

## ***Handbook of Swedish History* (Routledge, planerad publicering våren 2028)**

Utkast till kapitelindelning

### **I. From Iron Age Society to Medieval Kingdom, 900–1500**

- The Vikings (an overview of research about late Iron age economy, society and religion, including slavery, shipbuilding, international contacts and life "at home" in Scandinavia)
- Christianization and state formation
- The consolidation of the Swedish realm, the expansion into Norrland and Finland, codification of law and building of royal fortresses
- Trade and towns: the Hanseatic league, the kogg, trade on the Baltic, fairs, exports-imports and local markets
- The calamitous 14th century
- The Kalmar union and the rebellions of the 15th century
- The medieval church, the formation of the parishes (*socknarna*), the veneration of saints, the role of women in medieval Swedish Christianity

### **II. Early Modern Sweden, 1500–1800**

- The beginnings of the early modern state: the break-up of the Kalmar Union and the reformation under the reigns of Gustav Vasa to Karl IX
- The society of estates and the Lutheran orthodoxy (norms, world view, church documentation of the population, Bible translations, moral control and witch processes, agency and negotiation, widows as heads of households)
- From the 30 years war to the Great Northern war: Expansion of state power, military build-up and aggression, territorial conquest, the reduction and *indelningsverket*, the collapse of the Swedish great power
- Waterways, fisheries and water power: the Baltic herring fisheries, fishing (in the north not to forget), naval technology (chronological outlooks beyond the early modern period)
- Finland as part of the Swedish realm
- Colonial aspirations and attempts to take part in international trade (New Sweden, the East India company, St Barthelemy, chronological outlooks)
- "Age of Freedom" and Gustavian absolutism (the legal code of 1734, Swedish scientists, changes in the countryside, emerging public sphere)
- Gender and work in early modern Sweden

### **III. A Growing Population in a Small State, 1800–1900**

- Sweden and the Napoleonic wars (political history)
- From a society of estates to a class society
- Agrarian reform and change
- Pauperization, crofters and poor relief (legislation and practice)
- The national project from Gustav III to the interwar period; national "others" (minorities and foreign powers), Scandinavianism
- Sami and tornedalingar. State power, natural resources, discrimination and legislation in the north
- Secularisation – the evangelical revival, increasing religious freedom, the secularisation of the school system, the "divorce" in 2000

- Women's rights. Legislation, unmarried mothers and infanticide, Fredrika Bremer, the moral crisis (syphilis and prostitution), the Women's movement for voting rights, the Fogelsta group
- The emigration and Swedish Americans
- The demographic transition
- Forestry and forest use (medieval times–today): grazing, tar and coal production, timber, pulp

#### IV. A Modern Democracy, 1900–2020

- The emergence of civil society: from associations to people's movements; IOGT/NTO, sports clubs, cooperations
- The industrial revolution – energy use, innovation, capital, social and environmental consequences
- Socialism in Sweden. The Workers' movement, labour unions, voting rights, the democratic breakthrough, the "people's home" and the welfare state
- The agrarian sector: urbanisation and rationalisation, technological change (fertilizers and tractors)
- Animal history (chronological overview). Iron age fur trade, reindeer herding, hunting, animal stock over time, war horses, vermin, extinction of predators, emerging animal protection, modern high-yield breeds
- Social history: demographic change and increasing living standards. From hunger riots in 1917 to the "record years" and world-leading BNP/capita after WWII
- Medicine in the 20th century (incl. psychiatry)
- The interwar period (political history). The Saltsjöbad agreement, the lack of Nazi success in elections.
- Sweden and the Holocaust (Karin Kvist Geverts, ev. med Izabela Dahl)
- Sweden and WWII: Political leadership, neutrality, Finnish aid, Swedish exports to belligerents
- 20th-century international contacts and diplomacy (secular in the UN etc + Christian ecumenical development)
- Children's rights – Ellen Key, the transition to small nuclear families, legislation against violence in schools and in the home, plunging child mortality
- The gay and queer history of Sweden
- Gender equality and labour market after WWII – baby boom, 50s stay-at-home wives and early marriages, family planning and abortion, 60s–70s tax-financed childcare and individual taxation etc. The gender-divided labour market
- Recent history. The end of the cold war, the 90s economic crisis, the IT revolution, environmental concerns, immigration, populism, covid, NATO...

#### V. Thematic chapters

- School systems and education history (Johannes Westberg)
- Art and literature – overview of relevant questions in current historical research in Arts and Literature?
- Historical research in Musicology?
- Swedish historiography from Rudbeck to Weibull and over to today's orientation towards British and American historians.