

1: Alexis of Russia - Wikipedia

In , to thank Tsar Boris, Bulgarian Jews in the United States and the Jewish National Fund erected a monument in "The Bulgarian Forest" in Israel, honoring Tsar Boris as a savior of Bulgarian Jews.

Early life[edit] Alexander II as a boy. His early life gave little indication of his ultimate potential; until the time of his accession in , aged 37, few[quantify] imagined that posterity would know him for implementing the most challenging reforms undertaken in Russia since the reign of Peter the Great. Personal and official censorship was rife; criticism of the authorities was regarded as a serious offence. Unusually for the time, the young Alexander was taken on a six-month tour of Russia , visiting 20 provinces in the country. As Tsesarevich, Alexander became the first Romanov heir to visit Siberia [11] The painting depicts the moment when the Emperor crowned the Empress. Alexander II succeeded to the throne upon the death of his father in . The first year of his reign was devoted to the prosecution of the Crimean War and, after the fall of Sevastopol , to negotiations for peace led by his trusted counsellor, Prince Alexander Gorchakov. The country had been exhausted and humiliated by the war. After Alexander became emperor in , he maintained a generally liberal course. The Emperor had earlier in the day signed the Loris-Melikov constitution , which would have created two legislative commissions made up of indirectly elected representatives, had it not been repealed by his reactionary successor Alexander III. Emancipation reform of The Emancipation Reform of abolished serfdom on private estates throughout the Russian Empire. Serfs gained the full rights of free citizens, including rights to marry without having to gain consent, to own property and to own a business. The measure was the first and most important of the liberal reforms made by Alexander II. Polish landed proprietors of the Lithuanian provinces presented a petition hoping that their relations with the serfs might be regulated in a more satisfactory way meaning in a way more satisfactory for the proprietors. Alexander II authorized the formation of committees "for ameliorating the condition of the peasants," and laid down the principles on which the amelioration was to be effected. The hint was taken: It contained complicated problems, deeply affecting the economic, social and political future of the nation. Alexander had to choose between the different measures recommended to him and decide if the serfs would become agricultural laborers dependent economically and administratively on the landlords or if the serfs would be transformed into a class of independent communal proprietors. On 3 March , six years after his accession, the emancipation law was signed and published. Other reforms and reaction after [edit] The U. Further important changes were made concerning industry and commerce, and the new freedom thus afforded produced a large number of limited liability companies. Conscription had been 25 years for serfs that were drafted by their landowners, which was widely considered to be a life sentence. The building of strategic railways and an emphasis on the military education of the officer corps comprised further reforms. Corporal punishment in the military and branding of soldiers as punishment were banned. A new judicial administration , based on the French model, introduced security of tenure. Legal historian Sir Henry Maine credited Alexander II with the first great attempt after the epoch of Grotius to codify and humanise the usages of war. The government also held show trials with the intention of deterring others from revolutionary activity, but after cases such as the Trial of the where sympathetic juries acquitted many of the defendants [25] , this was abandoned. The result was the January Uprising of " that was suppressed after eighteen months of fighting. Hundreds of Poles were executed, and thousands were deported to Siberia. The price of suppression was Russian support for the unification of Germany. The martial law in Lithuania, introduced in , lasted for the next 40 years. Native languages, Lithuanian , Ukrainian and Belarussian , were completely banned from printed texts, the Ems Ukase being an example. The Polish language was banned in both oral and written form from all provinces except Congress Poland , where it was allowed in private conversations only. Erected in , when Finland was still a Russian grand duchy. Finland also got its first railways , separately established under Finnish administration. They may also be seen as a reward for the loyalty of its relatively western-oriented population during the Crimean War and during the Polish uprising. Encouraging Finnish nationalism and language can also be seen as an attempt to dilute ties with Sweden. The April Uprising was suppressed, causing a general outcry throughout Europe. Some of the most

