Prince of Suzdalia.
1169	Forces of Prince Andrei Bogoliubsky of Suzdalia sack Kiev.
1173–1205	Rule of Prince Roman in Volhynia and (later) Galicia.
1185	Failed campaign of Prince Igor of Novgorod-Seversk against Polovtsians. Basis of <i>Tale of Igor's Campaign</i> .
1203	Kiev sacked by forces from Smolensk and Chernigov.
1212	Death of Vsevolod III of Suzdalia.
1223?	Mongols defeat Rus forces on the Kalka River.

*Note: Some dates, especially in the early Rus period, are not completely verifiable but are accepted as at least close approximations.

- 1227 Genghis Khan dies.
1237–1241 Batu Khan's conquest of Rus.

1240–1533 THE MONGOLS AND THE RISE OF MOSCOW

- 1240 Alexander Nevsky defeats Swedes on the Neva River.
1242 Alexander Nevsky defeats Germanic Knights at Lake Chud.
1252–1263 Reign of Alexander Nevsky as Grand Prince of Vladimir.
1263–1304 Brothers and sons of Nevsky rule as Grand Princes of Vladimir.
1317 Moscow's Prince Yuri (grandson of Nevsky) made grand prince of Vladimir by Mongol khan.
1325 Metropolitan Peter moves to Moscow.
1331?–1341 Moscow's Prince Ivan Kalita (the moneybag) serves as grand prince of Vladimir.
1340s St. Sergius establishes the Holy Trinity Monastery.
1352–1353 Black Death devastates Russia.
1359–1389 Reign of Dmitri Donskoi.
1377 Death of Olgerd of Lithuania; by then Lithuania controlled about half the lands of old Kievan Rus.
1380 Dmitri Donskoi's victory over Khan Mamai at Kulikovo.
1382 Moscow ravaged by Mongol troops.
1385 Treaty of Krewo pledges Poland and Lithuania to a dynastic union.
1389–1425 Reign of Vasili I.
1425–1462 Reign of Vasili II, the Blind.
1427–1466 Division of Golden Horde; formation of Khanates of Crimea, Kazan, and Astrakhan.
1437–1439 Attempt to reunite Eastern and Western Churches at Council of Ferrara-Florence.
1441 Metropolitan Isidore deposed for accepting Council of Ferrara-Florence.
1453 Fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks.
1462–1505 Reign of Ivan III, the Great.
1471 Moscow attacks Novgorod and defeats it.
1475–1508 Major Kremlin churches built.
1478 Moscow annexes Novgorod.
1480 Muscovite troops face down Mongol troops at Ugra River.
1485 Moscow annexes principality of Tver.
1494 Treaty with Lithuania recognizes Muscovite territorial claims.
1497 *Sudebnik* (Law Code) issued, restricts peasants' mobility.
1500 Ivan III launches military campaign against Lithuania.
1503 Muscovite-Lithuanian truce.
1505–1533 Reign of Vasili III.
1510 Moscow annexes Pskov.
1514 Muscovite forces capture Smolensk in war with Lithuania.
1517 & 1526 Herberstein in Russia on diplomatic missions.
1525 Maxim the Greek found guilty of heresy.

1533–1689 MUSCOVY AND ITS EXPANSION

- 1533–1584 Reign of Ivan IV, the Terrible.
1547 Ivan IV becomes first ruler to be crowned tsar.
1550 Ivan IV issues *Sudebnik* (law code) and creates streltsy.
1551 Church Council of the Hundred Chapters.
1552 Moscow captures Kazan.
1555 St. Basil's Cathedral on Red Square begun.
1556 Moscow's conquest of Astrakhan; Ivan IV decrees specific military

