

Contents

<i>Preface to the Second Edition</i>	ix
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xi
<i>Map 1 Denmark</i>	xii
<i>Map 2 Scandinavia</i>	xiii
1 Introduction: What is Denmark and Who Are the Danes?	1
A Description	1
The Danes, According to Robert Molesworth	4
Sir James Mellon and the Danish Tribe	5
Some Principal Themes of this History	7
The History of Denmark	9
2 Foreign and Security Policy: From the Gatekeeper of the Baltic to a Midget State	12
The Collapse of the Baltic System around 1500	12
Denmark as a Gateway	14
Danish–Swedish Rivalry, 1563–1720	17
The Wars with Britain and the Dissolution of the Dual Monarchy, 1800–30	21
Denmark and the Unification of Germany, 1830–71	22
From Neutrality to Membership of NATO, 1870–1950	26
After the Cold War	30
3 Domestic Policy, 1500–1848: The Era of Aristocracy and Absolutism	36
The Consensus Model	36
The Coup of 1536 and the New Concept of Sovereignty	38
From Domain to Tax State	41
The Crisis of the State Council	44
Coup d’État and Absolutism, 1660	46

CONTENTS

From Estates of the Realm to Hierarchy	49
The Danish Law, 1683–45	51
Leasing Out the Power of the State	54
Struensee and Enlightened Absolutism	56
The Great Agrarian Reforms	58
The Reform of Military Conscription and the Emancipation of the Peasants, 1788	61
4 Domestic Policy since 1848: Democracy and the Welfare State	64
Civil War and Revolution	64
The 1849 Constitution – Rupture or Continuity?	66
The Revised Constitution, 1866	70
Constitutional Struggle and Provisional Measures	72
Change of System and Parliamentarianism	75
The Century of Social Democracy	78
From Class Warfare to National Consensus	80
The Danish Model of the Welfare State	82
The Crisis of the Danish Welfare State	86
Goodbye to Welfare Democracy?	88
5 The Church and Culture from Luther to Postmodernism	91
The Remote Church	91
The Reformation, 1536	94
The New Church	96
The Parish Priest as Civil Servant	99
The Church’s Project – the State’s Project	102
Pietism	104
The Enlightenment	108
Grundtvig	112
The Folk High School and the Danish Church	114
Grundtvig’s Concept of Popular Democracy	116
Grundtvig’s Legacy and the Danish Model	119
6 Economic Conditions: The Old Denmark, 1500–1800	123
Way of Life and the Economy	123
The Sound Dues, Denmark and the World Economy	125
The Old Agrarian Society	127

CONTENTS

The Structure of the Landed Estates under Absolutism	132
The Agricultural Classes	134
Good Times and Flourishing Trade	136
The Agrarian Revolution Arrives in Denmark	138
The Great Agrarian Reforms	140
The New Rural Society	144
7 Economic Conditions: The New Denmark since 1800	148
Denmark and the Dual Revolution	148
‘A small, poor country’	151
Grain Sales and Modernisation	154
The Co-Operative Movement – the Second Agricultural Revolution	156
The Beginnings of Industrialisation	161
The Policy of Regulation during the First World War	167
Land Reform and Bank Failure	170
The Crisis of the 1930s – Collaborative Democracy	173
In the Shadow of the Second World War	178
Agriculture in Retreat	180
The Second Industrial Revolution	182
The Welfare State and the Service Economy	184
The Danish Welfare State and the World Economy	186
The Reluctant Europeans	189
The Half-Hearted, Pioneering Country	192
8 The Danes – A Tribe or a Nation?	195
Danishness in the Looking-glass of History	195
The ‘Farmers’ Approach’	200
The Multinational State and Danishness	201
Danishness and Absolutism	204
The 1864 Syndrome and Danishness	208
The Prevailing Identity	211
Perceptions of Nationalism	215
When did the Danes become Danish?	218
Denmark and the Danes in 2000	222
Postscript: Denmark 2000–2010, a Brief Account	224
Change of government – and a new political style	224
The cartoon crisis	227
The financial crisis and its consequences	229

CONTENTS

<i>Notes</i>	232
<i>Select Bibliography</i>	241
<i>A Short Chronology Since 1500</i>	246
<i>Index</i>	249

Introduction: What is Denmark and Who Are the Danes?

