

Königsberg (柯尼斯堡 "King's mountain")

Königsberg (Latinised name of the city is Regimontium Prussorum) was the capital of East Prussia from the Late Middle Ages until 1945. It was founded by the Teutonic Knights just south of the Sambian peninsula in 1255 during the Northern Crusades and named in honour of King (German: König) Ottokar II of Bohemia. The city successively became the capital of their monastic state, the Duchy of Prussia, and East Prussia. The Baltic port developed into a German cultural center, being the residence of, among others, Richard Wagner, Immanuel Kant, E. T. A. Hoffmann, and David Hilbert.

Königsberg was heavily damaged by Allied bombing in 1944 during World War II and was subsequently conquered by the Red Army after the Battle of Königsberg in 1945. The city was annexed by the Soviet Union according to the Potsdam Agreement and largely repopulated with Russians. Briefly Russified as Кёнигсберг (Kyonigsberg), it was renamed Kaliningrad in 1946 after Soviet leader Mikhail Kalinin. The city is now the capital of Russia's Kaliningrad Oblast.

Teutonic Order 條頓騎士團

During the conquest of the Prussian Sambians by the Teutonic Knights in 1255, an Old Prussian fort Twangste was destroyed and replaced with a new fortress known as Königsberg. The Teutonic Order used it to fortify their conquests in Samland and as a base for campaigns against pagan Lithuania. Under siege during the Prussian uprisings in 1262–63, Königsberg was relieved by the Master of the Livonian Order. Altstadt was destroyed by the Prussians during the rebellion and rebuilt in the valley below the castle hill. Altstadt received Culm rights in 1286, while Kneiphof received its charter in 1327.

Within the monastic state of the Teutonic Knights, Königsberg was the residence of the marshal, one of the chief administrators of the military order. The city was also the seat of the Bishopric of Samland, one of the four dioceses into which Prussia had been divided in 1243 by the papal legate, William of Modena. Adalbert of Prague became the main patron saint of Königsberg Cathedral, a landmark of the city located in Kneiphof.

Königsberg joined the Hanseatic League in 1340 and developed into an important port for the southeastern Baltic region, trading goods throughout Prussia, the Kingdom of Poland, and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. After the Teutonic Order's victory over pagan Lithuanians in the 1348 Battle of Strawen, Grand Master Winrich von Kniprode established a Cistercian nunnery in the city. Aspiring students were educated in Königsberg before continuing on to higher education elsewhere, such as Prague or Leipzig.

Although the knights suffered a crippling defeat in the Battle of Grunwald (Tannenberg), Königsberg remained under the control of the Teutonic Knights throughout the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic War. Livonian knights replaced the Prussian branch's garrison at Königsberg, allowing them to participate in the recovery of towns occupied by Jogaila's troops.

The Prussian Confederation rebelled against the Teutonic Knights in 1454 and sought the assistance of Poland. Kneiphof supported the rebellion, although the rest of Königsberg reaffirmed its loyalty to the order. Grand Master Ludwig von Erlichshausen fled from the crusaders' capital at Castle Marienburg to Königsberg in 1457; the city's magistrate presented Erlichshausen with a barrel of beer out of compassion. When western Prussia was transferred to victorious Poland in the Second

Peace of Thorn (1466), which ended the Thirteen Years' War, Königsberg became the new capital of the reduced monastic state, which became a fief of the Crown of the Polish Kingdom. The grand masters took over the quarters of the marshal. During the Polish-Teutonic War (1519–1521), Königsberg was unsuccessfully besieged by Polish forces led by Grand Crown Hetman Mikołaj Firlej.

Duchy of Prussia 普魯士公國



The 14th century Königsberg Cathedral

Through the preachings of the Bishop of Samland, Georg von Polenz, Königsberg became predominantly Lutheran during the Protestant Reformation. After summoning a quorum of knights to Königsberg, Grand Master Albert of Brandenburg from the Hohenzollern dynasty secularised the Teutonic Knights' remaining territories in Prussia in 1525 and converted to Lutheranism. By paying feudal homage to his uncle, King Sigismund I of Poland, Albert became the first duke of the new Duchy of Prussia, a fief of Poland. While the Prussian estates quickly allied with the duke, the Prussian peasantry would only swear allegiance to Albert in person at Königsberg, seeking the duke's support against oppressive nobility. After convincing the rebels to lay down their arms, Albert had several of their leaders executed.

Königsberg, the capital of the duchy, became one of the biggest cities and ports of Prussia, having considerable autonomy, a separate parliament and currency, and with German as its dominant language. The city flourished through the export of wheat, timber, hemp, and furs, as well as pitch, tar, and ash. Königsberg was one of the few Baltic ports regularly visited by more than one hundred ships annually in the latter

16th century, the others being Danzig and Riga. The University of Königsberg, founded by Albert in 1544, became a center of Protestant teachings.