- obligations for all noble landowners; ordeal by battle prohibited.
- 1558–1583 Livonian War.
- 1560 Ivan IV's wife Anastasia dies.
- 1565 Ivan IV creates the *oprichnina*, which lasts until 1572.
- 1568–1571 Famine and plague.
- 1569 Union of Lublin creates a Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth.
- 1570 Ivan IV's *oprichnina* attacks Novgorod.
- 1571 Crimean Tatars burn Moscow.
- 1581 Ermak invades western Siberia.
- 1584–1598 Reign of Tsar Fedor I.
- 1589 First Russian patriarch ordained.
- 1590–1595 Russo-Swedish War.
- 1591 Death of Prince Dmitri of Uglich; Crimean Tatar force attacking Moscow defeated.
- 1596 Union of Brest creates Uniate (or Greek Catholic) Church in Poland–Lithuania.
- 1598 Riurikid Dynasty ends.
- 1598–1613 Time of Troubles.
- 1598–1605 Reign of Tsar Boris Godunov.
- 1601–1604 Famine and plague.
- 1605–1606 Reign of the First Pseudo Dmitri, after brief reign of Godunov's son, Fedor II.
- 1606–1610 Rule of Vasili Shuisky.
- 1606–1607 Revolt of Bolotnikov.
- 1607–1610 Pseudo Dmitri II challenges Shuisky government.
- 1610–1612 Moscow occupied by Poles.
- 1611–1612 Russian uprising against the Poles.
- 1611–1617 Novgorod occupied by the Swedes.
- 1613 *Zemskii sobor* chooses Mikhail Romanov as tsar.
- 1613–1645 Reign of Tsar Mikhail Romanov.
- 1617 Treaty of Stolbovo with Sweden.
- 1618 Armistice of Deulino with Poland.
- 1619 Filaret, father of Tsar Mikhail, ordained as patriarch.
- 1632 Beginning of Kievan Academy.
- 1632–1634 Smolensk War with Poland.
- 1633 Death of Patriarch Filaret.
- 1634 Adam Olearius visits Moscow for the first time; Tsar Mikhail proclaims the death penalty for anyone buying or selling tobacco.
- 1645–1676 Reign of Tsar Alexei.
- 1648 Ukrainian Cossacks rebel against Poland; uprising in Moscow; Tsar Alexei outlaws *skomorokhi*.
- 1648–1649 Meeting of a *zemskii sobor*.
- 1649 Alexei's *Ulozhenie* (Law Code) finalizes serfdom and stipulates many new laws.
- 1650 Rebellions in Novgorod and Pskov.
- 1650–1652 Famine, followed by plague from 1654 to 1657.
- 1652 Tsar Alexei requires foreigners in Moscow to reside in the Foreign Suburb.
- 1652–1666 Nikon is patriarch of Moscow.
- 1653 Last real *zemskii sobor* meets.
- 1654 By Treaty of Pereiaslavl, Ukrainians pledge loyalty to Russian tsar.
- 1654–1667 Thirteen Years' War between Russia and Poland; by Peace of Andrusovo (1667) Poland loses Left Bank Ukraine, Kiev, and Smolensk to Russia.

- 1656–1661 Russo-Swedish War.
 1662 Moscow “Copper Riot.”
 1662–1664 Bashkir Rebellion.
 1667 Church Council condemns Old Believers; New Trade Regulation restricts foreign traders and increases foreign duties.
 1668–1676 Solovetskii Monastery rebels against Orthodox Church reforms.
 1669–1671 Rebellion of Stenka Razin.
 1676–1682 Reign of Tsar Fedor III.
 1676–1681 Russo-Turkish War.
 1682 *Streltsy* rebellion; Archpriest Avvakum executed; end of *mestnichestvo*.
 1682–1689 Regency of Sophia, with Peter I and Ivan V as co-tsars.
 1685 Establishment of a Helleno-Greek Academy, later Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy, in Moscow.
 1686 Russo-Polish “eternal peace” signed.
 1687 First campaign against Crimean Tatars.
 1689 Second campaign against Crimean Tatars. Peter I overthrows Sophia; Russia and China sign Treaty of Nerchinsk.

1689–1855 EARLY IMPERIAL RUSSIA

- 1689–1725 Reign of Peter I, the Great (rules alone after the death of Ivan V in 1696).
 1696 Russian capture of Azov during a war with Turks.
 1697–1698 Peter I visits Western Europe.
 1698 Streltsy revolt fails; Peter I executes leading rebels.
 1700–1721 Great Northern War with Sweden. By the Treaty of Nystadt (1721), Russia gains Baltic coastlands.
 1703 St. Petersburg founded; first Russian newspaper published.
 1705–1711 Peter I’s policies spark rebellions in Astrakhan, the Don area, and Bashkiria.
 1709 Russia defeats Charles XII and Hetman Mazepa at Poltava.
 1710–1711 War with Turkey.
 1711 Senate established.
 1716–1717 Peter I’s second trip to Western Europe.
 1718 Death of imprisoned Tsarevich Alexei; creation of administrative “colleges”; institution of poll (soul) tax.
 1721 Peter I adopts the title of Emperor; Holy Synod founded.
 1722 Peter I establishes Table of Ranks.
 1722–1723 Russia gains Caspian territories in war against Persia.
 1725 Peter I dies.
 1725–1727 Rule of Catherine I.
 1727–1730 Rule of Peter II (grandson of Peter I).
 1730 Attempt of Supreme Privy Council to end autocracy.
 1730–1740 Rule of Anna (daughter of Ivan V).
 1733–1735 Russia participates in War of Polish Succession.
 1735 Russia returns final Caspian areas gained by Peter I.
 1735–1741 Russia campaign against the Bashkirs.
 1736–1739 War with Turkey in which Russia reclaims Azov.
 1736 Noble’s military service lowered to twenty-five years.
 1740–1741 Reign of the infant Ivan VI.
 1741–1761 Rule of Elizabeth (Peter I’s daughter).
 1741 Bering Expedition discovers Alaska.
 1741–1743 War with Sweden ending with Treaty of Abo, by which Russia receives a small portion of Finnish territory.
 1750 Cyril Razumovsky becomes Ukrainian hetman.

