

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF ARMENIA
EXTENSION PROGRAM

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THIS DAY IN ARMENIAN HISTORY

CHRONOLOGICAL SORT

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January	8	Arats was the 6th month of the Armenian Calendar (January 8-February 6). It is called "Arans" because during this month, when everything is snow-clad, only the men ("arank" in Armenian) could pass through.
February	7	Mehekan was the 7th month in the old Armenian calendar (February 7 to March 8). The month's name is connected to the Armenian for death (mah) because plants and some animals would be in a state of hibernation at this time.
February	14	Feast Day of Jesus Christ's Presentation to the Temple.
March	1	World Civil Defense day.
March	2	Vardanants Day of the Armenian Apostolic Church Calendar.
March	8	Day of Women, Maternity and Beauty.
March	9	Areg was the 8th month in the old Armenian calendar (March 9 to April 7). This name is based on the Armenian for sun (arev). Armenians began the New Year with the awakening of nature: the first month of spring.
March	21	Our ancestors celebrated the New Year in this day as the reawakening of nature and the work of the farmer.
April	8	Ahekan was the 9th month in the old Armenian calendar (April 8 to May 7). The name of this month is connected with fire and the awakening of spring.
May	5	Armenian National Media Day.
May	8	Mareri was the 10th month in the old Armenian calendar (May 8 to June 6). It relates to the time when trees (mayrik) acquire new foliage.
June	7	Margats was the 11th month in the old Armenian calendar (June 7 to July 6). The name is associated with the Armenian for meadow.
June	7	International Day for the Protection of the Child.
June	14	Commencement to those deported by Stalin.
July	5	Armenian Constitution Day. (text)
July	7	Hrotists was the 12th month in the old Armenian calendar (July 7 to August 5). The name is derived from the Armenian for fire, because it was the hottest time in the year.
August	7	Aveliats was the 13th month in the old Armenian calendar (August 6 to August 10). It lasts just five days (six in a Leap year). The word means "supplementary" and is in addition to the 30 days of each of the 12 months of the year.
August	11	Navasard was the first month in the old Armenian calendar (August 11 to Septemberr 9). The word means "New Year". The first day was celebrated as a national holiday.
September	1	Knowledge Day
September	10	Hori was the second month in the old Armenian calendar (Septemberr 10 to October 9). One source identifies it with the Armenian word for "well" because villagers would store their harvest in wells. Academician Malkhasian thinks that the word is derived from "vine-branch" and alludes to the grape harvest that takes place during this month.
October	11	Sahmi was the third month in the old Armenian calendar (October 10 to November 8). One opinion links the word "Sahmi" with the verb "to define", because of preparations imposed by winter. Academician Malkhasian, however, links it to "seed".
November	9	Tre was the 4th month in the old Armenian calendar (November 8 to December 8). It is connected with Tyr's name - the pagan Armenian god of culture and literature.
December	9	Kaghots was the 5th month in the old Armenian calendar (from December 9 to January 7). People connected this name with the Armenian for "pick". Acharian thought that this word was connected with the month when animals bred.
-484	September	18 Birth of Herodotus (historian) in Halicarnassus (now Bodrum, Turkey). He wrote about the Armenians in his book "Anabassis". He died in 425 BC.
-356	January	16 Birth of Alexander the Great. Although the borders of his empire did not include Armenia, his cultural legacy was deeply felt in Armenia.
-69	October	6 Battle of Tigranakert. The Roman commander Lucullus attacks Armenia.
239	April	29 Birth of Saint Grigor Loosavoritsh. He founded Christianity in Armenia in 301. He died in 326.

303	January	6	Baptism of King Drdat the Third, the First Christian King of Armenia.
325	May	19	The First Ecumenical Council in Nicea. It adopts the "Nicean Creed".
330	May	11	Emperor Constantine the First moves his capital from Rome to Byzantium, which was renamed Constantinople in his honor.
362	February	17	Birth of Mesrop Mashtots. He invented the Armenian alphabet. He died in 440.
410	January	30	Birth of Movses Khorenatsi (historian).
440	February	10	Death of Mesrop Mashtots, the creator of the Armenian alphabet.
451	May	26	Battle of Avarair (or Vardanants). Vartan Mamikonyan dies defending the Armenians' right to their Christian faith against the attacking Zoroastrian Persians.
493	September	7	Death of S. Sahak Partev, Catholicos of All Armenians. He was born on this day 80 years earlier.
531	April	13	The Persian army defeats the Byzantine forces.
535	July	23	Emperor Justinian proclaims an edict on Armenian inheritance rights.
554	March	29	The Ecclesiastic Assembly in Dvin condemns the Chalcedonian Creed and irrevocably breaks off its relations with the Byzantine "Universal" Church.
570	September	1	Signature of the Treaty between Armenia and the Byzantine Empire.
571	February	3	Popular uprising against Persia and the constraints of Zoroastrianism. Under the command of General Vartan the Second, the Persian forces were expelled.
640	October	6	The Arabs occupied and plundered the Armenian capital, Dvin.
775	April	15	Battle near Ardtshesh.
	April	24	Battle of Ardzni (Bagrevand).
891	February	2	Death of King Ashot Mets (the Great), founder of the Bagratounians Dynasty.
951	May	7	Birth of Grigor Narekatsi (poet, philosopher and musician). He died in 1003.
1001	March	29	The architect Trdat, finished the construction of the Main Church of Ani.
1100	June	4	Birth of Nerses Shnorhalee (poet, historian). He died in 1173.
1118	November	11	Birth of physician Mkhetar Heratsee, key personality of the Armenian Renaissance.
1199	January	6	Coronation of King Levon the Second in the Cathedral of Cilicia.
1200	June	12	Birth of Vardan Aigektsee (writer of fables).
1219	May	2	Death of Armenian King Levon the Second (Kingdom of Cilicia).
1261	March	13	Treaty between the Byzantine Emperor Michael and the traders of Geneva (Italy). The successful Armenian traders of Smyrna are first mentioned in this treaty.
1268	February	12	Enthronement of the Armenian Catholicos, Hakob Klayetsee the First. He was an erudite scholar, orator, and commentator. He supported the signing of the Armenian-Egyptian Peace Treaty of the end of the 13th century. (He died in 1286).
1280	October	14	Founding of Gludzor University.
1286	February	12	Death of Catholicos Hakob Klayetsee the First, an erudite scholar, orator, and commentator. He supported the signing of the Armenian-Egyptian Peace Treaty of the end of the 13th century.
1300	February	6	Death at the age of 53 of the Cilician Armenian King Levon the Third. He was the eldest son of King Hetoom the First.
1346	December	27	Birth of Greegor Tdatevatsee (philosopher, public and church figure). He died in 1409.
1386	April	13	Tamerlane occupies Tabriz (Iran) then conquers the Armenian provinces of Syooneek, Ararat, and Nakhitchevan. Fort Yerngak is besieged.
1387	September	1	Tamerlane's forces surround and occupy Fort Van (Western Armenia).

1387	October	1	After his two-year campaign in Armenia, Tamerlane returns to Samarkhand.
1396	April	1	Tamerlane returns to Transcaucasia via the Alans.
1399	September	13	Tamerlane starts his third invasion of Armenia. By 1403, he had conquered Transcaucasia, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Syria.
1402	July	10	Tamerlane defeats Sultan Bayazet and makes him a slave.
1406	September	13	Kara-Jusuf defeated Abubakr and occupied Tabriz (Iran).
1409	December	27	Death of Greegor Datevatsee (philosopher, public and church figure). He was born in 1346.
1421	August	21	Battle of Bagrevand during which the Karakooyoonloos are defeated.
1441	May	25	Meeting in Etshmiadsin at which participated the majority of bishops and priests. The meeting decided to return the seat of the Catholicos of All Armenians to Vagharshapat (Etshmiadsin) where it remains to this day.
1453	May	29	The Turks occupy Constantinople, sack and pillage the capital of the Greek Byzantine Empire.
1467	May	1	Jhanshah battles the Agh-koyoonloon tribesmen. He is killed at the age of 70.
1472	August	10	Battle of Konya and the defeat of the Aghkoyoonloos.
1473	August	12	Battle of Derjan.
1496	December	8	Birth of Amirdovlat Amasiatsee (doctor, scientist and chronicler).
1500	June	17	Birth of Kiram Kazmogh (sculptor).
1540	February	5	Birth of Simeon Aparanetsi (historian). He died in 1614.
1592	March	29	Birth of Nahapet Koochak. He was Armenia's first troubadour.
1600	January	4	The meeting of secular and ecclesiastic leaders from Dizak and Varanda provinces of Artsakh starts in Khor Virab Monastery.
1615	March	21	According to a proclamation by the Polish King Sigismund the Third, Armenians were allowed to live and work in Dubrovitsa. This Armenian colony was obliterated in 1672 in the course of Turkish attacks.
1632	May	14	Death of Catholicos Movsess Tatevatsee, a prominent figure of the Armenian renaissance of the 17th century. He was born in 1583.
1636	March	26	The Kzlbash retake Fort Yerevan.
1657	April	1	Birth of church-figure, musicologist, and writer Aveteek Yevdokatsee in Paris.
1661	May	27	Birth of Nagharsh Hovnatan (troubadour). He died in 1722.
1666	March	11	The Bible is printed for the first time in Armenian, by publisher Voskan Yerevantsi and his students in Amsterdam. Work on this project lasted more than two years.
1668	October	13	The first edition of the Bible in Armenian is printed.
1672	August	4	Birth of Tsar (since 1682) Peter the Great. He died in 1725.
1676	February	7	Birth of Mkhitar Sebastatsi (cultural and church figure). He founded the Roman Catholic Mkhitarist Congregation. He died in 1749.
1679	June	4	An earthquake (Richter Scale: 7.0) occurs at Garmee. After shocks continue till October.
1680	August	1	Death of Catholicos Hakob the Fourth (Jughayetsee). He accompanied Israel Oree to Europe, seeking assistance from the Christian states for Armenian emancipation.
1701	September	8	Creation of the Mkhitarist Congregation (Armenian Catholic) in Constantinople.
1706	July	11	First publication of the "Harsmavoork" periodical in Grigor Marzovantsi's publishing house (Constantinople).
1709	March	11	First publication by Asatoor Vardapet of "Agathangelos" in Grigor Dpeer's printing house (Constantinople).
1711	November	7	Death of Israel Oree. He sought justice for the Armenian Cause during the 17th century.

1721	February	12	Greegor Shghtayakeer, who was elected Jerusalem's Patriarch in 1715, placed a chain around his neck to symbolize the debts of the Patriarchate. Several years later, on collecting sufficient funds to pay off the debts, he assumed his patriarchal throne. He built new buildings and introduced various improvements. He died in 1749.
1722	June	14	Birth of Sayat-Nova (troubadour). He died in 1795.
	September	22	The Armenian-Georgian forces unite on Cholak field near Gandzak and await the advancing Russian forces.
1723	July	13	The Turks occupy Tbilissi (Georgia).
1724	March	24	The Armenians and Azeri Turks of Gandzak sign an agreement to stand up to the Ottoman Turks.
	June	1	Arif Ahmed pasha (Turkish general) marches against Yerevan through Gyoomree.
	June	7	Turkish forces lay seige to Fort Yerevan and, three months later, capture it.
	June	12	The Russian-Turkish agreement was signed in Constantinople. Almost the whole of Transcaucasia is ceded to Turkey.
	August	10	The Turks occupy Nakhichevan and Ordubad.
	November	10	Following the anti-Iranian and anti-Turkish movement in Artsakh, Tsar Peter the Great declares his special interest in the security of the Armenians.
1725	April	10	Turkish forces approach the highlands of Sissian and Ghapan.
1726	October	10	The army of Sara Mustafa Pasha attacks Shooshee (Artsakh) and occupies it eight days later.
1728	February	20	Death of General Davit Bek.
1729	April	21	Birth of Tsarina Catherine the Second, Empress of Russia from 1762. She died in 1796.
1735	July	8	The Turks are routed in the Battle of Yeghvard.
	November	23	Birth of Hovhannes Lazarian, an important figure in the Armenian emancipation movement.
1737	May	20	The first publication of the "Hatjakhapatoom" periodical by the Astvatsatour publishers in Constantinople.
1738	December	4	Birth of Meekael Chamchyan (historian), in Constantinople. He died in 1823.
1740	November	20	Birth of academician Stepanos Adonts. He died in 1824.
1747	March	21	The Dutch award the Armenians of Indonesia the same civil rights as European free citizens.
1749	April	27	Death of Mkhitar Sebastatsee. He founded the Roman Catholic Mkhitarist Congregation. He was born in 1676.
1750	February	9	Birth of Harootyoon Shmavonyan (public figure). He died in 1824.
	March	20	First publication in Constantinople of the complete works of Narek, by Archbishop Minas, Patriarch of Jerusalem.
1752	June	12	Azad Khan marches against the Khanate of Yerevan.
	June	28	Battle between the Georgian King Heraklitus the Second and Azad khan's forces near Kanaker (Armenia).
1758	March	21	Birth of Ghookas Eencheechyan (armenologist and geographer). He died in 1833.
1762	July	4	The first publication of Yeznik Koghbatsi's "Yeghts Aghandots" by the Markos Publishing House, in Smyrna.
1763	March	21	Death of Catholicos Hakob the Fifth --Shamakhetsee. He was an important figure in the liberation movement of the 18th century. His birthdate is unknown.
1764	April	10	First publication of "Yeghisheh" by the Astvatsatour publishing House (in Constantinople) with the financial support of the Etshmiadsin monk and former leader of Smyrna, Abraham.
1765	November	14	Birth of Prince and General of the Russian Army, Petros Bagratyan. He died in 1812.
1766	August	1	Catholicos Simeon Yerevantsi sends a message to Tsarina Ekaterina (Catherine) the Second, asking for help on behalf of Armenia.
1768	March	27	Birth of satirist and public figure Grigor Anooshian (Anoosh) in Rooshtshook (Bulgaria). He is a prominent figure in modern Armenian literature. He died in 1830 in Bucharest.

1768	July	30	Tsarina Ekatherina (Catherine) the Second's proclamation on Echmiadsin's rights.
1769	June	8	The independence program for Armenia, as developed by Movses Sarafian, is shown to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
1772	December	16	Birth of Hakob Shahen-Jrpetyan (armenologist) in Urfa. He died in 1837 In Tbilissi (Georgia).
1780	January	20	The Armenian colony of New Nakhichevan (Rostov, Russia) is founded.
1781	November	1	Treaty of Reconciliation signed between King Heraklion the Second of Georgia and Yerevan's khan.
1783	July	24	Agreement between Russia and Georgia at Fort Georgievsk. Georgia is under Russia patronage.
1785	September	17	Start of the assault by Avara Umma Khan against Georgia and Armenia (Borchaloo, Akhtala, Loree).
1786	February	1	Birth in Moscow of Hovhannes Nazaryan, a public and cultural figure of the 19th century. He was a member of the court of the Russian Empire, and a State Adviser. (Died 1858, in St Petersburg).
1793	March	22	The first publication of Ghazar Parpetsi in Venice.
1794	October	14	Start of the first Armenian newspaper "Azdarar". Its editor was the clergyman, Harootyoon Shmavonyan.
1795	January	15	Birth of Alexander Griboyedov, Russian writer, diplomat, and Armenia's friend. He was the first Russian writer, who, based on historical circumstances, became well-informed about the Armenian people.
	June	16	Birth of Alexander Griboedov (Russian ambassador to Persia). He worked for the return of Armenians from Persia to Armenia. He died in 1829.
	August	28	Yerevan's Khan surrenders his fort to Shah Agha-Muhammad.
	September	12	Shah Aha-Muhammad occupies Tbilissi (Georgia).
	December	13	Javad Khan surrenders Gandzak to the Russians.
1796	September	25	Birth of Harootyoon Alamdaryan in Astrakhan (Russia). He died in 1834.
1797	March	13	Agha-Muhammad occupies Shooshee but is later killed there.
	July	20	Catholicos Ghookas Karnesi writes a letter to Tsar Paul the First, asking for help.
1798	February	26	Tsar Paul the First's decree on the Armenians.
1799	January	30	Birth of Edward Hyoormoozyan of the Mkhitarist Congregation (Armenian Roman Catholic Order) in Constantinople. He died in 1876 in Rome.
	March	9	Death of French armenologist Simon-Petros Lurden. He studied at St. Lazarus island and translated the Bible from Armenian to Latin, and created an Armenian-French dictionary. His works are kept in Munich's Royal Manuscript Library.
	March	28	Birth of Eone Kish (Kishian), Hungarian Armenian revolutionary figure.
1800	April	13	Birth of Karapet Papazyan (composer and conductor).
1801	March	9	Death in Tbilissi (Georgia) of H. Arghootyan.
	September	12	Tsar Alexander the First proclaims the annexation of Georgia, Loree, Pambak, Kazakh, and Borchaloo Provinces to the Russian Empire.
1802	February	26	Birth of Gabriel Patkanyan (historian, public figure) in Tbilissi (Georgia). He died in 1889 in St.Petersburg (Russia).
	September	26	The Russian Nobility College opens in Tbilissi (Georgia), for children of Armenians and Georgians of the upper class.
	December	14	Birth of Hakob Manvelyan (educator) in Caesaria (Western Armenia). He died in 1870.
1803	January	3	Birth of Mesrop Taghiatian, writer, teacher and speaker. He died in 1858.
1804	March	30	Birth of the Hungarian-Armenian armenologist, church and public figure Kristof Lookachin (Khachik Lookachian or Ghukasian). He frequently raised the issue in the Austro-Hungarian Government and the Pope to free Armenians from Latin bishops' power and to reestablish the Armenian bishopric.
	May	1	Russian forces, led by General Tshitshianov, start their first assault on Yerevan. It lasts till Septemberr.

1804	May	10	Mamed Khan of Yerevan, knowing of the Russian force's progress, orders the migration (for the duration of the war) of about 20000 Armenians from the Khanate of Yerevan to Ghars.
	June	10	Russian forces defeat the forces of Abas Mirza near Gyoomree. They set free the Armenians in Ghars and settle them in Pambak (Armenia) and Tbilissi (Georgia).
	July	2	The 5000-strong Russian force beseiges Yerevan.
	September	3	Russian forces lift their seige of Fort Yerevan and return to Georgia.
1805	March	30	Russian forces occupy Artik (Sultanate of Shoragyal).
	May	14	The Treaty of the Kyurak-chai River. Artsakh is joined to Russia.
	May	21	The Khanate of Shakoo (Nookhee) is annexed to the Russian Empire.
	October	30	The Sultanate of Shoragyal becomes Russian.
	December	25	The Khanate of Shirvan (Shamakhoo) is included in the Russian Empire.
1806	February	8	General Tshitshianov is murdered in Baku.
	April	11	Birth of educator and literary figure Ruben Papazyan in Constantinople. He died in 1857 in Smyrna.
	December	18	Start of the Russian-Turkish War.
1807	May	4	The Finkenstein Agreement is signed between France and Persia, against Russia and England.
	May	30	Yusuf zia Pasha (Turkish "seraskyar") attacks Gyoomree with 10000 soldiers.
	June	18	Russian forces, under General Goodevich, defeat the Turkish army on the banks of the Akhooryan river.
	July	8	Signature of the Tilsit Pact between France and Russia.
1808	September	26	Second Russian assault on Yerevan.
	October	10	The Turkish Sadrazam, Yusuf Pasha, publishes an edict limiting the rights of persons who are not Muslim.
	November	1	Major-general Nebolsin occupies Nakhichevan.
	November	30	The seige of Yerevan is lifted.
	December	20	Birth of Mser Mseryants (public figure and philologist) in Smyrna. He died in 1873 in Moscow (Russia).
1809	March	13	The English-Persian agreement is signed. England promises to help Persia during the Russian-Persian war.
	August	2	Death of Hovsep Emin (public figure in the Armenian political emancipation movement) in Calcutta (India). He was born in 1726 in Hamadan (Iran).
	October	15	Birth of Khatshatoor Abovyan (educator, writer) in Kanaker. He disappeared in 1848.
1810	February	15	Headed by Hakob Shahan Jrpetian, the Chair of the Armenian Language is created, at the School of Oriental Languages in Paris.
	May	10	Birth of Gabriel Aivazovski in Feodosia (Ukraine). He died in 1880 in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	December	8	Russian forces occupy Akhalkalak (Georgia).
1811	February	17	Establishment of the Mkhitarist Congregation of Vienna (Austria). It is still located on Mechitaristengasse.
1812	May	14	Birth in Tbilissi (Georgia) of Stepanos Nazaryan, the founder of the "Hyusisapail" - Aurora Borealis - monthly magazine. He was born in 1812.
	May	16	The Peace Treaty of Bucharest (Romania) is signed between Russia and Turkey. Bessarabia is attached to Russia.
	August	1	The "Deetak Byoozantion" periodical was published until Septemberr 1816 in Constantinople.
1813	September	15	Tsar Alexander the First thanks the Armenians of Georgia for helping the Russian army in Georgia.

1813	October	12	The Russian-Persian Treaty is signed at Fort Gyulistan (Artsakh). It ended the war that had started in 1804. According to the agreement, Persia recognizes the provinces of Artsakh, Gyandja, Shaki, Shoragual, Talish, Derbent, Ghoobay, Pambak, Zangezoor, Shirvan, Baku, Loree and Shamshadin as belonging to the Russian Empire. <Treaty>
1814	May	14	Birth of Karapet Shahnazaryan in Hamadan (Iran). He died in 1865.
	September	8	Birth of Aghasi Aghbar (troubadour). He died in 1844.
	November	25	The English-Persian treaty was signed in Teheran. England promises to do everything to have the Treaty of Gyulistan (between Russia and Persia) reconsidered.
1815	May	12	The Lazaryan Academy is inaugurated in Moscow.
	November	25	Birth of Mkrtych Emin (armenologist) in New Jugha (Armenia). He died in 1890 in Moscow.
	November	30	Birth of public figure Serviche (Serovbe Vichenyan) in Constantinople. He died in 1887.
1816	January	5	The "Arevelian Tsanutmunk" weekly was published in Astrakhan. It was the first periodical in Eastern Armenian.
	December	2	Lord Byron arrives in Venice and studies Armenian in the Monastery of the Mkhitarist Congregation on St. Lazzaro island.
1817	March	13	Birth of Kerovbe Apenian in Constantinople, researcher of Classical Armenian, philologist, linguist, clergyman and member of the Mkhitarist Congregation.
	May	2	General Yermolov, Commander of the Caucasian forces and Governor of the Caucasus, stops in Echmiadsin on his way to a mission in Persia.
	May	19	Thanks to the efforts of the public figure Krtsheekyan, Rashid and Ali pashas received the Sultan's confirmation for two meetings of the Armenian Patriarchate of Constantinople. The first was a Spiritual Meeting with fourteen members and the second was a Supreme Meeting with twenty members. This confirmation led to the eventual proclamation of a National Constitution.
	August	1	Birth of Hovhannes Aivazovsky (seascape artist) in Feodosia (the Ukraine). He died in 1900.
1818	February	11	Birth of Anton Garagashyan (historian) in Constantinople. He died in 1903.
	June	5	Birth of Gevorg Hakhverdyan (philologist) in Tbilissi (Georgia). He died in 1861.
	July	4	The inhabitants of Zeytoon (Western Armenia) rebel against the exactions of the Pasha of Marash.
1819	January	8	Birth of the Armenian General of the Russian Army, Arshak Ter-Ghookassyan.
	August	13	Birth of Petros Shanshyan (public figure) in Tbilissi (Georgia). He died in 1899.
	September	23	Birth of Nahapet Rusinyan (physician and public figure) in Evckere, Caesaria (Western Armenia). He died in 1876 in Constantinople.
1820	January	3	The students of the Shahnazarian Gymnasium publish the "Yerkragoond" periodical in Khasgyoogh.
	February	19	Birth of Hovsep Gatrchyan (historian) in Constantinople. He died in 1882.
	April	4	Birth of Catholicos Mkrtych Khrimyan "Hairik" in Van (Western Armenia). He died in 1907.
	July	6	Birth of Ghevond Alishan (armenologist) in Constantinople. He died in 1901.
	August	8	Demonstration of Armenian commoners in Constantinople. It is suppressed by the Turkish government.
	September	18	Birth of Chamik Aramyán (publisher) in Smyrna. He died in 1878.
	September	18	Hakob Kesaratsi, Grigor Sakayan, and Deli Baghdasar and then, are condemned to death for participating in demonstrations against the sultan in Constantinople.
1821	April	7	Start of the Greek independence movement against the Turkish oppressors.
1822	September	16	Birth of the writer Hovsep Shishmanyán (Tserents) in Constantinople. He died in 1888 in Tbilissi.
1823	March	13	The Turkish-Persian reconciliation treaty was signed in Karin (Erzroom, Western Armenia). Bayazet is again ceded to Turkey.
	July	4	Birth of Grigor Aghatonyan in Constantinople. He died in 1868.
	August	11	Birth of Manvel Katjouni (historian) in Constantinople. He died in 1903.

1823	October	24	Birth of Karapet Ootoojyan, founder of the "Masseess" weekly. He died on 1904 06 28.	
	November	18	Death of historian Meekael Chamchyan, in Constantinople. He was born in 1738.	
1824	January	7	Birth, in Constantinople, of the author Archbishop Arsen Aytenian, of the Mkhitarist Congregation.	
	January	28	Death of Father Haroutyoon Shmavonian, the editor of "Azdarak". He was born in 1750.	
	January	29	Death of the scholar Stepanos Adonts. He was born in 1740.	
	December	1	The Nerssissian school opens in Tbilissi (Georgia) and continues to operate till 1924.	
1825	January	7	Birth of Armenian linguist, philologist, and the future Head Abbot of the Mkhitarist Congregation of Vienna, Arsen Aytnyan.	
	June	29	Birth of Gabriel Soondookyan (playwright) in Tbilissi (Georgia). He died in 1912.	
	December	14	Decembrist rebellion in St. Petersburg (Russia).	
	December	14	Birth of Stepan Voskanyan (public figure) in Smyrna. He died in 1901.	
1826	January	24	Death of Jooghayetsi Hovakim Lazariants. In 1815, he built the Lazarian Academy in Moscow by using his brother's (Hovhannes Lazarian) legacy. He was born on 1743 09 05.	
	February	27	Birth of Vardges Soorenyan (artist). He died in 1921.	
	June	15	Sultan Mahmud the Second orders the killing of the Janissaries in Constantinople and later, in the provinces.	
	July	16	Persian forces invade Artsakh, Shoragial and Pambak. Start of the Second Russo-Persian War.	
	July	25	Start of the two-month defence of Fort Shooshee.	
	August	18	The Armenian cathedral of Constantinople, including many valuable manuscripts and documents, catches fire. The church was in Gum-Gapu (Constantinople.)	
	September	3	The Russian army, led by General V.G.Madatov, defeats the Persians in the battle of Shamkhor.	
	September	10	End of the heroic defense of Fort Shooshee (Artsakh).	
	September	13	8000 Russian troops, commanded by General Paskevitch, defeat the 25000 troops of Abbas Mirza near Elizavetpol (Gyandja).	
	September	21	Russian forces defeat the Persian Sardar's forces of Yerevan in the Battle of Mirak near Mount Aragats.	
	September	21	Birth of architect Nikoghayos Palyan (architect) in Constantinople. He died in 1858.	
	1827	March	28	General Ivan Paskevich is appointed Governor of the Caucasus and Commander of the Caucasian Special Corps.
		March	29	The first Armenian voluntary brigade was formed in Tbilissi (Georgia).
March		30	The Armenian Volunteer Corps Military Parade takes place in Tbilissi (Georgia).	
April		2	Russian forces start their third assault on Yerevan.	
April		13	Russian forces enter Echmiadsin.	
April		27	Russian forces lay seige to Fort Yerevan (currently the Armenian Winery building).	
May		15	Harootyoon Alamdaryan exhorts the soldiers before their departure for the front.	
May		17	Departure of the First Armenian Voluntary Brigade from Tbilissi for the front.	
May		24	The legal basis of the Armenian Voluntary Brigade in Tbilissi (Georgia) is announced.	
June		26	Russian forces control Nakhichevan.	
July	5	Start of the Battle of Jevan-Bulad.		
July	7	Russian forces occupy the castle of Abas-Abad.		

1827	July	21	A.S.Griboyedov and Abas-Mirza met in Karaziadin in order to discuss a peace treaty.
	August	17	Battle of Oshakan.
	September	20	Russian forces occupy Fort Sardarapat.
	September	24	The seige of Fort Yerevan starts.
	October	1	Russian forces occupy Fort Yerevan.
	October	6	Formation of the temporary government of Yerevan.
	October	13	Russian forces occupy Tabriz (Iran).
	November	7	Start of the two-month reconciliation negotiations of Dehkhvak.
	December	1	Sultan Mahmud the Second expels about 12000 Armenian Catholics from Constantinople. Some 4000 die of exposure along the way and the remainder are banished to provinces of Asia Minor, which they reach in February 1828.
	December	1	Creation of an Armenian printing-house in Shooshee (Artsakh).
	December	10	Russian officers premiere - in Yerevan's Sardar Palace - Griboedov's (Russian Ambassador in Persia) comedy "Grief of the Mind".
1828	January	7	End of the two-month reconciliation negotiations of Dehkhvak.
	February	10	Signature of the agreement proposed by the Persian Monarch. It was concluded at Turkmenchay. According to this agreement, the Russo-Persian War of 1826-1828 was terminated. Yerevan and Nakhijevan, as well as the whole of Transcaucasia, were joined to Russia. (Armenian text)
	February	26	Start of the repatriation of Armenians living in Iran to Eastern Armenia and the Transcaucasus.
	March	16	Start of the Persian Armenians' emigration to Eastern Armenia. Some 40 000 Armenians, lead by General Lazarev, returned home.
	March	21	Tsar Nicholas the First defines the status of the Armenian Province. Major-General Tchavchevadze is appointed Governor of the Province.
	March	30	Creation of New Bayazet. From 1959, it was called Kamo. Presently it is known as Gavarr.
	April	14	Tsar Nicholas the First declares war against Turkey.
	April	25	Griboedov is appointed Russian ambassador in Persia.
	June	14	Start of the Russian-Turkish War in the Caucasus.
	June	23	The Russian army occupies Ghars (Western Armenia).
	July	23	Russian forces occupy Akhalkalak (Georgia).
	August	28	Russian forces occupy Bayazet (Western Armenia).
	Septemberr	12	Russian forces and Armenian militia occupy Toprakhkaleh and liberate Alashkert.
	Septemberr	12	Birth of Mkrtych Peshiktashlyan (public figure) in Constantinople. He died in 1868.
1829	February	11	Alexander Griboyedov, Russian Ambassador in Iran, poet and a friend of the Armenians, falls victim to Fateh-Ali Shah's brutal attack.
	June	27	The Russian army occupies Karin (Erzroom, Western Armenia).
	July	7	Occupation of Baberd (Baiburt, Western Armenia).
	September	2	The Russo-Turkish Peace Treaty was signed in Adrianople. Akhalkalak, Akhtskha, the eastern shore of the Black Sea, Anapa, and Poti are ceded to Russia. (Armenian text)
	September	26	Khatshator Abovyan and Professor Friedrich Parrot from the University of Dorpat (Tartu), begin their ascent of Mount Ararat.
	October	13	The Governor of Caesaria, Keose Pasha attacks Zeitoon but is defeated.

