What are the most famous solved被解决 mysteries谜题?

Kelly La Rue, Veteran, small business owner, Master Electrician

Answered Mar 1

1.The death of Anastasia.

The Tsar沙皇’s entire整个 family was brutally残忍 executed处决 by Communist共产党 revolutionaries革命者 in 1918. The bodies were buried bury埋葬 in two secret graves. Disinformation故意的假情报 fed rumors that同位语不能省略 hey survived.

feed喂养；**feed sb. false information向某人灌输或者通报虚假信息** 最后一句的rumor是抽象名词，最好是在后面加上that，引导一个同位语从句说明rumor的内容，此处这个作者语法不好，有遗漏 feed表示加强的时候，后面经常跟厌恶或者喜欢的词：比如his lies fed my dislike of him.

2.The Russian Imperial帝国 Romanov罗曼诺夫 family (Tsar Nicholas II沙皇尼古拉斯二世, his wife Tsarina Alexandra and their five children Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia, and Alexei) and all those who chose to选择 accompany陪伴 them into imprisonment监禁 – notably尤其是 Eugene Botkin, Anna Demidova, Alexei Trupp and Ivan Kharitonov – were shot shoot射杀 , bayoneted刺刀杀 and clubbed大棒，猛击 to death in Yekaterinburg on具体时间 the night of 16-17 July 1918. The Tsar and his family were killed by Bolshevik布尔什维克 troops军队 led领导 by Yakov Yurovsky under the orders命令 of the Ural Regional Soviet苏联 and according根据 to instructions指示 by Lenin, Yakov Sverdlov and Felix Dzerzhinsky. Their bodies were then strippedstrip脱掉衣服, mutilated肢解, burned烧掉 and disposed of扔+一般是垃圾 in a field场地/田野 called Porosenkov Log in the Koptyaki forest森林.

罗曼诺夫王朝 用刺刀刺；用大棒打乌拉尔地区的苏维埃

3.Anna Anderson came forward自告奋勇的去做/站出来 in 1921 claiming声称 to be Anastasia. She was convincing挺有说服力. Books were written. I read one and found the story fascinating, romantic, and credible令人信服. I was disappointed失望 when DNA evidence proved she was not Anastasia.

4.In 1920, Anderson was institutionalized病人送入社会收容所 in a mental精神 hospital after a suicide自杀 attempt试图 in Berlin. At first, she went by the name Fräulein Unbekannt (German for Miss Unknown) as she refused拒绝 to reveal揭露 her identity身份. Later she used the name Tschaikovsky and then Anderson. In March 1922, claims声称 that Anderson was a Russian grand duchess大公夫人，公主 first received获得 public attention注意. Most members of Grand Duchess Anastasia's family and those who had known her, including court宫廷 tutor家庭教师 Pierre Gilliard, said Anderson was an impostor冒名顶替 but others were convinced相信 she was Anastasia. In 1927, a private私人 investigation调查 funded资助 by the Tsarina沙皇皇后's brother, Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, identifie鉴定 Anderson as Franziska Schanzkowska, a Polish 波兰的factory worker with a history of mental精神 illness. After a lawsuit诉讼 lasting持续 many years, the German courts法庭 ruled裁决 that Anderson had failed to prove she was Anastasia, but through media coverage报道, her claim要求说法 gained notoriety臭名.

大公夫人，俄皇的公主; 黑森州大公

5.Between 1922 and 1968, Anderson lived in Germany and the United States with various各种各样的 supporters and in nursing护理 homes and sanatoria疗养院, including at least one asylum庇护避难. She emigrated移民 to the United States in 1968, and shortly before不久之前 the expiration期满 of her visa签证 married Jack Manahan, a Virginia history professor who was later characterized as把。。描述为 "probably Charlottesville's best-loved eccentric非主流". Upon her death in 1984, Anderson's body was cremated火花, and her ashes骨灰 were buried in the churchyard at Castle Seeon, Germany. After the collapse崩溃 of communism共产主义 in the Soviet Union, the locations of the bodies of the Tsar, Tsarina, and all five of their children were revealed揭露 and multiple许多 laboratories实验室 in different countries confirmed确认 their identity身份 through DNA testing. DNA tests on a lock of一绺 Anderson's hair and surviving存活 medical医学 samples样本 of her tissue组织 showed that Anderson's DNA did not match匹配 that of the Romanov **remains遗体** or that of living仍然 relatives亲戚 of the Romanovs. Instead相反, Anderson's mitochondrial线粒体 DNA matched that of Karl Maucher, a great-nephew侄孙 of Franziska Schanzkowska. Most scientists, historians and journalists who have discussed讨论 the case accept that Anderson and Schanzkowska were the same person.

一绺 线粒体；侄孙