prominent intellectuals and politicians on the Continent, most notably Victor Hugo and William Gladstone, sought to raise awareness about the atrocities that the Turks imposed on the Bulgarian population. To solve this new crisis in the "Eastern question" a special conference was convened in Constantinople at the end of the year. The participants in the Conference failed to reach a final agreement. After the failure of the Constantinople Conference, at the beginning of Emperor Alexander II started diplomatic preparations with the other Great Powers to secure their neutrality in case there was a war between Russia and the Ottomans. Alexander II considered such agreements paramount in avoiding the possibility of placing his country in a second disaster, similar to the Crimean War. The Russian Emperor was successful in his diplomatic endeavours. Having secured agreement to non-involvement by the other Great Powers, on 17 April Russia declared war upon the Ottoman Empire. The Russians, helped by the Romanian Army under the supreme commander, king Carol I then Prince of Romania, who sought to obtain their independence from the Ottomans as well, were successful against the Turks and the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878 ended with the signing of the preliminary peace Treaty of San Stefano on 19 February 3 March N. The inscription on the monument reads in Old-Bulgarian style: There is a museum dedicated to Alexander in the Bulgarian city of Plevna. Petersburg by Dmitry Karakozov. Viktor Hartmann, a Russian architect, even sketched a design of a monumental gate which was never built to commemorate the event. On the morning of 20 April, Alexander was briskly walking towards the Square of the Guards Staff and faced Alexander Soloviev, a year-old former student. Having seen a menacing revolver in his hands, the Emperor fled in a zigzag pattern. Soloviev fired five times but missed; he was hanged on 28 May, after being sentenced to death. The student acted on his own, but other revolutionaries were keen to murder Alexander. On the evening of 5 February Stephan Khalturin, also from Narodnaya Volya, set off a timed charge under the dining room of the Winter Palace, right in the resting room of the guards a story below, killing 11 people and wounding 30 others. He particularly placed hope in his eldest son, Tsarevich Nicholas. The couple married in November, with Dagmar converting to Orthodoxy and taking the name Maria Feodorovna. In time, political differences, and other disagreements, led to estrangement between the two Alexanders. Petersburg, the tsar insisted that his daughter be granted precedence over the Princess of Wales, which the queen rebuffed. Whether it is satiety, or the loneliness of despotism, or fear of a violent death, I know not, but it was a visage of, I should think, habitual mournfulness. In , Alexander II took a mistress, Princess Catherine Dolgorukya, with whom he would father three surviving children. Broiling, After the last assassination attempt in February, Count Loris-Melikov was appointed the head of the Supreme Executive Commission and given extraordinary powers to fight the revolutionaries. The route, as always, was via the Catherine Canal and over the Pevchesky Bridge. The street was flanked by narrow pavements for the public. He later said of his attempt to kill the Tsar: The explosion knocked me into the fence. The emperor emerged shaken but unhurt. Police Chief Dvorzhitsky heard Rysakov shout out to someone else in the gathering crowd. The surrounding guards and the Cossacks urged the emperor to leave the area at once rather than being shown the site of the explosion. He was alleged to have shouted, "It is too early to thank God". I was deafened by the new explosion, burned, wounded and thrown to the ground. His Majesty was half-lying, half-sitting, leaning on his right arm. Twenty people, with wounds of varying degree, lay on the sidewalk and on the street. Some managed to stand, others to crawl, still others tried to get out from beneath bodies that had fallen on them. Through the snow, debris, and blood you could see fragments of clothing, epaulets, sabres, and bloody chunks of human flesh. Ivan Emelyanov stood ready, clutching a briefcase containing a bomb that would be used if the other two bombers failed. Alexander was carried by sleigh to the Winter Palace [33] to his study where almost the same day twenty years earlier, he had signed the Emancipation Edict freeing the serfs. Alexander was bleeding to death, with his legs torn away, his stomach ripped open, and his face mutilated. The dying emperor was given Communion and Last Rites. When the attending physician, Sergey Botkin, was asked how long it would be, he replied, "Up to fifteen minutes. Instead, following his succession Alexander III under the advice of Konstantin Pobedonostsev chose to abandon these reforms and went on to pursue a policy of greater autocratic power. Both of them used the Okhrana to arrest protestors and uproot suspected rebel groups, creating further suppression of personal freedom for the Russian people. A series of anti-Jewish pogroms and antisemitic legislation, the May Laws,

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were yet another result. Marriages and children[edit] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

2: Boris Godunow () - IMDb

Boris was portrayed on BBC Radio 4 by Shaun Dooley in the radio plays Ivan the Terrible: Absolute Power and Boris Godunov: Ghosts written by Mike Walker and which were the first two plays in the first series of Tsar. The plays were broadcast on 11 and 18 September

