

Important Events in the Life of the Großliebental Community

(Source: Erinnerungen an die deutschen Kolonien des Großliebentaler Rayons bei Odessa by Eduard Mack. Translated to English by BSGR.)

1803-1945

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| 1803-1804 | Founding of the colony. The number of farms established at the beginning is unknown. |
| 1807 | Construction of the cloth factory by the government to employ the immigrants who were not farmers. |
| 1807 | Construction of the church, also by the government, and of the first parsonage.
Construction of a hut in the parsonage courtyard, which housed the school until 1827. |
| 1817 | New settlements by the newly arrived Württemberg separatists, whose ultimate goal was the South Caucasus. |
| 1817 | Planting of vineyards and planting of mulberry trees on the orders of the colonial administration. |
| 1817-1818 | Transformation of the cloth factory into a hospital where the sick newcomers were housed. |
| 1821-1822 | So bad a harvest that there was even no seed. |
| 1826 | A large part of the harvest was destroyed by locusts. |
| 1829 | Earthquake, fortunately no victims. |
| 1833 | Major harvest failure due to lack of rainfall. |
| 1843 | Major damage caused by grain beetles, mice and ground squirrels. |
| 1843 | Opening of a sanatorium with 85 places at the sources of the Ak-karsha River by the colonists Uz and Sonderberger. |
| 1845-186 | Construction of the large church (currently the Russian Orthodox Church). |
| 1848 | According to the census, the colony consisted of 289 families, 2,186 inhabitants, and 8,056 hectares of land. |
| 1848 | Earthquake. Foot-and-mouth disease was prevalent among the cattle. |
| 1854 | Founding of the consumer cooperative. |
| 1857 | Great damage caused by locusts. |

1863	Great devastation caused by locusts and beetles. The seedlings were destroyed by hail.
1869	Construction of the two-story central school.
1871	Repeal of the colonist law by the Tsarist government. Beginning of the Russification policy.
1877	Construction of the new parsonage.
1888	Construction of the first savings bank association.
1890	Construction of the orphanage with the elementary school.
1892	Opening of a pedagogical class with 7-10 students in the central school.
1894	Founding of the brass band and the church choir.
1895	The colony of Großliebental was given the Russian name "Mariinskoye".
1901	Opening of the district hospital with 95 beds.
1905	Opening of the girl's school. First headmistress Emma Ackermann, who taught German language and literature at the central school until the early 1930s.
August 1914	Outbreak of the World War I between Germany and Russia,
1916	Construction of the Odessa-Ovidiopol railway line with the "Akkarcha" stop two kilometers southwest of the village of Großliebental.
1917	February Revolution. The Provisional Government reintroduced German lessons in German schools.
1917	October Revolution. The Soviets came to power.
1918	All peasant land was nationalized and distributed according to souls (family members).
1919	August. Peasant uprising. Many deaths.
1921	The worst harvest failure and terrible famine. Many people starved to death.
1921-1928	Introduction of the "New Economic Policy" (NEP). Temporary repatriation in the German colonies.
1925-1926	Founding of the daughter colony "Breitlos" (Lenin Valley).
1928-1929	Dekulakization.
1929-1930	Collectivization.

1932-1933	Crop failure and the second great famine.
1934	Closure of the church.
1937-1938	Mass repression.
01 Sep 1938	Transition to Russian as the language of instruction in schools.
01 Jan 1939	Liquidation of the Spartacist (Großliebental) district and annexation to the Ovidiopol district.
22 Jun 1941	Outbreak of war between Germany and Russia .
25 Mar 1944	Emigration from Großliebental.
Jun 1944	Settlement in the Turek district in Warthegau (Poland) , and thus the final dissolution of the 140-year-old community of Großliebental.
Jun 1945	Deportation to Russia.