The capable Duke Albert was succeeded by his feeble minded son, Albert Frederick. Anna, daughter of Albert Frederick, married Elector John Sigismund of Brandenburg, who was granted the right of succession to Prussia on Albert Frederick's death in 1618. From this time the Duchy of Prussia and Königsberg were ruled by the Electors of Brandenburg, the rulers of Brandenburg-Prussia.

Brandenburg-Prussia 勃蘭登堡-普魯士



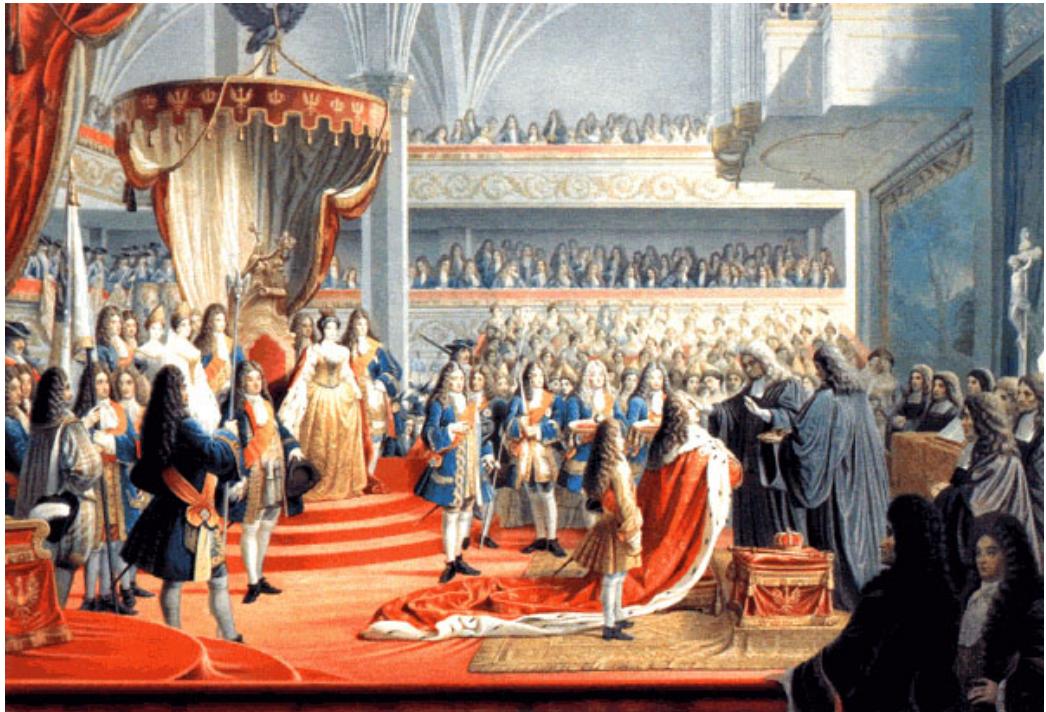
Map of Königsberg from 1651.

Because Brandenburg was overrun by Sweden during the Thirty Years' War, the Hohenzollern court fled to Königsberg. On 1 November 1641, Elector Frederick William persuaded the Prussian diet to accept an excise tax. In the Treaty of Königsberg of January 1656, the elector recognized his Duchy of Prussia as a fief of Sweden. In the Treaty of Wehlau in 1657, however, he negotiated the release of Prussia from Polish sovereignty in return for an alliance with Poland. The 1660 Treaty of Oliva confirmed Prussian independence from both Poland and Sweden. In 1661 Frederick William informed the Prussian diet he possessed *jus supremi et absoluti domini*, and that the Prussian Landtag could only be convened with his permission. The Königsberg burghers, led by Hieronymus Roth of Kneiphof, opposed "the Great Elector's" absolutist claims, but Frederick William succeeded in imposing his authority after arriving with 2,000 troops in October 1661. Refusing to request mercy, Roth was imprisoned in Peitz until his death in 1678.

The Prussian estates, which swore fealty to Frederick William in Königsberg on October 18, 1663, refused the elector's requests for military funding, and Colonel Christian Ludwig von Kalckstein sought assistance from neighboring Poland. After Kalckstein was abducted by the elector's agents, he was executed in 1672. The Prussian estates' submission to Frederick William followed; in 1673 and 1674 the elector received taxes not granted by the estates and Königsberg received a garrison without the estates' consent. The economic and political weakening of Königsberg strengthened the power of the Junker nobility within Prussia.

Königsberg was long a center of Lutheran resistance to Calvinism within Brandenburg-Prussia; Frederick William forced the city to accept Calvinist citizens and property holders in 1668.

Kingdom of Prussia 普魯士王國



Coronation of Frederick I, King in Prussia, in 1701.

By the act of coronation in Königsberg Castle on January 18, 1701, Frederick William's son, Elector Frederick III, became Frederick I, King in Prussia. The elevation of the Duchy of Prussia to the Kingdom of Prussia was possible because the Hohenzollerns' authority in Prussia was independent of Poland and the Holy Roman Empire. Since "Kingdom of Prussia" was increasingly used to designate all of the Hohenzollern lands, former ducal Prussia became known as the Province of Prussia (1701–1773), with Königsberg as its capital. However, Berlin and Potsdam in Brandenburg were the main residences of the Prussian kings. The city was wracked by plague and other illnesses from September 1709 to April 1710, losing 9,368 people, or roughly a quarter of its populace. On June 13, 1724, Altstadt, Kneiphof, and Löbenicht amalgamated to formally create the larger city Königsberg. Suburbs that subsequently were annexed to Königsberg include Sackheim, Rossgarten, and Tragheim.