The remains of the Romanov family were exhumed in , formally identified using DNA samples, and reburied in a St. Today, a monastery and seven chapels adorn the site at the former pit mine, one for each member of the royal family, and a church has been built on the site of the assassination. Exactly 80 years after their execution by Bolsheviks on the 17th of July in , the last Tsar of Russia and his family were buried in the crypt of St. Peter and Paul Cathedral. Why hide the bodies? But two of the Romanovs were not found in the initial exhumation. Archival evidence suggested the pair had been buried near, yet away from the others. But repeated digs at the location on the outskirts of Yekaterinburg failed to reveal their resting place. The dead had been shot, bludgeoned, burned and "doused" with sulfuric acid. Some had also been run-through by bayonet. That was until the 23rd of August in when Sergei Plotnikov, a construction worker, stumbled on a small hollow covered with nettles, some ft. Sergei was part of a team from an amateur history group who spent summer weekends looking for the lost Romanovs. Archaeologists confirmed he had discovered the remains of a year-old boy and an year-old female "presumed to be Prince Alexei Nikolaevich and either Princess Maria or her younger sister Princess Anastasia. The wooded site, about twelve miles north of Yekaterinburg, is not far from the original spot where the other Romanovs were secretly discovered in and finally dug up in after the collapse of communism and the Soviet Union. A final probe into the royal deaths in concluded based on DNA evidence that the bodies found in the Urals were genuine, including that of Alexei and a sister. Ed Steenberg 2 and Larry McDonald 3 made a trip to Moscow and Yekaterinburg in October of at the invitation of both municipal and regional policing agencies 4. Police officials from those agencies made subsequent trips to St. Paul to continue the study. But, to the embarrassment of the government, it was steadily becoming a place of pilgrimage for those who wished to honor the memory of the imperial family. In , as the sixtieth anniversary of the Russian Revolution approached, the Politburo decided to take action, declaring that the "Impatiev House" was not of "sufficient historical significance", and ordering its demolition. The task was passed on to Boris Yeltsin, chair of the local party, who had the house demolished in July of He later wrote in his memoirs, published in , that "sooner or later we will be ashamed of this piece of barbarism. After the fall of the Soviet State the "Church on Blood" was built on the site, now a major place of pilgrimage. While there Senior Lt. A copy of that tape has been placed in the St. Paul Police Historical Society archives. As a sidebar Brook Schaub 6 , who retired from the St. Paul Police Department in , is a member of NecroSearch International, a Greeley, Colorado-based multidisciplinary volunteer group dedicated to assisting law enforcement in the location of clandestine graves and the recovery of evidence including human remains from those graves. NecroSearch also assists in the documentation and recovery of remains and associated evidence on the ground surface. Since they have assisted in over cases in over 43 states and 10 foreign countries. The grand duke was named Emperor of Russia after Nicholas abdicated on the 15th of March in But Mikhail refused to accept the appointment until it was approved by an elected provisional government body. He was held under house arrest at a hotel in Perm until being shot execution-style on the 13th of June in , just outside of town, in a forested area near the village of Motovilikha. Russian medical examiner and specialist in facial reconstruction Dr. The great mystery continues" who was buried in which grave? Since over people have claimed to be one of the five Romanov children, but taken together, all of the results and conclusions agree with the hypothesis that none of the family survived the execution in the early hours on the 17th of July in Considered a closed city military-industrial complex during the cold war, it was the location where Francis Gary Powers was shot down in his CIA U-2 spy plane on May 1, Between and , the city was named Sverdlovsk after the Communist party leader Yakov Sverdlov. Gorkin later immigrated to America and Capt. Our hosts while in Yekaterinburg included Chief Nicolay A. Rudenko of the Sverdlovsk Oblast regional policing service. As with Yekaterinburg, during the cold war it was a closed city military-industrial complex.

3: Alexander II of Russia - Wikipedia

Boris Godunov, in full Boris Fyodorovich Godunov, (born c. 1552died April 13 [April 23, New Style], , Moscow, Russia), Russian statesman who was chief adviser to Tsar Fyodor I (reigned) and was himself elected tsar of Muscovy (reigning) after the extinction of the Rurik dynasty.