1829	November	2	Birth of Meekael Nalbandyan (public figure) in New Nakhichevan (Rostov, Russia). He died in 1866.
	December	29	General Paskevich creates a secret committee in Tbilissi (Georgia) to write the Armenian Church's statutes.
1830	January	18	Following Sultan Mahmood's decree and the advice of the French, British, and Russian ambassadors, the Armenian Catholics in Turkey were given a Patriarchate and their own administrative organization.
	February	17	Birth of poet Gevorg Dodokhyan in Gogenlo (Crimea, the Ukraine). He died in 1908.
	March	28	Birth of organist, conductor, teacher, and public figure, Anton Mayilian in Tbilissi.
	August	17	Turkey recognizes Serbia's independence.
	October	17	Birth of Matheos Mamoorayan (translator, novelist) in Smyrna. He died in 1892.
	November	8	Birth of Rafael Patkanyan in New Nakhichevan (Rostov, Russia). He died in 1892.
1831	June	2	The Tsar cancels the transit privileges of Transcaucasian merchants. Conscription in Transcaucasia is implemented by the Tsar.
	September	6	Birth of Khoren Galfayan - Nar Pey - (public figure) in Constantinople. He died in 1892.
	October	22	Birth of Harootyoon Svachyan in Constantinople. He published the "Meghoo" (Bee) periodical. He died in 1874.
1832	January	13	The first Armenian newspaper of Constantinople "Lragir Metsi Terutian Osmanian" was published until 1883.
	January	14	The opening of Yerevan's Provincial School.
	March	10	Birth of Teegran Teteyan of the prominent Armenian family of Smyrna. He was a publisher, editor, translator and author of a Classical Armenian Grammar (written in modern Armenian) , an "Alphabet" and a "Reader".
	May	27	The Egyptian army, headed by Ibrahim Pasha, defeats the Turkish forces and occupies the plains of Western Armenia's Cilician Province.
	August	16	Birth of Srapion Hekimian, an important figure of the Armenian theater's renaissance. He was an actor and playwright. He died in 1892.
1833	February	27	Tsar Nicholas the First confirms the Armenian Province's coat-of-arms.
	May	4	Birth of Kerovbe Patkanyan (armenologist) in New Nakhichevan (Rostov, Russia). He died in 1889 in St. Petersburg (Russia).
	June	23	The Tsar changes the administrative structure of the Armenian borders.
	June	26	Russia and Turkey sign the Hunkiar-Iskelesi Treaty.
	July	1	Creation of the "Special Reform Committee of the Transcaucasus" under the presidency of the Ministry of the Military, Chernishev.
	July	2	Death of Ghookas Inchichyan (armenologist and geographer) in Venice. He was born in 1758.
	July	2	Birth of Grigor Chilinkiryan (public figure and translator) in Smyrna. He died in 1923.
1834	February	21	Birth of Friedrich Miller, German armenologist. He died in 1898.
	May	24	Murder of Harootyoon Alamdaryan in New Nakhichevan (Rostov, Russia). He was born in 1796.
	May	31	The National Hospital of the Holy Savior is founded in Constantinople. It is still in operation.
	September	4	The Muradian College, created by the Mkhitarist Congregation of Venice, opens in Padua (northern Italy).
	October	14	Birth of Grigor Otyan (public figure) in Constantinople. He died in 1887 in Paris.
1835	September	5	Birth of the novelist Raffi (Hakop Melik-Hakopyan), in Paianjue (Salmast, Iran). He died in 1888 in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	September	5	Birth of the armenologist Karapet Ezyan (Ezov) in Moscow. He died in 1905 in St. Petersburg.
	September	5	Birth of Armenag Haikuni - Hambardzoom Djezmejyan - (writer, translator) in Constantinople. He died in 1866.
1836	March	11	Tsar Nicholas the First gives assent to the By-laws of the Armenian Church.

1836	September	11	Birth of Tigran Tshookhadjiyan - composer and creator of the first Armenian opera - in Constantinople. He died in 1898 in Smyrna.	
	September	11	The Raphaelian College of the Mkharist Congregation opens in Venice.	
1837	February	22	Creation of the Armenian Supreme Ecclesiastic Council in Echmiadsin - the Synod attached to the Catholicos of All-Armenians.	
	March	7	Birth of Gevorg Chumshkyan (actor). He died in 1915.	
	March	13	Senator Gun comes to Transcaucasia to examine the situation and to develop an outline for reforms.	
	May	1	Opening of the Yerevan Consistory.	
	June	3	Birth of novelist Perch Proshyan in Ashtarak. He died in 1907.	
	August	7	The Turkish army defeats the Kurdish tribes at Mount Alaj.	
	September	2	The Armenian Parish school begins its activities in Yerevan.	
	October	4	Gyoomree is renamed Alexandropol. It was then renamed Leninakan. After independence it was known as Goomayree and, finally, Gyoomree.	
	October	13	Tsar Nicholas the First visits Armenia.	
	December	5	Birth of Stepanos Palasanyan (armenologist) in Bodushan, Moldavia. He died in 1889 in Etshmiadsin.	
	December	5	Death of Hakob Shahen-Jrpetyan (armenologist) in Tbilissi. He was born in 1772 in Urfa.	
1838	May	10	Birth of Viscount James Bryce (statesman). He served under Prime Minister William Gladstone. He was a founder of the League of Nations. He wrote on jurisprudence and political science. He vociferously condemned the Armenian Genocide by the Turkish government. He died in 1922.	
	June	22	Armenian Diocesan school opens in Shooshee (Artsakh).	
	September	13	Opening of the Skootar Academy in Constantinople.	
1839	March	18	Hakobos Bishop Serobian was elected Patriarch of Constantinople. He led the movement against Protestantism and encouraged the national movement against the amira. He supported the Skyootar Gymnasium.	
	June	12	The Turkish army is overwhelmed near Nizba (northern Syria) by the Egyptian viceroy's forces.	
	July	4	Death of Papa Hambardzoomian, composer and author of Armenian phonographs.	
	November	3	Publication of the Hatti-Sherif of Gulhane by Sultan Abdul Megid as part of the "Tanzimat".	
	November	21	Publication of the "Tanzimat", which granted religious and political rights to Turkey's Christians.	
	1840	April	5	Birth of Ghazaros Aghayan, (educator, public figure) in the village of Bolnis-Khachen. He died in 1911.
		April	10	The Armenian Province is reorganized as the Provinces of Georgia-Imerethia and Caspia.
July		2	An earthquake (Richter Scale: 7.0) occurs at Ararat and affects a 5000 sq. km. area. It kills 1000 people.	
August		10	Ghookass Paltazarian published the "Arshaloosy" (or "Arshaloosy Araratian") periodical of Smyrna until 1886.	
August		10	Baltazaryan publishes the "Arshaluis Araratian" periodical in Smyrna.	
1841	December	12	Birth, in Van (Western Armenia), of Garegin Srvandztyants (orator and public figure). He died in 1892.	
	February	11	Birth of Patriarch Malachia Ormanyanyan in Constantinople. He died in 1918.	
	February	11	Birth of Patriarch Malachia Ormanyanyan in Constantinople. He died in 1918.	
	April	6	Creation of the anti-gentry "Miakam" Association in Constantinople.	
	July	1	The London Convention deals with policies of the Black Sea channels. The Dardanelles and the Bosphorus were proclaimed closed to all states, including Russian ships.	
	July	10	The Armenian quarter of Smyrna is set on fire by Turks.	

1841	September	18	Demonstration, in Constantinople, by 3000 commoners against the Sultan and the Armenian gentry.
	October	3	The Armenian gentry of Constantinople order the closure of Skyutar College.
	November	9	The commoners of Constantinople demonstrate against the Patriarch and the gentry.
	December	12	A Committee consisting of 27 was created under B. Toorr to settle the issue of the college of Skootar (Constantinople).
1842	March	3	Birth of the great Armenian benefactor, petroleum magnat Alexander Mantashian in Tbilissi. He made donations to the Church (Ejmiadsin) and founded schools in Constantinople, Tbilissi, and Kareen -among other places. He also built the new building of the Nersisian School.
	September	22	Birth of Alexander Yeritsyan (historian) in Tbilissi (Georgia). He died in 1902.
	December	3	Birth of Mesrop Nooparyan (linguist, translator) in Smyrna. He died in 1929.
	December	3	Birth of Srbui Tyusab (novelist). She died in 1901.
1843	May	1	The Mkhitarist Congregation publishes the "Bazmavep" monthly in Venice.
	May	18	Birth of Nerses the Fifth (Ashtaraketsi) who later became Catholicos of the Armenian Church. He died in 1857.
	August	6	Birth, at Adrianople, of Hakob Paronyan (playwright, satirist). He died in 1891.
1844	July	17	The National Assembly, consisting of 16 nobles and 14 commoners is created in Constantinople.
	November	13	Prince Vorontsov is appointed First Viceroy for the Caucasus.
1845	February	12	Birth of Patriarch Matheos Izmirlyan in Constantinople. He died in 1910.
	February	12	Birth of Mateos Izmirlian in Constantinople. He died in 1910.
	February	27	Birth of Grigor Artsruni (public figure) in Moscow (Russia). He died in 1892 in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	March	16	Birth of philologist Norayr Byoozand.
	June	3	The first trade fair in Armenia opened in Alexandropol. (Gyoomree).
	June	20	Sultan Abdul Megid orders the Pasha of Soor to enter Western Armenia with an army. The goal was to take away the semi-autonomy of the Armenians.
	August	16	Takhiadyan starts to publish the "Patriot" weekly in Calcuta. In 1848 it is renamed the "Patriot of Ararat". It ceased publication in 1852.
1846	January	10	Birth of Armenian philologist and specialist of Indo-European languages, Serovbe Derveeshyan. He founded and edited the first philological magazine, "Lezoo" (language) in 1887, in Constantinople.
	January	12	The second Russian - Armenian "Kovkas" newspaper was published with the initiative of Father Hakob Karinian and P. Mikayel. It was published until 1848, in Tbilisi.
	March	12	Opening of the Armenian Circus (the "Aram Theatre") in Constantinople.
	April	1	Petros Minasyan (president) and Mkrtych Peshiktashlyan (secretary) create the cultural association named "Association of the United Nation" in Constantinople.
	June	7	Death of Nikoghos Tolbendjian, the co-worker of "Orageer" and the editor of "Lrageer". He was born in 1801.
	October	1	Skootar College is reopened.
	October	9	Birth of Mkrteech Portoogalian, Armenian patriot and public figure in the Armenian emancipation movement. He died in 1921.
	December	6	The Tsar recognizes the khans, beks, aghalars, and meliks as hereditary land-owners.
	December	14	The Transcaucasian administrative districts are altered to create the provinces of Tbilissi, Kutais, Shamakhoo, and Derbend.
1847	May	9	With the participation of the gentry and commoners, the National, Ecclesiastic, and Supreme Council is created in Constantinople. It is the first step towards the creation of the "Constitution".
	May	9	Summit Meeting of the representatives of the Transcaucasian Armenian community.
	May	12	Fort Orag beseiged by Beder Khan Bey.

1847	June	17	The Venice Mkhitarist Congregation publishes the "Europe" weekly, which later become a bi-weekly journal.
	July	1	Birth of the German armenologist Heinrich Helzer in Berlin (Germany). He died in 1906.
	July	4	Death of Hakob Chelepi Tyoozian, the imperial goldsmith. The "Europe" periodical was published by his initiative. He was born on 1793 01 03.
1848	March	10	Fall of the semi-independent government of Khoshab.
	April	2	Khatshatoor Abovyan (writer) disappears. He was born in 1809.
	May	10	The Lazaryan College (Moscow) becomes the Institute of Western Languages.
	July	13	The district of Marash changes from a pasha's domain to a vilayet.
	October	9	Birth of Mkrtych Portoogalyan (public figure) in Constantinople. He died in 1921 in Marseilles.
1849	March	16	Birth of the German linguist Karl Brugman. He played an important role in the recognition of Armenian as a distinct branch of the Indo-European languages.
	April	27	Students create the "Ararat Union" in Paris.
	June	9	The Province of Yerevan is recreated out of the Regions of Nakhichevan, Alexandropol, New Bayazet, Yerevan and Ardoobash.
	July	13	Grigor Galstian publishes, for four years, the semi-annual "Study" paper.
	December	27	Birth of Petros Adamyan (actor) in Constantinople. He died in 1891.
1850	January	2	Opening of the first State School for girls in Yerevan (Hripsimeh School).
	July	29	The Caucasian Geography Section of the Russian Geographical Society is created in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	September	1	The "Ararat" weekly is first published in Tbilissi (Georgia). Gabriel Patkanyan is the publisher.
1851	January	1	Hovhannes Hisarian publishes the first periodical "Banaser" till 1852, in Constantinople.
	January	6	Birth of Petros Dooryan (poet) in Skootar (Constantinople). He died there in 1872.
	May	8	Birth of Yeghya Demeertjeepashyan. He died in 1908.
	May	12	Zeytoon's princes write to the Catholicos at Echmiadsin to say that Sultan Abdul Megid called them to Constantinople to sign an agreement on taxes. The manifesto of Sultan Murad the Fourth was considered to be canceled.
	May	17	Greegor Otyan (in Scutaree) founded the "Subscription Company". In his "Arshalooy Araratian" periodical's supplement he encouraged people to establish a boarding school for the free education of the poor.
	November	8	The Gabriel Tamamshyan Armenian theatre is created and named for its architect. It operated till October, 1874.
	December	21	Birth, in Samsoon of Arpiar Arpiaryan (writer and public figure). He died in 1908 in Cairo (Egypt).
1852	February	2	Karapet Utoojian publishes the "Massiss" weekly in Constantinople.
	February	28	Sahak Apro and Greegor Markossian publish the "Noyan Aghavni" periodical until 1863, in Constantinople.
	July	3	Birth of Minas Sheraz, teacher, speaker, and public figure. He died in 1929.
	July	3	Birth of Minas Cheraz (teacher and political figure) in Constantinople. He died in 1929.
	July	15	Birth of Minas Sheraz, one of the founders of the "Cilician Society" benevolent organization. He died in 1929.
1853	February	18	Birth of Christapor Kara Murza (composer and conductor) in Gharazubazar (Crimea, Ukraine) . He died in 1902.
	March	22	K. Marx wrote an article entitled the "Nations in Turkey". He mentions the exactions on the Armenians in Western Armenia.
	October	4	Start of the 30-month Crimean War.
	October	21	N. Rusinyan in Constantinople heads the "Education Council" with the collaboration of Otyan and Palyan.

1853	October	30	Start of Caucasian hostilities during the Crimean War.	
	November	18	Start of the battle of Sinop.	
	November	19	Start of the Battle of Bashkadklar.	
	December	4	The Tsar exiles Gabriel Soondookyan (playwright) from Tbilissi (Georgia) to Derbend (Russia).	
1854	March	12	Birth of epidemiologist Margar Aroostamov (Aroostamian) in Shooshee.	
	March	15	England, France, and Turkey, declare war on Russia.	
	July	19	Russian forces occupy Bayazet (Western Armenia).	
	July	24	Battle of Kyoorook-Dara.	
	August	26	The first version of a constitution for the internal organization of western Armenians is presented to the Armenian Patriarch. He eventually rejects it.	
	September	14	The allies check the advance in Crimea during the Crimean War.	
	September	19	The allies move towards Sebastopol during the Crimean War.	
	September	20	The Battle of Alma in the Crimea.	
	October	5	Start of the ten-month defense of Sebastopol.	
	November	20	Rebellion in Ezdansh against the tyranny of the Sultan.	
	December	13	Birth of Mooratsan - Grigor Ter-Hovhannisyan -(writer) in Shooshee (Artsakh). He died in 1908.	
	1855	January	3	The "Avetaber" periodical is published in Constantinople.
January		15	Publication of the "Masseatss Aghavnee" (pigeon of Masis) magazine in Paris. Editor - G. Aivazovski.	
January		25	The Patriarch of Constantinople formally forbids the use of Roosseanian's "Orthology" and "Calendar" in Armenian schools. He condemned their style and ordered Armenian writers to bring the contemporary language closer to the "ancestor's true language".	
May		10	The Sultan orders, for the first time, the draft for the Christians in Turkey. The order was ineffective.	
May		31	The Russian army occupies Ardahan (Western Armenia).	
June		4	Khrimian 'Hayrik' edits 'The Eagle of Vaspurakan' periodical in Constantinople. From 1858 to 1864, it is published in Varada Monastery. It is republished in 1872 by Manuel Ananian in Constantinople.	
June		9	Death of Poghos Patveli, naturalist, metaphysicist, physicist, and philosopher. He was born in 1788.	
July		10	Stepan Voskanian publishes the semi-annual "East" review in Paris (it folds in 1856).	
September		8	End of the ten-month defense of Sebastopol.	
November		16	The Russian forces occupy Ghars (Western Armenia).	
1856		January	1	Birth of Yervand Shahaziz in Ashtarak. He died in 1951 in Yerevan.
		February	2	Birth of Armenian conductor and teacher, Makar Yekmalyan in Vagharshapat. His works play an important role in the formation of a national musical education.
	February	18	After the Crimean War, Sultan Abdul Mejid of Turkey signed an Edict on the security of life for the non-Muslim peoples of the Ottoman Empire. This Proclamation, the goal of which was to prevent possible Russian intervention, did not change the Armenians' situation at all.	
	February	18	Sultan Abdul Megid publishes the "Hatti Hoomayoon" reform plan as the second statement of the "Tanzimat". No reforms took place.	
	February	18	After the Crimean War, Sultan Abdul Mejid of Turkey signed an Edict on the security of life for the non-Muslim peoples of the Ottoman Empire. This Proclamation, the goal of which was to prevent possible Russian intervention, did not change the Armenians' situation at all.	

1856	March	1	Birth of the cleric, historian, ethnologist, teacher and translator, Gyoot Aghanyan (Harootyoon Ter - Arakelian) in Tbilissi (Georgia). He translated literary classics and re-wrote Yeghisheh's "Vardanants Story" in modern Armenian. He wrote textbooks on religion and library science. He was the first in Eastern Armenia to publish a wall-calendar.
	March	30	Signature of the Paris Treaty to end the Crimean War. (Armenian text)
	July	28	Ghars is ceded to Turkey according to the Treaty of Paris.
	August	19	Birth of Nikoghayos Tigranyan (composer, pianist). He died in 1951.
	September	15	H. Svatchyan starts publishing the bi-weekly (subsequently, every 10 days) "Bee" review in Constantinople. From 1872 to 1874 it was published by H. Paronyan.
1857	February	25	Death of Nerses the Fifth (Ashtaraketsi), Catholicos of the Armenian Church and founder of the Nersisian School.
	March	1	Opening of the school at Varaga Monastery (western Armenia) for the education of "orphan and homeless" children.
	March	6	Death of Rooben Papazian, linguist, teacher, literary and public figure. He was born in 1806, in Constantinople.
	March	6	Death of educator and literary figure Rooben Papazyan in Smyrna. He was born in 1806.
	March	20	Birth of Sheeram (Greegor Talian), troubadour, composer and one of the founders of the Armenian minstrel music genre.
	May	26	Birth of Siranoosh (actress). She died in 1932.
	October	3	Birth of the painter and writer Gevorg Bashinjaghyan in Sghnakh. He died in 1925.
	November	7	Birth of academician and philologist Stepan Malkhasian. He died in 1947.
1858	January	1	Mandinyan first publishes the Armenian "Bee" (periodical) in Tbilissi (Georgia). In 1862, Petros Simonyan became the editor.
	January	8	The "Trtshnik Pegasian" was published by Grigor Aliatian in Constantinople.
	January	13	Publication of "Hyusisapayl" newspaper by S. Nazariants in Moscow (it lasted until 1864).
	February	27	Death of architect Nikoghayos Palyan in Constantinople. He was born in 1826.
	March	10	Death of Prince Barsegh Behbootyan (Vaseelee Beybootov) in Tbilissi. In the Crimean War, he became a hero and General. From 1830 to 1838 he was a Governor of the Armenian Province.
	April	7	Birth of Alexander Shirvanzade (writer, playwright) in Shamakh. He was born 1935, in Kislovodsk.
	April	21	Sultan Abdul Megid proclaims the Agrarian Law, which sets out new norms of land ownership.
	April	29	The Jerusalem Seminary was founded.
	June	10	Death of Mesrop Taghiadyan (educator) in Shiraz (Iran). He was born in 1803.
	June	24	Death of Hovhannes Serverian, benefactor and Imperial architect.
	December	15	Birth of Johannes Lepsius (German christian leader who tried to inform the world about the Armenian Genocide by Turkey to prevent any repetition). He died in 1926.
1859	May	9	A Committee, consisting of 5 clergymen and 14 laymen, is struck in Constantinople to write the "Constitution". The Chariman was Rusinian.
	October	18	Birth of Kreesstapor Meekayelyan, one of the three founders of the "Armenian Revolutionary Federation" Party. He died in 1905.
	November	30	Death of Nikoghayos Zoranyan (economist). He was born in 1821.
1860	January	6	Abraham Mooradian published the "Paris" weekly in Paris.
	January	13	Publication, in Tbilissi, of the "KrunK Hayots Ashkharhi" (Crane of the Armenian World) periodical. The editor was M. Aghabekyan.
	January	31	Birth in Ghars, of the Armenian writer and public figure Atrpet (Sargees Moobayajyan). His short story, "Tjvtjvik", reflects the social life of the times.
	January	31	Birth of Sargis Moubaijyan (writer). He died in 1937.
	March	20	Birth of Vardges Soorenyants in Akhhaltskha. He was an artist, translator, and fine-arts scholar.

1860	April	14	Birth of the historian Leo (Arakel Babakhyan) in Shooshee. He died in 1932.
	June	5	Constantinople's National General Assembly adopts (and the Patriarch ratifies) the National Constitution of Western Armenia.
	June	8	The Governor of Marash, Khurshid Pasha launches an attack against Zeitoon. He is routed.
	July	15	M. G. Teyrmenjian first publishes the "Eastern Century" weekly in Constantinople. (Until 1862)
	September	1	The Armenian Benevolent Union is created.
	September	1	Creation of the "National Union" with the active participation of Meekayel Nalbandyan in Constantinople.
1861	January	6	Birth of the philologist, teacher, and historian, Stepan Kanayan in Igdir. He was head of the newly created Public Library, and professional secretary of the Science and Art Institute.
	January	23	Birth of the Hungarian-Armenian linguist and philologist, Ghookass Badroopyan.
	February	7	Birth in Vagharshapat (Etshmiadsin) of publisher and author of dictionaries, Tigran Navasardian.
	February	19	Tsar Alexander the Second abolishes serfdom.
	April	1	Death of Mkrtich Amira Jezayilian, one of the founders of theNersissian School in Khasyooogh. He was born in 1805.
	April	20	Meekael Nalbandian's "Two lines" (tract) published in Paris.
	June	19	Birth of the Norwegian Friedhof Nansen (public figure). He died in 1930 after helping countless Armenian refugees, who had survived the Armenian Genocide perpetrated by the Turks. He created the "Nansen Passport" for these stateless refugees.
	June	26	Birth of Grigor Zohrab (writer and political figure) in Constantinople. A victim of the Genocide, he was tortured and murdered on 1915 07 07.
	July	1	Chilinkirian and Haykuni edit the "Flower" review in Smyrna. It is transferred, in 1865, to Constantinople.
	August	10	Mser and Zarmair Mseryan publish the bi-weekly "Russian Messenger" periodical.
	September	1	G.Yeranyan, N.Tashtchyan and T.Tshookhadjiyan publish the semi-annual "Armenian Lyre" periodical devoted to music.
	October	8	Opening of the Armenian Girl's College in New Nakhichevan (Rostov, Russia).
	November	17	Death of Gevorg Hakhverdyan (philologist). He was born in 1818.
	November	17	Death of philologist George Akhverdian. He was born in 1818.
	December	14	Founding of the Eastern Theatre in Constantinople. M. Nalbandian delivers one of the inaugural speeches.
1862	February	20	Defence of Van against Turkish exactions and terrorism.
	March	5	Ter Harootyoonian publishes the "Yeghbayraser" periodical until 1863, in Calcutta.
	March	15	Birth of Grigoris Galemkarian in Constantinople, media historian, linguist, bibliographer and member of the Mkhitarist Congregation in Vienna.
	April	18	Birth of H.F.B. Lynch in London of Irish parentage. Besides his study of law, he became noted as a writer, a geographer, a politician, and a traveller, with a keen interest in Armenia. His two-volume book on his Armenia travels is a classic and describes life in Armenia at the end of the 19th century. In 1906, he was elected to serve as a member of the British Parliament. (He died in London on 1913 11 24).
	June	27	The Turkish Army led by Aziz pasha leave Marash towards Zeitoon.
	June	30	The first rebellion of Zeytoon against Turkish exactions.
	July	14	The police arrest Nalbandyan (writer and political activist).
	July	17	Michael Nalbandian is arrested and locked up in the Petropavlov prison.
	July	24	Yeghia Tntessyan leaves Constantinople for Hajin concerning the rebels of Zeitooon.
	August	1	Armenians meet in Constantinople and ask the Sultan to ratify the National Constitution.

1862	August	2	Start of the Zeitoon rebellion against Turkish exactions.
1863	January	2	Stepan Papazian publishes the "Jamanak" periodical until 1869, in Constantinople.
	January	4	Anton Jevahirian publishes the "Ser" periodical in Constantinople.
	March	17	Turkish government approves the 1860 05 24 "National Constitution" with severe restrictions and censorship.
	March	17	The Sultan confirms the shortened version of the National Constitution of Western Armenians.
	April	1	Garegin Srvanjians edits the "Eagle of Taron" periodical at the St. Karapet monastery in Moush and issues 43 numbers.
	October	8	Birth of writer Zabel Assatoor (Seebeel).
	October	21	P. Noratunkyan sends a document from Rome to the Armenians of Constantinople. The document deals with Armenian emancipation.
	December	6	The group inspecting the Zeitoon affair (consisting of Europeans and Armenians) travels to Marash.
1864	March	13	Birth of National ethnologist, archeologist, and ethnolinguist Yervand Lalayan in Gyoomree (formerly Alexandropol then Leninakan). He founded Armenian Ethnological Society and its museum.
	April	7	Death of Karapet Galstian, businessman of Van and founder of the National School in Cairo (1848).
	April	14	Birth of Hovhannes Hovhannisyan (poet). He died in 1929.
	May	21	Founding of the "Armenian Humanitarian Association" in Baku.
	May	22	Turkish forces attack Sassoon (Western Armenia), but retreat because of Armenian resistance.
	July	12	Birth of satirist Harootyoon Alpiar. He died in 1919.
	July	31	The Armash Congregation starts to publish the "Hoos" periodical.
	September	28	Creation of the First Socialist International.
	October	20	Turkey changes the administrative borders in Western Armenia.
	November	1	The "Haykakan Ashkharh" periodical is published by Khoren Stepanyan in Tbilissi.
	December	10	The Senate exiles Meekael Nalbandyan (author and political activist) to Kamish.
	December	25	Birth of Nicoghayos Marr (orientalist, linguist, and archeologist). He died in 1934.
1865	January	13	First publication of the "Sion" Periodical, the Armenian Patriarch of Jerusalem's official organ.
	February	4	Birth of Vasili Ghorghanyan (musicologist). He died in 1934.
	February	25	Birth of General Andranik Ozanyan. He was one of the leaders of the Armenian emancipation movement. He died in 1927.
	March	1	Birth in Tbilisi of Teegran Hovhannisian, translator and lawyer. He translated the novels "Harootyoon" (Resurrection) written by Lev Tolstoy and "Arants Davananki" (Without Faith) written by Henry Senkeveech.
	March	17	Birth of Manuk Abeghyan (linguist) in Astapat, Nakhichevan (Armenia). He died in 1944.
	April	11	Birth of poet, translator Alexander Tsatooryan.
	August	29	Death of Karapet Shahnazaryan in Constantinople. He was born in 1814.
	October	20	Creation of the Armenian Theatre in Yerevan.
	October	23	Birth of Hovhannes Abelyan (actor). He died in 1936.
	December	29	Birth of Panos Terlemezyan (artist). He died in 1941.
1866	March	16	Birth of Nerses Meleek - Tangian, cleric and philologist. He headed the Diocese of Atrpatakan and published works on Armenian philology and church law.