Königsberg Cathedral 柯尼斯堡大教堂

Russian Empire

Imperial Russian troops occupied eastern Prussia at the beginning of 1758 during the Seven Years' War. On December 31, 1757, Empress Elizabeth I of Russia issued a ukase about the incorporation of Königsberg into Russia. On January 24, 1758, the leading burghers of Königsberg submitted to Elizabeth. Five Imperial Russian general-governors administered the city during the war from 1758–62; the Russian army did not abandon the town until 1763.

Kingdom of Prussia

After the First Partition of Poland in 1772, Königsberg became the capital of the province of East Prussia in 1773, which replaced the Province of Prussia in 1773. By 1800 the city was approximately five miles in circumference and had 60,000 inhabitants, including a military garrison of 7,000, making it one of the most populous German cities of the time.

After Prussia's defeat at the hands of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1806 during the War of the Fourth Coalition, King Frederick William III of Prussia fled with his court from Berlin to Königsberg. The city was a center for political resistance to Napoleon. In order to foster liberalism and nationalism among the Prussian middle class, the "League of Virtue" was founded in Königsberg in April 1808. The French forced its dissolution in December 1809, but its ideals were continued by the Turnbewegung of Friedrich Ludwig Jahn in Berlin. Königsberg officials, such as Johann Gottfried Frey, formulated much of Stein's 1808 Städteordnung, or new order for urban communities, which emphasized self-administration for Prussian towns. The East Prussian Landwehr was organized from the city after the Convention of Tauroggen.

In 1819 Königsberg had a population of 63,800. It served as the capital of the united Province of Prussia from 1824–1878, when East Prussia was merged with West

Prussia. It was also the seat of the Regierungsbezirk Königsberg, an administrative subdivision.

Led by the provincial president Theodor von Schön and the Königsberger Volkszeitung newspaper, Königsberg was a stronghold of liberalism against the conservative government of King Frederick William IV. During the revolution of 1848, there were 21 episodes of public unrest in the city; major demonstrations were suppressed. Königsberg became part of the German Empire in 1871 during the Prussian-led unification of Germany. A sophisticated for its time series of fortifications around the city that included fifteen forts was completed in 1888. The extensive Prussian Eastern Railway linked the city to Breslau, Thorn, Insterburg, Eydtkuhnien, Tilsit, and Pillau. In 1860 the railroad connecting Berlin with St. Petersburg was completed and increased Königsberg's commerce. Extensive electric tramways were in operation by 1900; and regular steamers plied to Memel, Tapiau and Labiau, Cranz, Tilsit, and Danzig. The completion of a canal to Pillau in 1901 increased the trade of Russian grain in Königsberg, but, like much of eastern Germany, the city's economy was generally in decline.[38] By 1900 the city's population had grown to 188,000, with a 9,000-strong military garrison.[4] By 1914 Königsberg had a population of 246,000;[39] Jews flourished in the culturally pluralistic city.

Weimar Republic 魏瑪共和國



Königsberg within the borders of East Prussia from 1919 to 1939.

Following the defeat of the Central Powers in World War I, Imperial Germany was replaced with the democratic Weimar Republic. The Kingdom of Prussia ended with the abdication of the Hohenzollern monarch, William, and the kingdom was succeeded by the Free State of Prussia. Königsberg and East Prussia, however, were separated from the rest of Weimar Germany by the creation of the Polish Corridor. The Ostmesse (Eastern Trade Fair) at the Königsberg Tiergarten was held annually starting in 1920; it was intended to compensate for the geographical distance that handicapped the economic development of East Prussia and Königsberg. In 1922 the first permanent airport and commercial terminal solely for commercial aviation was built at Königsberg-Devau. In 1929, Königsberg amalgamated with some surrounding suburbs.

Nazi Germany

In 1932 Prussia's legal (Social Democratic) government under Otto Braun was ousted by the Reich Government, and Gauleiter Erich Koch replaced the elected local government during Nazi rule from 1933 to 1945. East Prussia, as with much of the old eastern Germany, was one of the most Pro-Nazi provinces in the Reich, with over 55% of votes cast in favour of the Nazi Party in the March 1933 election.

In 1935, the Wehrmacht designated Königsberg as the Headquarters for Wehrkreis I, (under the command of General der Artillerie Albert Wodrig) which originally took in all of East Prussia. Wehrkreis I was extended in March 1939 to include the Memel area. In October 1939, it was extended again to include the Ciechanów and Suwałki areas. In 1942, the Wehrkreis was again expanded to include the Białystok district. Army units that called Königsberg home included the I Infantry Corps, which was part of the pre-Nazi era Standing Army, and the 61st Infanterie Division, which was formed upon mobilization from reservists from East Prussia. It took part in the invasion of Belgium, which was part of Case Yellow, and Operation Barbarossa, the invasion of the Soviet Union. In Book XII of his World War II, Winston Churchill referred to Königsberg as "a modernised heavily defended fortress".