Name and titles[edit] Coin of Boris-Mihail. Knyaz , struck in 980. The name Boris is of Bulgar Turkic origin. After his official act of conversion to Christianity , Boris adopted the Christian name Michael. He is sometimes called Boris-Michael in historical research. Most historians accept that he changed his title after his conversion to Christianity. According to them, before the baptism he had the title Khan [5] or Kanasubigi , [6] [7] and after that Knyaz. As early as 800, the Empress Irene began to seek a closer relationship with the Carolingian dynasty and the Papacy. She negotiated a marriage between her son, Constantine , and Rotrude , a daughter of Charlemagne by his third wife Hildegard. When the Second Council of Nicaea of reintroduced the veneration of icons under Empress Irene, the result was not recognized by Charlemagne since no Frankish emissaries had been invited even though Charlemagne was by then ruling more than three provinces of the old Roman empire. While this improved relations with the Papacy, it did not prevent the outbreak of a war with the Franks, who took over Istria and Benevento in 800. He certainly desired to increase the influence of the papacy and to honour his protector Charlemagne. Irene, like many of her predecessors since Justinian I , was too weak to protect Rome and its much reduced citizenry and the city was not being ruled by any emperor. It was, however, seen as such in Byzantium, but protests by Irene and her successor Nicephorus I had no great effect. His successor, Rastislav , also fought against the Germans. In 805 he sent emissaries to Eastern Francia to confirm the peace treaty of 803. According to some sources, some Franks bribed the Bulgarian monarch to attack Louis the German. In the meantime, a conflict between the Byzantines and Bulgarians had started in 803, and Boris, distracted by his conflict with Louis, lost Philippopolis Plovdiv , the region of Zagora , and the ports around the Gulf of Burgas on the Black Sea to the Byzantine army led by Michael III and the caesar Bardas. Bulgarian-Serbian War After the death of Knez Vlastimir of Serbia circa 890, his state was divided between his sons. In 892, the Bulgarian army led by Vladimir-Rasate , the son of Boris I, invaded Serbia, with the aim of replacing the Byzantine overlordship over the Serbs. The Serbian army was led by Mutimir and his two brothers; they defeated the Bulgarians, capturing Vladimir and 12 boyars. Boris himself gave them "rich gifts", while he was given "two slaves , two falcons , two dogs , and 80 furs ". There are a number of versions as to why Boris converted to Christianity. Some historians attribute it to the intervention of his sister who had already converted while being at Constantinople. Spence sees the decision as deliberate, practical, and politic. In order to both extend his control over the Slavic world and gain an ally against one of the most powerful foes of the Bulgars , the Byzantine Empire, Boris sought to establish an alliance with Louis the German against Rastislav of Moravia. Taken by surprise, Boris was forced to make peace with the Byzantines, promising to convert to Christianity according to the eastern rites, in exchange for peace and territorial concessions in Thrace he regained the region of Zagora recently recovered by the Byzantines. Richard Spence compares it to the relationship between the Normans and Saxons in England. The arrival of Methodius and his followers introduced the Cyrillic alphabet, freeing the Bulgarians from dependence on Greek as a written and liturgical language. A Slavic Christian culture developed that helped unify the realm. After his baptism, the first major task that Boris undertook was the baptism of his subjects and for this task he appealed to Byzantine priests between 865 and 866. Stemming from his concerns with the baptism of the Bulgarians, Boris also complained to Nicholas about the abuses perpetrated by the Byzantine priests responsible for baptizing the Bulgarians and how he could go about correcting the consequences resulting from these abuses. The pope temporarily glossed over the controversial question of the autocephalous status desired by Boris for his church and sent a large group of missionaries to continue the conversion of Bulgaria in accordance with the western rite. Paul of Populonia and Formosus of Porto. At the Fourth Council of Constantinople in 869 the position of the Bulgarian church was reopened by Bulgarian envoys, and the eastern patriarchs adjudicated in favor of Constantinople. This determined the future of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church , which was granted the status of an

autocephalous archbishopric by the Patriarchate of Constantinople and an archbishop of its own. Upon embracing Christianity, Boris took on the title of Tsar and joined the community of nations that embraced Christ to the great delight of the Eastern Roman Empire, which was later given the name Byzantium by historians. Consequently, Boris began to send Bulgarians to Constantinople to obtain a monastic education and some of these Bulgarians returned to their homeland to serve as clergymen. Methodius were forced to flee from Moravia after a German-inspired reaction to the death of the apostle. Boris happily greeted two of these disciples, Clement of Ohrid and Naum of Preslav , who were of noble Bulgarian origin. Both Clement and Nahum were instrumental in furthering the cultural, linguistic and spiritual works of Cyril and Methodius. Clement later trained thousands of Slavonic-speaking priests who replaced the Greek-speaking clergy from Constantinople still present in the Bulgar kingdom. The alphabet that was originally developed by Cyril and Methodius is known as the Glagolitic alphabet. In Bulgaria, Clement of Ohrid and Naum of Preslav however created or rather compiled a new alphabet which was called Cyrillic and was declared the official alphabet. The Slavic language also was declared as official in In the following centuries this alphabet was adopted by other Slavic peoples. Some refused to become Christians while others apostasized after baptism and started a rebellion against Boris for forcing them to be baptized. Some people did not object necessarily the Christian religion but to the fact that it was brought by foreign priests, which, as a result, established external foreign policy. His son and successor Vladimir attempted a pagan reaction, which brought Boris out of retirement in Vladimir was defeated and Boris had him blinded, his wife shaved and sent to a monastery. Boris gathered the Council of Preslav placing his third son, Tsar Simeon I of Bulgaria on the throne, threatening him with the same fate if he too apostatized. Boris returned to his monastery, emerging once again in c. After the passing of this crisis, Boris resumed monastic life and died in The location of his retreat, where perhaps he was interred, is not certain; it may be near Preslav but also in Pliska or in a monastery near Varna or Ravda.

