The classical Erdős-Gallai theorems from 1959 on the most edges in $n$-vertex graphs not containing paths or cycles with $k$ edges were sharpened later by Faudree and Schelp, Woodall, and Kopylov. For $n \geq 5k/4$ the strongest result was: if $t \geq 2$, $k = 2t+1$, $n \geq \frac{5t-3}{2}$, and $G$ is an $n$-vertex 2-connected graph with at least $h(n, k, t) = \binom{k-t}{2} + t(n - k + t)$ edges, then $G$ contains a cycle of length at least $k$ unless $G = H_{n,k,t} := K_n - E(K_{n-t})$. We prove stability versions of these results. In particular, if $n \geq 3t > 3$, $k = 2t+1$ and the number of edges in an $n$-vertex 2-connected graph $G$ with no cycle of length at least $k$ is greater than $h(n, k, t-1) = \binom{k-t+1}{2} + (t-1)(n - k + t - 1)$, then $G$ is a subgraph of $H_{n,k,t}$. The lower bound on $e(G)$ is tight. (Received August 13, 2015)