1866	April	12	Death of Meekael Nalbandyan (public figure) in Kamishin (Saratov, Russia). He was born in 1829.
	April	13	Birth of Vrtanes Papazyan (writer) in Van (Western Armenia). He died in 1920 in Yerevan.
	May	7	The Love Masonic Lodge is secretly founded in the Gule-Gapu district of Constantinople by M. Mamuryan, H. Anachyan, S. Tagvoryan and others.
	May	29	Birth of Hakob Hakobyan (poet) in Elizabetpol (Gandzak). He died in 1937 in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	October	29	Death of Armenak Haikuni (translator). He was born in 1835.
	November	11	Birth of Antoine Meillet, armenologist, slavacist, linguist and French public figure.
	November	15	Death of Karapet Amira Palian, Imperial Architect of the Ottoman Empire and national philanthropist.
1867	March	1	Birth of the writer Nar-Dos (Meekael Hovhannisyan) in Tbilissi (Georgia). He died in 1933.
	December	9	New legal system established in Transcaucasia.
1868	January	19	Birth of the national public figure and diplomat Tigran Kelekyan in Caesaria. The Shah of Persia awarded him the title of Khan and appointed him ambassador in the USA. After the Genocide of the Armenians by the Turks in Adana (1909), he founded the Kelekyan Orphanage. He also assisted Matisse, Picasso, Braque, and the Ladies' School Assistance Committee.
	April	27	Death of Grigor Aghatonyan in Paris. He was born in 1823.
	May	1	The Armenian Church in Echmiadsin starts publishing (to 1918) the Holy See's official monthly: "Ararat".
	September	1	Opening of the Yerevan Gymnasium.
	September	1	Birth in Elizabetpol (Gandzak) of Melik Melikyan (Bolshevik politician). He was murdered in Baku in 1918.
	November	29	Death of Mkrtych Peshiktashyan (public figure) in Constantinople. He was born in 1829.
	November	29	Death of Mkrtych Peshiktashlian, writer and public figure. He was born in 1828.
	December	24	Death of Father Arsen Bagratoonee, writer and author of "Haik Dyootsazn".
1869	February	19	Birth of Hovhannes Toomanyan (writer) in Lorree. He died in 1923.
	March	15	Birth of Vaseelee Bartold in St. Petersburg, oriental studies scholar and academician. Many of his studies are devoted to Armenian subjects. In the Encyclopedia of Islam, he published a series of articles on mediaeval Armenian cities.
	April	6	Birth of Levon Shant (writer, public figure). He died in 1951.
	April	15	The "Benevolent Union" was created in Alexandropol.
	May	2	Death of the Armenologist Victor Langlois. He translated Armenian historical sources into French under the sponsorship of Noobar Pasha.
	May	31	Birth of seascape artist Vardan Makhookhian. He died in 1937.
	June	6	Construction starts for the Gevorgian Seminary. It was founded by Gevorg the Fourth.
	June	17	The Gayanyan Girl's School opens in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	September	10	Birth of cleric and ethno-musicologist Komitas (Soghomon Soghomonyan) in Kutina (Western Armenia). He died in Paris in 1935.
	November	16	Opening of the Suez Canal (construction began in 1859).
1870	January	19	Birth of actor Grigor Avetian. He died in 1946.
	February	13	Birth of Nerses Ashtaraketsee the Fifth, later to become Catholicos and a figure of the National Liberal Movement. In 1814, while leader of the See of Tbilisi (Georgia), he founded the Nersessyan School. (He died in 1957).
	March	18	Birth of Sargees (Sako) Hambarzoomian, long-time revolutionary, public figure, and physician. He died in 1944.
	May	14	Tsar Alexander the Second sets out his peasant reforms in Armenia and in Azerbaijan.

1870	June	16	The Tsar publishes the statutes on towns.
	July	24	Birth of Leninist Guards representative, Issahak Lalayants near Terek (Kzlar). He died in 1933 in Moscow.
	August	27	Death of Hakob Marvelyan (educator). He was born in 1802.
	September	12	Birth of Yeghisheh Tadevosyan (artist). He died in 1936.
	October	19	Birth of Atabek Khnkoyan (children's writer). He died in 1935.
1871	January	1	Mateos Mamurian publishes the "Arelia Mamool" periodical until 1909, in Smyrna.
	May	17	Birth of Nikoghos Adonts (armenologist) in Brnakot, Sisian province. He died in 1943.
	November	1	Birth of Alexander Spandiaryan (composer). He died in 1928.
1872	January	1	Founding of the "Mshak" newspaper by G. Arzrouni.
	January	22	Death of writer Petros Durian. He was born in 1851.
	March	3	The "Union for Salvation" is formed in Van (Western Armenia).
	March	17	Birth of Nathan Amirkhanian (Knyazev), composer, conductor, organist and teacher. He was a Director of the Odessa Opera and also organized Armenian Choirs in
	May	1	Death of Matatyan (Seyad), Eastern-Armenian writer and troubadour.
	July	15	Birth of writer and literary critic, Arshak Chobanian. He died in 1954.
	October	10	The Poti-Tbilissi railroad is operational.
	October	24	Birth of Garegin Levonyan in Alexandrople. He died in 1947.
	December	30	Birth of Arshak Mamikonyan (actor). He died in 1937.
1873	February	27	Birth of Armen Gabo. He died in 1923.
	March	5	Birth of writer Teodeek (Labchinchian) in Constantinople. He barely escaped from the Der Zor desert and lived under another name till the end of the First World War. Then he returned to his birthplace. His famous books are "Monument to April 24" and "Calendar for Everyone", which he finished in Paris.
	March	24	Birth of Nikolay Aghbalyan (educator). He died in 1947.
	August	2	Death of Mser Mseryants (public figure and philologist) in Moscow. He was born in 1808 in Smyrna.
	November	26	Birth of Academician Hakob Manandyan in Akhaltskha (Georgia). He died in 1952, in Yerevan.
1874	April	22	Death of Haroutioun Svachyan (editor of the "Bee" newspaper) in Constantinople. He was born in 1931.
	June	20	Hambardzoom Balassanyan starts the "Love of Fatherland" organization in Karakilissa (Vanadzor).
	July	19	The Tsar publishes additional rules for Armenian schools, while keeping them as parish schools.
	September	23	The Hripsimyan Girl's School opens in Baku.
	September	28	The Gevorgyan Academy opens in Echmiadsin.
	October	7	Birth of Winston Churchill (politician) who, in 1924, described the Armenian Genocide as the destruction of a race on the most massive scale. He died in 1965.
	November	5	The Arazdayan irrigation canal opens in Yerevan province.
1875	February	16	Birth in Idgir (Western Armenia) of ophthalmologist-surgeon Hayk Kanayan.
	September	11	Birth of writer Eentra (Teeran Tshrakyan). He died in 1923.
	October	30	Birth of Avetik Issahakyan (poet) in Alexandropol (Gyumri). He died in 1957.
1876	March	13	Birth of Aram Zardaryan in Sebastia. He was active in the American workers' movement. His remains were moved from the USA to Yerevan and laid in the City

1876	March	20	Birth of Hrachia Acharyan (linguist) in Constantinople. He died in 1953.
	April	15	Araratian Society created in Constantinople.
	August	18	Birth of Shooshanik Kiurghinyan (poet) in Alexandropol. She died in 1927.
	November	29	Death of Nahapet Rusinyan (physician and public figure) in Constantinople. He was born in 1819.
	December	1	The Turkish government orders the burning of the market of Van and destroys Armenian properties.
	December	11	Proclamation of the (Vezir) Midhat Constitution in Turkey.
	December	23	Sultan Abdul Hameed publishes the first Ottoman Constitution.
1877	February	5	Birth of Alexander Melikyan in Hadrut (Artsakh). This scientist, mathematician, and engineer designed and constructed Yerevan's water-mains system.
	February	18	Birth of academician and author, Derenik Demirtjian. He died in 1956.
	March	25	Birth of public and political figure Sargis (Sergo) Khanoyan in Tbilissi. In 1937 he was killed -- a victim of Stalin's terror.
	April	18	The Yerevan detachment of the Russian forces, headed by General Ter-Ghukasov, occupies Bayazet for 12 days with the help of Armenian home guards.
	April	24	Tsar Alexander the Second starts the Russian-Turkish War in the Balkans and on the territory of ancient Armenia. The war ended with the victory of Russia.
	May	5	Russian forces, led by General Loris-Melikov, occupy Ardahan (Western Armenia).
	May	28	Russian forces enter Alashkert.
	September	5	The Tsar confirms the additional statutes on the serfs of Yerevan and Akhltskha Provinces.
	October	3	Russian forces, led by General Lazarov, overwhelm the Turkish army of Mukhtar Pasha, near Ghars in the Aleg mountains.
	November	1	The border areas of Ghars are reorganized and split up as the districts of Kars, Ardahan, Karzvan, and Olti.
	November	6	The Russian army, lead by General Hovhannes Lazarev, occupies Ghars.
	November	8	The Mariamyan-Hovnanyan Girl's School opens in Tbilissi (Georgia).
1878	January	1	The "Eastern" Association and the "Dprotsasirats" (pro-school) Association in Constantinople join as the "Dprotsasirats Eastern Association".
	January	13	Russian forces occupy the district of San-Stefano in Constantinople.
	January	21	Birth of writer and public figure Vahan Tekeyan in Constantinople. He was a classic Western Armenian poet and a famous Diasporan writer.
	February	3	Birth of philologist Zabel Yessayan.
	March	3	Treaty of San Stefano signed between Russia and Turkey. Article 16 of the San Stefano Treaty guaranteed the security of Armenians in Western Armenia under the Turkish Empire. Article 61 of the Treaty of Berlin, however, annuled these guarantees and the majority of the Armenian lands were given to the Turks. (text)
	March	4	Birth of Academician Alexander Tamanyan in Ekaterinadar (Russia). He drew up the architectural plan for Yerevan. He died in 1936.
	March	5	Birth of Zaruhi Dolukhanyan (singer). She died in 1936.
	March	8	The Armenian delegation, headed by Mkrtish Khrimyan "Hairik", left Constantinople to attend the Berlin Conference that dealt with the Armenian Question and the issues of the Treaty of San Stefano.
	March	26	Birth of singer and teacher Tigran Nalbandian in Van. He was soloist of a choir and student of Makar Ekmalian. Arthur Aidinian, Hovhanness Badalian and other famous singers were his students.
	April	1	Birth of Movses Arazee (Harootyonyan), writer of the "Israel Oree" and "The Sun" novels, in Yerevan. He died in 1964.
	May	23	Anglo-Turkish secret Alliance. Britain obtained Cyprus from Turkey in exchange for supporting Turkish policies.
	May	28	Death of Ghookas Paltazarian, the editor of "Arshalooyss Araratian" periodical in Smyrna. He had published his newspaper for 38 years.

1878	May	30	Signature in London of the British-Russian agreement to change the San-Stefano treaty. (Armenian text)
	June	1	The Berlin Congress opens and also discusses the Armenian Question. It ends one month later.
	June	4	Defense treaty signed between England and Turkey to safeguard the eastern territories occupied by Turkey, in return for which Turkey cedes Cyprus to England. (Armenian text)
	June	13	Signature of the Treaty of Berlin. Unlike the Treaty of San Stefano, no guarantees for reforms in Western Armenia were stipulated. Turkey undertook no reforms. (text)
	June	14	Mutual Defense Treaty between England and Turkey.
	July	13	The Berlin Congress ends.
	August	13	Start of the Zeitoun (Western Armenia) rebellion.
	August	15	Birth of Siamanto (poet). He was tortured then murdered by the Turks at the start of the Armenian Genocide of 1915.
	September	7	The Treaty of Berlin returns Karin (Western Armenia) to Turkey and puts the Armenian Reforms in Western Armenia in jeopardy.
	October	1	Stepan Shahoomyan (Bolshevik politician) is born. He died in 1918.
	November	14	Birth of Bogdan Knunyants (Bolshevik politician). He died in 1911 in Baku's Baylov prison.
1879	January	1	Mkrtych Portoogalyan opens a trade school in Van (Western Armenia).
	February	5	Birth in Baku of Hovhannes Adamyan, engineer and inventor of colored television and visual telecommunications. He was born in a family of petroleum producers. In June 1970, the inventor's remains were transferred to the Komitas Municipality (Yerevan) Pantheon. He died in 1932 in Leningrad (Russia).
	February	18	Creation of the "Cilician Society" benevolent organization. Its purpose was the spread of national education in Cilicia. The founders were Minas Sheraz, Karapet Karakyan, Hrant Asatoor, Hakob Nazaryan, and others.
	March	18	Birth of doctor Varazdat Galanchian, major of the British Royal Army and founder of plastic surgery.
	March	21	Birth of Anooshavan Vardanian, playwright, representative of proletarian literature. He was head of the Copyright Protection Department.
	April	11	The Azgaser Union is created in Constantinople.
	April	16	Death in Moscow (Russia) of Stepanos Nazaryan, editor of the "Aurora Borealis". He was born in 1812.
	April	17	Death of Chamik Aramyan (publisher) in Constantinople. He was born in 1820.
	April	26	Death of Stepanos Nazaryan (public figure) in Moscow (Russia). He published the "Hyusisapail" (Aurora Borealis) monthly.
	June	7	Birth of Arshak Alpoyajian, writer and diasporan Armenologist. He died in 1962.
	June	23	Birth of Stepan Ghambaryan (chemist). He died in 1948.
	October	1	The first town council opens in Yerevan.
	November	6	Birth of Armen Tigranyan (composer) in Alexandropol (Gyoomree). He died in 1950.
1880	January	7	Birth of director Arshak Burdjalyan in Astrakhan (Russia). He was one of the founders of the Armenian school of theater directors.
	January	8	Death of Karapet Tshukhajian, editor of the "Tsiasan".
	January	10	Hovhannes Lazaryan presents his proposal on the liberation of Armenia to A. Suvorov.
	February	29	Birth of Martiros Saryan (artist) in New Nakhichevan (Rostov, Russia). He died in 1972.
	March	7	Creation of "Hayuhyats" Benevolent Association in Tbilissi. It supported 10 parish schools and a kindergarten in Tbilissi. It operated for about 40 years and was dissolved in the spring of 1921.
	March	9	An Armenian publishing company is founded in Tbilissi (Georgia).

1880	March	15	First publication of the "Crown" (weekly) in Yerevan. Vasak Papaganyan is the editor.
	April	8	Death of Gabriel Aivazovski in Tbilissi (Georgia). He was born in 1810 in Feodosia (the Ukraine).
	June	1	The "Araratinan, Dprotsasirats-Eastern" and "Cilicia Armenian Benevolent" organizations of Constantinople join as the "Armenian United Association", headed by Chiraz and Arpiaryan.
	August	30	The Turkish Government forbids the word "Armenia" on official documents and maps.
1881	May	3	Khatshatoor Kerektsyan creates the "Protector of the Fatherland" organization in Karin (Western Armenia).
	July	6	Dr. Bagrat Navasardyan (physician) and Gabriel Sundukian (playwright) create the "Armenian Benevolent Society of the Caucasus" in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	July	9	Dr. Levon Tigranyan starts publishing the "Health" monthly.
	October	1	The Sanasaryan College is founded in Karin (Western Armenia).
	November	1	Opening of Yerevan's Teacher's College.
	November	8	Opening of the parish school of New Nakhichevan (Rostov, Russia).
1882	January	9	Death of Hovsep Gatrchyan (historian) in Constantinople. He was born in 1820.
	February	11	Birth of Garsoev (Garsoyan). He was a military figure, and a Professor of Naval Science. His rank was Captain, Second Level.
	February	14	Birth of philologist Haykanoosh Marr. She died in 1966.
	February	21	Abgar Hovhannisyanyan edits the "Echo" newspaper in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	April	5	Birth of Kamo (Bolshevik revolutionary figure) - Simon Ter-Petrosyan. He was murdered on 1922 07 13.
	July	1	The "Byoorakn" periodical is published in Constantinople.
	July	7	Birth of academician Levon Orbeli in Dzakhkadzor. He died in 1958 in St. Petersburg (Leningrad).
	August	20	The Armenian Teachers of the Caucasus First General Meeting opens in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	September	17	Death of Catholicos Gevorg the Fourth.
	October	12	Birth of literary critic Hovhanness Avagyan. He died in 1959.
1883	January	1	Hakob Paronian publishes the "Erkragoond" periodical until the end of 1884.
	January	1	Yeghia Demirchipashian published the "Grakan ev imastasirakan" periodical until 1888.
	January	13	First publication of the children's illustrated Eastern-Armenian "Aghbyoor" (Source) magazine in Tbilissi. (editor T. Nazarian)
	May	8	Inauguration of the Tbilissi-Baku railway.
	June	22	Birth of Barsegh Shahbaz.
	September	19	Birth of Rromanoss Melikyan (composer). He died in 1935.
	December	9	Birth of Hakob Oshakan. He died in 1883.
	December	20	Spandar Spandarian publishes the "Nor Dar" newspaper in Tbilissi (Georgia).
1884	February	11	Birth of Ashkharabek Kalantar (Lorees Kalantar) in Ardvee (Loree Province). Thanks to this professor of armenology, archeology, and history, many scholarly materials, including Anee's archeological collections, have survived.
	March	14	Birth in Batoom of Levon Takhtajian, lecturer of Yerevan State University (agricultural economy and linguistics).
	April	20	Birth of Daniel Varujan (poet). He was killed during the Armenian Genocide implemented by the Turks in 1915.
	May	31	Birth of Dro (Drastamat Kanayan). He died in 1956. His remains were transferred to Aparan in 2001 to recognize his defeat of the Turkish Army there in May 1918.

1884	June	13	A tax rebellion starts in Zeitoon against the Turkish "reforms". It is led by the mayor, Prince Papik.
	October	26	Death of Patriarch Nerses Varjapetyan in Constantinople. He was born in 1837.
1885	February	2	Birth of Kostan Zaryan (writer). He died in 1969.
	February	2	Birth of Vahan Teryan (poet) in Gandza (Akhalkalak, Georgia). He died in 1920.
	February	13	The Tsar closes Armenian Parish Schools in the Caucasus.
	February	15	Birth of Ruben Sevak (poet). He died in 1915.
	July	20	Mkrtich Portoogalyan publishes the "Arménie" newspaper in Marseilles (France). It lasts till 1923.
	July	20	M. Portoogalian publishes the "Armenia" weekly in Marseilles (France).
	July	28	Birth of Artashes Melik-Adamyanyan (physician). He died in 1949.
	December	20	Birth of Askanaz Mravyan (bolshevik politician). He was murdered by Soviet Police in 1929.
1886	January	1	Birth of Garegin Njdeh (prominent public figure and member of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation) in Kznoot (Nakhitjevan). He died in 1955.
	March	23	Birth of Tsolak Khanzadian, linguist and translator. He died in Moscow, and is buried in Yerevan.
	May	18	The Tsarist edict making conscription compulsory in Transcaucasia as of 1887 06 02.
	May	26	Death of Arakel Altoon Dyoori in Constantinople. In 1850 he founded the Armenian theatre in Khasgyoogh and later, the "Eastern Theatre".
	July	11	Birth of Missak Metsarents (poet). He died in 1908.
	September	1	Minas Cheraz opens the Central College at Kalatia (Constantinople).
	September	19	Birth of writer Aharon Tsatooryan. He died in 1965.
	October	16	Birth of Armin Wegener (soldier, humanitarian). As a German soldier in the Near East, he surreptitiously photographed scenes of the 1915 Armenian Genocide as it was being implemented by the Turks. He unsuccessfully tried to warn governments of possible future genocides. He died in 1978.
1887	January	1	The Mkhitarist Congregation in Vienna publishes the first issue of its monthly "Journal" (hantess).
	January	13	Birth of the scholar, linguist, professor and author Arakel Arakelian in Askeran.
	February	7	Birth of Civil War hero and famous Commander Hayk Bjshkyants (Guy) in Tavriz (Iran). In December 1937 he was killed -- a victim of Stalin's terror.
	March	20	Birth of Hovsep Orbeli (scientist) in Kutais. He died in 1961.
	March	23	Birth of Aristakes Vardanian, linguist and philologist. When he was 23, he become a monk of the Mkhitarist Congregation. He died in 1941.
	June	17	Birth of academician and historian Ashot Hovhannisyan in Shooshee (Artsakh). He died in 1972.
	August	14	Death of Grigor Otyan (public figure) in Paris. He was born in 1834.
	October	3	Death of public figure Serviche (Serovbe Vichenyan) in Constantinople. He was born in 1815.
1888	January	18	Birth, in Constantinople, of the actor Vahram Papazyan. He is considered to have no equal in the Armenian theater.
	February	9	Birth of Koghbetlyan in Nor Nakhijeavan (Rostov, Russia). He was a mathematician, geophysicist and inventor.
	February	17	Death of Hovsep Shishmanyanyan (Tserents) in Tbilissi (Georgia). He wrote historical novels. He was born in 1882 in Constantinople.
	March	16	Death in Constantinople of Stepan Papazian, teacher, author and editor of "Jamanak".
	March	21	Birth of Marietta Shahinyan (Bolshevik propaganda writer) in Moscow.
	April	25	Death of novelist Raffi (Hakob Melik-Hakobyan) in Tbilissi (Georgia). He was born in 1835.
	June	22	Death of Reverend Hovhannes Derooyents, religious teacher, philologist, author, and publicist of "Yerevak" periodical. He was born in 1800.

1888	July	6	Death of the scholar Reverend Hovhannes Teroyents Chamoorjian. He was noted as a conservative and traditionalist. He played an important role in public life at that time.
	October	24	Birth of satirist Ler Kamsar (Aram Tovmaghyan). He died in 1965.
1889	February	19	Death of Stepanos Palasanyan (armenologist) in Echmiadsin. He was born in 1837.
	April	2	Death of academician Kerovbe Patkanyan (armenologist) in St. Petersburg (Russia). He was born in 1833.
	April	13	Death of Gabriel Patkanyan (historian, public figure) in St. Petersburg (Russia). He was born in 1802.
	May	13	Vardan Goloshyan and Hovhannes Agripasyan, the first combatants for Armenian emancipation, are killed near Chukh, in Van (Western Armenia).
	May	21	The Turkish political organization "Union and Progress" (formerly known as the "Ottoman Union Organization") was created. Its ethnocentric fanaticism led to the implementation the Armenian Genocide in the First World War.
	June	15	Birth of Yervand Kochar (painter, architect). He died in 1979.
	June	29	Birth of Axel Bakunts (writer). He was murdered by the Armenian Soviet Secret Police in 1937.
	September	15	Opening of the Caucasian Agricultural and Industrial Products Exhibition in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	November	15	Minas Cheraz publishes, in London, the political and literary monthly "L'Armenie" (in French).
1890	January	1	The "Costume" periodical is first published in Tbilissi (Georgia) by Tigran Nazarian.
	January	1	Exile of Khrimian Hayrik to Jerusalem.
	May	31	Death of Mkrteetsh Sanasarian, the founder of Karnoy Sanassarian Gymnasium.
	June	18	Fighting breaks out between government forces and the Armenians of Karin (Erzroom, Western Armenia).
	June	20	Fighting between Turkish forces and the civilian population of Armenians in Kareen (Erzroom, Western Armenia) took place.
	July	19	The Hnchaks organize the Gum-Gapu demonstration in Constantinople.
	August	25	Creation of the "Armenian Revolutionary Federation" party in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	September	4	Birth of Stepan Zoryan (writer) in Vanadzor. He died in 1967.
	September	10	Birth of Franz Werfel in Prague (Austrian novelist). He wrote "The Forty Days of Musa Dagh" (1933), a best-selling epic tale of Armenian resistance to the Turkish Genocide of 1915. He died in 1945.
	September	24	Sargis Kookoonyan enters Turkey.
	December	13	Death of Mkrtych Emin (armenologist) in Moscow (Russia). He was born in 1815.
1891	January	4	Birth of Levon Kalantar, theatrical figure and film director, in Tbilisi (Georgia). In 1921 he founded the Shahoomyan Exploratory Theater in Tbilisi.
	January	25	Birth of mathematician and civil-engineer, professor Ashot Ter-Mkrtychyan in Shooshee (Artsakh).
	February	13	The Tsar intensifies the national persecution of Armenians.
	March	15	Death of writer Khachatur Meessakyan.
	March	27	Death of actor Petros Maghakyan in Constantinople.
	May	1	The "Flag" newspaper (affiliated to the Dashnak party) starts publication.
	May	27	Death of Hakob Paronyan (playwright of comedies) in Constantinople. He was born in 1843 at Adrianople.
	June	2	Death of Petros Adamyan (actor). He was born in 1849.
	July	20	Death of writer Garegin Beshgyeotyoorian ("Sring").
1892	January	16	Birth of the Armenian-French writer Hratsh Zardaryan.

1892	March	8	Death of Srapion Hekimian, a prominent figure in the renaissance of the Armenian theater, acting and dramaturgy. He was born in 1832.
	May	5	Khreemyan Hayreek is elected Catholicos of All Armenians.
	May	19	Birth of Hamo Beknazaryan (actor, film director). He died in 1965.
	August	22	Death of Rafael Patkanyan (poet) in New Nakhichevan (Russia). He was born in 1830.
	November	4	Death of Khoren Galfayan (poet). He was also known as Nar-Pey. He was born in 1831.
	November	5	Death in Constantinople of Garegin Srvandztyants (orator and public figure). He was born in 1840.
	December	19	Death of Grigor Artsruni (public figure and editor of "Mshak" newspaper) in Tbilissi (Georgia). He was born in 1845 in Moscow.
1893	March	4	Birth of armenologist, orientalist, translator, scholar, professor, and academician Karapet Melik - Ohanjanyan in Kaler (Meghri district).
1894	January	16	Birth of writer Mateos Zarifian.
	February	2	Birth of Vagharsh Vagharshyan (Vagharshak Ter-Petrosyan), famous actor, dramatist, film producer, and public figure.
	February	13	Birth of Hambardsoom Khachanyan, famous actor of the Armenian stage.
	March	6	Birth of one of the founders of the Armenian national ballet school, Ilia Arbatov (Yeghia Yaghoobian) in Tbilissi.
	March	24	The Hntshak Party figure Jeerayr was hung in Yozghat.
	July	18	Birth of Vahan Totovents (writer). He was murdered by the Soviet Secret Police in 1937.
	August	1	Defense of Sassoon (Western Armenia) against Turkish attacks.
	August	22	Birth of Admiral Ivan Isaakov in Hajikend near Ghars (Western Armenia). He died in 1967.
	September	1	The centenary of Armenian journalism is celebrated.
	December	1	Publication of the "Struggle" newspaper (Association of Armenian Worker-Revolutionaries).
1895	January	1	Birth of armenologist, historian, lawyer Armen Hrand (Kyootookyan). His important contributions for armenology are: "Mets Tigran" (Teegran the Great), "The Marzpan and Sparapet", "Armenian Supreme Court", "Vassak Syoonee the Accused" and others.
	January	1	Through the insistence of the ambassadors of the Allied Powers, the Turkish government's Inspection Commission arrives at Sassoon to investigate the Armenian massacres that had taken place there.
	January	3	Birth of the composer, Ilya Shapotsnikov (Yeghia Papakhchyan) in Rostov-on-Don (Russia).
	February	8	Constantinople's Armenian Patriarch, Matevos Izmirlian, in a letter to Turkey's Minister of Justice, informs him, in detail, of the illegal actions of Turks in the Armenian Provinces, including the murders and deportations of the Armenians.
	March	7	Sargis Kukunyan and his friends are exiled to Siberia and Sakhalin. He died in 1913, in Orlo's prison.
	April	19	The ambassadors from England, France and Russia present a program of reforms (for the six Armenian provinces of Western Armenia), to the Ottoman Turkish government.
	May	11	Sultan Abdul Hamid the Second proclaims the reforms for Western Armenia. He signed them, under pressure, on 1895 10 18. In any case, they were never
	June	16	Start of the first defence of Van (until June 20).
	September	30	The Hnchaks organize a protest demonstration (the Bab Ali) in the garden of the Armenian Cathedral in Constantinople. They demand the implementation of the "May Program".
	September	30	Start of the first massacre of the Armenians living in Constantinople.
	September	30	Start of the first massacre of the Armenians living in Constantinople.
	October	5	Genocide of the Armenians in Western Armenia (Bayberd, Trabzon, Dergan, Erzuka, Charsangak, Urfa, Karin, Kharberd, Marzavan, Diarbuir, and Shapin-Gharahisar) by the Turks.