According to the census of May 17, 1939, Königsberg had a population of 372,164. After Breslau, it was the second-largest city in Germany east of the present-day Oder-Neisse line.

Following World War I, Königsberg was home to one third of East Prussia's 13,000 Jews. The city's Jewish population shrank from 3,200 in 1933 to 2,100 in October 1938. The New Synagogue of Königsberg, constructed in 1896, was destroyed during Kristallnacht (November 9, 1938); 500 Jews soon fled the city. After the Wannsee Conference of January 20, 1942, Königsberg's Jews began to be deported to camps such as Maly Trostenets, Theresienstadt, and Auschwitz.

World War II

The city hosted Radio Königsberg, a propaganda station, during World War II. In 1944 Königsberg suffered heavy damage from British bombing attacks and burned for several days. The historic city centre, especially the original quarters Altstadt, Löbenicht, and Kneiphof, was completely destroyed, among it the cathedral, the castle, all churches of the old city, the old and the new universities, and the old shipping quarters.

Many people fled Königsberg ahead of the Red Army's advance after October 1944, particularly after word spread of the Soviet atrocities at Nemmersdorf. In early 1945 Soviet forces under the overall command of Vasilievsky, sieged the city. In Operation

Samland, General Baghramyan's 1st Baltic Front, now known as the Samland Group, captured Königsberg in April. A temporary German breakout had allowed many of the remaining civilians to escape via train and naval evacuation from the nearby port of Pillau. The siege of Königsberg, which had been declared a "fortress" (Festung) by the Germans and fanatically defended.

On 21 January during the Red Army's East Prussian Offensive, mostly Polish and Hungarian Jews from Seerappen, Jesau, Heiligenbeil, Schippenbeil, and Gerdauen (subcamps of Stutthof concentration camp) were gathered in Königsberg. Up to 7,000 of them were forced on a death march to Sambia; those that survived were subsequently executed at Palmnicken.

On April 9 — one month before the end of the war in Europe — the German military commander of Königsberg, General Otto Lasch, surrendered the remnants of his forces following a Red Army assault. At the time of the surrender, military and civilian dead in the city were estimated at 42,000, with the Red Army claiming over 90,000 prisoners. Lasch's subterranean command bunker has been preserved as a museum, with the rest of the 19th century fortification complex being abandoned after use by the Soviet Army until the 1980s as a storage facility.

About 120,000 survivors remained in the ruins of the devastated city. These survivors, mainly women, children and the elderly and a few others who returned immediately after the fighting ended, were held as virtual prisoners until 1949. The large majority of German citizens remaining in Königsberg after 1945 died of either disease, starvation or revenge driven ethnic cleansing. The remaining 20,000 German residents were expelled in 1949-50.



What remained of Königsberg City Centre in 1949

Russian Kaliningrad 俄羅斯加里寧格勒

At the end of World War II in 1945, the city was annexed by the Soviet Union pending the final determination of territorial questions at the peace settlement (as part of the Russian SFSR) as agreed upon by the Allies at the Potsdam Conference.

The Conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government that pending the final determination of territorial questions at the peace settlement, the section of the western frontier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is adjacent to the Baltic Sea should pass from a point on the eastern shore of the Bay of Danzig to the east, north of Braunsberg and Goldap, to the meeting point of the frontiers of Lithuania, the Polish Republic and East Prussia. The Conference has agreed in

principle to the proposal of the Soviet Government concerning the ultimate transfer to the Soviet Union of the city of Koenigsberg and the area adjacent to it as described above, subject to expert examination of the actual frontier. The President of the United States and the British Prime Minister have declared that they will support the proposal of the Conference at the forthcoming peace settlement.



Old Königsberg remains amid modern Kaliningrad

After Königsberg's conquest by the Red Army, the city was briefly Russified as Kyonigsberg (Кёнигсберг). While it was initially planned to rename the city "Baltijsk", it was renamed Kaliningrad on July 4, 1946, after the death of the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mikhail Kalinin, one of the original Bolsheviks. "Baltijsk" was used to rename the nearby port of Pillau instead. The German population was either deported to the Western Zones of occupied Germany or into Siberian labor camps, where about half of them perished of hunger or diseases.

After the ethnic cleansing, the city's former population was entirely replaced with Soviet citizens. Life changed dramatically: the city had a new name (Kaliningrad), and German was replaced by Russian as the language of everyday life. Parts of the city were rebuilt, although the former Altstadt remained an urban fallow with few buildings that survived the destruction. The city went through industrialisation and modernisation. As one of the westernmost territories of the Soviet Union, the Kaliningrad Oblast became a strategically important area during the Cold War. The Soviet Baltic Fleet was headquartered in the city in the 1950s. Because of its strategic importance, Kaliningrad was closed to foreign visitors.

