1. Rasputin was born a peasant农民 in the small village村庄 in Siberia. There are few很少 records记录 of Rasputin's parents. His father was a peasant farmer农场雇工 and church elder教会长老 who also worked as a government courier快递员, ferrying渡船；来回接送 people and goods. The couple had seven other children, all of whom前面有介词 died in infancy婴儿期 and early childhood早期童年.
2. Rasputin's youth and early adulthood are "a black hole进入无底洞---消失about which we know almost nothing", though尽管 the lack of reliable可信的 sources来源 and information did not stop阻止 others from fabricating编造 stories about his parents and his youth after Rasputin's rise to fame成名. Historians历史学家 agree, however, that like most Siberian peasants, including his mother and father, Rasputin was never formally正式 educated受教育, and he remained保持 illiterate文盲 well into his early adulthood. Local archival档案 records suggest表明 that he had a somewhat **unruly没有教养un+rule** youth – possibly involving包括 drinking, small thefts偷窃, and disrespect失礼 for local authorities – but contain包括 no evidence of his being charged指控 with all major crimes that he was later rumored谣言 to have committed as a young man.

go into a black hole进入无底洞---消失

3. In 1886, Rasputin travelled to Abalak, where he met a peasant农村 girl. After a courtship求偶 of several months, they married in February 1887. She remained in the same place throughout Rasputin's later travels and rise to prominence出名, and remained devoted忠于 to him until his death. The couple had seven children, though only three survived幸存 to adulthood.

4. In 1897, Rasputin developed a renewed更新 interest感兴趣 in religion宗教 and left her to go on a pilgrimage朝圣. His reasons for doing so are unclear: according to some sources, Rasputin left the village to escape逃避 punishment惩罚 for his role in a horse theft. Other sources suggest that he had a vision幻觉 of the Virgin Mary, while still others suggest that Rasputin's pilgrimage was inspired启发 by his interactions互动 with a young theological神学的 student. Whatever his reasons, Rasputin's departure离开 was a radical极端的 life change: he was twenty-eight, had been married ten years, and had an infant婴儿 son with another child on the way胎儿.

5. His visit to the St. Nicholas Monastery修道院 at Verkhoturye in 1897 was transformative有改变力量的. Rasputin may have spent several months there, and it was perhaps there that he learned to read and write, but he later complained抱怨 about the monastery itself, claiming声称 that some of the monks修道士 engaged参与 in homosexuality同性恋 and criticizing批评 monastic修道院的 life as too coercive强制性的. He returned to his home a changed man, looking disheveled凌乱的/邋遢的 and behaving行为举止 differently than he had before. He became a vegetarian素食主义, swore off发誓戒掉 alcohol, and prayed祈祷and sang much more fervently经常 than he had in the past.

swear-swore off alcohol发誓戒掉

6. Rasputin would spend the years that followed living as a pilgrim朝圣者, leaving Pokrovskoye for months or even years at a time to wander游荡 the country and visit a variety of different holy sites地方.

By the early 1900s, Rasputin had developed a small circle圈子 of acolytes随从, primarily主要的 family members and other local peasants, who prayed with him on Sundays and other holy days. Building a makeshift暂时的 chapel小教堂– Rasputin was still living within在之内 his father's household at the time – the group held hold举行 secret prayer meetings there. These meetings were the subject批评对象 of some suspicion怀疑 and hostility敌意 from the village priest牧师 and other villagers. It was rumored谣言 that female followers were ceremonially仪式的 washing洗礼 him before each meeting, that the group sang strange songs that the villagers had not heard before, and even that Rasputin had joined the Khlysty, a religious sect教派 whose rituals仪式 were rumored to included self-flagellation自我鞭打 and sexual orgies orgy纵酒狂欢. According to historian Joseph Fuhrmann, however, "repeated investigations调查 failed to establish建立/证实 that Rasputin was ever曾经 a member of the sect教派," and rumors that he was a Khlyst appear似乎 to have been unfounded无根据.