1895	October	12	Rebellion breaks out at Zeitoon against Turkish administrative malpractices.
	October	17	The Tsar imprisons Ghazaros Aghayan and Alexander Shirvanzade.
	October	18	Sultan Abdul Hamid the Second signs the reforms that were proclaimed on 1895 05 11. They were never implemented despite increasing unrest.
	November	24	Birth of Hrachia Nersissyan (actor). He died in 1961.
	November	25	Birth of Anastas Mikoyan (Bolshevik politician) in Sanahin near Alaverdi. He died in 1978.
	December	8	The Trarist Governor for the Caucasus orders Armenian parish schools to comply with state school authorities.
1896	January	5	Birth of People's Artist, Havassee (Armenak Markosyan) in Ayazma (Georgia). He developed blindness at the age of three and had eight sisters. He studied with the famous troubadour, Teefeleele.
	March	7	Birth, in Tbilissi, of the actress Olga Maysoorian, one of the founders of Armenian state drama in Tbilissi.
	June	3	Start of the battle for the defense of Van. (Western Armenia).
	June	13	Bishops Ormanian and Doorian publish the "Massees" denominational daily.
	August	1	500 Kurds are brought to Constantinople by the Turkish Government to help carry out the Genocide of the Armenians there.
	August	3	First general meeting of the Hnchak Party in London (England). The majority of western Armenian deputies leaves the Party and creates the "Reorganized Hnchak"
	August	14	Start of the 12-day occupation of Constantinople's Ottoman Bank to protest the situation in Western Armenia.
	August	15	Khatsheek Gnoonee (Shahen) and his friends died during the Samatia fighting.
	August	27	Over a two-month period, the Turkish government massacres Armenians in Constantinople.
	September	10	Armenian massacres begin in Akn.
	September	10	Start of the second defense of Van under the leadership of Vardgehss and Vardan.
	November	6	Birth of writer Eduard Taronian. He died in 1967.
	November	16	Biuzand Kechyan starts publishing the "Byzantium" newspaper in Constantinople.
1897	January	13	Birth of Anna Aslan (Aslanian), physician, geriatrician, academician, professor in Romania. She founded the geriatric school in Romania.
	January	28	First census of the Russian Empire. The results were published in 1905.
	March	13	Birth of Yeghisheh Charents (writer) in Ghars (Western Armenia). He was murdered in 1937 by the Soviet Secret Police.
	May	18	Birth of Goorgen Janibekyan (actor). He died in 1978.
	June	1	Death of Artashes Devanian, one of the early figureheads of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Party. He was born in 1868.
	June	2	The Tsar's State Council orders the subordination of Armenian Parish Schools to the Ministry of Education. Because of their refusal to do so, the schools were closed.
	July	25	Assault of Khanasor against the Mazriks.
	August	10	Start of the Dashnak-led battle of Khanasor.
	August	12	Death of Hakob Gharagyoziyan (Zaven), a selfless figure of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Party.
	October	10	Turkey closes down most of the Armenian media.
	December	2	Birth of Marshal Hovhannes Baghramyan in Chardakhloo (Artsakh). He died in 1982.
1898	January	3	Birth of Nikolay Ter-Simyonov, an Armenian actor established on the Russian stage.
	February	13	Birth of writer and critic Shavarsh Nardoonee. He died in 1968.
	March	12	Birth of writer, literary figure, and artist Aram Yeremian in Marzvan (Western Armenia). He made a great contribution to further develop the art of Armenian minstrel

1898	March	17	Russia's committee of Ministries decides to give Armenian school properties to the state authorities.
	March	23	Death of Tigran Tshookhadjiyan - composer and creator of the first Armenian opera - in Smyrna. (He was born in 1836).
	May	13	Death of Friedrich Mueller, a German Armenologist. He made important scholarly contributions. He was born on 1834 02 21.
	August	9	Death of Greegor Gledjian in Athens, one of the oldest figures of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Party.
	September	10	Andreas Artehruni (scientist) dies in Germany. He was born in 1847.
	November	10	Arshak Chopanyan publishes the "Anahit" monthly in Paris.
1899	January	1	Completion of the Tbilissi-Alexandropol (Gyoomree) railroad.
	January	14	Death of the Egyptian diplomat and philanthopist Noobar Pasha. He was born in 1825.
	January	27	Birth of philologist, academician, and noted scholar Ararat Ghareebyan in Aygezart, Ararat Province.
	February	7	The first train arrives at Alexandropol (Gyoomree) from Tbilisi.
	March	9	Death of Petros Shanshyan (public figure) in Tbilissi (Georgia). He was born in 1819.
	March	29	Birth of benefactor Calouste Gulbenkian in Constantinople. He was a Petroleum Engineer. He founded the Petroleum Benevolent Union in Turkey. In 1930, he was voted President of the Armenian General Benevolent Union. Calouste Gulbenkian died in July 1955 in Lisbon.
	July	15	Completion of the Tbilissi-Ghars railway.
	August	20	Stepan Shahumian presides over Armenia's first Marxist group in Stepanavan.
	August	21	Aram Aramian was hanged in Carnoy.
	November	1	Death of the political figure, Serob Aghbyur (Serob Vardanyan).
	December	1	Death of Tigran Yerkat, publicist and public figure.
	1900	March	11
March		12	Birth of the founder of Armenian circus arts, the equilibrist Vagharshak Arzoomanyan.
May		2	Death of Hovhannes Aivazovsky (seascape artist) in Feodosia (the Ukraine). He was born in 1817.
December		3	The French fortnightly, "Pro Armenia" newspaper is published in Paris.
December		24	Lenin publishes the first number of the "Iskra" newspaper in Leipzig (Germany).
1901		January	2
	January	3	Death of Srbui Tyusab (novelist). She was born in 1842.
	January	30	Birth of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of Armenia's Communist Party, Aghassee Khanjyan. He was one of the many murdered by Lavrentee Beria in July, 1936 in Tbilisi, where he was invited for consultations.
	February	23	Death of Stepan Oskanyan (public figure). He was born in 1825.
	March	1	Birth of the poet Sarmen (Armenak Sargsian) in Pakhvants (Western Armenia). Many popular songs have been written using his poems as lyrics.
	March	14	Birth of Kostandeen Hakobian, Scientist, Doctor and Professor of Agricultural Sciences, in Meerzeek. He got a State Award for the creation of a Kazakh species of white-headed cattle.
	April	30	Death of Srapion Tolian (Sipili Yessayi), playwright, critic, and teacher of P. Doorian.
	May	1	The Tsar publishes the law on land and agricultural reform in Transcaucasia.
	June	12	The Tsar lifts the Land Tax and the Tobacco Tax in Transcaucasia. He institutes the Spade Tax.

1901	October	2	Birth of Tatul Altunyan (musician).
	November	1	The battle of the Monastery of the Apostles in Western Armenia. Andranik's detachment fought off attacks by Turkish army units.
	November	9	Death of the Mkhitarist Congregation member Ghevond Alishan (armenologist) in Venice. He was born in 1820.
	December	10	Start of the Armenian Students' Congress in Riga (Latvia). Stepan Shahooyman heads the revolutionary social-democrat block at the ten-day meeting.
	December	13	Opening of the Alexandropol-Yerevan railroad.
1902	February	21	Death of Alexander Yeritsyan (armenologist). He was born in 1841.
	March	2	Stepan Shahooyman organizes a student strike at the Polytechnic Institute in Riga (Estonia). As a consequence, he is exiled to the Caucasus.
	March	27	Death of Christapor Kara-Murza. He was born in 1853.
	April	10	The Armenian Drama Company of Tbilissi (Georgia) is created.
	July	4	An International Conference on the Armenian Question takes place in Brussels.
	July	4	International Meeting of Patriots takes place in Brussels. French public-political figure Jean Jaures (amongst others) devotes his speech to the Armenian Cause.
	July	9	Death of Arsen Aytnyan (armenologist). He was born in 1825.
	July	21	Death of Archbishop Arsen Aytenian, religious figure and author.
1903	January	12	The Tsar confirms the confiscation and nationalization of Armenian Church property and estates.
	January	15	Birth of Shmavon Arushanian in the Lacheen region. He was Agriculture Commissar of the Armenian Peoples' Committee, President of Leninakan's Regional Party Committee, and headed the Presidency of the Supreme Soviet Council of the USSR.
	February	15	The French public figure, Jean Jaures, gives a speech criticizing the European countries' position on the Armenian Genocide organized by Sultan Abdul-Hamid the Second from 1894 to 1896.
	March	7	Birth of Constantine Lazarev, Major-General of the Soviet Army. In World War Two, he was Chief of Headquarters and Division Commander.
	March	24	Birth of philosopher and art historian, Hrant Apresian.
	March	31	Birth of Ashot Abrahamian, doctor of historical sciences (history of fountains and springs), and professor.
	June	6	Birth of Aram Khatshatooryan (composer). He died in 1978.
	June	10	Qemakhetsi Qeri (Rooben Shishmanian) was hanged. He is one of the oldest figures of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation party.
	June	12	Tsar Nicolas the Second confirms the law on the confiscation and nationalization of Armenian church properties and estates. He closes Armenian Parish Schools.
	July	29	Demonstration in Alexandropol (Gyumri) against the confiscation of church property by the Tsar.
	August	1	Birth of Goorgen Mahari (writer). He died in 1969.
	August	3	Demonstration in Yerevan against the law confiscating Church properties by the State (Russian Empire).
	August	4	Catholicos Mkrtitsh Khrimian "Hairik" ordered the Synod not to publish the law on the confiscation of church properties by the state (Russian Empire) of 1903 06 12.
	August	21	Catholicos Khrimian "Hairik" orders not to hand over church properties to the civil authorities.
	August	23	The Law of 1903 06 12 provokes riots in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	September	18	Battle of Barsen. Nevroz Khan is killed.
	October	14	Assassination attempt on Galitsin by the Hntshaks.
	November	19	Death of historian Matatia (Anton) Garagashian. He was born in 1818.
	November	20	Birth of actor Goorgen Gabrielian.

1903	December	1	Death of Manuel Katjoooni (historian) in Constantinople. He was born in 1823.	
	December	1	Death of Manvel Qadjooni, historian, geographer, and philologist. He was born in 1823.	
	December	10	Birth of Goorgen Janibekyan (actor). He died in 1956.	
1904	January	12	Death of Bishop Mambreh Markosian, painter and monk of Jerusalem.	
	January	17	Birth (in Ayntap) of the specialist in Armenian manuscripts and philologist Archbishop Norayr Poghosyan.	
	January	23	Birth of the Armenian-Italian physician, Professor, Michael Arlen, son of the famous doctor Yervand Arlen. Michael Arlen was a Full Member of the British Medical Association.	
	February	2	Start of the Russo-Japanese War.	
	February	20	Birth of Abraham Alikhanov in Tbilisi (Georgia). He became a physicist and an academician of the USSR. In 1940, he organized the first expedition to Mount Elbrus to explore Cosmic Rays. He made many basic discoveries in this area.	
	February	29	Defense of Sassoon (Western Armenia) against Turkish attacks. The battles lasted for 2 1/2 months.	
	March	23	Birth of composer and important artistic figure, Levon Khoja-Eynatian in Tbilissi.	
	April	12	The battle of Lachkan, under the command of Sebastatsi Moorad, during the Sassoon rebellion .	
	April	17	Birth of Hrant G. Pastrmajian. He died in 1954.	
	April	26	The great battle of Semal (the Sassoon rebellion) took place under the leadership of General Andraneeq. Hrair (Armenak Ghazarian) was killed in the fighting. He was born in 1864.	
	April	29	The battle of Ishkhanadzor, one of the most important battles of the Sassoon rebellion against Turkish exactions.	
	May	16	Vahan Manoelian is killed in the fighting at Gomer during the Sassoon Rebellion.	
	June	2	Death of Ahsot Yerkat (Armenak Levonian), an activist of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Party.	
	June	9	Birth of Davit Malyan (actor). He died in 1976.	
	June	28	Death of Karapet Utujian, the founder of "Massiss" weekly. He was born on 1832 10 24.	
	July	11	The Mossoun and Zor battles took place under the leadership of Gayl Vahan and Mihran.	
	July	14	Birth of painter Vostanik Adoyan (Arshile Gorky) in Van (Western Armenia). He committed suicide in 1948.	
	December	22	Lenin publishes the first number of the "Vperiyod" (Forward) newspaper in Geneva (Switzerland).	
	1905	January	9	Bloody Sunday in St. Petersburg (Russia). The beginning of the first Russian revolution.
		February	6	Fighting breaks out between Armenians and Azeri Turks in Baku, Yerevan, Gandja, and Shooshee.
		February	28	The Tsar appoints Vorontsov-Dashkov as Viceroy of the Caucasus (1905-1915).
		March	3	Start of the Armenian - Tatar War.
March		6	Death of composer Makar Yekmalian. He was born in 1856.	
March		16	Death of Kristapor Meekayelyan, one of the founders of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation party. He was born in 1859.	
March		22	Birth of Georgiu Verjil, Romanian - Armenian pianist, composer and author.	
April		5	Strike by the railway workers of Alexandropol (now Gyoomree).	
May		1	Civil unrest in Bitlis.	
May		3	Birth of Vardan Achemyan (theater director). He died in 1977.	
May		28	Death of the armenologist Karapet Ezyan in St. Petersburg (Russia). He was born in 1835.	

1905	July	11	After the defeat of Russian forces in the Russo - Japanese War, the Tsar proclaimed an edict on the confiscation of the Etshmiadsin church estates.
	July	21	Attempted assassination of Sultan Abdul Hamid the Second.
	July	26	Civil unrest in Bitlis (Western Armenia).
	August	1	Tsar Nicholas the Second abrogates his 1903 06 12 law closing Armenian Parish Schools. They are reopened.
	August	5	Birth of Artem Mikoyan, Armenian air-craft designer. He died in 1970.
	August	8	Birth of Vakhtang Ananyan (writer). He died in 1980.
	September	2	Birth of Vardan Achemyan (actor). He died in 1977.
	October	10	Birth of Alexander Melikpashayan (conductor). He died in 1964.
	October	17	Tsar Nicholas the Second publishes a decree promising a legislative council and democratic liberties.
	1906	January	16
January		18	Birth of composer Ashot Satian. He died in 1958.
March		12	Birth of the scholar, professor and doctor of historical sciences, Hmayak Harootyoonian in Lamzkert (Van Province of Western Armenia). He studied medieval Armenian history.
April		1	The Bolshevik "Spark" newspaper first published in Tbilissi (Georgia) by Shahoomyan and Spandiaryan. Its publication was forbidden in August.
June		10	Creation of the League of Armenian School Teachers of the Caucasus. It was recognized officially in 1907.
June		15	Opening of the Second Congress of Armenian Teachers in Tbilissi (Georgia). It founded the Teachers' Union.
July		11	Death of Heinrich Geltser, German armenologist. He was born in 1847.
July		11	Death of the German armenologist Heinrich Helzer. He was born in 1847.
August		17	The "Armenian Central National Assembly" opens in Echmiadsin. The Tsar closes it down 13 days later.
August		30	The "Armenian Central National Assembly" (in Echmiadsin) is ordered closed by the Tsar. It had opened 13 days earlier.
November	9	The Tsar emancipates the serfs of European Russia.	
1907	January	1	Birth of Carzou (artist).
	January	8	Death of Nshan Berberian, head of a publishing house and publicist of the "Boorastan Mankants" children's newspaper (1882-1888).
	February	2	Death of Meekayel Tshaprastee, actor and dance instructor.
	March	13	Birth of engineer Sargis Tevosyan in Davalu (Ararat Region). He played a vital role in the development of Armenia's chemical industry. Kirovakan's Chemical College is named after him.
	March	15	Death of Hambardzoom Alatjatijyan, the editor of "Poonj" daily.
	March	28	Birth of surgeon Ivan Gevorgian. He invented pain-killers and pioneered new ways for blood transfusion.
	March	31	Birth of the creator of some of the more famous types of Armenian brandy: Margar Sedrakian.
	April	8	Death of Reteos Berberian, public figure and teacher. He was born in 1848.
	May	13	The first hydro-electric power station is put on line in Yerevan.
	May	22	Birth of composer Goorgen Alemshah. He died in 1947.
May	26	Gevorg Chaush (Armenian patriot) is killed in the battle of Solukh.	
June	3	Coup d'état in Russia by Stolipin.	

1907	October	29	Catholicos Mkrtych Khrimyan "Hayrik" dies in Echmiadsin. He was born in 1820.
	December	6	Death of novelist Perch Proshyan in Baku. He was born in 1837.
	December	27	Turkey's opposition parties are invited to Paris to meet the representatives of the "Armenia", "Razmik" and "Hayrenik" newspapers.
1908	January	5	Death of writer Smbat Shahaziz. He was born in 1840.
	February	12	Death in Cairo (Egypt) of Arpiar Arpiaryan (writer and public figure). He was born in 1851.
	February	17	The Armenian National Council of Teheran is organized. In 1911 it was recognized by the government and called "Teheran's Armenian General Council".
	February	20	Inauguration of the Ulukhanlu-Julfa railroad.
	March	23	Tachat Terlemezian executes Davo, the traitor.
	April	1	Birth of seismologist Armenak Nazarov in Paris. He was a professor and member of the Academy of Sciences.
	June	8	Death of Gevorg Dodokhyan (poet). He was born in 1830 in Gogenlo (Crimea, the Ukraine).
	June	24	Birth of Artem Alikhanyan (physicist). He died in 1978.
	July	4	Death of Armenian writer Missak Metsarents. He was born in 1886.
	July	19	Death of Yeghia Demirtjipashian. He was born in 1851.
	July	23	The Young Turks seize power in Turkey.
	August	30	Death of Mooratsan - Grigor Ter-Hovhannisyan -(writer) in Tbilissi (Georgia). He was born in 1854.
	August	31	Birth of William Saroyan (writer) in Fresno (USA). He was awarded a Pulitzer Prize in 1940. He died in 1981.
	September	20	Birth of Catholicos Vazgen the First. He died in 1994.
	November	18	Birth of the President of the Armenian Academy of Sciences Victor Hambardzomyan (astrophysicist). He died in 1996.
	December	24	Birth of Yoosof Karsh. He is an Armenian portrait photographer in Ottawa (Canada).
1909	February	22	Birth of Taras Toosoozyan in Yekaterinodar (now Krasnodar). He was a Major-General of the Soviet Army. He was the Military Commissar of the Armenian SSR from 1950 to 1969.
	March	11	Birth of the civil engineer and architect Constantine Khoodabashyan in Baku. He designed the chemical fibres factory in Vanadzor, the Yerevan piano factory, and the electro-apparatus plant, amongst others.
	March	30	Sultan Hameed was dethroned in Constantinople.
	March	31	Start of the massacre of the Armenian population of Adana (Cilicia, Western Armenia). About 30000 were killed in three weeks.
	April	1	Birth of civil engineer Vazreek Sekoyan in Igdir.
	April	14	Sultan Abdul Hamid the Second is overthrown and power is seized by the Young Turks.
	June	4	Archbishop Yegheesheh Doorian was elected Patriarch of Constantinople.
	June	10	Founding of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation party's daily "Azatamart" by Rooben Zardarian in Constantinople.
	July	26	Yeprem, Qeri, Khetsho and their fellow combatants occupy Tehran.
	October	11	The revolutionary figure and publicist Yegheesheh Topchyan was killed in the Kharbert camp.
1910	January	19	Birth of Hrachia Kochar (writer). He died in 1965.
	April	1	Birth of trumpeter and conductor Tsolak Vardazarian in Stepanavan (formerly Jalaloghlee).
	April	24	Death of Armenian writer Victoria Azanoor (Pompili). She wrote in Italian. Her books were translated into Armenian by Father Arsen Ghazikian.

1910	August	18	Birth of Harootyoon Kalents (artist). He died in 1967.
	December	11	Death of Matheos Izmiryanyan in Echmiadsin. He was born in 1845.
1911	January	5	Birth of the Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Karapet Karamyan in Nakhijevan.
	January	18	Birth of theater personality Gevorg Ashughyan.
	January	31	Birth in Constantinople of astronomer, faculty member (emeritus) of the University of Mexico Dr. Pishmish (also known as Pareess or Mary Sookeeasian).
	February	14	Constantinople's Armenian Patriarch Hovhannes Arsharuni, in a letter to Turkey's Minister of Justice, informs him about the illegal actions of the Turkish officials in the Armenian provinces, including murders and confiscation of property.
	March	8	Birth of Alan Hovhannes (composer).
	March	8	Birth of Alan Vaness Chakmakjian (Alan Hovhanness), composer. He died in 2000.
	March	9	Birth, in Gyoomree, of the engineer and architect Edmon Tigranyan. He was the son of the composer Armen Tigranyan..
	May	14	Death of Bogdan Knunyants (Bolshevik politician) in Baku's Baylov prison. He was born in 1878.
	June	19	Death of Petros Simonian, national figure, publicist in Tbilisi and editor of the "Meghoo Hayastanee" periodical.
	June	20	Death of Ghazaros Aghayan (educator and writer) in Tbilissi (Georgia). He was born in 1840.
	October	24	Birth of Pavel Leesseetssyan, one of the more individualistic opera singers of the 20 th century.
	November	1	Birth of writer Henri Troyat.
	December	13	Gevorg the Fifth (Soorenyants) elected Catholicos. He was murdered by the Soviet Police in 1930.
1912	January	13	Birth of linguist, philologist Dr. Prof. Sahak Bazian in Western Armenia (Shatakh).
	January	14	Yerevan's water-mains system is inaugurated.
	March	25	Birth of Martin Karamian, writer and translator in Varkhuno, Georgia. He worked to improve Armenian-Georgian literary relations.
	March	29	Death of Gabriel Soondookyan (playwright) in Tbilissi (Georgia). He was born in 1825.
	May	5	"Pravda" (Bolshevik paper) starts publication.
	May	5	Death of Yeprem Khan, one of the leaders of the Persian emancipation movement and unsurpassed militant of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation party. He was born in 1868.
	September	19	Invited representatives from various Armenian social group, meeting in Tbilissi, request that the Russian government again raise the issue of the Armenian Question.
	October	2	Catholicos Gevorg the Fifth sends a missive to Tsar Nicholas the Second.
	October	9	Start of the First Balkan War, which lasted to 1913 05 30. Andranik leads an Armenian detachment.
	November	10	Catholicos Gevorg V creates the National Delegation, headed by Poghos Nubar Pasha, to raise the Armenian Question in Russian and European diplomatic circles.
	December	16	Hovhannes Toomanyan heads the Caucasian Association of Armenian writers in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	December	20	The tsarist government promulgates a law on farmers' rights in the regions of Tbilissi, Kutais, Yerevan, Elizavetpol, and Baku provinces. Their servitude is abolished and they are allowed to buy back their land with state support.
	December	21	In Constantinople, the Armenian National Assembly decides to raise the Armenian Question in London at the conference of ambassadors.
	December	30	Publication of the message of Lenin-Stalin about Western Armenia.
1913	January	13	Birth of philologist and linguist Dr. Prof. Grigor Grigorian in Ghookasavan (Masseess region).
	March	16	Birth of Eduard Aghayan (academician, philologist and linguist).
	March	19	Birth of Mary Atmachian in Bafra (Turkey), literary - public figure and poetess. She was President of the French-Armenian Writers' Union.

1913	March	22	Birth of Sergey Adavelian, an Engineer and Colonel. He participated in the creation and experimental works of the Tu -104, 114, 124 and 134 aircraft. He was awarded four Soviet and four French prizes.
	April	3	Constantinople's Armenian Patriarch explains his program of reforms to the Russian ambassador, Girs.
	April	12	Birth of the singer Nar Hovhannisyan.
	May	4	Telephone service starts in Yerevan.
	May	13	The special commission of the National Assembly of Constantinople presents a memorandum to the Turkish government on the situation in the Armenian provinces.
	May	15	Death of Qaseem, author of moralistic, populist novels and editor of the "Soorhandak" and "Manzomee Efkeestee" papers.
	May	30	End of the First Balkan War, which lasted for about seven months. Andranik leads an Armenian detachment.
	June	6	Mandelstam, the chief interpreter and advisor of the Russian embassy in Constantinople, elaborates the reform program for Western Armenia.
	June	29	Start of Second Balkan War (to August 10). Turkey seizes and occupies Greek and Bulgarian territories.
	July	3	The "Armenian Commission on Reforms" starts its work in the Enikyoy suburb of Constantinople.
	July	3	Start of the conference of the ambassadors in Constantinople. They discuss Armenian reforms.
	August	13	Death of teacher and publicist, George Barkhoodariants in Tbilissi. He worked in the "Meghoo Hayastani", "Hyooisapayl" and "Pordz" editorial board. He also authored other works.
	October	25	Death of Seemon Zavaryan in Constantinople. He was one of the three founders of the "Armenian Revolutionary Federation" party.
	November	24	Death of H.F.B. Lynch in London of Irish parentage. Besides his study of law, he became noted as a writer, a geographer, a politician, and a traveller, with a keen interest in Armenia. His two-volume book on his Armenia travels is a classic and describes life in Armenia at the end of the 19th century. In 1906, he was elected to serve as a member of the British Parliament. (He was born on 1862 04 18).
	December	14	Germany sends its military delegation to Turkey, headed by General Liman von Sanders.
1914	January	26	After long negotiations and a bitter diplomatic struggle, the Russo-Turkish Treaty on Western Armenian reforms is finally signed in Constantinople.
	February	8	The Great Powers and Turkey sign an Armenian Improvements Project. The Dutch official, Westenenk and the Norwegian envoy, Hoff arrive in Constantinople as observers. Because of the start of the First World War, the agreement remains a dead letter.
	March	9	France and Turkey sign an agreement on building roads and railways in Western Armenia.
	March	14	Birth of Balasan (Vruyr Balasanyan), translator and writer, in Moscow, .
	March	29	The Armenian History and Archeology Association is created in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	July	9	Death of sculptor Yervand Voskanian.
	July	18	The Central Committees of Taron and Sassoon present the reform program to three embassies in Constantinople.
	July	19	Start of the First World War.
	July	20	Secret military treaty is signed between Germany and Turkey in Constantinople.
	August	1	With the start of the First World War on this day, all previous agreements concerning Armenia were ignored. The Armenians were in imminent danger: in fact, the Armenian Genocide started eight months later.
	August	2	Treaty of Alliance Between Germany and Turkey. (text)
	August	12	Tsar Nicolas the Second proclaims martial law in the Caucasus.
	September	8	Creation of the Armenian Volunteer Brigade.
	October	16	The German-Turkish fleet, headed by the German admiral Sushon, bombard Russian Black Sea ports.
	October	20	Russia proclaims war against Turkey.

1914	October	21	Russian forces occupy Diadin and Bayazet (Western Armenia).
	October	28	Russian forces occupy the Alashkert valley.
	November	10	British Prime Minister David Lloyd George describes the Turks as "...a human cancer, a creeping agony in the flesh of the lands which they misgovern, rotting every fiber of life ... who ... must be called to account for his long record of infamy against humanity.
	November	10	Defeat of Turkish forces under Erzroom.
	December	1	Battle of Sarighamish. Destruction of the Turkish Army, that was led by Enver Pasha.
1915	January	7	The Central Council of the Social Democrat (Hntshak) Party in Paris appeals to the world to save the Armenians of Western Armenia (living under Turkish misrule) from the danger of annihilation. The Armenian Genocide of about one million Armenians started some four months later.
	January	30	According to statistical data, from the end of 1914 to the beginning of 1915, about 49800 Armenians emigrated from Western Armenia, Persia and the bordering regions of Turkey, to the ten provinces of Yerevan and Tbilisi.
	February	8	The Young Turks' "Union and Progress" Committee creates a special Sub-Committee for organizing deportations and genocide of the Armenians in Turkey.
	March	1	The First Meeting of Armenian immigrants took place in Echmiadsin. The meeting tried to integrate the work of the many benevolent unions that were created to help the survivors of the 1915 Genocide.
	March	22	Exchange of memoranda amongst Russia's Foreign Affairs Ministry and the British and French Embassies in Petrograd. In one month, the three states signed a confidential agreement stating that after the allies' victory, the Turkish Black Sea straits and Constantinople would revert to the Russian Empire. There was no word about Western Armenia.
	April	3	The the revolutionary figure Vana Ishkhan (Nicol Poghosian) was killed. He was born in 1883.
	April	4	Death of Arshak Vramian, a representative of the Central Committee of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Party.
	April	7	Start of the one-month defense of Van (Western Armenia).
	April	11	Start of the 11-day defense of the Armenian town of Taron (Western Armenia).
	April	15	Talaat, Enver, and Nazim sign the order to the local authorities, about the implementation of the Armenian Genocide.
	April	20	Start of the one-month defense of Van.
	April	24	The arrest, exile and murder of the Armenian intellectuals (about 800) of Constantinople. The Turks start the implementation of their state plan for the Armenian Genocide. About one million Armenians are killed.
	April	27	Birth of Hovhannes Shiraz (poet). He died in 1984.
	April	30	Death of Sargees Barseghian (Vana Sargees), of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Party. He was born in 1875.
	May	19	Victorious outcome of the one-month defense of Van (Western Armenia).
	May	21	The Turkish government proclaims the law (consisting of three points) on the Armenians' penalties and deportations from military areas.
	May	24	The Allied Powers, England, France, and Russia, jointly issued a statement explicitly charging for the first time ever another government of committing "a crime against humanity". This joint statement stated "in view of these new crimes of Turkey against humanity and civilization, the Allied Governments announce publicly to the Sublime Porte that they will hold personally responsible for these crimes all members of the Ottoman Government, as well as those of their agents who are implicated in such massacres".
	May	30	The Turkish government approves the "Temporary Deportation Law" that was already being implemented.
	May	31	Zeytoon is renamed Suleymanie by order of Sultan Mehmed Reshad.
	June	1	The Armenians of Shapin-Karahisar (Western Armenia) defend themselves for ten months against the Armenian Genocide organized by the Turks.
	June	15	The Turkish government hangs 21 leaders of the Hnchak Party in Constantinople's Bayazet square.
	June	16	Ambassador Morgenthau explicitly described to the United States Department of State the policy of the Young Turk government as a campaign of "race extermination", and was instructed, by United States Secretary of State Robert Lansing, that the "Department approves your procedure ... to stop Armenian persecution".

1915	July	2	Russian forces retreat, resulting in a massive flight of Armenians from Van and Vaspoorakan. There are huge losses when the Turkish army massacres the remnants of the Armenian population.
	July	7	A victim of the Genocide, Grigor Zohrab (writer and political figure) was tortured and murdered. He was born in 1861.
	July	13	Start of the defence of Mount Moses (Moosa) (Western Armenia). This episode of the Armenian Genocide of 1915, as implemented by Turkey, is the subject of Franz Werfel's "The Forty Days of Musa Dagh".
	July	16	Ambassador Morgenthau explicitly described to the United States Department of State the policy of the Young Turk government as a campaign of "race extermination", and was instructed, by United States Secretary of State Robert Lansing, that the "Department approves your procedure ... to stop Armenian persecution".
	August	24	The Hnchakian Party hero, Moorad (Hambardzoom Boyajian) was hanged.
	August	25	Start of the killing of 60 000 Armenians in Ter - Zor by Sayn Zakki's forces.
	August	26	Daniel Varujan (poet) was killed during the Armenian Genocide implemented by the Turks. He was born in 1884.
	September	2	The "Guichen" rescues the Armenian resistance fighters of the 40-day battle of Musa Dagh.
	September	14	Start of the battle of Mount Moossa (Sooetia, Western Armenia). The battle lasted forty days and resulted in the defeat of the Turkish forces sent to carry out the Genocide of the Armenians living there. Franz Werfel's novel ("The Forty Days of Moossa Dagh") is based on this event.
	September	23	Death of Neekol Dooma, freedom-fighter, Armenian resistance leader, and member of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation.
	September	30	The Armenians of Urfa (Western Armenia) defend themselves for three weeks against the Armenian Genocide perpetrated by Turkey.
	December	1	United States President Theodore Roosevelt states: "The crowning outrage has been committed by the Turks on the Armenians. They have suffered atrocities so hideous that it is difficult to name them, such atrocities such as those inflicted upon conquered nations by the followers of Attila and Genghis Khan. It is dreadful that these things can be done and that this nation nevertheless remains neutral.
	December	3	Birth of Sero Khanzadyan (writer). He died in 1993.
	December	15	Death of editor Tigran Arpiarian.
	December	16	The Turkish government cancels the Armenian Reforms Project, signed on 1914 02 08.
1916	January	1	The "Armenian Herald" (weekly) is published in Moscow (Russia).
	January	14	Carl Liebknecht said in the Reichstag: "The Turkish government organized horrific massacres of the Armenians. The whole world knows about this and for this crime the whole world blames Germany".
	January	15	Birth of artist, sculptor, and ceramist Hripsimeh Simonian in Kars (Western Armenia).
	February	3	Russian forces occupy Karin (Erzroom, Western Armenia).
	February	9	Senate Concurrent Resolution 12 resolved that "the President of the United States be respectfully asked to designate a day on which the citizens of this country may give expression to their sympathy by contributing funds now being raised for the relief of the Armenians", who at the time were enduring "starvation, disease, and untold suffering".
	February	16	During the First World War, Russian forces occupy Gareen (Erzroom) in north-eastern Turkey.
	March	2	"The Armenians and the War" magazine was publishing in Odessa from March to the following February .
	March	6	Signature of the Sykes-Picot Secret Pact between Great Britain and France. It dealt with the allocation of the Asian regions of the Ottoman Empire.
	May	2	The "France-Arménie" committee is organized in Paris. Members of the Academy and other political figures are members.
	May	13	The Viceroy of the Caucasus orders the disbanding of the Armenian volunteer groups.
	May	15	Death of freedom-fighter and hero Qerree.
	May	23	Gorky publishes the "Collection of Armenian Literature" in St. Petersburg (Russia).
	August	20	Birth of Tatevik Sazandaryan (singer).