Culture and List of people from Königsberg



Statue of Immanuel Kant 康德 in Kaliningrad

Königsberg was the birthplace of the mathematician Christian Goldbach and the writer E.T.A. Hoffmann, as well as the home of the philosopher Immanuel Kant, who lived there all his life and never travelled more than a hundred miles away from the city. Kant entered the university of Königsberg at age 16 and was appointed to a chair in metaphysics there in 1770 at the age of 46. While working there he published his Critique of Pure Reason (arguing that knowledge of time and space arises as a mental precondition to sensory experience) and his Metaphysics of Morals which argues that virtue is acquired by the performance of duty for its own sake. In 1736, the mathematician Leonhard Euler used the arrangement of the city's bridges and islands as the basis for the Seven Bridges of Königsberg Problem, which led to the mathematical branches of topology and graph theory. In the 19th century Königsberg was the birthplace of the influential mathematician David Hilbert. The dialect spoken by most citizens was Low Prussian. A popular dish from the city was Königsberger Klopse.



DAS NEUE KÖNIGSTHOR.

The Königstor (King's Gate) in the 19th century

In the König Strasse (King Street) stood the Academy of Art with a collection of over 400 pictures. About 50 works were by Italian masters; and some early Dutch paintings were also to be found there. At the Königstor (King's Gate) stood statues of King Ottakar I of Bohemia, Albert of Prussia, and Frederick I of Prussia. Königsberg had a magnificent Exchange (completed in 1875) with fine views of the harbor from the staircase. Along Bahnhof Strasse ("Railway Street") were the offices of the famous Royal Amber Works — Samland was celebrated as the "Amber Coast". There was also an observatory fitted up by the astronomer Friedrich Bessel, a botanical garden, and a zoological museum. The "Physikalisch", near the Heumarkt, contained botanical and anthropological collections and prehistoric antiquities. Two large theatres built during the Wilhelmine era were the Stadt (city) Theatre and the Apollo.



Eastern side of Königsberg Castle, ca. 1900.

Königsberg Castle was one of the city's most notable structures. The former seat of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Knights and the Dukes of Prussia, it contained the Schlosskirche, or palace church, where Frederick I was crowned in 1701 and William I in 1861. It also contained the spacious Moscowiter-Saal, one of the largest halls in the German Reich, and a museum of Prussian history.

Königsberg became a centre of education when the Albertina University was founded by Duke Albert of Prussia in 1544. The university was situated opposite the north and east side of the Königsberg Cathedral. Lithuanian scholar Stanislovas Rapalionis, one of founding fathers of the university, was the first professor of theology.

Numerous German and Polish publications were printed in Königsberg espousing the Protestant Reformation. The city was a center for the publication of books in the Lithuanian language, especially by educated Prussian Lithuanians from Lithuania Minor. After the territory became Lutheran, prayer books were printed in the Lithuanian vernacular. The first non-religious Lithuanian books were published later as well. With the support of the government, Ruhig (Pilypas Ruigys) and Mielcke (Kristijonas Gotlybas Milkus) published Lithuanian dictionaries in 1747 and 1800, respectively.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K%C3%B6nigsberg>

柯尼斯堡（又譯：哥尼斯堡，德語：Königsberg）即如今俄羅斯加里寧格勒州首府加里寧格勒，位於桑比亞半島南部，由條頓騎士團北方十字軍於1255年建立，先後被條頓騎士團國、普魯士公國和東普魯士定為首都或首府。柯尼斯堡曾是德國文化中心之一，康德曾在此居住過。

第二次世界大戰期間，柯尼斯堡在1944年遭受盟軍轟炸而損失慘重。1945年柯尼斯堡戰役後，蘇聯紅軍佔領城市。戰後，根據《波茨坦協定》，柯尼斯堡成為蘇聯領地。1946年，為紀念剛逝世的蘇聯共產黨和蘇維埃國家領導人米哈伊爾·加里寧，柯尼斯堡更名為加里寧格勒。

條頓騎士團

最初，柯尼斯堡的所在位置是由古普魯士人建立的幾處定居點，稱為特旺斯特（Twangste）。1255年，條頓騎士團征服普魯士桑比安部落，特旺斯特被摧毀。隨後，一個新的要塞在原地建立，稱為柯尼斯堡（Conigsberg），意為國王山（King's Mountain），以紀念波希米亞國王普熱米斯爾·奧托卡二世。正是奧托卡國王捐資興建了本地第一座城堡，柯尼斯堡城堡[1][2]。圍繞新堡，沿普列戈利亞河逐漸發展出阿爾茨塔特、克奈普霍夫和勒貝希特三個鎮，距離維斯圖拉潟湖約4.5英里[3]。

條頓騎士團將柯尼斯堡作為攻佔桑比亞半島和與立陶宛大公國作戰的基地。1262年—63年，因不滿條頓武士團強迫其改變宗教信仰，普魯士人舉行起義，柯尼斯堡被圍攻，最終在寶劍武士團的幫助下才得以解脫[4][5]。1286年，阿爾茨塔特獲得庫爾姆權利，1327年，克奈普霍夫獲得特許。