4: Boris Godunov - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Tsar Boris died suddenly after a meeting with Hitler and there have been speculations that he was actually poisoned by Hitler, who wanted a more obedient Bulgaria. So, because of His Majesty's insistence, Bulgarian soldiers did not fight in the War.

Boris was the son of Fyodor Godunov, an average landowner. Still, Boris Godunov himself was very cautious in his actions and preferred to stay in the background. Ivan the Terrible had an argument with his son Ivan and hit him with a staff, which caused the death of the prince. Until Boris Godunov was not very close to Ivan the Terrible, though he did use his positions at court to favor of his family. There were rumors that the ruler was suffocated or poisoned by Belsky and Godunov. The official version stated that the Tsar died from a long-term illness. But, the truth remains unknown. According to various sources, the new ruler had physical and mental problems and was not able to control the country. Starting as a member of the board, Boris Godunov soon became the factual head of the country. Among the 14 years that Fyodor held the throne, 13 of them were the years of the rule of Godunov. He played an important role in the implementation of a patriarchate in Russia and in Metropolitan Job was appointed as the first Russian patriarch. This event increased the prestige of Russia. In terms of internal policy, a massive construction of cities and fortresses was undertaken, among Image from www. Moscow experienced unbelievable innovations for the times, including the building of a water supply system, which pumped water from the Moscow River. The economic crisis of the s " s lead to the introduction of serfdom and a corresponding law that all peasants who ran away from their masters must be returned if caught within five years from the time they fled. In his external policy Godunov showed himself a talented diplomat. In , having taken advantage of a complicated domestic situation in Sweden, Boris Godunov signed a peace treaty and returned several cities and regions to Russia. In Tsar Fyodor died. Documents show that he sought to found a high school in Russia, with foreign teachers, though the idea was criticized by the Church authorities. The foreign specialists doctors, metalworkers and tradesmen were greeted in Russia as never before. His external policy was generally peaceful. Regarding internal policies, the Tsar allowed peasants except those from the Moscow Region to move from one landowner to another. Godunov put great effort into finding royal spouses for his son and daughter, in order to reinforce the positions of his family line, but he was not very successful. Three years of failing crops, caused by Image from www. The Tsar opened the state granaries for the poorest and also provided them with money. Nevertheless, there were not enough resources for everyone. During a minimum of thousand people died of hunger in the capital city. Evidently, there were three impostors who claimed, during the Time of Troubles, to be the youngest son of Ivan IV. In False Dmitry I gathered some troops and headed towards Moscow in order to attack it. He ordered the death of the young tsar and his mother.

for Sergey Platonov to proclaim him the most attractive of Russian monarchs. He acquired the moniker Tishayshy, which means "most quiet" or "most peaceful". He received this moniker through the ways he behaved- he would be kind and friendly, but the sounds created from instruments would provoke him. Certain aspects of Russian Orthodoxy, not its most purely spiritual, but its aesthetic and worldly aspects, found in him their most complete expression. She bore him thirteen children five sons and eight daughters in twenty-one years of marriage, and died only weeks after her thirteenth childbirth. Four sons survived her Alexei, Fyodor, Semyon, and Ivan, but within six months of her death, two of these were dead, including Alexei, the year-old heir to the throne.

6: Boris Stürmer - Wikipedia

The ruler of Russia from and Tsar from to , Boris Godunov played an important role in Russian history. According to legend, Godunov's family originated from the Tatar Prince Chet, who immigrated from the Golden Horde to Russia.