1916	October	27	Signature, in London, of the agreement to create the Armenian legion.
	November	26	The French government creates the voluntary Eastern Legion - comprised of Armenian survivors of the Genocide. The Legion fought Turkish forces with the Allies and was to be stationed in Cilicia after the war.
1917	January	1	Turkey nullifies the Treaties of Paris (1856) and Berlin (1878), which allude to Turkey's borders.
	February	27	Tsarism overthrown in Russia with the victory of the second democratic revolution.
	February	27	The February Revolution took place in Russia.
	March	2	Creation of the Provisional Russian Government.
	March	4	The Russian Provisional Government publishes the decision about "Conscience and the Elimination of National Restrictions". His Holiness Catholics of All Armenians Gevorg the Fifth, on behalf of the dejected Armenians, in his memorandum to the Russian National Assembly, identifies the Provisional Government as the only protector of small nations, including Armenia.
	March	9	The Temporary Government annuls the Caucasian Viceroyship and creates the Transcaucasian Special Committee (Ozakom).
	March	16	The Armenian Populist Party was founded in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	March	16	The Armenian Cadets create the Liberal - Bourgeois Popular Party in Tbilissi. By October, 1921 the Party had gone abroad to become one of the founders of the Armenian Democratic Liberal Party.
	April	13	Death of Alexander Tsatoorian, writer and translator.
	May	2	The First Assembly of Western Armenians opens in Yerevan under the Presidency of General Andranik.
	May	11	The Caucasian Assembly of Armenian teachers first meets in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	May	21	Death of writer Mkrteetsh Atjemyan.
	August	15	Strike of the copper refinery workers of Alaverdi.
	August	18	Hovhannissyan publishes the "Support" newspaper in Shooshee (Artsakh).
	September	29	The Armenian National Assembly opens in Tbilissi (Georgia). The Armenian National Council is elected.
	October	2	The First Caucasian Bolshevik Assembly opens in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	October	25	The Bolshevik Revolution is successful (November 7 according to the new calendar).
	November	7	Anniversary of the Great October Revolution. According to a Moscow newspaper, about 110 million people were victims of Bolshevism.
	November	15	The Transcaucasian Commissariat is created in Tbilissi (Georgia).
December	1	The People's Commissariat of Nationalities of Soviet Russia creates the Commissariat of Armenian Affairs in Moscow. Varlam Avanesov is appointed commissar and Vahan Teryan (poet) is the deputy.	
December	10	The Caucasian Army's Second Assembly opens in Tbilissi. Decisions are taken on Soviet governance in the Caucasus.	
December	16	The People's Commissariat of Soviet Russia (headed by Lenin), appoints Shahoo myan (President of the Baku Commune) as temporary extraordinary commissar for Caucasian affairs.	
December	21	The Gevorgyan Academy closes in Echmiadsin.	
December	29	The Council of the People's Commissariat of Soviet Russia promulgates a decree on Western Armenia.	
1918	January	19	The "Word of the Worker" newspaper is published in Baku.
	February	8	Death of Dr. Vaheh Minassian the translator Hayneh.
	February	10	The Transcaucasian Seim opens in Tbilissi (Georgia).

1918	February	12	Turkish officers reject the armistice and move (with 25000 soldiers) on Erzroom, Van and the Black Sea coast. Armenian forces -- alone -- are unable to stop the Turkish aggression.
	February	12	Death of Sultan Hameed, nicknamed the "Red Sultan" because of his organized Genocide of the Armenians in 1894-1896. He was dethroned in 1909.
	February	18	Andranik's small force arrives in Erzroom (Western Armenia). It could not repel the attack of the 25 000-strong Turkish Army. It fought a rear-guard action and managed to save many refugees by bringing them to the Caucasus.
	March	3	Signature of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk between Russia and Germany (Armenian text)
	March	3	Signature of the Russian - Turkish supplemental treaty in connection with the Peace Treaty between Russia, on the one hand, and Germany, Austria - Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the other. (Armenian text)
	March	12	The Turkish army re-occupies Karin (Erzroom, Western Armenia).
	March	14	Start of the Trebizond negotiations between the delegations of Turkey and the Transcaucasian Sejm. The German-Turkish attack took place at the same time. The negotiation effort was in vain as the Mensheviks, led by Chkhenkely, agreed to cede to the territorial demands of Turkey.
	March	29	Birth of Charles Hrach Papaz, Armenian-American radiophysicist, member of the American Physics and Mathematics Associations and the Electronic Engineers Institute. He is an overseas member of the Armenian National Academy of Science.
	April	1	The independent government of Van, being surrounded by Turkish and Kurdish forces, retreated to Iraq.
	April	13	A telegram of complaint is sent by the Soviet Russian government concerning the advance of the Turkish army in Transcaucasia and the atrocities committed against civilians.
	April	16	The "Messenger Book" daily is published in Tbilissi (Georgia): the first Soviet newspaper in Armenian.
	April	22	The Transcaucasian Seim proclaims the independence of Transcaucasia.
	April	25	Stepan Shahoomyan creates and leads the Council of People's Commissars in Baku.
	April	25	The Turkish army re-occupies Ghars (Western Armenia).
	May	11	Start of the Batoom Conference between Turkish and Armenian government representatives. The Armenian side was represented by A. Khateessyan, H. Qatjaznoonee, and S. Vratsian.
	May	15	The Turkish army re-occupies Alexandropol (Gyoomree).
	May	22	Start of the four-day battle of Sardarapat at the end of which the Armenian forces defeated the Turkish Army.
	May	25	Start of the three-day battle of Karakilisa (Vanadzor) that ended with a victory of the Armenian armed forces against the Turkish Army.
	May	26	Disintegration (over two days) of the Transcaucasian Seim. Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia each proclaim their independent republics.
	May	28	Proclamation of Armenia's (First Republic) Independence after the defeat of the advancing Turkish Army by Armenian forces.
	May	31	Death of Marzpet, revolutionary and public figure.
	June	4	The Treaty of Ghars is signed between the representatives of Turkey and the Armenian National Council in Batum. Turkey is given extensive Armenian territories.(Armenian text)
	June	19	The first Armenian delegation arrived in Constantinople to start reconciliation talks with Turkey.
	June	22	The official "Communist" weekly of the Armenian Affairs Commissariat is issued in Moscow.
	July		The First Armenian Assembly of Artsakh declares the region self-governing and creates a National Council and Government.
	July	6	Death of Hambardzoom Arakelian, the editor of the "Mshak" newspaper, in Tbilisi.
	July	19	Lenin, through the Government of Soviet Russia, decides to liquidate the National Soviets, Committees, the Security Council, and Armenian bourgeois-nationalist and counter-revolutionary organizations, that existed in Russia.
	July	31	Temporary loss of Soviet power in Baku and creation of the "Central Caspian Dictatorship".

1918	August	1	Opening of the First Parliament of the Armenian Republic under the presidency of Father Abraham (Aveteek Sahakian).
	August	4	Sebastatsi Moorad was killed in the battles of Baku.
	September	18	Murder in Baku of Melik Melikyan (Bolshevik politician). He was born in 1868 in Elizabetpol.
	September	19	At the Battle of Arara (Palestine), Armenian soldiers from the Eastern Legion fighting for the Allies, defeat the Turkish forces.
	September	19	The Armenian Legion, fighting on the side of the Allies, routs the Turkish forces at the battle of Arara.
	September	20	A British Army firing squad summarily murders the 26 Baku Commissars of the Baku Commune (including Stepan Shahoomyan) somewhere on the shores of the Caspian Sea.
	September	22	The Bolshevik "Word" newspaper is issued in Yerevan.
	October	30	Signature of the Mutros Cease-fire Treaty. Turkey is defeated in the First World War.
	November	2	Taalat, Enver, and Jemal flee in a German freighter to Europe. The subsequent Turkish military tribunal in Constantinople sentenced them to death for their crimes against humanity: including the organization and implementation of the 1915 Armenian Genocide.
	November	4	The Cabinet of Ahmed Izzet decides that the Young Turk Leaders should be exposed to criminal liability for influencing the Ottoman Empire to participate in the First World War and for organizing the deportations and Genocide of the Armenians.
	November	19	Death of Patriarch Malachia Ormanyan in Constantinople. He was born in 1841.
	November	23	The forces of Armenia Republic liberate Alexandropol.
	November	28	Death of Gegham Ter Karapetian, a literary figure in the provinces of the Ottoman Empire. He was a revolutionary figure and the representative for Moosh (Western Armenia) in the Ottoman Parliament.
	December	4	General Andranik completes his campaign in Artsakh.
	December	8	The Bolshevik "Communist" newspaper was published in Armenian in Tbilisi (Georgia).
	December	8	The Bolshevik "Commune" newspaper is published in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	December	9	Start of the Armenian-Georgian three-week war over the Armenian Province of Javakhk.
1919	January	13	Death, in Western Europe, of K. Kostanian, author, philologist and historian. His works deal with medieval Armenian history, pagan beliefs, and armenology.
	January	28	Death of Aram Manookian, founder of the First Armenian Republic of 1918-1920. He was born in 1829.
	February	4	The Armenian National Council of Gharabagh request officers of the Allied Army to effect the withdrawal of Turkish (Azeri and Ottoman) forces from Gharabagh, and create a local autonomous unit under British supervision. The request is denied.
	February	6	Start of the Western Armenians' Second Conference. There were 55 participants.
	February	6	Opening of the Second Conference of Western Armenians, which first accepted formula about "Political Program of United and Independent Armenia".
	February	12	Two Armenian delegations leading by Poghos Noobar and Avetees Aharonyan present the "Memorandum on Armenian's Demands" to the Paris Conference. The document sought the recognition of Armenia's Independent Statehood, compensation for Armenian losses reimbursement, a 20-year mandate for Armenia by one of the Allied countries, and punishment of the perpetrators of the Armenian Genocide. No attention was paid to the document.
	February	21	Death of Levon Manvelian, writer and author of the "History of Armenian Literature".
	March	8	Publication of Sultan Mohamed the 6th's Wahid-ed-din's Imperial Proclamation on starting court proceedings against the Young Turk government's leaders and the "Union and Progress" Party heads.
	April	5	Death of satirist Harootyoon Alpiar. He was born in 1864.
	April	11	Having been found guilty of serious crimes in the Genocide of the Armenians of Yozghat, Kemal Bay was hung in Constantinople's "Sultan Bayazet" square. He was the deputy governor of Yozghat.
	April	20	Creation of the Communist Youth "Spartak" organization in Yerevan.

1919	April	27	In Constantinople, start of the trials of the leaders of the Young Turk government and the central committee members of the "Union and Progress" party.
	May	2	The Publication of Constantinople's Extraordinary Military Tribunal's decision about the perpetrators of the deportations of Booyook Dere's (Constantinople's district) Armenian population.
	May	22	The Publication of Constantinople's Extraordinary Military Tribunal's decision on the perpetrators of the deportation of Trabizond's Armenians.
	July	5	Talaat, Jemal, Enver, and Nazim are sentenced to death by Constantinople's Extraordinary Military Tribunal. Behaedeem Shakeer, Jemal Azeem and Nayeel Bey, Executive Secretary of Trapizond's Party section, are also sentenced to death by this court. The sentences referred to the organization of the Armenian Genocide by these criminals.
	August		The Azerbaijani Government and the Artsakh National Council sign a Provisional Treaty.
	August	1	The Armenian Parliament opens in Yerevan.
	August	26	Armenian forces defeat the forces of Mustafa Kemal in the battle of Sarigameesh.
	September	9	Illegal meeting of Bolsheviks in Yerevan. Election of the Committee for Armenia (ArmCom).
	September	30	Birth of Gevorg Emin (poet). He died in 1998.
	October	16	Major General Harbord (Chief, American Military Mission to Armenia) writes: "mutilation, violation, torture and death have left their haunting memories in a hundred beautiful Armenian valleys, and the traveler in that region is seldom free from the evidence of this most colossal crime of all the ages."
	December	14	The Bolsheviks in Oozoonlar meet the peasants of Loree's "Neutral Zone" and declare their intent to be rid of landowners. They substitute land administration committees.
1920	January	7	Death of writer Vahan Terian.
	January	13	The publication of Constantinople's Extraordinary Military Court's statement on the perpetrators of the murder and deportation of Kharbert's Armenians.
	January	19	The First Conference of Armenian Communist Organizations takes place in Yerevan.
	January	19	The Paris Peace Conference recognizes, de facto, the Republic of Armenia.
	January	26	Armenia was formally recognized by European countries.
	February	1	Opening of Armenia's State University in Alexandropol (since there was no convenient building in Yerevan). The first rector was Yuri Ghambaryan, Professor of Jurisprudence, who was also known in Europe.
	February	18	Foundation of the Armenian Government Red Cross.
	March		Azeri Turks perpetrate the Genocide of Shooshee. Some 20 000 Armenians are killed.
	March	1	The Government allots 50 million rubles for agricultural development. Agricultural tractors are brought to Armenia for the first time.
	March	3	The Boshevik "Workers' Struggle" Armenian newspaper is published in New Nakhichevan (Rostov, Russia).
	March	5	Parade of the veterans of the defenders of Hatjin, Cilicia. Four battalions resisted Turkish aggression till the middle of October. The heroic battle of Hatjin is one of the bright pages in the history of our national struggle.
	March	9	Birth of Jansem (Hovhannes Semerjian) in Seleg (Turkey). Many of this artist's works are in European and US galleries.
	March	15	Opening of the Jury Court in Yerevan.
	March	20	Azeri Turkish forces attack Gharabagh.
	March	28	The Drama Institute presents its first play.
	April	1	After the Genocide of the Armenians of Marash, Hatjin, and Oorfa, the Kemalist Turkish army laid seige to Ayntab. After a 15-day defense, some 18000 were saved from murder. With the betrayal of the French forces, which suddenly withdrew from Cilicia to ahnd over the territory to the Kemalists, however, these Armenians had to flee, in 1921, to Syria.

1920	April	1	Birth of Academician, linguist, and Doctor of Philological Sciences, Gevorg Jahookyan in Shahnazar (now Metsavan), Kalinino (Dasheer) region of Loree Province. He is a Professor with an interest in contemporary Armenian.
	April	4	Genocide of the Armenians in Sooshee (Gharabagh).
	April	9	Meeting of the three Caucasian Republics' Council in Tbilisi. The question of Gharabagh was also discussed.
	April	13	Start of Dro's 45-day campaign in Artsakh.
	April	19	At the meeting of the Entente States in San Remo (Italy) it was suggested to give a mandate over Armenia through the good offices of President Woodrow Wilson
	April	26	Death of Vrtanes Papazyan (writer) in Yerevan. He was born in 1866.
	April	28	Proclamation of Soviet Power in Azerbaijan.
	May	1	Bolsheviks' first revolt in Armenia. The Armenian Government and Parliament take radical measures to quell the revolt.
	May	5	The government of Khatissyan falls. President Ohanjanyan organizes a new government with special powers.
	May	5	The Armenian Revolutionary Federation party seized power in a struggle against Bolshevik and Azeri Turkish forces. It replaced Khateessyan's government with Ohanjanyan's.
	May	10	Armenia's Revolutionary Military Committee in Alexandropol and proclaims the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia.
	May	15	Death of actor Ovee Sevoomyan.
	May	18	First Armenian issue of the "Communist" daily published in Baku.
	May	21	The 11th Army enters Artsakh and moves towards Tartar-Martakert. Start of the tyranny over this Armenian land.
	May	21	The establishment of Soviet power in Dilijan.
	May	31	The Dashnak delegation starts its negotiations with Soviet Russia in Moscow.
	June	11	The Russian Communist Party's Armenian wing is recreated as the Communist (Bolshevik) Party of Armenia with its Central Committee and Foreign Bureau.
	July	5	The Armenian Parliament adopts the Law on Armenian citizenship.
	August	10	Legrand, the Soviet Russian ambassador signs an agreement with the Armenian government.
	August	10	Signing of the Treaty of Sevres, which deal with Armenia in Section 6 (articles 88-91) President Wilson defines the western border of Western Armenia. Turkey recognizes Armenia. The Treaty is not notified and Turkey resumes its killing of the remaining Armenians in Western Armenia. (text)
	September	1	The First Assembly of Eastern Peoples opens in Baku with Armenian participation.
	September	10	The conference of Armenia's Communist organizations opens in Baku.
	September	21	Start of the Armenian-Turkish War.
	September	22	The Turkish army starts its offensive against Eastern Armenia.
	September	27	Dissolution, by the French government, of the voluntary Eastern Legion - comprised of Armenian survivors of the Genocide. The Legion fought Turkish forces with the Allies and was to be stationed in Cilicia after the war. France never honored its promises.
	September	29	The Turks occupy Sarighamish.
	October	8	The Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party announces its decision to overthrow the Armenian government of the day.
	October	11	Headed by Legrand, the Soviet Russian delegation arrives in Yerevan to negotiate with the Dashnak government.
	October	20	Start of the six-day, blood-drenched battle of Soormaloo. Armenian forces, lead by Dro, attacked the Turkish aggressors, and inflicted a stinging defeat. The Turkish forces retreated.
	October	30	The Turks occupy Ghars.

1920	November	3	Fall of Hatjen (Western Armenia) to the Turkish army.
	November	5	Turkey occupies Alexandropol (Gyumri).
	November	22	US President Woodrow Wilson, as required by the Sevres Treaty, delineates the borders between Armenia and Turkey. One week later, Armenia is partitioned by Turkey and Russia.
	November	24	The Tashnak government of Armenia falls. Simon Vratsian forms a new government.
	November	27	Lenin chairs a meeting of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party on the political question of Armenia and Georgia.
	November	29	Soviet power is established in Armenia.
	November	30	The Sovietized Government of Azerbaijan recognizes Artsakh as a part of Armenia. It reversed this decision several days later.
	December	1	The Revolutionary Council of Azerbaijan recognizes Gharabagh, Zangezur, and Nakhichevan to be parts of Armenia.
	December	2	V.I. Lenin sends greetings to Kassyan (President of the Military-revolutionary Committee of Armenia) on the occasion of the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia.
	December	2	The Bolsheviks seize power in Armenia.
	December	2	The Russian FSSR and Armenian governments proclaim the creation of the independent Armenian SSR.
	December	2	The Sovietization of the Armenian Republic. (Armenian text)
	December	2	A delegation of the Armenian government signs the illegal Treaty of Alexandropol with the Turkish invaders. (Armenian text)
	December	3	Signing of the Peace Treaty of Alexandropol between Armenia and Turkey. Armenia suffers huge territorial losses.
	December	5	The first order of the Revolutionary Committee of the Armenian SSR creates the People's Commissariat of Military Affairs of the Armenian SSR.
	December	5	The first Armenian issue of the "Communist" daily published in Yerevan. It was the official paper of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party. After 1921, it was called "Soviet Armenia".
	December	6	The Revolutionary Committee of the Armenian SSR decrees Armenian to be the state language.
	December	10	The Revolutionary Committee of the Armenian SSR nationalizes banks.
	December	13	The old administrative institutions and positions are removed by order of the Armenian SSR's People's Committee for Internal Affairs.
	December	13	Lenin appoints A. Mravyan and S. Ter-Gabrielyan to the Revolutionary Committee of the USSR.
December	17	The Revolutionary Committee of the Armenian SSR decrees the nationalization of all cultural and educational institutions.	
December	18	The old courts are liquidated by order of the People's Justice Commissariat of the Armenian SSR.	
December	21	The Revolutionary Committee of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Armenia decrees the dissolution of the Russian Empire's legal assembly within the frontiers of Soviet Armenia. The assembly was introduced by the temporary government of the Transcaucasian Seim and Armenia's Dashnak government.	
December	25	The first Work-Saturday (subbotnik) is organized in the Armenian SSR.	
December	25	The Dashnaks organize the "self-government of Siunik". In 1921 it is reorganized and renamed the "Government of Mountainous Armenia".	
December	28	The Revolutionary Committee of the Armenian SSR nationalizes lands.	
1921	23	Opening of Yerevan People's (since 1923, State) University.	
January	11	Drastamat Kanayan (Dro), Supreme Commander of the Armenian Army, together with a group of Armenian officers, is exiled from Armenia. He died in 1956, in the USA.	
January	14	Opening of the first meeting of Yerevan's and Echmiadsin's provincial teachers.	
January	17	The Armenian Government protests the demonic evils perpetrated by the Turks in the territories their troops had occupied in the course of their aggression against Armenia.	

1921	January	20	Publication in Brussels of Abbot Matern Muret's memoirs. He witnessed the Genocide of the Marash Armenians by the Turks from January 20 to February 11, 1920 as a result of French perfidy. He called the killing of 20000 Armenians during that time enough to make any human insane.
	January	21	Degrees and ranks among Armenian citizens are abolished in favor of only one title for the Armenian population: Armenian Citizen.
	January	21	Degrees and ranks among Armenian citizens are abolished in favor of only one title for the Armenian population: Armenian Citizen.
	January	22	A detachment of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, led by Martiros, demonstrates against Soviet Power in Garmee.
	January	22	Birth of Arno Babajanyan (composer and pianist). He died in 1983.
	January	23	The ceremonial opening of Yerevan's People's University. In 1923 it was renamed Yerevan State University.
	February	1	At a conference in London, England and France proposed the creation of Armenian National centers. The idea remained on a paper.
	February	9	Proclamation on the opening of literacy courses for illiterate and semi-literate citizens.
	February	12	Protests in Loree Province against its "Neutral Zone" status under the Menshevik government of Georgia. Consequently, it is ceded to Armenia four days later.
	February	13	Armed forces of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation that had not already surrendered, start what became known as the "February Revolt" in Kesheeshkend (Yeghegnadzor) against the newly- created Soviet Armenian Government.
	February	13	Start of the Dashnak's anti-Bolshevik revolt.
	February	14	The mobile village theater, led by Amo Kharazyan, starts its activity in Gharakeeleessa (Vanadzor).
	February	16	Victory of the rebellion against the Menshevik Georgian Government in the so-called "Loree Neutral Zone". The Armenian flag is raised in all 41 villages of the zone.
	February	18	The anti-Bolshevik February Rebellion in Armenia ended in victory for the people.
	February	18	Revolt against the Bolshevik government in Armenia.
	February	25	Soviet power established in Georgia.
	February	26	Atarbekian, the notorious Secret Police Chief who murdered countless Armenians during Stalin's purges, heads the anti-patriotic offensive in the Dilijan and Karakilisa (Vanadzor) regions.
	March	6	Creation of the "Ararat" trust in Yerevan.
	March	9	Signature of the French-Turkish Agreement on political, military, and economic cooperation.
	March	14	End of the London Conference. It made indefinite allusions to a national home for the Armenians in Western Armenia. The Turkish part rejected it later.
	March	14	Start of the Red Army's extensive attack on Yerevan, which ended in its victory two weeks later.
	March	15	Soghomon Tehlirian executes Talaat Pasha in his hiding place in Berlin (Germany). Talaat was one of the perpetrators of the 1915 Armenian Genocide which killed about one million Armenians. Tehlirian was tried and found innocent of murder because of the nature of the person he killed. Despite this, today, Talaat is revered in Turkey.
	March	16	England and Turkey exchange prisoners of war including some Turks who were responsible for the Armenian Genocide. Turks held on Malta are set free.
	March	16	Treaty between Turkey and Soviet Russia (Treaty of Moscow). Nakhitshevan and Artsakh are arbitrarily placed within Soviet Azerbaijan without Soviet Armenia's input into the matter.
	March	16	The Soviet-Turkish treaty is signed in Moscow. Armenian lands are given to Turks. <Treaty>
	March	29	The first Armenian Art House opened in Tbilissi. It was called after the great writer, Vahan Terian. The president was another great writer, Hovhannes Toomanian.
	April	1	Bolsheviks regain control of Yerevan after having lost it during the February revolt.
	April	2	The Dashnak Government is ousted from Yerevan by the Bolsheviks.
	April	3	The Revolutionary Committee of the Armenian SSR overthrows the "Committee for National Salvation", arrests its members, and reestablishes Soviet power in Armenia.
	April	14	Lenin sends his missive to the communists of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Daghestan, and the Republic of the Mountain Peoples.

1921	April	22	Alexandropol liberated from the Turkish invaders.
	April	26	The "Self-government of Syunik" is re-organized by the Dashnaks, as the "Government of Mountainous Armenia".
	April	28	Soviet Russia sends about 1.5 million rubles (in gold) to Soviet Armenia.
	May	12	Birth of Edward Mirzoyan (composer).
	May	21	The Revolutionary Committee of the Armenian SSR is reorganized as the Council of People's Commissars, headed by Alexander Miasnikyan.
	June	3	Trial in Berlin of Soghomon Tehlirian, the executor of Talaat (one of the organizers of the Armenian Genocide). Tehlirian is acquitted.
	June	5	Stalin, through the illegal decision of the Caucasian Bureau of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party, separates Artsakh (Mountainous Gharabagh) from Armenia and forcibly annexes it to Azerbaijan.
	June	12	Soviet Armenia declares that Artsakh is an integral part of its territory on the basis of the repeatedly expressed will of the majority of its population.
	June	13	The first "Sovkhoz" (State Farm) is created in Armenia.
	June	26	The Red Army enters Daralagyaz and Zangezur (Syoonik) in the following two-weeks.
	June	30	The Red Army enters Sissian.
	July	2	The Red Army reaches Goris.
	July	7	The Red Army reaches Ghapan.
	July	10	The Bolsheviks occupy Mountainous Armenia, the last fort of Armenian resistance.
	July	19	The Red Army enters Meghri. The Zangezur area returns to Soviet Armenia.
	July	19	The organizer of the massacre of the Armenians of Baku, Jivanshir, is executed in Constantinople by Armenians.
	July	21	The Caucasus Bureau of the Russian Communist Party adopts a decision to annex Artsakh to Soviet Azerbaijan. This lays the foundation for the Stalinist practice of gerrymandering in Transcaucasia without consulting the populations' will in such decisions.
	August	21	The first Assembly of Armenia's Komsomol (the Young Communist League) in Yerevan.
	August	22	Opening of the First Assembly of Armenia's Trade Unions in Yerevan.
	September	21	The National Council of the Armenian SSR decrees the end of illiteracy in Armenia.
	September	27	Death of Mkrtich Portoogalyan (public figure) in Marseilles (France). He was born in 1848 in Constantinople.
	September	27	Death of Mkrteetsh Portoogalyan, literary and public figure. He was born in 1846.
	September	29	The Lazaryan College (in Moscow) is nationalized and renamed "Soviet Armenia Cultural House". Its cultural and material assets are given to the government of Soviet Armenia. Since the breakup of the USSR, it is the building of the Armenian Embassy in Russia.
	September	30	The financial and Economic Agreement signed between Soviet Armenia and the USSR.
	October	1	Creation of the Democratic Liberal Party in Constantinople.
	October	13	The Ghars Treaty is signed with Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan on the one hand, and Turkey on the other. (Armenian text)
	November	7	Talaat is sentenced to death by a Turkish Court for his role in the Armenian Genocide.
	December	1	Elections of the first Peasant District and Provincial Unions in Armenia.
	December	6	Arshavir Shirakian executes the Grand Vezir Sayid Halim Pasha in Rome for his role in the Armenian Genocide.
	December	6	Arshavir Shirakian executes Turkish Prime Minister Sayid Halim in Rome for his part in the 1915 Armenian Genocide.
	December	13	Start of the repatriation of Diasporan Armenians to Soviet Armenia.