在條頓騎士團時期，柯尼斯堡是一位騎士團首領的居住地[6]，也是桑蘭教區的主教座堂所在地。桑蘭教區由羅馬教皇特使摩德納的威廉於1243年劃定，是普魯士的四個教區之一，布拉格的阿達爾貝特成為柯尼斯堡大教堂的主保聖人。

1340年，柯尼斯堡成為漢薩同盟的成員，城市快速發展成波羅的海東南部的重要港口，來自普魯士、波蘭王國和立陶宛大公國的貨物在此交易。1324年—1330年，作家杜伊斯堡的彼得可能是在柯尼斯堡寫就了其代表作《普魯士編年史》[7]。1348年，在條頓騎士團戰勝非基督教徒的立陶宛人後，大團長溫里希·馮·克尼普羅德在柯尼斯堡建立起一座熙篤會修道院[8]。有理想有追求的學生先在柯尼斯堡接受教育，然後再前往布拉格大學或萊比錫大學等其它地方進一步深造[9]。

雖然在格林瓦爾德戰役中遭受慘敗，但整個波蘭-立陶宛-條頓戰爭期間柯尼斯堡一直都處於條頓騎士團的控制之下。寶劍騎士團接替了柯尼斯堡的防務，並參與到被瓦迪斯瓦夫二世軍隊佔領過的城鎮的重建中[10]。

1454年，普魯士人聯盟起義反抗條頓騎士團並向波蘭尋求援助。克奈普霍夫宣布支持起義軍，但柯尼斯堡的其餘部分則依舊效忠於條頓騎士團。1457年，大團長路德維希·馮·埃利希紹森從條頓騎士團總部馬爾堡城堡逃到柯尼斯堡[11]。隨着西普魯士歸屬戰勝的波蘭，十三年戰爭結束，柯尼斯堡成為條頓騎士團國的新首都，而條頓騎士團則成為波蘭王國的附庸[12]。

普魯士公國

柯尼斯堡大教堂

在宗教改革中，路德宗在柯尼斯堡逐漸佔據主要地位[13]。1525年，來自霍亨索倫家族的勃蘭登堡-安斯巴赫的阿爾布雷希特大團長宣布普魯士改宗路德宗。阿爾布雷希特向其叔叔波蘭國王齊格蒙特一世宣誓效忠，成為新的普魯士公國的第一任公爵。

作為公國首都，柯尼斯堡是普魯士最大的城市和港口，擁有相當的自主權、獨立的議會和貨幣，市民主要使用德語。城市因出口小麥、木材、大麻、皮毛和瀝青等商品而迅速繁榮起來[15][16]。在16世紀末期，柯尼斯堡、但澤和里加是波羅的海少數幾個每年有超過一百艘船隻到訪的港口[17]。1544年由阿爾布雷希特建立的柯尼斯堡大學是當時傳授新教的中心之一。

1568年，阿爾布雷希特的兒子阿爾布雷希特·腓特烈繼承王位。1618年，腓特烈逝世，其長婿、來自勃蘭登堡侯國的選帝侯約翰·西吉斯蒙德繼承王位。自此，普魯士公國和柯尼斯堡都處於勃蘭登堡選帝侯的統治之下，勃蘭登堡-普魯士建立。

勃蘭登堡-普魯士

1651年柯尼斯堡地圖

三十年戰爭中，勃蘭登堡被瑞典侵佔，霍亨索倫家族被迫逃往柯尼斯堡。1641年11月1日，大選帝侯腓特烈·威廉說服普魯士議會開徵消費稅[18]。根據1656年1月的《柯尼斯堡條約》，腓特烈承認普魯士公國為瑞典附庸國並與其結成同盟。而到了1657年，根據《韋勞條約》，普魯士又重歸波蘭同盟。直到1660年的《奧利瓦條約》，普魯士才脫離波蘭和瑞典，實現獨立。

1661年，腓特烈·威廉向議會宣稱其擁有絕對權力，議會集會必須得到他的許可。柯尼斯堡市民在希羅尼穆斯·羅特的率領下，反對大選帝侯的專制主義，但腓特烈在軍隊的支持下成功保證了其威懾力。羅特被囚禁在派茨，直至1678年逝世。

1663年10月18日，普魯士各階層在柯尼斯堡向腓特烈宣誓效忠[19]，但拒絕腓特烈要求建立軍事基金的請求。陸軍上校克里斯蒂安·路德維希·馮·卡爾克斯滕因此向波蘭尋求援助，但卡爾克斯滕卻被腓特烈派人綁架，1672年被處死。由此導致的結果是，1673年和1674年腓特烈在沒有得到許可的情況下收稅並在柯尼斯堡增加了一支駐軍[20]。柯尼斯堡經濟和政治影響力勢微，容克的力量得到逐步增強[21]。