7. Word of Rasputin's activity and charisma魅力 began to spread in Siberia during the early 1900s. Sometime将来某个时间 between 1902 and 1904, he travelled to the city of Kazan, where he acquired获得 a reputation名誉 as a wise and perceptive洞察力 holy man, who could help people resolve解决 their spiritual精神的 crises危机 and anxieties焦虑. Despite尽管 rumors that Rasputin was having sex with some of his female followers, he won over获得支持 the father superior更好/上级 of the Seven Lakes Monastery outside Kazan, as well as local church officials who gave him a letter of recommendation推荐 to Bishop主教 Sergei, arranged安排 for him to travel to St. Petersburg. Rasputin stayed in St. Petersburg for only a few months on his first visit and returned to Prokovskoye in the fall秋天 of 1903. By 1905 Rasputin had formed形成 friendships with several members of the aristocracy贵族, including the "Black Princesses," Militsa and Anatasia of Montenegro, who had married the Tsar's cousins (Grand Duke大公 Peter Nikolaevich and Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich), and were instrumental起到重要作用 in introducing Rasputin to the Tsar and his family. 大公

8. Rasputin first met the Tsar on November 1, 1905, at the Peterh of Palace. The tsar recorded the event事件 in his diary日记, writing that he and Alexandra皇后 had "made the acquaintance和。。相识 of a man of God." At some point, the royal family became convinced相信 that Rasputin possessed拥有 the power to heal Alexei.

9. Much of Rasputin's influence with the royal family stemmed stem来自于 from the belief by Alexandra and others that he had eased减轻 the pain and stopped the bleeding of the Alexei– who suffered from hemophilia血友病 – on several occasions好几次. The Tsarina had a "passionate热情 attachment依恋" to Rasputin as a result of作为结果 her belief that he could heal her son's affliction折磨.

10. During the summer of 1912, Alexei developed a hemorrhage大出血 in his thigh大腿and groin 腹股沟after a jolting振动 carriage ride near the royal hunting grounds. In severe剧烈的 pain and delirious神志不清 with fever发烧, he appeared似乎 to be close to death. In desperation绝望, the Tsarina sent Rasputin (who was in Siberia) a telegram电报, asking him to pray for Alexei. Rasputin wrote back quickly, telling the Tsarina that "God has seen your tears and heard your prayers. Do not grieve伤心. The Little One will not die. Do not allow the doctors to bother困扰 him too much." The next morning, Alexei's condition was unchanged, but Alexandra was encouraged by the message信息 and regained重新获得 some hope that Alexei would survive. Alexei's bleeding stopped the following day.

大出血 因为他有血友病 大腿； 腹股沟 因为发烧神志不清

11. The royal family – and especially Alexandra's – belief that Rasputin possessed拥有 the power to heal Alexei brought him considerable大量的 status地位 and power at court. The Tsar appointed任命 Rasputin his lampadnik, or lamplighter灯夫, who was charged负责 with keeping the lamps that burned in front of religious icons圣像 in the palace lit发光 and thus had regular经常 access进入 to the palace and royal family. Rasputin used his status and power to full effect影响, accepting bribes贿赂 and sexual favors赞同 from admirers崇拜者 and working diligently勤奋的 to expand扩大 his influence. He soon became a controversial有争议的 figure+人物; he was accused指责 by his enemies of religious heresy异教 and rape, and was suspected怀疑 of exerting产生 undue过度的 political influence over the tsar, and was even rumored to be having an affair私通 with the Tsarina. 灯夫 贿赂

12. During World War I, Rasputin became the focus of accusations指控 of unpatriotic不爱国 influence at court宫廷. The unpopular Tsarina, meanwhile同时, who was of Anglo-German descent血统, was accused of acting as a spy in German employ雇佣. When Rasputin expressed表达 an interest in going to the front前线 to bless the troops early in the war, the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Duke Nicholas, promised to hang吊死 him if he dared to show up there. Rasputin then claimed that he had a revelation 上帝启示that the Russian armies would not be successful until the Tsar personally亲自 took指挥 command. With this, the ill-prepared准备不充分 Tsar Nicholas proceeded继续做 to take personal command of the Russian army, with dire严重 consequences结果 for himself as well as for Russia.

13.  While Tsar Nicholas II was away at war, Rasputin's influence over Tsarina Alexandra increased增加. He soon became her confidant心腹 and personal adviser, and he convinced使相信 her to fill填满 some governmental offices with his own handpicked亲自挑选 candidates. 所以就有了后来他的死亡，