- 1753 Abolition of death penalty.
- 1755 University of Moscow founded.
- 1756 European diplomatic revolution occurs and the Seven Years' War begins.
- 1761–1762 Rule of Peter III.
- 1762 Peter III ends mandatory state service for nobles.
- 1762–1796 Rule of Catherine II, the Great.
- 1764 Catherine II completes the secularization of church lands begun by Peter III.
- 1767 Legislative Commission convened.
- 1768–1774 Russo-Turkish War; by the Treaty of Kuchuk-Kainarji, Russia gains territory bordering the Black Sea.
- 1771 Plague kills about one-fifth of Moscow's population.
- 1772 First partition of Poland.
- 1773–1774 Pugachev's rebellion.
- 1775 Statute for the Administration of the Provinces.
- 1782 Premiere of Fonvizin's play *The Minor*; Falconet's statue of Peter the Great (the "Bronze Horseman") unveiled.
- 1783 Annexation of the Crimea.
- 1785 Charter of the Nobility; Charter of the Towns.
- 1786 Catherine II mandates expansion of Russian education.
- 1787–1792 War with Turkey; by the Treaty of Jassy, Turkey recognizes additional Russian gains north of the Black Sea.
- 1789 Muslim Ecclesiastical Council established.
- 1790 Radishchev's *A Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow* slips past the censors and he is arrested.
- 1792 N. Novikov arrested.
- 1793 Second partition of Poland.
- 1795 Third partition of Poland.
- 1796–1801 Rule of Paul
- 1797 Paul mandates strict male tsarist succession.
- 1798 Russia enters war against France as part of Second Coalition.
- 1799 General Suvorov's legendary campaign against France in Italy and Switzerland; Russian-American Company formed.
- 1800 Russia allies with Napoleonic France against England.
- 1801–1825 Rule of Alexander I.
- 1801 Russia proclaims annexation of Georgia.
- 1802 Ministries established to replace administrative colleges.
- 1803–1804 Major educational reforms introduced.
- 1804–1813 War with Persia.
- 1805–1807 Russia participates in Third Coalition against Napoleon until Alexander signs the Treaty of Tilsit.
- 1806–1812 War with Turkey leads to Russian gain of Bessarabia.
- 1807–1812 Alliance of France and Russia.
- 1808–1809 Russo-Swedish war ends with Russian annexation of Finland.
- 1809 Speransky puts forth government reform plan.
- 1810 Council of State founded; Military Settlements begun, greatly expanded after 1816.
- 1812 Napoleon invades Russia.
- 1813–1814 Russia's European offensive.
- 1814 Russian troops enter Paris.
- 1814–1815 Congress of Vienna.
- 1815 Holy Alliance signed; Quadruple Alliance (Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain) renewed.

- 1819 M. Magnitsky begins purge of the University of Kazan.
 1822 Masonic lodges dissolved.
 1825 Decembrist revolt.
 1825–1855 Rule of Nicholas I.
 1826–1828 Russo-Persian War leads to Russian gains in Armenia.
 1828–1829 Russo-Turkish War leads to Russian gains in the Caucasus and at the mouth of the Danube.
 1830–1831 Polish revolt.
 1833 The *Complete Collection of the Laws of the Russian Empire* published; Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi between Russia and Turkey.
 1835 Imperial School of Jurisprudence founded.
 1836 First staging or publication of Glinka's *A Life for the Tsar*, Pushkin's *A Captain's Daughter*; Gogol's *Inspector General*, and Chaadaev's first "Philosophical Letter"; Briullov's painting "The Last Day of Pompeii" first exhibited in Russia.
 1841 Straits Convention signed by major European Powers.
 1842 Publication of Gogol's *Dead Souls*.
 1847 Herzen leaves Russia forever; Belinsky writes his "Letter to Gogol"; arrest of Ukrainian nationalists in the Brotherhood of Saints Cyril and Methodius.
 1848–1849 Revolutions in Europe; famine and cholera epidemic overlap in Russia.
 1849 Members of Petrashevsky Circle, including Dostoevsky, arrested; Bakunin arrested in Germany and later extradited to Austria and then Russia; Russia helps Austria suppress rebellious Hungarians.
 1851 Opening of the St. Petersburg-Moscow railway line; Sergei Soloviev publishes the first of his 29 volumes of Russian history.
 1853–1856 Crimean War.