His mother was Ermoniya Panina. Governor[edit] In he became chairman of the district council in Tver. As an unquestionably talented[according to whom? He "declared himself a conservative not out of fear but out of conscience. The Tsar even signed a ukase to that effect, yet the post eventually went to Prince Svyatopolk-Mirsky. This appointment was "absolutely exceptional example in the history of Russian bureaucracy. He dreamed of "autocracy, located in combination with the constitutional regime. He enjoyed enormous prestige not only at the right but also from his left-wing colleagues. Few members of the Council of State could boast of such a relationship with the monarch. In the State Council, he supported Pyotr Stolypin and his closest collaborators on agrarian reform , land management and agriculture Chief Governor Alexander Krivoshein "in their endeavors in the field of devices peasants. In the countrywide celebrations of the tercentenary of the Romanov Dynasty , he accompanied the Tsar and his family on a journey to Tver. In autumn of the same year he was appointed as mayor of Moscow as the candidate from the left was unacceptable. In November it was proposed the old Goremykin should be replaced by Alexei Khvostov. Nicholas ordered the new prime minister to "take all measures" to ensure that "the government avoided any conflicts with the State Duma," and gave "specific instructions" to "improve relations between the government and the Romanovs. He would make every effort to get in touch and come to terms with the public. This choice, which is regarded as scandalous, is significant. Savenko, a leader of the Black Hundreds could declare at the session of the Duma on February 29, Khvostov created the rumour suggesting that Alexandra and Rasputin were German agents or spies. He was constantly in a state of nervous excitement. In the same month Minister of War Alexei Polivanov , who in his few months of office had brought about a recovery of the efficiency of the Russian army, was removed and replaced by Dmitry Shuvayev. For War Minister Alexei Polivanov - who both had to leave politics in March - it was the beginning of the end. After he was simultaneously acting as Minister of the Interior and Minister of Foreign Affairs, he was regarded by Rodzianko as a "dictator with full powers". Under his administration the country suffered drastic inflation and a transportation breakdown, which led to severe food shortages. The Polish question seemed to be the best weapon for a reconciliation with Germany. His activities in this department resulted in the premature declaration of war by Romania, so disastrous for that country and for Russia. In September Alexander Protopopov , had been appointed as his successor. Protopopov, an industrialist and landowner, raised the question of transferring the food supply from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of the Interior. A majority of the zemstvo leaders announced that they would not work with his ministry. His food plan was universally condemned. On 24 October O. S the Kingdom of Poland was established by its occupiers. For the liberals in the parliament, Grigori Rasputin, who believed in autocracy and absolute monarchy , was one of the main obstacles. Alexander Kerensky called the ministers "hired assassins" and "cowards" and said they were "guided by the contemptible Grishka Rasputin!

7: Feodor II of Russia - Wikipedia

Its subject is the Russian ruler Boris Godunov, who reigned as Tsar from 1605 to 1610. It consists of 25 scenes and is written predominantly in blank verse. Modest Mussorgsky's opera, Boris Godunov (1869), is based on this play.

He was one of the most famous or infamous rulers of early modern Russia. Boris was born into the family of a landowner who lived near Vyazma. The ancestors of Boris are Kostroma boyars, who eventually become landlords in Vyazma. Being a provincial nobleman, the young man was educated, but did not get acquainted with the Holy Scripture. The study of church books was considered a fundamental component of study, so gaps in this area were not allowed. After the death of the parents, the uncle took care of Boris and his sister Irina, and because of constant travel he had to give the orphans to the Kremlin. The children grew up with the royal heirs. Ivan the Terrible loved to talk with Boris and even ordered him to write down his own wise thoughts. The young man was attracted by power and court luxury, but he was amazed by the tortures. He had to watch the executions and tortures of the disgraced people. The boy quickly realized that he would not survive, unless he learned to control his emotions. Godunov was married to the daughter of Maliuta Skuratov the notorious boss of the Oprichnina. Boris and Maria had two children: Irina Godunova married the son of Ivan the Terrible, Feodor, and Boris was granted the title of boyar. Feodor became the ruler of Russia after the death of Ivan IV in 1605. However, he had the mentality of a child. To tell the truth, the skillful politician had ruled the country for 13 years, using the name of Feodor Ioannovich. In that period, cities, fortresses, temples were built in Russia. The first water pipe was created in Moscow. In 1607, on the decree of Godunov, the Smolensk fortress wall was erected, protecting the western borders of Russia from the Poles. Thanks Godunov an agreement with the Swedes was signed in 1610, which ended the Russian-Swedish war. At the same time, the Patriarchate was established, which allowed the Orthodox Church to withdraw from the Byzantine Patriarchate. Boris was crowned on September 1, after the death of Feodor. For most Russians, the reign of Tsar Boris was an unhappy time. In there was a massive famine in Russia. The royal decree reduced taxes to help citizens. Boris took measures to save the hungry, handing out money and grain from the treasury. Peasant discontent turned into a riot. The rebels were defeated by the army. After that, the situation did not stabilize, as there were rumors that Prince Dmitry was alive. It was rumored that Godunov had plotted to kill Prince Dimitry, the son of Ivan IV, but had mistakenly murdered another boy. In a claimant to the throne did appear, professing to be Czarevich Dimitry. When False Dmitry invaded Russia in 1605, many cossacks and soldiers joined his ranks, and many towns of southwestern Russia rebelled against Tsar Boris. They say he was Grishka Otrepyev, a runaway monk and former serf of the Romanov family. Boris Godunov died suddenly on April 23, 1610. Many suspected he had been poisoned. Godunov is the subject of many biographies, plays, and even an opera by Mussorgsky. Interesting facts – Godunov had a reputation of treacherous poisoner. He was accused of poisoning two tsars Ivan the Terrible, and Feodor; his sister Irina; Duke Hans of Denmark a failed husband of his daughter Ksenia, and many others. It should be noted that if he was really involved in the bloody crimes, he did it very cleverly and insidiously historians have no proof. He maintained friendly ties with Britain and was in correspondence with the Queen of England. In 1605 Job became Metropolitan of Moscow. It was the greatest event in the history of Russia: The Moscow got the status the successor of Byzantium. By this decision, Godunov wanted the nobility, the small landlords, to support him in the confrontation with the boyars. Moscow Kremlin Golovin Alexander Yakovlevich. Portrait of Chaliapin as Boris Godunov. Artist Golovin Alexander Yakovlevich. Painting in Faceted Chamber A.