A DESCRIPTION

Consulting a modern encyclopaedia under 'Denmark' would show that today this is the name of a state stretching from 54° to 58° north and 8° to 15° east. Denmark proper consists of *Jylland* (the Jutland Peninsula) and 406 islands, of which 79 are inhabited. The largest and most populous of these is *Sjælland* (Zealand), where the capital city, Copenhagen, is located, followed by *Fyn*. The Baltic island, *Bornholm*, is the easternmost part of the island kingdom. The total area is nearly 43,000 km². To this should be added Greenland and the Faroe Islands, which with Denmark itself form a national federation.¹

Denmark itself has 7300 km of coastline and a 68-km land border with Germany. It is very definitely a low-lying country – the highest point is 173 metres above sea level – and well suited for agriculture, though poor in mineral resources. Approximately 64 per cent of the total land area is under cultivation. Twenty-two per cent is woodland, heath, moor, marsh, dunes and lakes. The remainder consists of buildings and transport infrastructure. The country is delimited to the west by the North Sea, while the Danish islands demarcate the Kattegat from the Baltic. Thus the country lies across the sea route from the Baltic to the oceans and the route from the Nordic countries to Central Europe. This position as a gateway has played a very important role in the history of the country.

The population of Denmark is around 5.2 million, of which 85 per cent live in towns. Only 5 per cent are employed in agriculture and fishery,

while 27 per cent work in industry or construction. The remaining 68 per cent are in the public or private service sector or unemployed.

By European standards the country is small, of a similar size to Switzerland, Belgium or the Netherlands, but without their central location and occasionally decisive role in European history. As a small country on the edge of Europe, Denmark, along with its Scandinavian neighbours, Norway and Sweden, has traditionally been viewed as part of the periphery of Europe, just like the Eastern European countries and the Balkans. The following quotation from H. G. Koenigsberger's short history of Europe 1500–1789 illustrates this:

Clearly, the history of Europe is comprehensible only if it is constantly seen in its relations to Europe's neighbours. For over a thousand years, after the end of the Roman Empire in the west, Europe was on the defensive: against the Muslim Arabs along its Mediterranean frontier in the south, against the seafaring Norsemen from Scandinavia in the north and west, and against successive attacks of different Asiatic peoples in the east, from the Huns, in the fifth century, to the Avars, Magyars, Mongols and, eventually and most persistently, the Turks.²

Here the Scandinavians, and thus the Danes, are considered as enemies of Latin Europe on a par with the Muslim Arabs, the Asians of the steppes and the Ottoman Turks. It was not until Christianity spread to Scandinavia over a thousand years ago that a process of assimilation started, slowly converting Denmark from being a hostile neighbour to that of being a part of European culture. Denmark's marginal geographical position in relation to the economic and cultural European core that is centred around the English Channel has also been of great significance in the more recent history of the country.

One other geopolitical factor deserves to be highlighted in order to understand the size of Denmark and why it has become what it is today. This is its ambiguous location. From a historical perspective the country is both a Baltic power and part of mainland Europe. The first entailed a strong preoccupation over many centuries with the balance of power in the Baltic and resulted in a centuries-long rivalry with Sweden, the other major Baltic power. The second, especially after the unification of Germany in the second half of the nineteenth century, has been of critical importance for the international standing of the country, and still is. A strong, powerful and united Germany to the

INTRODUCTION: WHO ARE THE DANES?

immediate south forced Denmark to act according to German, and thus European, conditions to a much greater degree than before. In some ways Denmark's position from the middle of the nineteenth century resembles that of Scotland with its powerful neighbour, England, to the south.

From a longer historical perspective, the double position and role of Denmark can perhaps best be illustrated by the fact that the Danish kings were also Dukes of Holstein until 1864 and so had European interests to safeguard within the framework of the Holy Roman Empire until its dissolution in 1806, and afterwards in regard to Wilhelmine Germany. At the same time, right up to the middle of the nineteenth century, the kings obtained a significant part of their income from the Sound Dues, which were tolls levied on ships passing through Øresund. In itself this was a symbol of their dominance over the Baltic. So, the Danish kings were at one and the same time northern German princes and leading players in the Baltic region. This double position on the threshold of two very separate worlds has left an indelible mark on the historical destiny of Denmark.

Denmark's current commonwealth with the geographically remote Faroe Islands and the arctic Greenland is in many ways an anomaly, but it also serves as a reminder that the small, homogenous nation which is the Denmark of today is the product of a long historical development which can best be described as a process of reduction.

At the start of the period treated in this volume, the kings of Denmark held sway over a much greater territory than today, under the House of Oldenburg. First and foremost, after the personal union of 1380 the kingdom included Norway and its extensive North Atlantic possessions – Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe Islands. From 1536 Norway became formally integrated, virtually a province. The core area of Denmark also included the Scanian provinces on the southern tip of the Scandinavian peninsula and Gotland, the large island in the Baltic. The duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were also included in this huge state, of which Copenhagen was the capital, commanding the most important sea route into the Baltic, the Øresund.

