

Patriarchy, Oligarchy and Sobornost' in Contemporary Russian Orthodoxy
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LOCAL COUNCILS OF THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH SINCE 1666

- 1589: Patriarchate of Moscow established. Patriarch Iov (1589-1607).
Total number of Patriarchs of Moscow since 1589: 16.
- 1666-1667: Great Moscow Council.
Deposition of Patriarch Nikon; election of Patriarch Joachim.
Anathematizing of Old Believers.
- 1700: Death of Patriarch Adrian. Tsar Peter disallows a succession.
- 1721: Peter's *Spiritual Rule* abolishes the patriarchate, sets up Holy Synod.
- 1905-1906: Abortive conciliar movement in ROC.
- 1917 (Aug.)-1918 (Sept.): Holy Council of the Russian Orthodox Church.
Election of Patriarch Tikhon (d. 1925).
- 1929: Law on Religious Associations of the USSR.
- 1943: Bishops' Council.
Election of Patriarch Sergii (d. 1944).
- 1945: Local Council.
Election of Patriarch Aleksii I (d. 1970).
New church constitution (*Polozhenie*).
- 1961: Bishops' Council.
Law on Religious Associations of 1929 enforced again.
Khrushchev persecution of the church.
- 1971: Local Council.
Election of Patriarch Pimen (d. 1990).
- 1988: Millennial Council.
Celebration of the "Baptism of Rus" (988).
New church constitution (*Ustav*).
- 1990: Local Council.
Election of Patriarch Aleksii II (d. 2008).
- 2000: Millennial Bishops' Council.
-Celebration of second millennium of the birth of Jesus.
-Revisions of church constitution (*Ustav*).
-Adoption of "The Social Concept of the Russian Orthodox Church."
-Canonization of martyrs of the Soviet era.
- 2009: Local Council.
Election of 16th Patriarch of Moscow, Kirill (b. 1946).