8: Boris Godunov – Russian Tsar - Russian Personalities

Tsar Boris with www.enganchecubano.com Filov(on the far right)and Mr Ivan Popov I adore the whole session of that one Maria Luisa and Knyaz Simeon II in the garden around and session was taken by Boncho Karastoyanov.

From childhood to Tsardom[change change source] Boris came from a boyar family i. His parents were dead and he was brought up at the court of the Tsar in Moscow. He ruled for more than 50 years. Boris was very close to the royal family. He married Irina, the sister of Boris. The Tsar killed his eldest son. When the Tsar died he had a son Dmitry who was only two years old. So Fyodor became Tsar Fyodor I. He was not bright enough to rule himself. Boris therefore became regent: Some boyars were against Boris, but Boris somehow managed to silence them. In some ways Boris did a good job. He made Russia a safer place, fighting back the Tatars in the south and making strong contacts with Europe. In Fyodor died and Irina should have become Tsarina, but she refused and went to live in a convent. The boyars voted for Boris to become Tsar. Boris as Tsar[change change source] At first everything went well, but in the harvest was bad and many poor people starved. The people became angry with the Tsar, because he had made very strict rules which took away the rights of the serfs most of the poor people were serfs. There were still several royal families in Russia. They started to plot against Boris because they saw him as a threat to themselves. Boris got lots of spies to watch these families. He accused the families of treason and sent some of them to Siberia or to monasteries in the north or Russia. One of these families were the Romanovs who were later to produce a long line of tsars. While this crisis was happening a young man called Grigory Otrepev arrived. He was a pretender. But some people thought that Boris had murdered him or ordered him to be murdered so that he himself could become Tsar. The pretender said that he had actually escaped from the people who were trying to murder him. The pretender got lots of people on his side, including Poles and Cossacks. He marched towards Moscow. Dmitri as he called himself was able to march into Moscow and falsely claim the throne. A period of chaos followed in Russia with many deaths and changes of rulers. This lasted until Micael Romanov was chosen as Tsar in Karamzin, who later wrote a history of Russia, made it look as if it were true that Boris had murdered him.

9: Tzar Boris III of Bulgaria and his family

Boris I, also known as Boris-Mikhail (Michael) and Bogoris (Bulgarian: Бѣлѣтънъ, Бѣлѣтънъ / Бѣлѣтънъ, Бѣлѣтънъ...Дѣтънъ»; died 2 May), was the ruler of the First Bulgarian Empire in At the time of his baptism in , Boris was named Michael after his godfather, Emperor Michael III.

