You may find the following chronology, with links, of use in guiding your study of Dostoevsky’s novel

**F. M. Dostoevsky -- Chronology through 1866**

1821 3 October, born, Moscow. Father -- Mikhail, doctor (son of priest), who had risen through service to acquire noble status; mother of merchant stock.

*Former Mariinskii Hospital for the Poor, Moscow, where FMD’s father worked as a doctor, at the time of FMD’s birth.*

1825 [Death of Alexander I; accession of Nicholas I; Decembrist revolt.]

1826 [Death of Karamzin (born 1766), author of "Poor Liza" («Бедная Лиза», 1792),
1830  [Aleksandr Pushkin's *Tales of Belkin*, «Повести Белкина».]

1831  Dostoevskii family buys small estate at Darovoe, 150 miles from Moscow.

1833  FMD goes away to school.

1834  [Pushkin's *Queen of Spades*, «Пиковая дама».]

1836  Death of mother.

[**Nikolai Gogol'** (1809-52) publishes "The Nose", «Нос»]

1837  FMD goes to St Petersburg, enters Academy of Engineers, housed in the Mikhailovskii Castle.

[Death of Pushkin (born 1799), after a duel, partly as the result of a malicious conspiracy.]

1839  Death of father, possibly murdered.

1841  Promoted to ensign. Plans romantic tragedies.

[Death of Mikhail Lermontov (born 1814).]

1842  [Gogol' publishes first part of *Dead Souls* («Мертвые души»), and "The Overcoat" («Шинель»).]

1844  First published work: a translation of Balzac's *Eugénie Grandet*. Work on *Poor Folk*.

1845  Completes *Poor Folk* («Бедные люди»), which is greeted ecstatically (prior to publication) by Nikolai Nekrasov (1821-1877), Dmitrii Grigorovich (1822-1900), and Vissarion Belinskii (1811-1848), leaders of liberal thought and writing, whose enthusiasm guarantees FMD popularity in their literary circles.

[**Physiology of Petersburg**, edited by Nekrasov -- a collection of Natural School sketches.]
1846 *Poor Folk* published, January; *The Double* («Двойник»), February. Published reception of *Poor Folk* less enthusiastic than the reaction of Nekrasov et al to the ms. "Mr Prokharchin" («Господин Прохарчин»), October.

FMD frequents a number of literary salons. His ambitions and sensitivity evident to all.

First journalism.

1847 "The Landlady" («Хозяйка») FMD joins Petrashevskii circle, a large and informal group of young people who meet regularly at the apartment of Mikhail Petrashevskii to discuss art and current events. Influence of Fourier (1772-1837) and Utopian Socialism.

[Gogol' publishes reactionary *Selected Passages from Correspondence with Friends* («Выбранные места из переписки с друзьями»), to outrage of liberals.]

1847-51 [Ivan Turgenev (1818-1883) publishes *Sportsman's Sketches* («Записки охотника»)]

1848 "A Weak Heart" («Слабое сердце»), "Polzunkov" («Ползунков»), "White Nights" ("Белые ночи").

[Revolution in Western Europe. Anxiety and excitement in Russia. Government nervous]

1849 *Netochka Nezvanova* (“Неточка Незванова», unfinished). At an April meeting of the Petrashevskii circle, FMD reads Belinskii's open letter to Gogol' («Письмо Гоголю») criticizing the latter's *Selected Passages*. 23 April, circle purged and FMD, along with other members of the circle, arrested. Although FMD in prison, publication of *Netochka Nezvanova* continues, and he writes “A Little Hero” («Маленький герой»). After prolonged investigation, FMD among fifteen condemned to death. 22 December the fifteen are taken to Semenovskii Square in St Petersburg, and lined up for execution by firing squad. Courier from Emperor arrives with order for clemency. The fifteen are shackled, and begin journey to prison in Siberia. All are stripped of ranks and titles.

[Ivan Goncharov (1812-1891) publishes "Oblomov's Dream" («Сон Обломова»)]

1852 [Lev Tolstoi (1828-1910) publishes *Childhood* («Детство»).]

1854 Released from prison, sent to Semipalatinsk (in present-day Kazakhstan), where obliged to serve as private in army. Immediately plans resumption of literary career.

1853-6 Crimean War. Inspired by this, FMD writes first of three very patriotic, pro-imperial (and bad) poems, which are sent to the Imperial court in Petersburg in an attempt to win clemency for him: «На европейские события в 1854 году»; «На первое июля 1855 года»; «На коронацию и заключение мира».

1855-6 [Tolstoi, Sebastopol Stories («Севастопольские рассказы»).]

1855 [Death of Nicholas I; accession of Alexander II, who promises major social and political reforms.]

