Guide #5
Super-Excellent Timeline, 1700-1917

1700  Death of last Orthodox Patriarch of Moscow (Adrian); no replacement named
1710  Incorporation of Baltic region and predominantly Lutheran population there
1721  Peter the Great's *Spiritual (Ecclesiastical) Regulation*; creation of Holy Synod
1740-55  Mass conversion of Volga peoples
1741  First form of state recognition of Buddhism (eastern Siberia)
1742  Empress Elizabeth orders expulsion of Jews from Russia
1762  Catherine II (the Great) becomes Empress (reigns until 1796)
1764  Secularization of Orthodox ecclesiastical properties (mostly monastic)
1768  Orthodox violence against Catholics, Uniates & Jews in Poland-Lith (Koliivshchyna)
1772-95  Partitions of Poland; incorporation of numerous Roman Catholics, Uniates & Jews
1773  Edict on Toleration of All Faiths by Catherine II
1783  Russian annexation of Crimea and Muslim & Christian populations there
1788  Establishment of Orenburg Muslim Spiritual Assembly in Ufa (for Volga-Ural Muslims)
1800  Establishment of *edinoverie* (unified faith).  
1801  Creation of Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical College (rough equivalent to Synod)
1810  Creation of Main Administration for the Religious Affairs of Foreign Confessions
1811  Georgian Orthodox Church subordinated to Holy Synod, loses autocephaly
1827  Conscription edict begins draft for Jews, promotes conversion in army
1828  Eastern Armenia (and seat of Armenian Catholicos) annexed by Russia
1830  November Insurrection of Poles against Russian rule
1830s  Official statutes for many of the "foreign confessions"
1839  Uniates "reunited" with Orthodoxy in empire proper (but not Kingdom of Poland)
1841  Secularization of Orthodox, Catholic & Calvinist church properties in western provinces
1847  St. Petersburg signs Concordat with Holy See in Rome about Catholics in Russia
1860s  Russian conquest of Muslim Central Asia
1863  January Uprising of Poles against Russian rule; anti-Catholic measures in response
1866  Mass apostasy of baptized Tatars in Volga region to Islam
1874  Regularization of civil status of Old Believers & Orthodox sectarians
1875  Uniates "reunited" with Orthodoxy in Kingdom of Poland.  
1880-1905  Konstantin Pobedonostsev serves as chief procurator of the Holy Synod
1883  Old Believers & sectarians receive right of private (but not public) worship
1886  Creation of official anti-sectarian & anti-schismatic missionaries
1894  Baptists are officially classified as "a most dangerous sect" in Russia
1903  Canonization of Serafim Sarovskii
1901  Orthodox Church officially repudiates Lev Tolstoy for unorthodox teaching
1905  Revolution of 1905; significant reform of Russia's religious order
1914  Outbreak of World War I
1917  Collapse of the old regime and the Romanov dynasty; Bolsheviks seize power

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1 Any one desiring a 63-page timeline of events in Russian religious history covering the years 1057-1999 (with 442 footnotes) is welcome to contact me. Otherwise, I assume that this is sufficient for now.
2 This allowed Old Believers to use pre-Nikonian liturgy if they recognize authority & legitimacy of Holy Synod & official Church – in effect, an attempt to end the schism through compromise.
3 This signaled the end of the Uniate Church in all of Russia. That church – called "Greek Catholic" – continued to exist across the border in Austria.