長期以來，柯尼斯堡一直是勃蘭登堡-普魯士內路德宗抵抗加爾文宗的中心。

1668年，腓特烈強迫城市接納信仰加爾文宗的公民和富人[22]。

普魯士王國

1701年普魯士國王腓特烈一世加冕儀式

1701年1月18日，腓特烈·威廉的兒子，選帝侯腓特烈三世在柯尼斯堡城堡加冕，成為普魯士國王腓特烈一世。能從普魯士公國升級為普魯士王國，是因為霍亨索倫家族在普魯士擁有獨立於波蘭和神聖羅馬帝國的威信力。「普魯士王國」越來越多地被用來形容霍亨索倫家族的領地，而原來普魯士公國則成為普魯士省，柯尼斯堡是其首府。普魯士國王的主要居住地也移到了柏林和波茨坦。

1709年9月至1710年4月間，柯尼斯堡暴發瘟疫和其他疾病，9,368人死亡，約佔城市人口的四分之一[23]。1724年6月13日，阿爾茨塔特、克奈普霍夫和勒貝希特正式合併成為柯尼斯堡[3]。

柯尼斯堡大教堂

在七年戰爭中的1758年初，俄羅斯帝國佔領東普魯士。1757年12月31日，女皇伊麗莎白·彼得羅芙娜發佈敕令，宣布將柯尼斯堡併入俄羅斯。1758年1月24日，柯尼斯堡居民向伊麗莎白稱臣[24]。1758年至1762年間，來自俄羅斯的五名總督負責管理柯尼斯堡。

在波蘭第一次瓜分後，1773年，柯尼斯堡成為東普魯士省的首府。至1800年，柯尼斯堡城市周長約為5英里，人口約六萬，其中包括一支約七千人的駐軍，是當時人口最多的德國城市[25]。

在第四次反法同盟戰爭中，在1806年普魯士被拿破崙·波拿巴擊敗後，國王腓特烈·威廉三世及其王室成員從柏林逃往柯尼斯堡[26]。城市成為抵抗拿破崙的政治中心之一。為了激發普魯士中層階級的自由主義和民族主義精神，「道德聯盟（League of Virtue）」於1808年4月在柯尼斯堡成立。雖然聯盟在1809年12月被法國人解散，但其精神理想被弗里德里希·路德維希·雅恩帶到了柏林並得到傳承[27]。

1819年，柯尼斯堡擁有人口63,800人[28]。1824年至1878年間，柯尼斯堡一直是普魯士省的首府，而普魯士省則是由東普魯士和西普魯士合併而成。

在省長和當地的《柯尼斯堡報》的號召和領導下，柯尼斯堡成為反對腓特烈·威廉四世保守統治的自由主義堡壘[29]。在1848年革命中，柯尼斯堡共發生了21起動蕩事件[30]，大部分示威行動被鎮壓[31]。1871年，在由普魯士人領導的德意志統一過程中，柯尼斯堡成為德意志帝國的一部分。

在規模龐大的普魯士東部鐵路的幫助下，柯尼斯堡與布雷斯勞、托倫、因斯特堡、蒂爾西特和皮勞相連。1860年，隨着連接柏林和聖彼得堡的鐵路完工，柯尼斯堡的商業得以迅速發展。1900年，電氣化鐵路完工後，往來於柯尼斯堡與克萊佩達、波列斯克、澤列諾格拉茨克、蒂爾西特和但澤之間的定期火車開通。1901年，通往皮勞的運河建成，柯尼斯堡與俄羅斯的穀物交易得以迅速增長。但是，如同當時的東德城市一樣，柯尼斯堡的經濟總體還是在下滑[32]。到1900年，柯尼斯堡的人口增至188,000人，其中包括9,000名駐軍[3]。1914年，柯尼斯堡人口為246,000人[33]，大量猶太人擁入城市[34]。

魏瑪共和國

1919年至1939年間的東普魯士

第一次世界大戰中，德意志帝國被同盟國打敗，魏瑪共和國建立。隨着威廉二世退位，普魯士王國結束，其領土由普魯士自由邦繼承。柯尼斯堡和東普魯士與魏瑪共和國的其餘部分被波蘭走廊分隔開。

納粹德國

1932年，由奧托·布勞恩領導的普魯士社民黨政府下台，納粹黨埃里希·科赫取而代之，直至1945年

1935年，德意志國防軍指定柯尼斯堡為第一軍區司令部所在地，後者負責整個東普魯士的軍事防務。1939年3月，第一軍區擴容，克萊佩達區被納入其中。

1939年10月，軍區再次擴容，切哈努夫和蘇瓦烏基地區納入。1942年，軍區第三次擴容，比亞韋斯托克地區納入。到達柯尼斯堡的部隊包括第一步兵團和第61步兵團，後者的軍人主要來自東普魯士。軍區參與了入侵比利時和蘇聯的行動。英國首相溫斯頓·丘吉爾在其著作《第二次世界大戰回憶錄》中稱柯尼斯堡為「現代化重型防禦堡壘」。