This Day in Armenian History

Chronological Sort

1922	January	1	Ceremonial opening of Yerevan's Town Council.
	January	3	Cilicia's Armenians are finally eliminated by the Turks as a consequence of French betrayal.
	January	14	Death of Anton Gosh, a participant in the assassination attempt of Yildiz.
	January	22	Death of Viscount James Bryce (statesman). He served under Prime Minister William Gladstone. He was a founder of the League of Nations. He wrote on jurisprudence and political science. He vociferously condemned the Armenian Genocide of the Turkish government. He was born in 1838.
	January	26	The first Yerevan State Dramatic theatre was opened. It was named the Soondookian Theatre after 1937.
	February	3	Confirmation of the First Constitution of the Armenian SSR.
	February	19	The first congress of Transcaucasian Communists opens in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	March	4	The Armenian SSR People's Committee decrees reforms in orthography.
	March	4	The Armenian New Orthography is adopted by Armenia's Council of Ministers.
	March	12	Representatives of the Central Executive Committees of Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan, meeting in Tbilissi (Georgia), create the Transcaucasian Federation.
	March	17	Birth in Alexandropol (Gyoomree) of Sergey Hambarzoomian, mechanics scholar and academician. He was Vice-President of the Armenian Academy of Science, and Rector of Yerevan State University.
	March	22	Birth of Professor Lorees Kalashian, Doctor of Philosophy and Chess Grandmaster of the USSR.
	March	24	Opening of the State Bank of the Armenian SSR.
	April	4	Death of Leopold Favri, benefactor and Swiss-Armenian armenologist. He supported orphanages in the Armenian provinces.
	April	9	The Assembly of the Transcaucasian Western Armenian workers opened in Yerevan.
	April	17	Aram Yerkanian and Arshavir Shirakian executed Behaeddin Shakir, the leader of the "special forces" and Jemal Azmi, former Governor of Trabizond, in Berlin. Both were active in implementing the 1915 Armenian Genocide.
	June	2	The first issue of the "Ploughman" daily is published in Yerevan.
	July	13	Death of Kamo (Bolshevik revolutionary figure) - Simon Ter-Petrosyan - in Tbilissi. He was born in 1882 04 05.
	July	25	Stepan Tsaghikian, Petros Ter-Poghosian and Artashes Gevorgian execute Jemal Pasha in front of the Cheka building. He was one of the three leaders of the Turkish Government that organized and implemented the Armenian Genocide.
	July	25	Petros Ter Poghosian and Artashes Gevorgian executed the Turkish Minister of the Navy, Jemal in Tbilisi. He was one of the three leaders of the Turkish Government that organized the Armenian Genocide.
	August	4	Hakob Melkumov, commander of Turkmenistan's First Hussar Cavalry, killed Enver at Tshaghan Ghtshlagh. He was one of the leaders of the Young Turk government who had organized the Armenian Genocide. Enver had gone to Turkmenistan after WW 1 to participate in the Bazmachi revolt -- as part of his Pan-Turanian dream.
	September	9	Start of the Genocide of the Armenians and Greeks of Smyrna by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk and his army.
	October	28	The Council of Work and Security of the RSFSR (headed by Lenin) decides to give Soviet Armenia another 1.5 million rubles (in gold) to buy cattle, machines, and agricultural implements.
	November	7	Opening of the State Museum in Yerevan containing exhibits on history, art, archeology, ethnography, the revolution, and an Archives Department.
	November	7	The Pedagogical Institute of Armenia's Public Commissariat of Education is opened on the basis of the Pedagogical Faculty of Yerevan University. In 1924/25 it is again joined to the State University.
	November	7	Opening of the State Public Library in Yerevan. (Known as the Miasnikyan Library since 1925).
	November	29	Inauguration of the Lenin irrigation canal in Echmееadsin.

1922	December	10	Opening of the First Council of the Soviet Federative Socialist Republic of the Transcaucasus. The next congresses took place in 1924, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, and 1935.
	December	14	Birth of Gohar Gasparyan (singer) in Cairo (Egypt).
	December	30	The Soviets' All-Union Assembly in Moscow creates the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
1923	January	10	Decision taken to create a united monetary structure and currency in Transcaucasia.
	January	13	Birth of sculptor Khachatour Iskandarian in Yerevan.
	January	23	Birth of Karp Khachvankyan (actor) in Akhaltskha (Georgia). He was known as the "Prince of Laughter". He died in 1998.
	January	27	The First Prize for the creation the Coat of Arms of the Transcaucasian Confederacy is awarded to Martiros Saryan and Hakob Kojoyan.
	January	29	Ceremonial opening of Yerevan's first Language Faculty.
	February	23	Death of Grigor Chilinkiryan (public figure and translator) in Smyrna. He was born in 1833.
	February	28	Death of Stepan Mamikonian public figure of Eastern Armenia.
	March	7	Presentation of Armen Tigranian's "Anush" opera in Yerevan State Theatre with the composer at the podium.
	March	11	The "Invalides" in Paris officially accepts the Armenian tricolor flag.
	March	23	Death of Hovhannes Toomanyan (writer) in Moscow (Russia). He was born in 1869.
	March	27	Death of Armen Karo (Garegeen Pastrmajyan), one of the founders of the "Cilician Society" organization. He was born in 1873.
	March	28	Birth of two-time hero and pilot Nelson Stepanian. The group of pilots led by Nelson Stepanian sank more than 50 enemy ships and destroyed 13 airplanes in World War Two. Nelson Stepanian flew 240 sorties. He died in a dogfight in 1944.
	April	16	The Soviet of People's Committee of the Armenian SSR creates the State Cinema of Soviet Armenia (HayFilm).
	May	5	The first number of the "Avangard" newspaper (Official Organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Youth League of the Soviet Union) is published.
	May	10	Birth of Heydar Aliiev, First Secretary of the Communist Party in Azerbaijan, Head of the Azeri Turk subdivision of the Soviet KGB, Member of the USSR Politbureau, and Head of Atheistic Propaganda under the Soviet regime. Committed Genocide against the Armenians of Nakhitshevan and Artsakh. Took over the presidency of Azerbaijan in 1993.
	May	20	The Shahoomyan irrigation canal opens near Yerevan.
	June	6	Death of writer Intra (Tiran Chrakian). He was born in 1875.
	June	9	Death of Father Arsen Ghazikian, translator and philologist.
	July	7	Soviet Azerbaijan's Revolutionary Committee unilaterally decides to dismember Artsakh to create the "Autonomous Region of Nagorno Gharabagh". "Red Kurdistan" is created to separate this new territory from Armenia (by means of the new Lachin and Kelbajar Districts). The Kurdish entity is abolished in 1930 but the separation is maintained in the Stalin Constitution of 1936.
	July	12	Creation of the Bureau of History of the Communist Party of Armenia as an adjunct to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia.
	July	24	Signature of the Peace Treaty of Lausanne. It replaced the Treaty of Sevres, and neglected the Armenian Question.
	July	24	The Great Powers and the new government of Turkey sign an agreement at Lausanne without once mentioning the Armenians or their rights. The Armenian Question was closed. (text)
	September	5	Birth of Sargis Baghdasarian, sculptor, artist and teacher. His "We are our mountains" - "Gharabaghtsiner" sculpture (1967) became a symbol of the national movement of Artsakh. He died in 2001.
	September	9	Opening of the Armenian pavilion at the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow.
	October	29	Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk) is proclaimed the first president of the Turkish Republic: the successor state of the Ottoman Empire.
	November	20	The "Dashnak" Congress opens in Yerevan to "dissolve" the party.

This Day in Armenian History

Chronological Sort

1923	December	1	The Komitas State Conservatory of Music opens in Yerevan.
1924	January	1	Birth of Parooyr Sevak (writer, political figure). He died in 1971 in a car accident planned by the Soviet police.
	January	9	Birth of film director, producer, artist, and designer Sergey Parajanov (Parajanyan) in Tbilisi, Georgia.
	January	11	Creation of the "Girk" (book) publishing house in Yerevan, under the direction of Martiros Saryan.
	January	16	The former Military Administration Square is renamed Lenin Square. Presently, it is Republic Square.
	January	21	V.I. Lenin dies.
	January	27	Meeting of workers on Lenin Square in Yerevan on the laying of the foundation to Lenin's statue.
	January	31	Adoption of the First Constitution of the USSR.
	February	26	The Central Executive Committee of the USSR renames Alexandropol to Leninakan.
	March	5	Death of Vrooyr, actor, satirist, and founding editor of the "Hoosharar" periodical.
	March	6	Foundation of the Armenian State Central Archives by decree of Armenia's Central Committee. Now there are 3 million documents in our archive. The oldest document dates from 1630.
	March	9	Death of poet Mateos Zarifyan.
	March	10	Opening of the Armenian Agricultural Bank.
	March	15	Yerevan's cotton factory starts operations.
	March	16	Death of actress Yeranoohie Garagashyan.
	March	18	Birth of Levon Khatsherian, linguist and Armenologist.
	March	19	Birth of Vardoohie Varderessyan (actress).
	March	19	Birth of Lev Koolijanov in Tbilisi. He was a state prize-winning actor, and film producer.
	April	1	Birth of Karapet (Garoosh) Karapetian in Gyoomree (formerly Alexandropol then Leninakan). He was a coach and important sports figure. He was first Vice President of the European Weight Lifting Federation.
	April	21	Death of Italian dramatic actress Eleanora Dyoomezeh.
	May	22	Birth of Charles Aznavour (singer).
	July	12	Under the initiative of the Norwegian scholar Friedthof Nansen, the League of Nations decides to grant "Nansen Passports" to the Armenians who had survived the Armenian Genocide.
	August	30	Organization of Armenia's Agricultural Co-operative.
	October	22	Alexander Spendiaryan (composer) arrives in Yerevan.
	November	2	Yerevan Town Council publishes the decision based on A.Tamanian's project for Yerevan's new architectural plan.
	November	7	The copper smelter of Ghapan starts production.
1925		1	Opening of the Yerevan Technical Arts School (now the Terlemezyan Art College).
	January	7	Opening of the Martiros Saryan exhibition in Paris.
	January	13	Birth of Marcel Martirosian in Marseilles. He was a Doctor of Technical Sciences.
	February	7	Opening of the Land-owners' First National Conference in Yerevan.
	February	13	Publication of the Large Soviet Encyclopedia.
	February	23	Birth of Manouk Atoyán (engineer) in Javakhk (Georgia). He died in 1998.

1925	March	10	Death of Chris Fenerjian, one of the participants of the attempted assassination of the Sultan.	
	March	22	Myasnikyan (Secretary of the Communist Party of the Transcaucasian Countries Committee), Mogilevsky (President of the Extraordinary Commission of the Transcaucasus (Cheka), and Atarbekyan (notorious Secret Police murderer in Armenia) are assassinated in an air-crash planned by Stalin.	
	April	27	The Science and Art Institute of the Armenian SSR opens in Yerevan.	
	June	4	The "Pioner Kanch" (Call of the Pioneer) newspaper was first published in Yerevan.	
	June	18	Arrival of Friedhof Nansen (heading the League of Nations' International Bureau) in Yerevan.	
	June	21	Inauguration of the Shirak irrigation canal.	
	September	7	Birth of Aghasi Aivazyan (writer).	
	September	30	Birth of Henrik Malyan (movie director). He died in 1977.	
	October	4	Death of Gevorg Bashinjaghyan (painter) in Tbilisi (Georgia). He was born in 1857.	
	October	15	Death of prince Hovssep Arghootyan (Prince of Khanassor). He was an Armenian ambassador of the Iranian government.	
	November	4	Opening of the First Congress of the Association of Proletarian Writers of Armenia in Yerevan.	
	1926	January	26	Opening of the First Exhibition of Armenian Fine Arts in Yerevan.
		February	3	Death of Johannes Lepsius, Christian leader who tried to inform the world about the Armenian Genocide committed by Turks. He was born in 1858.
		February	21	Birth of Metaksia Simonyan (actress).
March		6	Foundation of the first Sewing Factory in Yerevan.	
March		10	Birth of conductor Aram Katanyan in Yerevan.	
April		20	The All-Armenian Congress of the Yezidi people opens in Yerevan.	
April		21	Death of semasiologist Y. G. Mrmyan.	
May		16	Inauguration of Yerevan's first hydro-electric power station. Orjonikidze, Aghamali-Oghli, and Eliava give speeches.	
August		26	Opening of the "Arzni" Sanatorium and Spa.	
August		26	Some of those responsible for the Armenian Genocide were hanged in Ankara. They were members of the "Young Turks" belonging to the Union and Progress Party (formerly known as the "Ottoman Union Organization").	
October		3	Death of satirist Yervand Otyan.	
October		9	Avetik Issahakyan (poet) returns to Armenia from France.	
October		22	An earthquake (Richter Scale: 5.7) occurs in Leninakan (Gyoomree). It covers some 45 sq. km. There is loss of life and buildings are destroyed.	
October		22	A powerful earthquake occurs in Leninakan (Gyumri).	
November	29	Opening of Yerevan's soap and oil factory and lumber mill.		
November	29	Birth of painter Grigor Khanjyan in Yerevan. He died in 2000.		
1927	January	30	First Graduation Ceremony of Yerevan State University students at the Culture House of Yerevan.	
	February	1	Birth of Lusine Amara (Armaghanyan). She is an American-Armenian opera singer and a laureate of international competitions.	
	February	16	The People's Communist Council of the Republic approves a new regulation establishing the following Faculties at Yerevan State University: Socio-Economics, Education, Agriculture, Medicine and Technology.	
	February	25	Birth of Karapet Chobanyan in Kartsakh (Akhalkalak District). As physicist, his theoretical work on the elasticity of metals paved the way for many new developments in metallurgy.	

1927	April	30	Opening of Yerevan's carbide factory.
	May	1	Death of Levon Sargsyan, the editor of "Moorch". He was a Bolshevik and later was made ambassador in Tehran.
	May	30	Death of Atrpet (Sargis Moobayajyan), Armenian writer, public figure and author of "Tjvjeek" - a classic short story - as well as "Javaheer", "Khev" among others.
	June	15	Death of commander Moorad Petrosian (Kronqtsi).
	June	29	Kalinin (President of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR) arrives in Armenia.
	June	29	Death of Byuzand Qechian, co-worker of the "Byuzandion" daily and editor of "Arevelk", "Lrageer" and "Massiss".
	July	24	Inauguration of the "Dzor" power station.
	August	30	Death of one of Armenia's national heroes, General Andranik. He was born in 1865.
	October	20	Henri Barbusse (French writer) visits Armenia.
	November	24	Death of Shooshanik Kiurghinyan (poetess) in Yerevan. She was born in 1876.
1928	January	4	Birth (in Damascus, Syria) of the French-Armenian writer Vaheh Kachan (Khachatryan).
	January	10	Birth of theoretical physicist Andrey Amatoonee in St. Petersburg (Russia).
	January	21	Publication of the first issue of the anti-religious, political, scholarly, popular, and literary illustrated publication called "Anastvatz" (atheist).
	March	10	Birth of author and psychologist Elda Green in Tbilisy.
	March	26	Birth of artist and professor Romanos Sargsian in Tbilissi. He died in 1981.
	March	28	Birth of artist and sculptor Ara Harootoonian. His great architectural work is the Sardarapat complex.
	April	1	Birth of Vladimir Greegoryan in Yerevan: a philologist, professor, and linguist. He was one of the creators of the first translation machine in the USSR. He died in 2001.
	May	7	Death of Alexander Spendaryan (composer) in Yerevan.
	May	28	Establishment of the Armenian "Pan-National" educational and publishing organization in Cairo, Egypt. It is associated with the Armenian Revolutionary Federation party.
	July	20	Birth of Minas Avetissyan (artist). He was murdered by the Soviet Police in 1975.
	July	25	Maxim Gorky (author) visits Soviet Armenia.
	July	29	Birth of Constantine Orbelyan (composer and conductor).
	October	6	Inauguration of Yerevan's Workers' University.
	November	1	The second State Drama Theatre of Armenia opens in Leninakan.
	November	8	Inauguration of the Cattle-breeding Institute of the Transcaucasus in Yerevan.
	November	17	The First Congress of Armenian Collective Farms opens in Yerevan.
	November	29	Opening of Gyumri's cotton-mill and the "May Revolt" power station.
	December	23	Birth of Hovhannes Chekijyan (choirmaster) in Constantinople.
1929	January	9	Birth of Konstantin Khudaverdyan, doctor of historical science. He was chief editor of the "Armenian Encyclopedia" up to his death in 1999.
	March	7	Birth of theatre and movie actor Edgar Elbakian. He died on 1988 08 31.
	March	23	Birth of Rafael Chmshkian, famous weightlifter, world record-holder, international trainer, European and Helsinki Olympic Games champion.
	March	25	The People's Commissariat of Education of the Armenian SSR approves the Kurdish alphabet for the Kurdish Minority in Armenia.
	March	27	Death of Minas Cheraz (teacher and political figure) in Marseilles. He was born in 1852.
	March	27	Death of Meenass Shehraz in Marseilles (France), one of the founders of the "Cilician Society" benevolent organization. He was born in 1852.

1929	April	7	First Five-year Plan is adopted for Armenia.
	June	17	Birth of Tigran Petrossyan (World Chess Champion).
	September	15	The First "Eradicate Illiteracy" Congress opens in Yerevan.
	September	29	Hovhannes Hovhannisyán (poet) dies in Yerevan. He was born in 1864.
	October	23	Askanaz Mravyan (Vice-chairman of the Soviet People's Commissariat and People's Commissar of Education) murdered by the secret police in Yerevan. He was born in 1885.
	November	29	Opening of the Leninakan-Artik railroad.
	November	29	Inauguration of the Yerevan Youth Theatre.
	December	1	Yerevan's Kanaker radio station starts its broadcasts.
	December	14	Death of Mesrop Nooparyan (linguist, translator) in Marseilles (France). He was born in 1842 in Smyrna.
1930	January	5	Opening of the Research Institute of Yerevan State University.
	January	14	Birth of Edgar Hovhannissyan (composer).
	January	17	Opening of the Writer's House in Yerevan.
	March	1	The Sardarapat tractor plant starts production.
	March	3	Opening of the National Seminary.
	March	16	Death of Varlam Avanessov in Dilijan.
	April	1	Birth of actor and film director Khoren Abrahamyan.
	April	27	Death of Archbishop Eghisheh Doorian, historian, literary figure, author, and Patriarch of Jerusalem.
	May	2	Creation of the Kanaker Power Station.
	May	8	Murder, by the Soviet Police, of Catholicos, Gevorg the Fifth (Sooreniants).
	May	15	Death of the humanist Dr. Friedhof Nansen. His internationally recognized "Nansen Passport" saved the lives of many stateless refugees.
	July	4	Birth of Mher Mkrtchyan (actor). He died in 1993.
	July	25	The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR makes elementary education compulsory.
	August	5	The Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissariats of the Armenian SSR dissolves the administrative districts of Armenia and reorganizes them into 25 regions.
	September	25	The first issue of the Kurdish newspaper "Rya taza" is published in Yerevan.
	November	1	The Council of People's Commissars renames the Institute of Science and Art of the Armenian SSR to the Institute of Sciences.
	November	21	During a meeting in Yerevan, S.M. Kirov speaks about the situation inside the Communist Party.
	November	29	Opening of Sardarapat's irrigation canal.
	December	12	Death of Princess Satenik Arghootian (Miss Marineh) with the code name of Tsaghik. As a revolutionary, she played an important role with her husband (the Prince of Khanasor) in organizing the Khanasor assault.
1931	January	3	Death of Rooben Vorberian.
	January	8	The Kurdish Pedagogical School opens in Yerevan.
	January	8	Opening of the world's only Kurdish Technical College in Yerevan.
	January	15	Celebration of the first decade of the Armenian Artillery Division.

This Day in Armenian History

Chronological Sort

1931	January	31	Birth of doctor, pharmacologist and Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor Emil Gabrielyan in Ashtarak. He is presently working on the cure for AIDS as the leader of the group that has discovered the Armenicum drug.
	January	31	Birth of artist Rafael Atoyán in Leninakan (currently Gyoomree).
	February	22	The Central Affairs Committee decides to establish a Radio-Broadcasting Committee.
	February	24	Death of ethnologist Yervand Lalayan in Yerevan. He was born in 1864.
	March	2	Birth of Mikhail Gorbachov, the first and last President of the Soviet Union.
	March	2	Birth of the German orientalist and armenologist Alfred Gutschmidt. His studies focussed on the sources of Khorenatsi and Agathangeghos.
	March	18	Founding of the Yerevan City History Museum.
	April	27	An earthquake (Richter Scale: 6.3) occurs in Zangezoor and affects a 100 000 sq.km. area. The Monastery of Tatev and other structures on the Tatev highlands and in the valley of the Vorotan River are destroyed.
	November	18	Death of Hovhannes Khan Masenian. He translated Shakespeare into Armenian.
	November	29	Opening of the Kartchevan irrigation canal in the Meghri region.
	December	22	Creation of the Radio Broadcasting Committee in Armenia.
1932	January	5	Opening of the National Minorities' Women Deputies State Conference in Yerevan.
	February	16	Creation of the Local Branch of the All-Union "Old Bolsheviks' Association".
	February	22	Birth of architect Arthur Tarkhanyan in Leninakan (Gyoomree). He designed and implemented the "Tsitsernakabert" Genocide Memorial Complex, the "Airarat" (formerly "Rossiya") movie theater, the Palace of Youth, "Zvartnotss" Airport, and many other buildings.
	February	23	First issue of the "Literary Newspaper" of the Federation of Soviet Writers of Armenia.
	February	24	Birth of Michel Legrand (Armenian-French Composer).
	March	24	Birth of Vladimir Yengibarian, world famous boxer, European, World, and Olympic Games' champion, international referee.
	April	9	Creation of Armenia's Union of Soviet Writers, the Union of Musicians, the Union of Soviet Painters and Fine Arts, and the Union of Soviet Architects.
	April	19	The Ministries of Heavy and Light Industries, and of Forestry are created in Armenia.
	June	10	Death of the actress Siranoosh (Merovba Kantarjyan) in Cairo (Egypt). She was born in 1857.
	June	25	Inauguration of the Stalin irrigation canal's first section in Yerevan.
	August	27	Birth of Garegin I (Nshan Sargissyan) in Kesap (Syria), who later became Catholicos of the Armenian Church, the 131st Spiritual Leader of Armenian Holy Apostolic Church. He died in 1999.
	November	5	Inauguration of the second stage of Yerevan's hydro-electric power station.
	November	7	Inauguration of the Minjevan-Ghapan railroad.
	November	14	Death of the historian Leo (Arakel Babakhanyan) in Yerevan. He was born in 1860 in Shooshee.
	November	15	Ceremonial opening of the Dzor Power Station.
1933	January	12	Yerevan's tramway service is inaugurated.
	January	13	Birth of Dr. Karlen Karamian in Yerevan. He was a civil engineer.
	January	20	Opening of the Spendiaryan State Opera Building in Yerevan.
	January	24	Opening of Yerevan's Tobacco Factory.
	March	30	The Children's Park is founded in the place of Yerevan's old market place (Ghanthar).

This Day in Armenian History

Chronological Sort

1933	April	1	Birth, in Constantinople (Istanbul) of the linguist Barsegh Tooghladjyan. He authored bilingual and trilingual general and specialized dictionaries. He also authored "Ovgyanos", an encyclopedic, etymological dictionary in three volumes.
	April	18	Death of Avetik Sahakian (Father Abraham), the Parliamentary President of the First Armenian Republic.
	June	3	The Armenian SSR creates the State Monuments Preservation Committee.
	July	12	Death of the writer Nar-Dos (Meekael Hovhannissyan) in Tbilissi (Georgia). He was born in 1867.
	July	14	Death of Leninist Guards representative, Issahak Lalayants in Moscow. He was born in 1870.
	October	3	The Botanical Research Institute opens in Yerevan.
	November	29	The chemical plant of Kirovakan and the cement factory of Davaloo start operations.
	November	30	The "Dzor" power station's brought on line to maximum output.
	December	26	Signing of the Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States (49 S. 3097, 300). Article One may be of significance in finding the solution to the Artsakh
1934	March	1	Death in Yerevan of Toros Toramanyan (architecture historian).
	March	24	Birth of American Orientalist Robert Thomson. He was awarded a PhD from Cambridge University for Assyrian and Armenian translations. He translated the "Armenian History" by Agathangelos.
	April	22	Death of Michael Varandian, theorist and ideologue of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Party. He was born in 1872.
	June	9	Death of Vahan Qartashian, famous figure of the Armenian Cause.
	July	12	First issue of the "Communist" newspaper (property of the Central Committee of Armenia's Communist Party, Yerevan's City Committee, and the Central Executive Committee of the Armenian SSR).
	August	1	Opening of the First Congress of Armenia's Soviet Writers.
	August	17	First Congress of Writers of the USSR with the participation of Armenian writers.
	September	6	Opening of Ghapan's ore (copper/molybdenum) concentration plant.
	September	14	The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Armenian SSR and the Council of the People's Committee create the People's Commissariat of Internal Trade.
	November	5	Opening of the Pedagogical Institute of Leninakan (Gyumri).
	November	29	Inauguration of the Yerevan-Kanaker railroad.
1935	January	8	Decision to create Pedagogical Institutes in Yerevan and Gyoomree with evening classes.
	February	10	Birth of Zori Balayan (physician, Artsakh movement activist).
	March	3	Birth of writer Hrant Matevosyan.
	March	15	Birth of Leonid Yengibaryan (circus actor). He died in 1972.
	March	27	The premiere of "Anoosh" (opera) by Armen Tigranian takes place in Yerevan's Opera and Ballet Theater. The premiere of "Anoosh" took place in Alexandropol, in
	March	30	Death of Rromanoss Melikyan (composer) in Tbilissi (Georgia). He was born in 1883.
	April	1	Inauguration of the Russian Pedagogical Institute in Yerevan.
	May	1	The first Armenian sound motion picture "Pepo" is shown.
	June	11	The Institute of History and Literature was created within the People's Commissariat of Education.
	June	19	Opening of the State Historical Museum of Armenia in Yerevan.
	July	14	Opening of the Armenian Section in the Academy of Science of the USSR.
	August	5	Opening of the Leninakan (Gyumri) meat plant.

This Day in Armenian History

Chronological Sort

1935	August	7	Death of Alexander Shirvanzade (writer, playwright) in Kislovodsk. He was born in 1858 in Shamakh.	
	October	6	Death of Atabek Khnkoyan, He is famous in Armenian literature for his stories aimed at young readers. He was born in 1870.	
	October	22	Death of cleric and ethno-musicologist Komitas (Soghomon Soghomonyan) in Paris (France). His remains were transferred to Yerevan in 1936.	
	November	29	M.I. Kalinin visits Yerevan.	
1936	January	11	The Komitas String Quartet earns the First Place at the USSR Chamber Ensemble Competition.	
	February	11	Birth of Paulo Cuneo, Italian architect and art critic. He was one of the founders of the Medieval Armenian Architecture Department at Rome University.	
	February	20	Death of Alexander Tamanyan (architect) in Yerevan. He was born in 1878.	
	March	9	Birth of the Italian architect Breccia Fratadocci. He founded the "Mediaeval Armenian Architecture Research Center" in Rome. He organized the first exhibition of Armenian mediaeval architecture in Rome and Venice in 1968.	
	July	1	Hovhannes Abelyan (painter) dies in Yerevan. He was born in 1865.	
	July	9	Murder by the Soviet Police of Aghassi Khandjyan (First Secretary of the Central Committee of Armenia's Communist Party) in Tbilisi.	
	July	10	Opening of Yerevan's carbide factory.	
	November	19	Opening of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the Soviets (Councils) in the Armenian SSR.	
	November	25	Stalin's Constitution is proclaimed.	
	December	5	The 7th Extraordinary Congress of the Soviet of the USSR confirms the new constitution. The Armenian SSR becomes a Union Republic.	
	December	5	The Kanaker Power Plant is put on line.	
	1937	February	13	Death of seascape artist Vardan Makhookhian. He was born in 1869.
		March	4	Birth of artist Rudolf Khachatryan in Yerevan.
March		23	The 9th Extraordinary Congress of the Armenian SSR confirms the New Constitution for Armenia.	
March		23	Abolition of the Transcaucasian Federation.	
April		24	The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia decides to dissolve the Committee of the Transcaucasian Countries.	
July		9	Death of actor Hovhannes Zarifian.	
November		15	Inauguration of the Russian language Stanislavsky State Dramatic theatre in Yerevan.	
November		17	Death of Hakob Hakobyan (poet) in Tbilissi. He was born in 1866 in Elizabetpol (Gandzak).	
November		29	Yeghisheh Charents (writer) is murdered in 1937 by the Soviet Police. He was born in 1897.	
1938		February	22	Birth of Artavazd Peleshyan in Leninakan (Gyoomree). He became a famous artist, State Prize Laureate, and a master of the documentary film genre .
	February	24	Birth of Ara Vahoonee in Yerevan. He was an actor, Armenian State Prize Laureate, and film producer.	
	April	1	First meeting of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences.	
	April	10	Catholicos Khoren the First was strangled by the Bolshevik secret police (cheka).	
	July	12	Opening of the first session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet's first convention.	
	July	18	Birth of Perch Zeytuntsyan (playwright) in Cairo (Egypt).	
	1939	January	17	Beginning of the All-Union Census. Armenia's population was 1282000. Of these, Armenians numbered 1062000, Azeris 130900, Russians: 51400, and Kurds: 20500, etc. The population of Yerevan was 200031.
January		27	Birth of composer Tigran Mansoorian in Beirut (Lebanon).	

