



M. V. Lomonosov





Brief chronology

- 1711 - November 19 Mikhail Lomonosov was born
- 1730 - December 7 Kholmogorsk Provincial Office received a passport.
- 1730 - December 15 went to Moscow [13].
- 1731 - January 15 enrolled student in the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy.
- 1731-1734 - studies at the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy.
- 1734 - studies at the Kiev-Mohyla Academy [14].
- 1736 - January 12 enrolled student at the St. Petersburg Academic University.
- 1736 - 4 October for training mining and metallurgy sent to Germany.
- 1736-1739 - studied at the University of Marburg.
- 1737 - January listens Course Mechanics Professor H. Wolf and course of theoretical chemistry professor G. Duyzinga.
- 1739 - In February had married the daughter of his landlady, Elizabeth Christina Zilch [15].
- 1739 - November 8 had a daughter; Nov 9 - baptized in the church of the Reformed community with the name Catherine-Elizabeth [15].
- 1739-1740 - under the direction of JF Henckel studied mining.
- 1740 - May 26 married in the church of the Reformed community of Marburg, Elizabeth Christina Zilch
- 1740 - the end of May, heading home, near Düsseldorf "seemed Prussians Useful fishes on their hook" and deception "BOAD" was a recruit, but in October escaped, came through Arnheim and Utrecht to Amsterdam, then - to The Hague and only after returning back to Amsterdam, and from there sailed for Russia. [17]



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1741 - June 8 returned to St. Petersburg.

1741 - December 22, Marburg Lomonosov son named Ivan at baptism [18].

1742 - January 8 adjunct defined physical class of the Academy of Sciences and Arts.

1745 - July 25 appointed Professor of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences and Arts.

1746 - June 20 for the first time in Russian reading public lectures on physics.

1748 - she created the first Russian research and educational chemical laboratory.

1748-1757 - conducted in the chemical laboratory work for manufacturing colored glass and paints, chemical analysis of ores.

1749 - February 21 daughter Elena.

1752-1753 - in the chemical laboratory was reading the first ever lecture course in physical chemistry.

1753 - based glass factory in the village of Ust-Ruditsa.

1755 - the project of Lomonosov Moscow University instituted.

1757 - appointed advisor to the Academic Office. 1757 - Synod demanded to suspend the research activities of Lomonosov, who called "Especially not abuse Sciences sermons" [19]

1758 - becomes the head of the Historical Meeting, Geography Department, University and Academic Gymnasium.

1760 - April 30 The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences elected Lomonosov its honorary member.

1763 - 10 October elected a member of the Academy of three noblest arts (for mosaic work).

1764 - April 17 elected an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences Institute of Bologna.

1765 - April 4, died of pneumonia in his own house on the Moika River.

1765 - April 8 is buried in the Lazarev cemetery of the Alexander Nevsky Lavra

Mikhail Vasilievich Lomonosov



M. V. Lomonosov, is known as the father of Russian science, an outstanding poet, founder of Russian literature and creator of the Russian language.





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Learning was young Lomonosov's passion. At an early age Mikhail learned to read and write through church books. When he was fourteen, Lomonosov was given copies of [Meletius Smotrytsky](#)'s "Modern Church Slavonic" (a grammar book) and [Leonty Magnitsky](#)'s "Arithimetic."





When he was 19, Lomonosov went on foot to Moscow where he entered the [Slavic Greek Latin Academy](#). The Academy was closed to peasants and Lomonosov had to hide his peasant origin. He pretended to be of noble birth.





Here he studied Latin and mastered it in a short period of time. At that time he was hard up, for his only income was a stipend of three kopecks a day but he made rapid progress scholastically. He completed a twelve-year study course in only five years, graduating at the top of his class.





He was a brilliant pupil and in 1736 he was sent abroad at the [University of Marburg](#). He was a brilliant pupil and in 1736 he was sent abroad at the University of Marburg. While abroad Lomonosov studied philosophy, physics, mathematics and foreign languages and even developed an



poet
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Lomonosov strove to upgrade the quality of Russian science and education. He founded Moscow State University in 1755. This university, officially named after Lomonosov, is at the apex of the Russian system of higher education.