根據1939年5月17日人口普查，柯尼斯堡擁有人口372,164人。

第一次世界大戰後，東普魯士的13,000名猶太人有三分之一居住在柯尼斯堡。

1933年至1938年10月間，城市的猶太人口從3,200人縮減至2,100人。建於1896年的柯尼斯堡新猶太教會堂在水晶之夜後被毀壞，猶太人僅剩500人左右。1942年1月20日萬湖會議後，柯尼斯堡的猶太人開始被遣送至小特羅斯泰內茨滅絕營、特雷辛斯塔特集中營和奧斯威辛集中營等地。

第二次世界大戰

1944年，盟軍轟炸柯尼斯堡，城市遭受重創，大火燃燒了幾天幾夜。城市歷史中心，特別是阿爾茨塔特、克奈普霍夫和勒貝希特被完全摧毀，位於其間的大教堂、城堡和大學均未能倖免。

在蘇聯紅軍於1944年10月進入之前，柯尼斯堡的許多人逃離城市，尤其是當蘇聯人在內梅爾斯多夫和貢賓嫩進行屠殺的消息傳來時[37][38]。1945年1月13日，由伊萬·切爾尼亞霍夫斯基率領的蘇聯軍隊到達柯尼斯堡並形成包圍直至月底，但德國人的一次成功突圍使得大量平民得以逃離。

1月21日，在蘇聯紅軍的東普魯士攻勢中，來自斯圖托夫集中營的波蘭和匈牙利猶太人被納粹德國集中到柯尼斯堡。其中的七千多人被迫前往桑比亞半島並最終在帕爾姆尼肯被處死。

4月9日，在紅軍的強烈攻勢下，柯尼斯堡德軍司令奧托·拉施率殘餘部隊投降。此時，城市中的軍民死亡已達42,000人，而被俘的則超過90,000人。拉施的地下指揮所被保留，並開僻成一座博物館。

大約有12萬人倖存，其中大部分是婦女、兒童和老人。留下來的德國人中，大部分在1949年前死於疾病、刑訊和飢餓。1949年—1950年，最後倖存的2萬德國人被陸續驅趕出柯尼斯堡。

俄羅斯加里寧格勒

加里寧格勒市區內的老柯尼斯堡建築

1945年，根據《波茨坦協定》，柯尼斯堡劃歸蘇聯。：

柯尼斯堡市及其周邊地區

會議審議了蘇聯提出的有關其西方前線和平地區未決領土的歸屬問題，該地區鄰近波羅的海，東起但澤灣，南至布勞恩斯堡和戈爾達普，與立陶宛、波蘭共和國和東普魯士接壤。

會議原則上同意蘇聯最終劃歸得柯尼斯堡市及上述周邊地區的要求，具體邊界由專家審議決定。

美國總統和英國首相宣布支持有關此和平地區的會議建議。

在紅軍佔領柯尼斯堡後，城市曾短暫更名為基奧尼斯堡（Königsberg）。1946

年7月4日，蘇聯最高蘇維埃委員會主席、早期布爾什維克之一的米哈伊爾·加里寧逝世，柯尼斯堡因此更名為加里寧格勒。城市裡的德國人要麼被遣返至盟軍佔領區，要麼發配至西伯利亞古拉格，在那裡約一半人死於疾病和飢餓[41]。加里寧格勒的德國人已完全被俄羅斯人取代，德語也被俄語取代。城市得以重建，並經歷了工業化和現代化。作為蘇聯最西部的領土之一的加里寧格勒州在冷戰中成為重要的戰略地區，波羅的海艦隊的總部在1950年代就位於加里寧格勒。因為其重要的戰略地位，加里寧格勒曾經不對外國人開放。

文化

柯尼斯堡是數學家克里斯蒂安·哥德巴赫和達維德·希耳伯特、作家E·T·A·霍夫曼和哲學家伊曼紐爾·康德的出生地。1736年，數學家萊昂哈德·歐拉以柯尼斯堡的橋和島嶼為基礎解決了柯尼斯堡七橋問題，並由此產生了新的數學分支——拓撲學和圖論。

柯尼斯堡大多數市民使用的方言是低地普魯士語。柯尼斯堡最受歡迎的食物是柯尼斯堡肉丸。

19世紀的國王門

位於國王大街的藝術學院收藏有逾400幅的畫品，其中約50幅由意大利大師創作，此外還有一些早期荷蘭畫家的作品。在國王門，樹有普熱米斯爾·奧托卡一世、勃蘭登堡-安斯巴赫的阿爾布雷希特和腓特烈一世的站像。弗里德里希·威廉·貝塞爾曾在柯尼斯堡天文台擔任台長。

1900年的柯尼斯堡城堡

柯尼斯堡城堡是柯尼斯堡最著名的建築，曾是條頓騎士團大團長和普魯士公爵的居住地，其附屬的教堂也是腓特烈一世和威廉一世加冕的地方。

許多支持宗教改革的德語和波蘭語出版物在柯尼斯堡印刷。

<http://zh.wikipedia.org/zh-hk/%E6%9F%AF%E5%B0%BC%E6%96%AF%E5%A0%A1>