1939	February	9	Birth of Yervand Terzyan in Alexandropol (Gyoomree). He later became an astronomer and a member of the International Union of Astronomy. He was a Deputy Director of the Radiophysics and Cosmic Research Department at Cornell University (USA).
	February	10	Death of Archbishop Torgom Gooshakian of Jerusalem. He was a literary figure and philologist .
	February	22	The Armenian Supreme Soviet awards the right to the Opera and Ballet Theater of Yerevan, to be called the Alexander Spendarian Opera and Ballet Theatre.
	June	8	The opening of the Armenian Pedagogical School Department in Tbilisi.
	June	20	Creation of the Armenian SSR's People's Commissariats for Automobile Transportation, Meat, and Dairy industries.
	August	22	Just before the invasion of Poland, Hitler encourages his troops to be merciless "... for who today remembers the annihilation of the Armenians."
	September	1	Start of the Second World War.
	September	15	Celebration of the 1000th anniversary of the "Sasoontsi Davit" epic.
	October	20	The ten-day Festival of Armenian Art opens in Moscow.
	November	29	Catholic Gevorg the Sixth addresses the governments of the USSR, USA and Great Britain requesting the reunification (with Armenia) of the Armenian territories occupied by Turkey.
1940	February	20	Death of public figure Stepan Yessayan. He was one of the founders of "Pan-National" Cultural Organization of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Party.
	March	18	Kirov's synthetic rubber factory (now called "Nairit") was created out of the Yerevan Carbide factory.
	March	26	Yerevan's Kirov Synthetic Rubber Factory starts production.
	July	31	Death of the military leader, Sepooh.
	October	6	Yerevan's Botanical Garden is inaugurated.
	November	24	Yerevan's Zoological Garden is created.
	November	24	Ceremonial inauguration of Lenin's monument, at Lenin Square in Yerevan.
	December	13	Death of painter Stepan Aghajanian.
	December	29	Death of Arshak Jemalian, a prominent member of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Party.
1941	April	30	Death of Panos Terlemezyan (artist) in Yerevan. He was born in 1865.
	May	10	The Ten-day Festival of Armenian Literature starts in Moscow (Russia).
	May	25	Inauguration of the Armenian pavilion in Moscow's Pan-Union Agricultural Exhibition.
	June	2	Death of writer Vazgen Shooshanian. He was born in 1902.
	June	18	Signature of the Treaty of Friendship between Germany and Turkey. (text)
	June	22	Nazi Germany attacks the Soviet Union. World War Two (the Great Patriotic War) starts for the Soviet Union.
	December	1	Colonel Simon Zakyan heads the new Armenian 89th Rifle Division.
1942	January	3	The Armenian Council of Ministers decides on the production of Hand Grenades and Mines for the war effort.
	January	11	The 390th Armenian division is formed in the Kerch peninsula under Colonel S. Zakyan. The 409th division, reinforced by Armenian soldiers and officers in Armenia, is renamed the Armenian Division under the command of A. Vassilyan.
	March	21	Vahan Mirakyan (poet) dies in Yerevan. He was born in 1866.
	April	13	The Armenian 408th Artillery Division was formed in Armenia.
	June	11	Death of Professor Ashkharhabek Qalantarian (Lorees Qalantar), armenologist, archeologist, and historian.
	August	15	The Armenian 89th Rifle Division leaves Yerevan for the front.

1942	September	21	The Armenian 89th Rifle Division attacked German positions near Grozny.	
	October	1	The Armenian 408th Rifle Division fights German forces in Novorosisk and Tuapse. The battle lasts one month.	
1943	March	3	The first volume of the novel "Vardanank", written by Derenik Demirchyan, is published during World War 2 (the Great Patriotic War). Soldiers passed it from hand to hand on the front.	
	March	22	Organization of the "Haghtanak" (Victory) partisan detachment in Lvov, from Armenian prisoners-of-war headed by Sergey Harootyunian.	
	March	30	Nelson Stepanyan (pilot, war hero) arrives in Yerevan.	
	April	22	The delegation of the 51st Guards Division arrived in Yerevan. It participated in Stalingrad's defense and was previously known as the Armenian 76th Division.	
	May	10	Garegeen the First (Hovsepyants) is anointed Catholicos of Cilicia in Antilias' Cathedral.	
	June	20	Death of Arus Voskanyan (actress) in Yerevan. She was born in 1889.	
	September	16	Death of Hoonan Avetisyan (war hero) in battle. He was born in 1914.	
	October	9	The Soviet Supreme Command names the Armenian 89th Rifle Division the "Tamanian Division" because it liberated the Tamanian peninsula.	
	November	29	The Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences is opened.	
	1944	February	21	A German firing-squad in Paris executes Missak Manooshyan, member of the French underground forces.
		March	16	Reorganization of the People's Commissariats of Defense and Foreign Affairs of the Armenian SSR.
March		18	The "Sassuntsi Davit" Tank Division is created with the help of Diasporan Armenians.	
April		19	Creation of the Administration of Architectural Affairs in the Armenian SSR.	
August		19	Sergey Khudiakov (Armenak Khanferdyants) is made Air Marshal of the USSR.	
September		25	Death of academician Manook Abelyan (armenologist) in Yerevan. He was born in 1865.	
October		7	Death in Yerevan, of Meekael Manvelyan (writer). He was born in 1877.	
November		20	Creation of the Armenian Association of Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries.	
November		29	Opening of the Loree and Adgaman (Martooni region) irrigation canals.	
1945		January	5	Publication of the "Sasna Tsrer" epos in China as translated by the authoress Go Bao Tsyoon.
		January	9	Birth (in Syria) of the Third Republic's first president, Levon Ter-Petrosyan.
	January	12	Opening of the First Congress of Creative Artists in Yerevan.	
	January	12	Opening of the first conference of Armenian composers.	
	February	4	Conference of the leaders of the Allies: Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin during the Second World War, in Yalta (Crimea). The three Allies and France would occupy Germany, and the Soviet Union would start a war against Japan.	
	March	6	Lieutenant-colonel of the Guard, Nelson Stepanyan is awarded his second "Gold Star" medal. Because he is a two-time "Hero of the USSR" his bronze bust is to be placed before his residence.	
	April	4	Death of Vahan Tekeyan, writer, speaker, and public figure. He was born in 1878.	
	April	29	The Armenian 89th Tamanian Division participates in the street battles of Berlin.	
	May	9	End of World War Two (known as the "Great Patriotic War" in the USSR).	
	May	26	Death of Meenass Veratseen (Farhat), Communist Party and public figure.	
	August	26	Death of Franz Werfel (Austrian novelist). He wrote "The Forty Days of Musa Dagh" (1933), a best-selling epic tale of Armenian resistance to the Turkish Genocide of 1915. He was born in 1890.	

1945	August	27	The First Congress of the Armenian Union of Soviet Artists opens in Yerevan.
	October	1	Creation of the Institute of Art and Physical Culture (Yerevan).
	November	21	The Council of the People's Committee of the USSR decides to repatriate Diasporan Armenians.
	November	25	Inauguration of "Victory" bridge in Yerevan.
1946	January	1	Death of Abraham Gyoolkhandarian, a former Minister of Armenia and one of the leaders of the heroic battle of Baku.
	March	18	The five-year plan (1946-1950) for the Armenian SSR is adopted.
	March	27	The People's Commissars are renamed Soviet Ministers and the People's Commissariats are called Ministries of the Armenian SSR.
	May	15	Death of Grigor Avetyan (actor) in Yerevan. He was born in 1870.
	July	2	The first group of Diasporan Armenians are repatriated to Armenia.
	July	30	The Supreme Soviet of the USSR confirms the law on the Five-year Plan for the Development and Reestablishment of the National Economy of the USSR.
	September	25	Opening of the Second Congress of Armenian Writers. The subsequent ones took place in 1954, 1959, and 1966.
	October	5	Inauguration of Khatshatoor Abovyan's (writer and educator) monument in Yerevan.
	December	11	The first resolution on genocide adopted by the United Nations at Lemkin's urging. The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 96(1) and the United Nations Genocide Convention itself recognized the Armenian Genocide as the type of crime the United Nations intended to prevent by codifying existing standards.
	1947	January	4
April		30	The International Armenian Congress takes place in the USA.
July		21	Death of academician Stepan Malkhassyan (philologist) in Yerevan. He was born in 1857.
July		31	Death of Hamo Ohanjanian.
August		15	Death of Nikol Aghbalian, Armenian writer and philologist. He was born in 1873.
August		23	Creation of the Historical Institute of Armenia's Communist Party.
September		23	Death of Leepareet Nazaryants, publicist, writer and prominent activist in the Armenian Revolutionary Federation.
December		17	Death of Goorgen Alemshah. He was born in 1907.
1948	February	17	Death of Hakob Oshakan. He was born in 1883.
	March	7	Death of Stepan Ghambaryan, Armenian chemist and professor at Yerevan State University.
	April	20	Death of Avetees Aharonian, one of the leaders of Armenian liberation movement. He was born in 1866.
	December	9	The General Assembly of the UN adopts the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This crime is deemed to have no statute of limitations.
1949	March	16	Opening of the First Congress of Armenia's Theatre Union.
	March	18	Trolley buses were first used in Yerevan.
	June	27	Opening of the Second Congress of Soviet Armenia's architects.
	October	29	Death, in Paris, of the philosopher Gevorg Gyurjian (George Gurjjeff). He was born in Gyoomree in 1877.
	November	11	The Sevan underground hydro-electric power station starts operations.
1950	February	7	Death of painter Sargis Yerkanian in St Louis (USA).
	February	10	Death of Armen Tigranyan (composer) in Tbilissi (Georgia). He was born in 1879.

1950	February	12	Creation of the European Radio Union.	
	May	27	Inauguration of the new building of the Nshan Palanjan's Seminary in Lebanon, by the President of the Lebanese Republic.	
	August	4	Death of writer Anayiss (Yevpimeh Avetissian). She was born in 1872.	
1951			Birth of Garegin Nersissyan (Garegin the 2nd) in Voskehat (Echmiadsin). He became the 132nd Catholicos of the Armenian Church on 1999 10 27.	
	January	12	Entry into force of the UN Convention on Genocide in accordance with article 13. (text)	
	January	26	Death of philologist Zabel Boyajian.	
	January	29	Birth of Gegham Grigoryan, opera singer. In 2000, he was appointed Artistic Director of the Alexander Spendiaryan Opera and Ballet Theatre in Yerevan.	
	February	17	Death of Nikoghayos Tigranian, composer and pianist.	
	February	25	Third elections for the Armenian SSR's Supreme Soviet.	
	August	12	Death of Yervand Shahaziz in Yerevan. He was born in 1856.	
	November	29	Death of Levon Shant (writer, public figure). He was born in 1869.	
1952	February	3	Death of Hakob Manandarian, historian and philologist. He was born in 1873.	
	March	11	Death of actress Varditer Felekian.	
	June	21	Death of Garegin the First Hovsepian, Catholicos of the Cilician See.	
	October	5	The 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopts the fifth five-year plan.	
	December	23	Death of Aram Antonian. He was born in 1875.	
	December	24	Death of Anton Gazeli, writer and publicist.	
1953	January	9	Death of actor Petros Paltazar. He was born in 1866.	
	February	9	Death of "Mother" Sosseh.	
	March	3	Opening of the Armenian Manuscript Depository: the Matenadaran (Architect - Mark Grigoryan). The Matenadaran has more than 13 000 ancient manuscripts and more than 100 000 archived documents.	
	April	16	Academician Hrachia Atcharyan (linguist) dies in Yerevan. He was born in 1876.	
	April	18	The administrative districts of Yerevan, Kirovakan, and Leninakan are dissolved.	
	April	26	Completion of the first stage of construction of the Gyumush hydroelectric power station.	
	May	30	Without consulting the Armenians, the USSR relinquishes claims to the (Western) Armenian territories occupied by Turkey. (L)	
	June	18	Death of public figure Hakob Ter Hakobian.	
	November	14	Death of Garegin Sargis Bekian.	
	1954	March	15	The first group of Armenia's "komsomols" go to work Kazakhstan's new agricultural lands.
		March	22	First Publication of "Vozni" a satirical newspaper.
		March	23	The National Congress of Armenia's village doctors opens in Yerevan.
		June	8	Death of Arshak Chobanian, writer and literary critic. He was born in 1872.
June		19	Death of Smbat Boroyan, participant in the 1921 February rebellion and the volunteer movement of the Sassoon rebellion of 1904. He was born in 1882.	
August		1	The All-Union Agricultural Exhibition reopens in Moscow.	
August		18	Death of Hrant G. Pastmadjian. He was born in 1904.	

1955	March	3	Hovhannes Issakov is promoted to Admiral of the Fleet (USSR).
	March	6	Fourth election of the Armenian SSR Supreme Council.
	March	11	General of the Army, Hovhannes Baghramyan is promoted to Marshal.
	March	13	Death of Dr. Artashes Abeghian.
	June	7	Publication of the "Soviet Art" monthly resumed.
	July	3	Inauguration of the memorial over the tomb of Hunan Avetisian (Hero of the Soviet Union).
	July	20	Death of Galoost Qelpenjian.
	October	7	Death of writer Loosee Targyoollee. She was born in 1905.
	December	16	Death of psychiatrist and professor, K. Aghajanian.
	1956	March	8
March		23	Death of actor Goorgen Gabrielyan.
April		23	Death of the linguist and orientalist, Norayr Vrooyr.
May		12	Inauguration of the large Hrazdan bridge at Yerevan.
June		1	The ten-day festival of Armenian Art and Literature opens in Moscow.
June		22	Death of public and educational figure, Vahan Navasardian.
June		23	Death of English writer Michael Arlen (Tigran Gooyoomjyan.)
July		22	Inauguration of Yerevan's new railway station.
September		6	Socialist twinning of Yerevan and Kiev (Ukrainian SSR).
September		19	Inauguration of the Byurakan observatory.
October		9	Death of Shahen Berberian (Reteos Berberian's son), educator, literature figure, art historian and semasiologist.
December		2	Death of writer Perchoohi Barsamian.
December		6	Death of Derenik Demirchyan (writer) in Yerevan. He was born in 1877.
1957	April	4	Death of actor Ashot Shaghatoonee. He was born in 1882.
	April	17	Twinning of Kirovakan (Vanadzor) and Batumi (Georgia).
	May	3	Death of academician and armenologist Greegor Ghapantsyan.
	June	6	Creation of the National Economic Council of the Armenian SSR.
	June	12	Birth of Monte Melkonyan (Commander of Artsakh forces in Martooni). He died in 1993.
	July	3	Creation of the Research Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
	July	10	Creation of the Chemical Research Institute (National Economic Council of the Armenian SSR).
	July	24	Creation of the Armenian SSR State Committee of Television and Broadcasting.
	October	11	The first issue of the "Yerevan" newspaper (now "Yerekoyan Yerevan") is published.
	October	17	Avetik Issahakyan (writer) dies in Yerevan. He was born in 1875.
November	9	Death of Martiros of Garni. He was a fighter and member of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation party.	

1957	November	17	The Yerevan-Akhta (Hrazdan) railroad is completed.
1958	March	3	Yerevan's Matenadaran (Manuscript Depository) is declared a Research Institute.
	March	26	Death of writer Azat Vshotoony. He was born in 1894.
	April	1	Opening of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute in Yerevan.
	April	8	Death of historian Garnik Kizalian. He was born in 1893.
	April	16	Death of composer Vagharshak Srvandzian.
	April	18	Inauguration of the Armenian SSR's Art Institute.
	April	19	Death of singer Haiganoosh Danielian. She was born in 1893.
	May	8	The Eighth Congress of Armenian Trade Unions opens in Yerevan.
	May	13	Death of writer Zaroohee Pahree. She was born in 1880.
	September	1	The Agriculture and Agrochemistry Research Institute is founded within Armenia's Ministry of Agriculture.
	September	2	The Bolshoi Theatre performs in Armenia.
	September	14	The Kotayk irrigation canal is operational.
	October	3	Armenian Day at the World Exhibition (Brussels) within the Soviet pavilion.
	November	2	The first section of the Arzni-Shamiram irrigation canal is opened.
	November	5	The Atarbekyan hydro-electric power station is put on line.
	December	2	Creation of the Armenian section (in Yerevan) within the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship treaty.
	December	3	Ceremonial opening of the "Sassoontsi Davit" statue at the railway station's square in Yerevan.
	December	9	Death of Academician Levon Orbeli (physiologist) in Leningrad (St. Petersburg). He was born in 1882.
	December	31	The first issue of the "Literary Armenia" monthly is printed in Yerevan.
1959	January	5	Death of Academician Karo Halabian, Soviet architect. He was born in 1897.
	January	15	Yerevan's population reaches 509340, according to the Census.
	February	23	Establishment in Yerevan of the Union of Cultural Relations with Eastern Arabian Countries.
	March	5	Birth of Vazgen Sargsian, one of the leaders of the Artsakh War. He was Prime Minister of Armenia in June, 1999 and was assassinated in the Armenian National Assembly on 1999 10 27.
	March	13	Death of Ashot Ter - Mkrtychyan, professor, mathematician, and mechanical engineer. He was prominent in science and technology.
	March	15	Fifth election of the Armenian Supreme Council.
	March	19	Death of military leader Mooshegh Aveteesian (Sasoontsi Mooshegh).
	April	16	The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet confirms the new Education Policy of Armenia.
	April	23	Aram Khatshatooryan (composer) is awarded the Order of Lenin for his ballet "Spartacus".
	April	25	Death of painter Hakob Kodjoyan. He was born in 1883.
	May	6	Death, in Moscow, of Vagharsh Vagharshyan (actor). He was born in 1894.
	July	1	Creation of the Armenian Documentary and Color Film Studio in Yerevan.
	July	17	President Voroshilov (of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR) awards the Order of Lenin to the Armenian SSR.

1959	August	25	Death of Gabriel Lazyan. He was born in 1893.
1960	January	8	Opening of the Fine Arts University in Yerevan.
	February	5	Anastas Mikoyan, Deputy President of the USSR's Council of Ministers opened the Soviet Union's Exhibition in Havana (Cuba).
	February	10	Completion of the Karadak-Kazakh-Yerevan gas pipeline. The torch at Yerevan's Lenin square is lit.
	February	22	The Armenian Theater Association in Beirut decides to be known as the Vahram Papazyan Association.
	March	1	Martiros Saryan is awarded the title "People's Painter of the USSR."
	May	23	Death of the Armenian national hero Soghomon Tehleerian. He was born on 1896 04 02.
	June	15	Meeting of Communist Work Brigades and "Shock Labor Forces" in Yerevan.
	September	26	Teachers' Congress opens in Yerevan.
	September	27	The Atarbekyan hydro-electric power station at Aghstafa starts production with a network of 108 kilometers of high-voltage lines.
	October	19	Death of writer Teegran Dzeetoonee.
	November	29	Inauguration of the eternal flame in Shahumyan Park to commemorate those who died for the sovietization of Armenia.
	November	30	The State Museum of the Revolution opens in Yerevan.
1961	February	2	Death of academician and armenologist, Hovhannes Orbelee.
	April	22	Martiros Saryan (painter) awarded the Order of Lenin.
	April	29	The Achievements of the National Economy of the Armenian SSR Exhibition opens in Yerevan.
	May	6	Celebration of the Establishment of Soviet Power in Armenia and the 40th Anniversary of the creation of the Armenian Communist Party.
	August	12	The Council of Ministers of the USSR decides to divert part of the Arpa river to lake Sevan so as to maintain the lake's level. A 30km-long tunnel is to be built for this purpose.
	October	12	The Armenian SSR decides to rename the Kotayk, Abovian and Adini regions to Ani region.
	November	6	Hrachia Nersissyan (actor) dies in Yerevan. He was born in 1895.
	November	12	The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR decides to rename the Stalin district of Yerevan as the Lenin district and the existing Lenin district to Ordjonikidze.
1962	March	17	Khojivank's Cemetery of Tbilisi, which had long since become a park by this time, was now to be called the Armenian Pantheon of Culture. Thirty four remains (Toomanian, Aghayan, Mooratsan, Jivany, Akhverdian, Oganezashvily and others) lie here. The first to be interred was the Great Komitas, who had died in a Paris asylum - after losing his mind on receiving the news of the 1915 Genocide.
	March	31	The CC of the Armenian CP and the Council of Ministers of the Armenian SSR reorganize agriculture in the Armenian SSR. They create 11 territorial production administrations for kolkhozes (collective farm) and sovkhazes (state farm).
	April	15	Death of Dr. Gaspar Mashoorian, writer, philosopher, critic, and lecturer. He was born in 1887.
	May	27	Official celebration of the 1600th anniversary of Mesrop Mashtots, the creator of the Armenian alphabet.
	June	25	Death of Arshak Alpoyachyan (armenologist) in Cairo. He was born in 1879.
	September	20	The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet awards composer Avet Avetisyan the title of People's Artist of the USSR.
	October	12	Diasporan Armenians begin a new repatriation program to Armenia.
	November	9	The artificial silk - thread mill of Kirovakan (Vanadzor) starts production.
	November	25	Death of Goorgen Mkheetarian, writer and publicist. He was born in 1890.

1963	February	13	The largest food-processing plant in Armenia (at Charentsavan-Lusavan) starts production.
	February	18	Death of Catholicos Zareh the First of the Cilician See.
	March	17	Sixth Election of the Armenian SSR's Supreme Soviet.
	April	15	Ara Sargsyan (sculptor) is awarded the title of People's Artist of the USSR.
	April	29	The first unit of Yerevan's Thermal Electric Power Generator is put on line.
	May	12	Khoren the First was anointed Catholicos of the Great House of Cilicia.
	May	20	Tigran Petrosyan wins the Botvinnik-Petrosyan final match at the World Chess Championship in Moscow.
	May	28	Agarak's copper-molybdenum plant starts production.
	September	25	Opening of the First Congress of Inventors and Rationalists. The next one took place in 1965.
	October	26	Celebration of the 250th anniversary of Sayat-Nova's (troubadour) birth.
	October	28	Death of Nerses Akinyan (armenologist) in Vienna of the Mkhitarist Congregation. He was born in 1883.
	November	25	Meeting of the History Institute of the Armenian SSR's Academy of Sciences (devoted to the friendship of Transcaucasian peoples) with parallel bodies in the Georgian SSR and Azerbaijan SSR under the aegis of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
1964	April	6	The Kiev-Tbilisi-Baku-Yerevan friendship celebrated in Yerevan.
	May	9	Death of Vahan Totomyants, professor and public figure.
	May	30	The Armenian Literature and Art week starts in Tallin (Estonia).
	June	25	Creation of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Armenians Abroad in Yerevan.
	July	13	Death of writer Zorik Mirzoyan. He was born in 1916.
	October	22	Tenth Union Congress of Physiologists in Yerevan.
	December	21	Movses Arazi (writer) dies in Yerevan. He was born in 1878.
	December	24	The Armenian SSR creates the districts of Artik, Gugark, Kamo, and Hrazdan.
1965	January	24	Izrael Oree meets Tsar Peter the Great to discuss Freedom for the Armenians in Artsakh.
	January	24	Death of Sir Winston Churchill (politician). He first used the term "Holocaust" to describe the 1915 Genocide of the Armenians perpetrated by the Turks. (He was born in 1874).
	January	31	Death of writer Aharon Tsatoorian. He was born in 1886.
	March	4	The new building of Yerevan's Gabriel Soondookyan Academy Theatre is inaugurated. Previously, the actors used the Stanislavski Theatre.
	March	8	People's Artist Martiros Saryan (painter) is declared a Hero of Socialism.
	March	8	Vanadzor's (Kirovakan) Thermal Power Station is put on line.
	March	12	Opening of the National Assembly of Repatriated Armenians, in Yerevan's Spendiaryan Opera and Ballet Hall.
	April	10	Inauguration of Yerevan State University's new main building.
	April	20	The Law on the Armenian Victims' Commemoration Day is adopted at a joint session of Uruguay's Senate and House of Representatives.
	April	23	On the eve of the 50th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, a group of leftist deputies of France's National Assembly suggest to condemn the 1915 Armenian Genocide.
	April	24	The Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide took place in about 25 countries out of respect for the memory of the innocent victims. <p> A monument was unveiled in the Main Cathedral of Echmiadsin. <p> The monument to the memory of the Armenian Genocide in Montebello, California.

1965	May	2	Death of Hrachia Kochar (writer and public figure). He was born in 1909.	
	June	17	The Avetik Issahakyan statue is inaugurated in Yerevan.	
	July	15	At the Peace Movement Supporters World Summit in Helsinki, the 1915 Armenian Genocide in the Ottoman Empire was condemned.	
	July	20	Death of Armen Armenian. He was born in 1871.	
	September	6	The International Conference on the Theory of Analytical Functions opens in Yerevan.	
	November	22	Death of satirist Leo Kamsar. He was born in 1889.	
	November	29	Inauguration of Meekael Nalbandyan's (politician/writer) monument in Yerevan.	
	November	30	Opening of the ten-day Armenian Culture Festival in Sofia (Bulgaria).	
	1966	January	4	Birth of writer, prominent member of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, and statesman Aveteess Aharonyan in Igdeer-Mva (Surmalu region).
		March	12	Death of Norayr Seessakyan, biologist, public speaker, and professor.
March		23	Creation of the Armenian Radio and Television Symphonic Orchestra headed by Ohan Doorian.	
August		25	Death of Carmen (Levon Stepanian). He was born in 1914.	
September			Continuing an unbroken practice since the thirties, Soviet Armenia sends petitions to the central authorities in Moscow to return Artsakh to Armenia. These petitions eventually are accompanied by mass protests in Artsakh, which lead to a crackdown by the Communist authorities.	
October		13	Death of writer Eduard Boyajyan. He was born in 1915.	
December		16	Adoption, by the United Nations, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Both documents establish that "All peoples have the right of self-determination". (Article One).	
1967		January	10	Arooss -- the largest accelerator in the Soviet Union (6 billion electrovolts), is switched on in Yerevan.
	May	21	Death of composer Barsegh Kanachyan. He was born in 1885.	
	May	28	Death of Sos-Van, writer and famous publicist. He was born in 1895.	
	October	11	Death of Admiral Ivan Isaakov. He was born in 1894.	
	October	14	Death of the writer Sstehpan Zoryan. He was born in 1890.	
	October	25	Death of writer Eduard Taronyan. He was born in 1896.	
	November	5	The circular electron accelerator starts to work in Yerevan.	
	November	28	Solemn inauguration in Yerevan of the Genocide Monument. It is dedicated to the memory of the one million victims of the Armenian Genocide committed by the Turks - starting in 1915.	
	1968	April	24	The World Congress of Peace Movements, with the participation of organizations from 64 countries and of 16 international organizations, commemorated the Armenian Genocide.
May		25	Inauguration of the monument to the Battle of Sardarapat.	
June		14	Death of Rooben Darbinian, publicist and the editor of the "Hayrenik" periodical of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Party.	
July		5	Death of Vahram Papazyan (actor). He was born in 1888.	
July		28	Death of writer and critic, Shavarsh Nardoonee.	
October		18	2750th anniversary celebrations of Yerevan's foundation.	
November		12	Death of Meessak Torlakian.	
1969		January	14	Creation of the Maseess region in Armenia.

1969	March	8	Opening of Yerevan's Drama Theatre with the presentation of "Anoosh".
	May	19	Death of writer Arsen Yerkat.
	September	5	Death of academician Meliksetbek (armenologist) in Tbilissi (Georgia).
	December	15	Death of writer Kostan Zarian.
1970	November	29	Hrazdan's mineral-chemical plant's cement factory starts production.
	December	9	Death of Artem Mikoyan, Armenian air-craft designer. He was born in 1905.
1971	March	29	Death of famous actor of the roles of Zimzimov, Iago and Nazar the Brave, Avet Avetisian (Voskanyan).
	June	17	Parooyr Sevak (writer, political figure) is murdered by the State Police. He was born in 1924.
	July	19	Death of writer Soghomon Taronetsi.
1972	March	20	Creation of the Armenian News Agency (Armenpress).
	May	5	Death of Martiros Saryan (artist). He was born in 1880.
	October	27	Completion of the first stage of construction of the Hrazdan State Electric Power Station.
	November	3	The Soondookyan monument is inaugurated in Yerevan.
	December	18	Death of Nikoghos Sarafian. He was born in 1902.
	December	22	Death of Mkrtych Armen. He was born in 1906.
1973	January	24	The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers decides to create the Central Archives of Armenian Periodicals.
	January	24	Decision to create the Armenian Periodicals Central Government Archives.
	January	27	In Santa Barbara (California) Goorgen Yanikyan, an engineer and industrialist, killed two Turkish diplomats to focus public attention on the denial of the Armenian Genocide by the Turkish government.
	April	24	A monument to the memory of the Armenian Genocide is unveiled in Marseilles, France.
1974	January	22	Academician Viktor Hambardzumyan is elected to be an Honorary Member of the New York Academy.
	March	6	During a meeting of the UN Human Rights Sub-Committee, the 1915 Genocide of the Armenians was recognized as the first Genocide of the 20th century.
	June	14	Ceremonial opening of Griboedov's monument in Yerevan.
	June	26	Ceremonial opening of Alexander Tamanian's (architect) monument in Yerevan.
	October	19	Creation of the Union Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery (USSR Ministry of Public Health) in Yerevan.
	November	28	The "Russia" movie theatre is opened in Yerevan.
1975	January	3	Advisory Opinion (3, 31-33) of the International Court of Justice on the Western Sahara. Certain aspects of this document may be significant in the resolution of the Artsakh crisis.
	January	4	National Artist and Illusionist, Harootyoon Hakobyan wins the First Prize at an International Competition in Germany.
	January	30	Opening of the Yeghisheh Charents Museum in Yerevan.
	February	24	Death of Minas Avetissyan (artist). He was murdered by the Soviet Police. He was born in 1928.
	March	8	The UN officially proclaims March 8 as International Women's Day. The world celebrated this day since 1910.
	March	17	Birth of Alexander Jivelegov, in New Nakhitshevan (Rostov, Russia). He was a historian, art and literature critic, translator, and corresponding member of the Armenian Academy of Science.
	April	8	The House of Representatives (USA) accepts a resolution (number 148), designating 1975 04 24 to be a National Commemoration Day of Man's Inhumanity to Man.

