After the first partition of Poland (in 1772), Russia annexed the eastern Polish territories, which were home to numerous Jewish families. In 1793 and then again in 1795, Russia annexed more Polish territory. As a result of these territorial changes, a massive Jewish population abruptly became subjects of the Russian czar. Migration of the new Jewish subjects into other areas of the empire was vigorously restricted. On June 23, 1794, for the first time, the Pale of Settlement—the only area in which Jewish settlement was permitted—was defined. [From *A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Russian Empire*, by Alexander Beider, published by Avotaynu, Inc.]

After Napoleon's defeat in 1813, the Congress of Vienna divided the Duchy of Warsaw into three parts: the Grand Duchy of Posen (Poznań), which was returned to Prussia; the Kraków area, which became the independent Free City of Kraków (which, after 1846, belonged to Austria); and the largest portion, which was ceded to Russia and received the official name of Kingdom of Poland (Zarstwo Polskie) in Russian. Other names used in literature for the same geographical area are Congress Poland, the Congress Kingdom, and Russian Poland. [From *A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Kingdom of Poland*, by Alexander Beider, published by Avotaynu, Inc.]