**Korolyov, Moscow Oblast**

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(Redirected from Korolyov (city))

*For other places with the same name, see Korolyov (inhabited locality).*

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| **Korolyov (English)Королёв (Russian)** |
| - **City** - |
| Entrance to the city (October 2003) |
| Location of Moscow Oblast in Russia |
| KorolyovLocation of Korolyov in Moscow Oblast |
| **Coordinates:** 55°55′N 37°49′E﻿ / ﻿55.917°N 37.817°E﻿ / 55.917; 37.817Coordinates: 55°55′N 37°49′E﻿ / ﻿55.917°N 37.817°E﻿ / 55.917; 37.817 |
|  |  |
| Coat of arms | Flag |
| **Administrative status** (as of January 2013) |
| **Country** | **Russia** |
| **Federal subject** | Moscow Oblast |
| **Administratively subordinated to** | Korolyov City Under Oblast Jurisdiction |
| **Administrative center of** | Korolyov City Under Oblast Jurisdiction |
| **Municipal status** (as of July 2011) |
| **Urban okrug** | Korolev Urban Okrug |
| **Administrative center of** | Korolev Urban Okrug |
| **Head**[3] | Valery Minakov |
| **Statistics** |
| **Population (2010 Census)** | 183,402 inhabitants |
| **- Rank in 2010** | 98th |
| **Time zone** | MSK (UTC+04:00)  |
| **Founded** | 1938 |
| **Previous names** | *Kaliningrad* (until July 1996)  |
| **Postal code(s)** | 141070–141080 |
| **Dialing code(s)** | +7 495 |
| **Official website** |

**Korolyov** or **Korolev** (Russian: Королёв; IPA: [kərɐˈlʲɵf]) is an industrial city in Moscow Oblast, Russia, well known as the cradle of Soviet and Russian space exploration. Population: 183,402 (2010 Census).

It was originally founded as **Kaliningrad** (Калинингра́д) in 1938 by Vasily Boldyrev, Naum Nosovsky, and Mikhail Loginov as the leading Soviet center for production of anti-tank and air-defense guns. In 1946, in the aftermath of World War II, the artillery plant was reconstructed for production of rockets, launch vehicles, and spacecraft, under the guidance of Russian scientist and academician Sergei Korolev, who envisioned, consolidated and guided the activities of many people in the Soviet space-exploration program. The plant later became known as RKK Energia. Mission Control Center is also located in Korolyov. While the Vostok space vehicle was being developed this research center was designated as NII-88 or POB 989. In July 1996, the city was renamed in commemoration of Sergei Korolev, who died in 1966. Since 1997 Korolyov has hosted the International Space Olympics, an annual competition for young people, to promote space related research.

Monument to Sergei Korolev in Korolyov city, Moscow Oblast, Russia.

**History**

The Mission control center "ЦУП" ("TsUP") of the Russian Federal Space Agency (April 2004)

Korolyova Avenue is one of the central streets of the city

In the 12th century, a Slavic settlement was located on the site of modern Korolyov. The settlement stood on a junction of trade routes between the Moscow and Vladimir-Suzdal principalities. After the Mongol conquests in the 13th century, the region was in decline. In the 18th century, one of the first textile factories in Russia was established here.

In 1924, the first OGPU working commune in the Soviet Union was established here. In 1938, the town of Kaliningrad was founded in place of the Kalininsky settlement near an artillery plant, which had previously been evacuated from Leningrad.

The area was a place of elite dachas at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century. Many famous people, such as Konstantin Stanislavsky, Anton Chekhov, Valery Bryusov, Boris Pasternak, Anna Akhmatova, Isaac Levitan, Pavel Tretyakov, Marina Tsvetaeva, and Vladimir Lenin, lived here.

**Administrative and municipal status**

Within the framework of administrative divisions, it is incorporated as **Korolyov City Under Oblast Jurisdiction**—an administrative unit with the status equal to that of the districts. As a municipal division, Korolyov City Under Oblast Jurisdiction is incorporated as **Korolyov Urban Okrug**.

**Demographics**

As of the 2010 Census, Korolyov was the fourth-largest city in Moscow Oblast, with a population of 183,402—up from 142,568 recorded in the 2002 Census. In the 1989 Census, the population was 189,513. The surge in population in recent years is mostly because of an influx of new inhabitants considering it one of the most attractive places to live near Moscow.

**Economy**

The main enterprise of the city is the RKK Energia, but there are several kinds of industry in the city. This naukograd (science city) is the place in which was built the first Youth Residential Complex in the Soviet Union. Another notable company located in the city is OAO Kompozit, which is engaged in the field of materials science.

**Sports**

The bandy club Vympel plays in the second-highest division of the Russian Bandy League. Their home arena has a capacity of 10000.

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