1975	April	24	Opening of monuments commemorating the memory of the 1915 Armenian Genocide. They were in Bikfaya (Lebanon), Athens (Greece) and Milan (Italy).
1976	January	13	Yervand Kochar is awarded the title of Peoples' Artist of the USSR.
	February	28	The first energy block of the nuclear power-station of Armenia is put on line.
1977	February	18	The monument of Commander Gai (Haik Bjshkians) is inaugurated in Yerevan.
	October	7	The 7th sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet confirms the new constitution of the USSR.
	November	4	The Taush Reservoir (Shamshadin region) is inaugurated.
1978	January	1	Opening of the Armenian Folk Arts Museum.
	April	14	The Armenian SSR's Supreme Soviet confirms the Armenian constitution.
	April	24	A monument to the memory of the Armenian Genocide is unveiled in Lyon, France.
	May	1	Death of Aram Khatshatooryan (composer). He was born in 1903.
	May	17	Death of Armin Wegener (soldier, humanitarian). As a German soldier in the Near East, he surreptitiously photographed scenes of the 1915 Armenian Genocide as it was being implemented by the Turks. He unsuccessfully tried to warn governments of possible future genocides. He was born in 1886.
	May	31	The Azat Reservoir (Artashat region) is operational.
	July	28	Inauguration, in Spitak, of the monument dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the integration of Eastern Armenia into the Russian Empire.
	October	14	Ceremony, in Yerevan, on the 150th Anniversary of the integration of Eastern Armenia in the Russian Empire. Soviet Armenia awarded its third Order of Lenin.
	October	21	Death of Anastas Mikoyan (Bolshevik politician). He was born in 1895.
1979	January	17	Start of the USSR Census.
	December	31	The second energy block of Armenia's nuclear power-station is put on line.
	December	31	Completion of the last section of the Arpa-Sevan tunnel to divert water from the Arpa River to Lake Sevan.
1980	February	6	In Bern (Switzerland) Swiss police arrest Hrair Max Kelinjian, a member of the illegal political organization "Justice Fighters for Armenian Genocide". He killed the Turkish Ambassador in Bern. After a trial lasting two years, he was condemned to two years' imprisonment.
	May	16	Commemoration of the 1500 th anniversary of David Anaght (the Invincible).
	June	27	The Armenian Government institutes annual bonuses named after Toomanyan, Issahakyan, Demirchyan, Soondukyan, Nalbandyan, and Zoryan.
	September	16	The Arpa-Sevan underground tunnel's Ketshoot section is operational.
	November	22	Awards named after Mesrop Mashtots, Petros Adamian, Anania Shirakatsi, Abovyan, Saryan and Komitas are created in Armenia for famous Diasporan Armenians.
	November	24	Opening of the meeting (in Yerevan) of Diasporan Armenian representatives.
	November	25	Inauguration of Yerevan's Alexander Miasnikyan monument.
1981	March	2	Start of operations for Yerevan's subway. In 2001 it extends over 12 kilometers and has 10 stations.
	March	21	Inauguration of the Arpa-Sevan tunnel.
	April	22	President Reagan, in proclamation number 4838, states, in part, "like the genocide of the Armenians before it, and the genocide of the Cambodians, which followed it -- and like too many other persecutions of too many other people -- the lessons of the holocaust must never be forgotten".
	April	30	The United States Holocaust Memorial Council, an independent Federal agency, unanimously resolved that the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum would include the Armenian Genocide in the Museum and has since done so.
	May	16	Death of William Saroyan (writer) in Fresno (USA). He was awarded a Pulitzer Prize in 1940. He was born in 1908.

1983	March	9	The Ambassador of Turkey is killed in Belgrade. Raffi Elpekian and Harootyoon Levonian (Andranik Poghosyan) are arrested and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. They were both members of the "Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide", an underground political organization. Levonian was set free after four years in jail. Elpekian was freed after seven years.
	November	11	Death of Arno Babatjanyan (composer and pianist). He was born in 1921.
1984	January	7	President Francois Mitterand of France gives a speech condemning the Armenian Genocide.
	April	1	Under pressure from Turkey, the Canadian government terrorizes Toronto by alleging that "Armenian terrorists" had planted a bomb in the city's subway system. No bomb was ever found. The disclosure of any evidence was denied by Canadian police forces (CSIS and RCMP) under the pretext of "National Security".
	April	13	The People's Permanent Tribunal's Special Meeting takes place in Paris from April 13 to16. It discusses the Question of the Armenian Genocide. A decision is taken to condemn the Armenian Genocide .
	April	16	The Permanent People's Tribunal recognized the Armenian Genocide.
	April	16	The US House of Representatives accepts a resolution (number 247) requesting that the Government announce that 1985 04 24 be designated a "National Day of Commemoration of Man's Inhumanity to Man".
	April	24	A monument to the memory of the Armenian Genocide was placed in Alfortville, near Paris.
1985	April	23	The General Assembly of Uruguay adopts a motion condemning the Armenian Genocide.
	April	23	Decision by the National Congress of Argentina to condemn the Armenian Genocide.
	July	2	The 38th Meeting of UN Sub-Committee discusses and approves the report submitted by Great Britain's Representative, Benjamin Whittaker. The 24th paragraph of this report qualifies the Armenian Massacres as an example of Genocide.
	December	15	G. Ducros, Deputy President of France's National Assembly, on behalf of 35 deputies, gives a speech in favor of a Special Declaration to recognize the Armenian Genocide of 1915.
1986	December	22	The International Court of Justice decides on the Case Concerning the Frontier Dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali (554, 566-567). Certain aspects of this document may be significant in the resolution of the Artsakh crisis.
1987	April	24	An Armenian stone-cross dedicated to the memory of the Armenian Genocide is unveiled in Stuttgart, Germany.
	June	18	The European Parliament votes to recognize the Armenian Genocide and suggests ways for Turkey to overcome its crisis.
1988	February	12	Party and Economic meetings took place in the Autonomous Region of Mountainous Gharabagh. These demanded the reunification of Artsakh to Armenia.
	February	12	First national mass demonstrations in Stepanakert in favor of Union between Armenia and Artsakh.
	February	20	The Regional Council of Deputies from Artsakh decides to be reintegrated with Armenia.
	February	20	The Autonomous Region (oblast) of Nagorno Gharabagh applies to the Supreme Soviets of Armenia, Azerbaijan and the USSR "to consider and resolve positively the question of handing over ... Nagorno Karabagh ... from Soviet Azerbaijan to Soviet Armenia".
	February	26	Genocide of the Armenians in Sumgait (third largest city in Azerbaijan and its second largest industrial center). The perpetrators were not apprehended. No prosecutions of the guilty were initiated. Mikhail Gorbachev dismisses this Genocide just as an act of "petty hooliganism".
	February	27	The Azeri Turks organize the three-day Sumgait Massacres in retaliation for the Artsakh movement.
	March	24	The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union appoints Arkadi Volski as its authorized representative in the territory of Artsakh.
	March	24	The Presidency of the Supreme Soviet of Armenia decided to stop the "Gharabagh" Committee by considering its activity illegal and anti-constitutional.
	March	28	The Supreme Soviet of the USSR rejects Artsakh's demand to be reunited with Armenia.
	June	13	The Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijani SSR denies the 1988 02 20 petition by the Autonomous Region of Nagorno Gharabagh to rejoin Armenia.
	June	15	The Supreme Soviet of Soviet Armenia approves the 1988 02 20 petition by the Autonomous Region of Nagorno Gharabagh to rejoin Armenia and asks the Soviet Government to rule positively in this case.

1988	July	18	The USSR Supreme Soviet, relies on Article 78 of the Soviet Constitution (prohibition of any territorial changes to a Union Republic without its consent) to deny the 1988 02 20 petition by the Autonomous Region of Nagorno Gharabagh to rejoin Armenia.
	August	31	Death of theatre and movie actor Edgar Elbakian. He was born on 1929 03 07.
	November	21	Start of the Armenian Genocide of Gandza (Kirovabad, Azerbaijan).
	November	22	An International Scholars' Meeting on the theme: "Remember for the Sake of the Future" takes place in Oxford, (Great Britain). The Armenian Genocide is referred to on several occasions.
	November	22	The Armenian Supreme Soviet adopts a law on the Condemnation of the 1915 Armenian Genocide in Ottoman Turkey.
	December	7	Devastating Earthquake occurs in Armenia. An estimated 30000 people are killed within seconds after 07:41 U.T (local time 11:41). There is rejoicing in Azerbaijan which attempts to sabotage the subsequent aid efforts.
1989	January	20	The Supreme Soviet of the USSR establishes a special authority headed by Volsky in Artsakh. This authority is directly subject to the USSR Government rather than to Soviet Azerbaijan. In the summer, a National Council was formed which represented all strata of Artsakh's population.
	March	13	James Balyan was the first Armenian who flew in space on the "Discovery" spaceship. He was a doctor of medical sciences.
	April	24	A monument dedicated to the memory of the Armenian Genocide was unveiled in Sydney, Australia.
	July	26	The District Council of Shahumian invokes its right to self-determination and joins Artsakh.
	October	1	Bishop Pargev Martirosyan leader of the Artsakh diocese, celebrates Holy Mass in the Monastery of Gandzasar.
	November	25	Gorbachov imposes martial law in Yerevan and Baku.
	November	28	The USSR Supreme Soviet liquidates its "Volsky Committee" in Artsakh.
	December	1	The reunification of Artsakh and Armenia is accepted during a joint session of the Parliaments of Armenia and Artsakh. This was followed by the adoption, by Artsakh's legislative body, of a motion to secede from Azerbaijan. The Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan rejected the decision as illegal and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR declare ¹ it null and void.
	December	1	The Supreme Council of Mountainous Gharabagh (Artsakh) decides to rejoin Armenia in a joint session with the Armenian supreme Council.
1990	January	13	Start of the massacres and expulsion of 200000 Armenians in Baku by forces of the Baku-Moscow axis.
	January	15	The USSR Supreme Soviet installs Viktor Polianichko (Azerbaijan's Communist Party Deputy Leader) as head of the Republic Organizational Committee. In order to do away with Artsakh's Armenian majority, military action takes place from January 1991 to May 1991 to expel the Armenians from 24 Armenian villages and the subsequent occupation of half of Artsakh's territory by the Azeri Army.
	January	15	The Supreme Soviet of the USSR proclaims, without foundation, an emergency situation in Artsakh and Goris.
	January	15	The Armenian forces control the Azeri Turk village of Kiark. It has a strategic position in the Ararat region.
	January	18	Start of hostilities between Armenian and Azeri Turkish forces near Raskh.
	April	3	Adoption of the Soviet law titled "Law of the USSR Concerning the Procedure of Secession of a Soviet Republic from the USSR" which allowed for autonomous regions to become independent of the republic in which they were embedded, if that republic were to declare its independence from the USSR.
	April	14	The Russian Council adopts an announcement condemning the Armenian Genocide of 1915-1922.
	April	17	An International Scholars' Meeting titled: "The Armenian Genocide: History, Theory, Political Responsibility" and devoted to 75th Anniversary of the Armenian's Genocide, takes place in Yerevan. It lasts to April 21.
	April	19	The Cypriot Parliament adopts a special motion condemning the Armenian Genocide.
	April	21	An international, three-day meeting on the Armenian Genocide takes place in Yerevan. It was devoted to the 80th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide.

1990	April	23	The Canadian House of Commons debates the issue of the inhuman treatment of humans by others. Accordingly, on the 81st anniversary of the 1915 Armenian Genocide, a suggestion was presented to identify and commemorate annually, from April 20 to 24, all victims of such inhuman treatment.
	April	24	President Bush issued a news release calling on all Americans to join with Armenians on April 24 in commemorating "the more than a million Armenian people who were victims."
	April	25	The Greek Parliament approves a law designating April 24 as Remembrance Day of the Armenian victims of the Genocide perpetrated by Turkey.
	May	27	Fighting erupts between Armenian self-defense forces and Soviet occupation forces near Yerevan's railroad station and along the Yerevan-Nubarashen road.
	September	20	The Azeri Turk attack on Martooni (Artsakh) is repulsed.
	November	6	A Meeting of Scholars and a Round-table Conference took place in the Italian Assembly. It was devoted to the Question of the Armenian Genocide.
1991	January	1	As a follow up to the Yezdi people's wishes, the Armenian National Radio institutes a Yezdi editorial board for Yezdi programs.
	March	5	Creation of the "Gharabagh Committee" of Russian intellectuals in Moscow. The purpose was the internationalization and just resolution of the Artsakh Problem.
	April	30	Soviet and Azeri Turkish forces start "Operation Circle" in Getashen and Martakert.
	July	6	Unsuccessful Azeri Turk attack on Erkeg (Shahumian district, Artsakh).
	August	16	The armed women of the "Parandzem" detachment forced the surrender of 43 Soviet Army soldiers during hostilities in Haterk (Artsakh).
	August	19	Attempted coup against Gorbatshev.
	August	30	Soviet Azerbaijan adopts its "Declaration on the Re-establishment of the National Independence of the Azerbaijani Republic" which declares the independence of Azerbaijan from the USSR.
	September	2	Artsakh's local legislative councils jointly adopt the "Declaration of the Republic of Nagorno Gharabagh" which declares the independence of Artsakh (including the Shahumian district) from Azerbaijan. This was in conformity with the 1990 04 03 Soviet law titled "Law of the USSR Concerning the Procedure of Secession of a Soviet Republic from the USSR" which allowed for autonomous regions to become independent of those republics that would declare their independence from the USSR.
	September	2	The District Councils of Artsakh (Mountainous Gharabagh) and Shahumian meet in Stepanakert and proclaim their statehood on the basis of their right to self-determination as given by the United Nations.
	September	21	Armenian Independence Day.
	October	16	Levon Ter-Petrossyan was elected President of Armenia.. He was the first president after the collapse of the Soviet Empire.
	October	18	The Azerbaijani Republic confirms its independence by adoption of the Constitutional Act and, a few weeks later, adopts a resolution abolishing the "Nagorno Gharabagh Autonomous Oblast".
	November	20	A Mil-8 helicopter has an accident while flying from Aghdam to Martooni (Artsakh).
	November	23	Azerbaijani President Mutalibov signs the law on the dissolution of the "Nagorno Gharabagh Autonomous Region". The area is arbitrarily assigned to Azerbaijani districts and geographical place names are changed in violation of Articles 86 and 87 of the Soviet Constitution and Azerbaijan's own laws.
	November	26	The Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan decrees the liquidation of Artsakh (Mountainous Gharabagh).
	November	27	The USSR Constitutional Oversight Committee deems unconstitutional the Supreme Soviet's decision to create a Republic Organizational Committee in Soviet Azerbaijan headed by Viktor Polianichko (on 1990 01 15) in Artsakh as well as the 1991 11 23 decision by Azerbaijani President Mutalibov to dissolve the "Nagorno Gharabagh Autonomous Region". It also revoked the reunification decision taken by Armenia and Artsakh on 1989 12 01. It does not annul the decision (1991 09 02) of the Nagorno Karabagh District Councils (including the Shahumian district) on the establishment of the Republic of Nagorno Karabagh. That decision was deemed in compliance with the then existing law of 1990 04 03 on the "Procedure of Secession of a Soviet Republic from the USSR".
	December	10	Artsakh holds a referendum on independence in the presence of foreign observers subject to the Soviet laws in legal effect at the time. 82% of the electorate (as determined by the latest available census of January 1989) voted 99.7% in favor of secession according to the 1990 04 03 Soviet law that was valid and internationally recognized at that time. Based on the results, independence is declared by the Supreme Council on 1992 01 06.
	December	25	The Soviet Union is dissolved. Mikhail Gorbachev resigns.
	December	28	Based on the results of the referendum of 1991 12 10, elections take place in Artsakh for a Parliament.

1992	January	6	Based on the vote for self-determination in Mountainous Gharabagh (Artsakh) carried out on 1991 12 10, the Supreme Council proclaims Independence.
	January	6	On this Christmas Day, the newly elected Parliament of Artsakh, expresses the will of the people as declared in the 1991 12 10 referendum and adopts the Declaration of Independence of Artsakh. Azerbaijan commences aerial and ground warfare by bombarding Armenian towns and villages in Artsakh, occupying half the territory of Artsakh, and creating a flood of refugees.
	January	28	The Armenian President creates the Ministry of Defence of Armenia.
	February	7	The U.S. Embassy opens in Armenia. It is the first foreign country to set up a diplomatic mission in Armenia.
	February	17	Artsakh forces control the important Azeri Turk military cross-road of Gharadakhlu.
	February	26	Artsakh forces control Khojalu, the regional military headquarters of the Azeri Turk forces.
	March	2	Armenia becomes a member of the United Nations.
	March	6	Azeri Turk forces occupy Karanchi (Martakert, Artsakh).
	March	11	Artsakh forces stop the advance of Russian and Azeri Turkish forces moving towards Gharashinar - thus stopping the entry of the enemies into the Shahumian region of Artsakh.
	March	22	The Armenian Republic's newly created Armed Forces First Parachute Regiment gives its oath of service in Nubarashen.
	March	24	The Helsinki Additional Meeting of the CSCE (now Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe – OSCE) Council decides to have a Chairman-in-Office visit the region to contribute to the establishment and the maintenance of a cease-fire in Transcaucasia.
	March	29	Azeri Turk forces attack Stepanakert from Shooshee, Ghaybalu, Janhasan and Kiosalar. They are defeated and thrown back.
	April	10	The tragedy of Maragha (Martakert region, Artsakh).
	April	29	The Artsakh armed forces dislodge Azeri Turk soldiers that had mounted assaults on Stepanakert and Karitak (Artsakh).
	May	8	A counterattack by Artsakh's armed forces retakes Shushi, thereby stopping the random bombardment and shelling of Stepanakert.
	May	9	Shooshee (Artsakh) is liberated after 71 years of occupation by Azeri Turks.
	May	18	A counterattack by Artsakh's armed forces retakes Lachin and reestablishes a land link with Armenia, thus ending Azerbaijan's siege of Artsakh and Stalin's separation of Artsakh from Armenia.
	July	4	Artsakh forces leave Martakert (Artsakh).
	August	8	Artsvashen (Armenia) falls to Azeri Turkish forces.
	August	13	President Clinton states "the Genocide of 1915, years of communist dictatorship, and the devastating earthquake of 1988 have caused great suffering in Armenia during this century".
	September	20	Artsakh unsuccessfully petitions the United Nations, the Commonwealth of Independent States and other countries for recognition of its independence.
	October	2	The Azeri Turk offensive against Martuooni (Artsakh) fails.
	October	4	Azeri Turkish forces fail to recapture the Lachin corridor (Artsakh).
	October	13	Creation of the State University of Artsakh.
	November	29	Artsakh forces liberate the villages of Hayi Bazar, Loolidooz, Ghodzloo, and Gharajanli in the northern front of the Lachin corridor.
1993	March	19	Armenia and Ghrghzstan sign a Treaty on the Principles of Inter-governmental Relations.
	March	27	In response to a spring offensive by the Azerbaijani Armed forces, Artsakh forces launch successful counterattacks and liberate Kelbajar and Fizuli.
	April	1	Artsakh forces control Kelbajar (Artsakh).
	April	30	The UN Security Council, at its 3205th meeting, adopts resolution 822.
	June	14	The Chairman of the Minsk Group proposes the Timetable of Urgent Steps to solve the Artsakh crisis.

1993	June	28	The Artsakh forces liberate Martakert after the Azeri Turks had occupied it for a year.
	July	23	The Artsakh army repels the Azeri Turkish forces from Aghdam.
	July	23	In the face of continued long-range artillery shelling of Armenian civilian settlements in Artsakh, the armed forces of Artsakh start the creation (ending on 1993 09 04) of a buffer zone, including Agdam, Jebrail, and Horadiz.
	July	29	The UN Security Council, at its 3259th meeting, adopts resolution 853.
	August	18	Ghapan (Armenia) suffers heavy bombardment by Azeri Turkish forces.
	August	22	The Artsakh Army captures Fizuli from the retreating Azeri Turkish army.
	September	4	In the face of continued long-range artillery shelling of Armenian civilian settlements in Artsakh, the armed forces of Artsakh end the creation (started on 1993 07 23) of a buffer zone including Agdam, Jebrail, and Horadiz.
	October	14	The UN Security Council, at its 3292nd meeting, adopts resolution 874.
	October	24	Artsakh forces capture Horadiz and reach the Arax river. The army is present along 160 kilometers of the border with Iran.
	November	12	The UN Security Council, at its 3313th meeting, adopts resolution 884.
	November	22	The "drum" becomes legal tender in Armenia.
	December	18	Some 60000 Azeri Turkish forces, including Afghan mujahedeen and other mercenaries, start their counter offensives in Artsakh along the full length of its borders.
	December	22	The Azerbaijani army launches attacks along the length of its whole border with Artsakh. All attacks are repulsed with devastating losses for the aggressors. The aggression is abandoned in May 1994.
1994	January	7	Horadiz is retaken by the Artsakh forces.
	February	18	The Moscow Communiqué is issued following negotiations among the defense ministers of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Artsakh.
	February	18	Artsakh forces regain control of the Omar Pass having lost it three months earlier.
	April	9	Artsakh forces start their Aregasar operation. This ultimate effort liberates the Mataghis, Chaily, and Talish areas of Martakert.
	April	20	The Russian Duma (the lower house of the bicameral Russian legislature) votes to recognize the Armenian Genocide.
	April	24	President Clinton issued a news release on April 24, to commemorate the "tragedy" that befell the Armenians in 1915.
	April	27	Israel officially condemned the Armenian Genocide as Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin proclaimed on the floor of the Knesset (the Israeli legislature), in answer to the claims of the Turkish Ambassador, that "It was not war. It was most certainly massacre and genocide, something the world must remember."
	May	9	Protocol negotiated in the Artsakh War and signed in Bishkek (Kirgizstan) by the parliamentary speakers of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Artsakh as mediated by Presidents Boris Yeltsin of Russia and Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan. This was the first recognition of Artsakh's distinctiveness as a political and territorial entity in the negotiations. Azerbaijan occupied 750 sq. km. (15%) of Artsakh's territory, while Artsakh occupied 7059 sq. km. (8%) of territory considered to have traditionally been possessed by Azerbaijan.
	May	12	The Ministers of Defense from Azerbaijan and Artsakh sign a cease-fire agreement.
	May	12	Signature of the Agreement on a Cease-Fire signed by the Ministers of Defence of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and the commander of Artsakh's Armed Forces.
	August	18	Catholicos Vazgen the First passes away in Yerevan. He was born in 1908.
	November	18	While sentencing historian Bernard Lewis in Paris, the French 17th Sessions Court affirmed that in 1915, the Armenians were victims of a crime against humanity.
	December	23	Robert Kocharyan is elected the first President of Independent Artsakh.
December	28	The Parliament of Artsakh establishes the post of President of the Republic. In the presence of international observers, Robert Kocharian is the first to be elected to that position.	
1995	February	14	The CIS Media Agencies Directors' Committee is created in the course of the CIS Inter- Assembly Meeting.
	March	16	The Presidents of Russia and Armenia sign an agreement on Russian military bases in Armenia.

1995	April	4	Garegin I elected Catholicos of the Armenian Church. He became the 131st Spiritual Leader of Armenian Holy Apostolic Church.
	April	7	The Department of Modern Armenian History, (University of California, Los Angeles) organized an international conference devoted to the 80th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide.
	June	30	The International Court of Justice makes a pronouncement (90) in the Case Concerning East Timor (Portugal vs. Australia). Certain aspects of this document may be significant in the resolution of the Artsakh crisis.
	July	5	For the first time in Armenia's history, Independent Armenia's Constitution was adopted by referendum.
1996	September	30	Decision by the Supreme Court of Canada regarding Quebec's Right to Secede from Canada. Certain aspects of this document may be significant in the resolution of the Artsakh crisis.
	November	24	Robert Kocharian is re-elected for a second term as President of Artsakh. International observers witness the election.
1997	April	3	The Lebanese Parliament declares April 24 as a Day of Remembrance of the Armenian Genocide.
	April	8	US Congressmen George Radanovich and David Banner present a legislative project to the Congress. They call to accept a special motion condemning the Armenian Genocide.
	April	17	The Legislative Assembly of New South Wales (Australia) adopts a decision to commemorate April 24 as a Memorial Day of the Armenian Genocide. It suggests to the Federal Australian Government to adopt a similar decision.
	April	22	The Commemoration of the 82nd Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide took place in the Union Hall of the US Senate. It was organized by the Congress with the participation of Senator Jack Reid, Congressmen Jo Nolenberg, Martin Neahan, David Banier and George Radanovich.
	May	3	Lebanon's Assembly adopts a declaration to the effect that every April 24 will be a day of solidarity with the Armenian people to commemorate the Armenian Genocide.
	June	11	Start of the Genocide Scholar's Conference at Concordia University (Montreal). It adopted a resolution that the large-scale murder that took place in Turkey in 1915 was a Genocide, which conforms to the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide.
	August		On the appointment of Artsakh President Kocharian to the post of Prime Minister of Armenia, by President Ter-Petrosian of Armenia, the minister of Foreign Affairs for Artsakh, Arkady Ghoukasian is elected President of Artsakh for a five-year term.
	August	29	President Ter-Petrosyan of Armenia and President Yeltsin of Russia sign a Friendship and Mutual Assistance Treaty in Moscow.
	September	1	Arkady Ghukasyan (former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Artsakh) is elected President of Artsakh.
1998	March	5	The Cypriot Parliament condemns the decision to desecrate the Makar Church (in the territories occupied by Turkey) by turning it into a hotel. The Turkish forces had devastated and pillaged it during Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974.
	March	25	The American-Armenian physician Jack Gevorgian, for the first time in history, implemented the suicide, by lethal injection of drugs, of a patient suffering from an incurable disease. The court sentenced him to a long prison term for his "act of mercy".
	March	30	Robert Kocharian was elected President of Armenia in the second round of the Presidential elections, with 59 % of the votes.
	March	30	The Municipal Council of Venice condemns the Armenian Genocide of 1915 and expresses its solidarity with the Armenians, historical truth, and the defence of human rights.
	April	10	Signature of the Good Friday Agreement between Northern Ireland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. Some aspects of this Agreement may be significant in the process of finding a resolution to the Artsakh crisis.
	April	16	An international seminar took place in the Sorbonne (Paris) on the Armenian Genocide. It was organized by the Armenian Revolutionary Federation Party and financed by the See of Cilicia.
	May	3	Ceremonial transfer of the remains of Serob Aghbyur's spouse and the national hero Sosseh Mayrik (Sosseh Vardanyan) from Alexandria (Egypt) to Armenia.
	June	24	The tireless protector of the Armenian Cause, the Arab lawyer Mussa Preens died in Lebanon. He was famous through his many studies on the Armenian Genocide.
	August	10	Acting Superintendent of Education for Massachusetts (USA), Paul Seluchy, signs the regulation to have the state curriculum include the Irish Famine, the Armenian Genocide, and the Jewish Holocaust.

1998	August	21	Baroness Caroline Cox, deputy spokeswoman of the House of Lords visited Armenia for the 38th time. During a Yerevan press conference, she announced that she would raise the issue of the Armenian Genocide with the British Government.
	August	25	During the UN's 53rd Session, the President of Armenia, Robert Kocharian calls on the international community to recognise the Armenian Genocide so as to prevent similar tragedies in the future.
	October	9	Opening of Franz Werfel's monument on Schiller Square in Vienna, Austria. He is the author of the novel "The Forty Days of Moossa Dagh".
	November		The Minsk Group prepares a proposal for the comprehensive settlement of the Artsakh conflict. Artsakh and Armenia accept this as a basis for negotiations. Azerbaijan rejects them and asserts its preconditions for the negotiations.
	November	29	Death of Karp Khachvankyan (actor) in Yerevan. He was known as the "Prince of Laughter". He was born in 1923 in Akhaltskha (Georgia).
	December	10	Death of Manouk Atoyán (engineer) in Javakhk (Georgia). He was born in 1925.
1999	April	9	In a commendable letter, Ambassador Stuart Eizenstat, then Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business, and Agricultural Affairs, pledged that the administration would raise with Turkey the issue of the recovery of Armenian assets from the genocide period held by the Imperial Ottoman Bank.
	May	5	Portugal, Indonesia, and the United Nations enter into the East Timor Popular Consultation Agreement Regarding Security and the Agreement Regarding the Modalities for the Popular Consultation of the East Timorese Through a Direct Ballot. Some aspects of these Agreements may be significant in the process of finding a resolution to the Artsakh crisis.
	June	29	Death of Holy Father, His Holiness Garegin I (Nshan Sargissyan) Catholicos of All Armenians, the 131st Spiritual Leader of Armenian Holy Apostolic Church. He was born in 1932 in Kesap (Syria).
	June	30	Senator Brownback speaks during the 145th Congress (Record S7840) in favor of tipping American policies in Transcaucasia in favor of Azerbaijan.
	October	27	Garegin Nersissyan (Garegin the 2nd) elected the 132nd Catholicos of the Armenian Apostolic Church.
	October	27	Assassination, in the National Assembly of Armenia, of Prime Minister Vazgen Sarkissyan and of the President of the National Assembly, Karen Demirchyan, and six other political figures.
	November		The OSCE Istanbul Summit urges trilateral negotiations in the Artsakh crisis and refuses to reaffirm the language of the 1996 Lisbon summit's non-binding statement by the Chairman of that conference.
	November	4	Enthronement of the New Head of the Armenian Apostolic Church (Garegin the 2nd).
	November	9	The Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers agrees to accept Armenia as a full member of the Council of Europe.
2000	February	17	The remains of Armenia's Hero, General Andranik are transferred to Armenia.
	April	19	Death of painter Grigor Khanjyan. He was born in 1926 in Yerevan.
	May	18	American University's Washington College of Law and the School of International Service hold a conference in Washington D.C. (USA) to discuss the Artsakh crisis.
	May	28	The remains of Drastamat Kanayan (Dro) are moved from Boston to Armenia and placed on the grounds of the Monument at Aparan. The Monument commemorates the victory of the Armenian forces, led by Dro, over the aggressing Turkish forces in May, 1918.
	July	26	Death of Alan Vaness Chakmakjian (Alan Hovhanness), composer. He was born in 1911.
	October	4	Adoption of the proposal for House Resolution 596 by the House International Relations Sub-Committee. (text)
	November	8	Armenia's request for admission to the Council of Europe in approved.
	November	8	The French National Assembly recognizes the 1915 Genocide of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire.
	November	8	The French Senate passes a resolution on the 1915 Armenian Genocide.
2001	January	5	Death of Vladimir Grigorian, philologist, professor and linguist. He was one of the first to invent a translation machine in the USSR. He was born in 1928.
	January	18	The French Senate recognizes the 1915 Genocide of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire.
	January	30	French President Jacques Chirac signs the law recognizing the 1915 Genocide of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire. From now on, no one in France has the right to deny the fact of the Armenian Genocide.

2001	April	11	Armenian Genocide Heirs Settle New York Life Insurance Company Class-Action Lawsuit concerning policy holders who were victims of the 1915 Armenian Genocide perpetrated by Turkey.
	June	19	Death of Sargis Baghdasarian, sculptor, artist and teacher. His "We are our mountains" - "Gharabaghtsiner" sculpture (1967) became a symbol of the national movement of Artsakh. He was born in 1923.
	November	8	Death of photographer Malak Karsh of Ottawa. He was the brother of Yusuf Karsh (portrait photographer), and was famous for his photograph of the Canadian Parliament on the Canadian one-dollar bill. He was born in 1915.