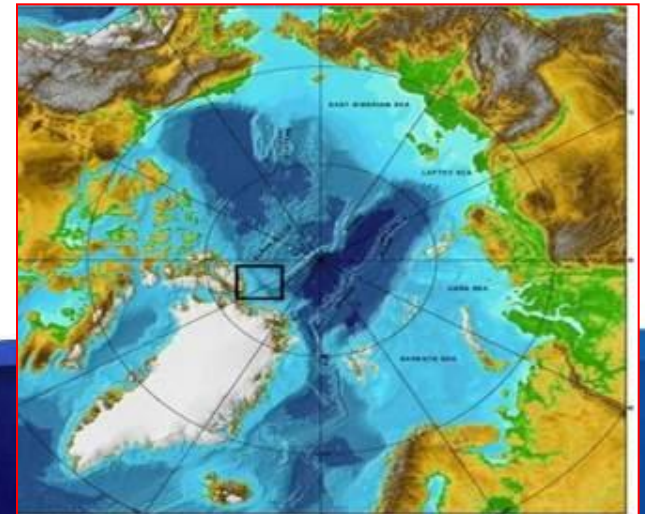


A. Pushkin said about Lomonosov ,
« Lomonosov was a great man.... He founded the
first Russian university: or to express it more
correctly he himself was our first university».





M.V.Lomonosov made many important discoveries in different fields of science: physics, chemistry, astronomy. The last period of Lomonosov's activity was connected with his scientific investigation in navigation. He tried to find a short sea route from the West to the East through the Arctic Ocean. In this field as well he was ahead of his age.





Lomonosov made a significant contribution to the development of physical science. His creative activity was devoted to the most urgent while areas of physics and, in modern scientific language, related to the fields of physics: physical chemistry, geophysics, atmospheric physics, astronomy, physical mineralogy, mathematical physics, biophysics, metrology, glaciology, physics of aurora borealis , physics of the "tails" of comets.

The word "physics" appeared in the Russian language thanks to Mikhail Vasilyevich, when he translated from German and published the first textbook on the subject in Russia.

Lomonosov opened one of the fundamental laws of nature - the law of conservation of matter in isolated systems.



His literary works remain one of the most significant pages of Russian literature in the 18th century. He wrote verses, odes and poems. He also laid the basis for the scientific study of the Russian language, he wrote the first Russian grammar.





Russian critic Belinsky wrote of Lomonosov, «Our literature begins with Lomonosov; he was its father and mother, he was its Pushkin».



М. В. Ломоносов



M.V.Lomonosov was also a talented artist. He revived the ancient art of stained glass mosaic in Russia, and he himself created several stained glass pictures.