1856 FMD promoted to ensign (most junior commissioned rank), and thereby restored to rank of nobleman.

1855-6 [Turgenev, Rudin («Рудин»)]

1856-7 [Mikhail Saltykov-Shchedrin (1826-1889), Provincial Sketches, «Губернские очерки».]

1857 Marries Mar’ya Isaeva, widow of drunken civil servant. Publishes “A Little Hero”.

1859 Granted permission to resign commission and return to European Russia. Publishes Uncle’s Dream («Дядюшкин сон») and The Village of Stepanchikovo and its Inhabitants («Село Степанчиково и его обитатели»)-- the two comic stories of provincial life he had worked on in Semipalatinsk. Settles in Tver’. At end of year allowed to return to St Petersburg.

1860 Founds journal, Vremya (Time), with brother Mikhail, Nikolai Strakhov (1828-1896) and Apollon Grigor’ev (1822-1864). Over next few years, they develop and propound pochvennichestvo -- doctrine calling for return of the intelligentsia to popular roots, reunification of social classes (ideologically somewhat close, especially by mid-1860s, to latter-day Slavophilism).

1861 The Insulted and the Injured («Униженные и оскорбленные»); Notes from the House of the Dead («Записки из мертвого дома»). FMD’s reputation as major
writer restored.

[Liberation of serfs -- greatest of the “Great Reforms”]

1862

First visit abroad (Paris, London, Switzerland, Italy).

[Increasing polarization in political views within Russia: harder and harder to steer middle course, as Vremya had originally intended]

[Turgenev’s Fathers and Sons («Отцы и дети»), which coined the term “nihilism” to designate the politics of the new generation of radicals, many of them raznochintsy (people not from the nobility). That generation was dominated by the work and ideas of Nikolai Chernyshevskii (1828-1889), Dmitrii Pisarev (1840-1868), and Nikolai Dobrolyubov (1836-1861), who were influenced by English utilitarian thought, and hostile to the romantic aesthetics of the previous generation of liberals. They promoted representational art, a material aesthetic, and democratic principles. Their vehicle, from the late 1850s on, was the journal Sovremennik (Contemporary). Their literary criticism explored contemporary fiction, often in order to comment on social and political issues. Their intellectual inspiration drawn in part from William Godwin (1756-1836), John Stuart Mill (1806-1873), and Ludwig Feuerbach (1804-1872).]

1863

Vremya closed by government. FMD abroad, pursuing Apollinariya Suslova. Wife ill, marriage collapsing. FMD gambling. Impressions of Europe in “Winter Notes on Summer Impressions” («Зимние записи о летних впечатлениях»). [Chernyshevskii publishes utopian novel, What is to be Done? («Что делать?»), while in prison after 1862 arrest; exiled in 1864.]

[Tolstoi, The Cossacks («Казаки»).]

1864

With brother, founds second journal, Epokha (Epoch). Death of wife; death of brother, deep in debt. Notes from the Underground («Записки из подполья»).

1865

Epokha closes. FMD near bankrupt, with debts assumed from brother and from failed journal. Travels to Germany and Denmark, continues to gamble.

1865

[Tolstoi begins publication of War and Peace («Война и мир») in Katkov’s, Russkii vestnik (Russian Herald), a leading conservative journal.]

1866

Crime and Punishment («Преступление и наказание») published in Russkii vestnik; The Gambler («Игрок»). Meets Anna Snitkina, who will become his second wife in 1867.

[Attempt on life of Emperor by the radical student Karakozov; Sovremennik]
closed; era of Great Reforms at an end]

Anna Snitkina, whom FMD married in 1867

Study of FMD, in Dostoevskii museum, Petersburg. At this desk the author died in 1881.

Russian Texts
Most of Dostoevsky’s works are available in the huge electronic library put together by Maxim Moshkov. For Dostoevsky, go to http://www.lib.ru/LITRA/DOSTOEWSKIJ/.

Another excellent resource for the Russian texts is Russkaya virtual’naya biblioteke page for Dostoevsky, which provides an online edition of the 1988-96 fifteen volume collected works.

Online Translations
You will find online texts of translations of most of Dostoevskii’s fiction (the translations are by Constance Garnett — not perfect, but quite readable) in the Books Online site at: http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/ and at a good number
of other sites.

Other Materials
Of the *seven* Dostoevskii museums on the territory of the former Soviet Union, the Petersburg Memorial Apartment probably has the biggest exhibition, and has some decent pages in English on its [web site](#).

Christian Stange’s [Dostoevsky Research Station](#) is probably the biggest and best Dostoevskii site in English, and has links to many other sites — although not all of the links are active.