1855–1917 LATE IMPERIAL RUSSIA

- 1855–1881 Reign of Alexander II; Golden Age of the Russian Novel.
 1856 Treaty of Paris ends Crimean War.
 1857–1867 Herzen publishes *The Bell* (*Kolokol*).
 1858 Russia and China sign treaties of Aigun and Tientsin.
 1859 Russia defeats Chechens.
 1860 China recognizes Russian expansion in Treaty of Peking.
 1861 Emancipation of serfs; unrest among peasants and students; establishment of St. Petersburg Conservatory.
 1862 Publication of Turgenev's *Fathers and Sons*.
 1863–1864 Rebellion in Poland, Lithuania, and Belorussia.
 1863 University Statute increases faculty rights; government changes liquor laws.
 1864 Zemstvo (local government) Reform; Judicial Reform; Russia completes conquest of Caucasus.
 1864–1885 Russia conquers much of Central Asia.
 1866 Karakozov's attempted assassination of Alexander II; P. Shuvalov becomes head of Third Section until 1874; Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment* published.
 1867 Sale of Alaska and Aluetian Islands to the United States.
 1869 Nechaev murder of student Ivanov.
 1870 Birth of Vladimir Ulianov (Lenin); formation of the Wanderers (group of painters).
 1871 London Convention agrees to abolition of the Black Sea clauses of the Treaty of Paris.

- 1873 Formation of Three Emperors' League.
- 1874 Universal Military Service Statute becomes law; thousands of radicals "go to the people."
- 1875 Japan recognizes Sakhalin as Russian possession in Treaty of St. Petersburg.
- 1876 Foundation of Land and Liberty party.
- 1877 Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina* completed.
- 1877–1878 Russo-Turkish War.
- 1878 Treaty of San Stefano; Congress of Berlin.
- 1879 Land and Liberty divides into People's Will and Black Repartition.
- 1879–1880 Unsuccessful attempts on life of Alexander II.
- 1880 Death of Empress Maria and remarriage of Alexander II; Dostoevsky's *Brothers Karamazov* completed.
- 1880–1881 General Loris-Melikov oversees dealing with terrorists.
- 1880–1905 Pobedonostsev serves as procurator of Holy Synod.
- 1881 Members of the People's Will assassinate Alexander II.
- 1881–1894 Reign of Alexander III
- 1881 Government decrees "temporary regulations"; anti-Jewish pogroms in Ukraine; Three Emperors' Alliance signed; renewed for three years in 1884.
- 1882 Law prohibits factories from hiring children under twelve or from employing those aged twelve to fifteen more than eight hours a day.
- 1883 Death of Karl Marx; establishment of first Russian Marxist organization, the Emancipation of Labor, in Geneva.
- 1884 University Statutes curtail university autonomy.
- 1885 Russia and Britain agree on Russo-Afghan frontier; Nobles' Land Bank established.
- 1887 "Reinsurance Treaty" between Russia and Germany; Alexander Ulianov (brother of Lenin) hanged.
- 1889 Land captains established.
- 1890 Decree on zemstvos strengthens government's power over them.
- 1891 Construction of Trans-Siberian Railway begins.
- 1891–1892 Famine in European Russia.
- 1892–1903 S. Witte serves as finance minister.
- 1894 Final ratification of Franco-Russian Alliance (1893 O.S.).
- 1894–1917 Reign of Nicholas II; Silver Age of Russian culture.
- 1896 Coronation ceremonies of Nicholas II in Moscow.
- 1897 First All-Russian Census.
- 1898 First Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labor party (RSDLP).
- 1899–1904 Russification in Finland.
- 1901 Party of Socialist Revolutionaries (SRs) founded.
- 1903 Second Congress of RSDLP in Brussels and London; Union of Liberation formed; anti-Jewish pogrom in Kishinev.
- 1904–1905 Russo-Japanese War.
- 1905
- Jan. 9 Bloody Sunday.
- Feb. All-Russian Union for Women's Equality founded.
- Apr. Government edict permits Orthodox believers to convert to other faiths.
- May Japan defeats Russia in battle of Tsushima Straits.
- June Revolt on the Battleship Potemkin.
- Aug. Publication of draft law for a consultative Duma.
- Sept. Peace of Portsmouth ends Russo-Japanese War.
- Oct. All-Russian general strike; formation of a Soviet of Workers' Deputies in St. Petersburg; Constitutional Democratic party (Kadets) formed.