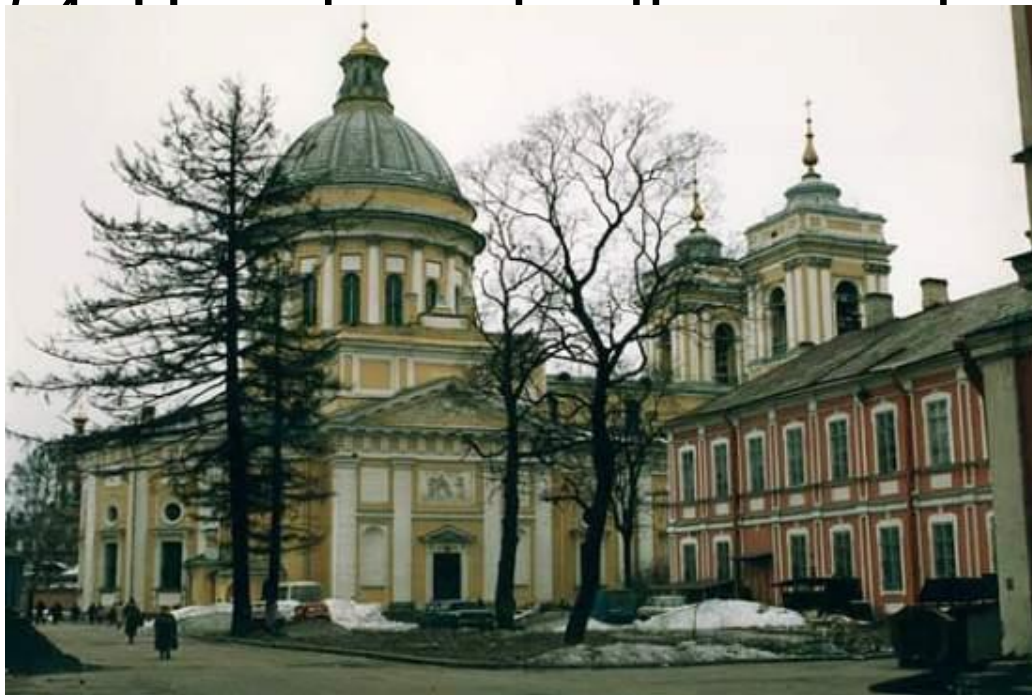


At the end of his life in 1764 Lomonosov was elected honorary member of the Stockholm and Bologna Academies





In 1765, Lomonosov caught a cold and died on the 15 th of April [O.S on the 4 th of. In 1765, Lomonosov caught a cold and died on the 15 th of April [O.S on the 4 th of.April], 1765 at age





Lomonosov is memorialized in many place names - Moscow University was named after its founder and monuments to him have been erected in Moscow, St Petersburg , Arkhangelsk , Severodvinsk , the village of Lomonosovo and Koryazhma.





In 1957 the name of Lomonosov was given to the Arkhangelsk State Pedagogical Institute, now the Pomor State University named after M. V. Lomonosov.





The theatre, the town library and an avenue in Arkhangelsk bear Lomonosov's name.



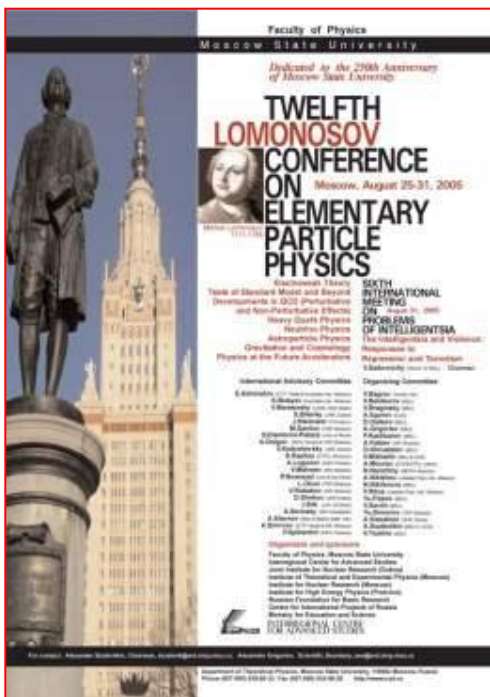


His name is also found on the map of the world: a stream in the Atlantic Ocean, mountain ranges of Novaya Zemlya and Spitsbergen, a plateau in Greenland, an underwater mountain in the Arctic Ocean and even a crater on the Moon were named after the great scientist. They commemorate his achievements in Geography , Oceanography and mapping.





Every year scientific Lomonosov Readings are held in Arkhangelsk. Scholars from the best-known research centers of the country come to take part in them.





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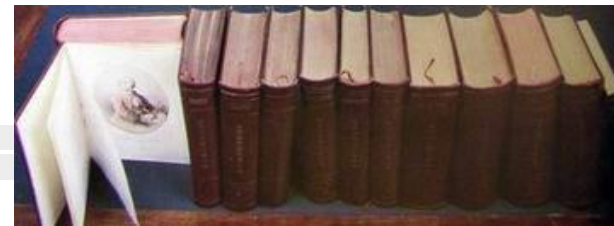
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