Tsarskoe Selo, 6 18 May Died: Ekaterinburg, 17 July Reigned: As heir apparent, the young Nicholas received an excellent "palace" education that prepared him for his future role as Autocrat of All the Russias. He spoke and wrote fluent English and communicated in this language with his wife, who as child spent her summers at the court of her grandmother, Queen Victoria, and also knew French and German. The Emperor was fond of history and was an avid reader of both entertaining and scholarly books. In addition, Nicholas was fascinated by photography, as were his children, and he enjoyed both walking and hunting as did many other Romanovs. When automobiles appeared in Russia, they captivated him, and the Russian court possessed one of the largest car collections in early 20th century Europe. At the time of this tragedy, Nicholas was engaged to Princess Alice from the small German state of Hesse. The coronation of Nicholas and Alexandra as she was called after her conversion to Orthodoxy was opulent, but the festivities for the common folk in Khodynskoe Field on the outskirts of Moscow ended tragically: The tragedy became known as the Khodynka, and was considered by many to be a bad omen for the new regime. Portrait of Nicholas II by Valentin Serov Once in power, Nicholas immediately made known his position about the impossibility of constitutional reform and the inviolability of the autocracy. This economic growth permitted the currency reform of which established the gold standard for the rouble. The rate of industrial growth at this time was The construction of railroads continued, natural resources - such as oil in Baku and in Grozny - were actively exploited. Despite once friendly relations with Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany Nicholas and Wilhelm were cousins, the relationship between the two countries began to chill. Russia concluded a treaty with China, which allowed it to build railroads in Manchuria, and then to rent two ports on the coast of China, one of them Port Arthur, for twenty-five years. As a result of underestimating the enemy, inadequate technical equipment in the army and the navy, extended lines of communication, and occasional lack of strong leadership in the army, the war ended in a catastrophe for Russia, the nadir of which was the destruction of the Russian fleet in the naval battle of Tsushima. President Theodore Roosevelt negotiated the peace treaty which was signed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire in Portrait of Tsar Nicholas II by Boris Kustodiyev This destabilizing war with its disgraceful defeat was one of the causes leading to the Revolution of Riots began after what became known as Bloody Sunday, when on 22 January, a peaceful crowd of factory workers and their families, carrying icons and singing hymns including "God Save the Tsar" marched towards Palace Square from several points in the city. They were fired upon by soldiers of the Imperial Guard, and some forty people were killed. Nicholas was not in residence at the time, but the marching demonstrators were unaware of this fact, and he received the blame for the massacre. Although several authors have claimed that there may well have been agents provocateurs mixed in with the marching workers, society at large viewed the brutal suppression of this event as the execution of peaceful citizens. Portrait of the Empress Alexandra Fedorovna by Nikolay Bodarevskiy The capital city and the country at large were beset by worker uprisings and clashes with the police, and overall unrest increased. In October of, under great pressure from ever worsening circumstances and general strikes, Nicholas was forced to relinquish his iron grip on his autocratic principles and to grant civil liberties and the convening of an elective, legislative body, the State Duma. Only after the tightening of election laws was a more docile Duma elected that proved capable of working with the Tsarist government. Once again, another hope for peaceful reforms in Russia was extinguished. A postcard showing Nicholas II and Alexandra Fedorovna in traditional Russian dress at a costume ball As has already been mentioned, Nicholas II was a controversial figure who evoked love and respect from some of his contemporaries, but disapproval from others. He was an exemplary family man who deeply loved his wife, the Empress Alexandra. Contemporaries confirmed that the Emperor avoided social events and tried to spend as much time as possible in the circle of his close family. The couple had four girls - Olga, Tatyana, Maria and Anastasia - before the longed-for son, Alexey, finally appeared in

Thus the magnetic Siberian mystic, Rasputin, was able to rise to prominence. To this day, no satisfactory explanation has been found as to how Rasputin worked his cures, but work them he did, and Alexandra trusted him implicitly as the only person capable of helping her pain-wracked son. Thus, the mangy mystic gained enormous influence over the devout Alexandra, and through her over the Emperor of Russia, all of which only further destabilized the country that was suddenly plunged into a war of worldwide dimensions. The Russian Imperial Family c. Petersburg to Headquarters at the front caused him to lose control over the situation in the capital. Confinement at Tsarskoye Selo by Pavel Ryzhenko The active participation of the Empress a German by birth in the running of the government, led to outrageous rumors that resulted in a further weakening of the power of the autocracy. A disruption in food supplies in Petrograd during the harsh winter of exacerbated the already deep social divisions and quickly led to riots in the capital, and finally to the February Revolution. In March , Nicholas abdicated in both his name and the name of his underage son, the Tsarevich Alexey. It was assumed that power would pass to his brother, Grand Duke Mikhail, but he refused to accept the crown. However, before the Constituent Assembly could be convened, the Bolsheviks had already seized power in the country. After Nicholas had abdicated in the wake of the February Revolution, he and his family were held under house arrest in the Alexander Palace at Tsarkoe Selo near Petrograd. By decision of the Provisional Government, the former Tsar and his family were exiled to Tobolsk in August , and in the spring of , the Bolsheviks transported them to Ekaterinburg. Here, in a house belonging to the merchant Ipatiev, Nicholas, Alexandra, and their five children were shot and killed in July

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