In other words, this was an enormous North Atlantic–Baltic empire, stretching from the North Cape to the River Elbe in the south – a distance just as big as that from the Elbe to Gibraltar – and from the arctic Greenland in the north-west to Gotland in the east. This huge, unified kingdom extended over several climatic belts and ruled a very diverse population: Eskimos, Norwegians, Danes and Germans,

each of whom spoke their own native tongue, lived in very different climates and had very different cultures. In reality the difference in lifestyle between the prosperous Scanian farmers and the hunters of Greenland was just as great as that between the olive farmers of sunny Italy and the foresters of the dense, dark Swedish forests.

The history of Denmark over the last 500 years is principally the story of how this extensive and diverse unified empire, held together by the sovereignty of the Danish crown and regular shipping, slowly disintegrated under the changing circumstances of the times, with the dissolution of the component parts resulting finally in there only remaining the small core area which is today called Denmark. This huge process of disintegration and reduction, critical to an understanding of modern Denmark, is one of the principal themes of this account.

THE DANES, ACCORDING TO ROBERT MOLESWORTH

Another theme is to attempt a historical explanation of the habits and mentality of the modern Danes. Both strands are, just like the country in which they live, the result of a long historical process, the course of which over the last 500 years will be traced here. However, describing oneself objectively is virtually impossible, and so perhaps a good place to start would be a brief description of the nature of the Danish lifestyle and 'national character' as observed by various foreigners at various times. It is probably most suitable to start with the best known historical description of Denmark and the Danish, Robert Molesworth's famous book *An Account of Denmark as it was in the year 1692*, which was published in 1694.

The Irish-born English diplomat Robert Molesworth (1656–1725) was British Ambassador to the absolutist Danish Court in Copenhagen for a few years around 1690. Shortly after his return home from his duties, which did not proceed exactly harmoniously, he wrote his Account, in which he collected his impressions of the country, its people and political regime. This was intended to be of instructive value for Molesworth's fellow countrymen, as shown by the following quotation:

Some naturalists observe that there is no plant or insect, how venomous or mean soever, but is good for something towards the use of Man if rightly applied: in the like manner it may be said, that several useful lessons may be learnt, conducing to the benefit of

INTRODUCTION: WHO ARE THE DANES?

Mankind, from this Account of Denmark, provided things be taken by the right handle.

As his choice of words suggests, he did not entertain a particularly high opinion of Denmark or the Danes, and this impression is confirmed elsewhere in the text – ‘The language is very ungrateful,’ he wrote, ‘and not unlike the Irish in its whining complaining tone.’ He described the Danes as desperately poor and oppressed by a tyrannical absolutist regime which in the course of just one generation had reduced the once free-born Nordic population to a condition of slavery. He found the climate quite simply odious, and described the capital of the country, Copenhagen, as a dirty little town with no sign of the character that distinguished other large European cities.³

The real purpose behind Molesworth’s *Account* was evidently to use Denmark as a terrifying example in warning his countrymen against welcoming an absolutist regime and thus giving up the right of self-determination, and so his description of the conditions in Denmark can hardly be taken at face value. In addition, his own experience of Denmark was mainly limited to Copenhagen and its surroundings. Thus, his description cannot really be taken as comprehensive either of Denmark or the Danes in 1692. It should rather be seen as the hasty attack of a disappointed diplomat against a regime he detested and against which he wished to warn the political decision-makers of his own country. Even so, the substance of his critical observations ought not to be dismissed out of hand, and the discussion later on in this book about the conditions in Denmark in the late seventeenth century and the events which created them may be regarded as the present author’s assessment of the extent to which Molesworth was justified from a scholarly point of view, and how far he overshot the mark.

SIR JAMES MELLON AND THE DANISH TRIBE

The same critical attitude cannot be considered to apply to another, later, account of Denmark and the Danes, written by another British Ambassador to Copenhagen long after Molesworth. This was Sir James Mellon, whose knowledge of the country came not only from his time as Ambassador in the 1980s, but also from a long period in the country as a student, especially at Aarhus University. Almost exactly 300 years after Molesworth’s book, in 1992 Sir James published a very

personal account of the country and its inhabitants as they appeared to a sympathetic, keen British observer. The book was called *About old Denmark . . . A Description of Denmark in the Year of our Lord 1992*.

Sir James introduced his account, both affectionate and perspicacious at the same time, with the statement that in his eyes marked the most significant characteristic of the Danes, and one which formed the underlying thesis of his book: 'The Danes are not a nation . . . they are a tribe, this is the strength of their fellowship and the reason that they have unshakeable trust in each other.' He continued to explain:

When talking about the idea of a 'nation', this also involves the idea of fellowship, but a nation requires if not more, then at least something different. The Danes have certainly developed and adapted. They have travelled around the world and forged commercial and cultural links in all corners of it. But they have never found their way to a synthesis of dissimilar elements, which is what is required for a proper nation. Their unity as a people is in fact due to the emphasis on uniformity. So this is not 'both and', but 'either or'.⁴

So, according to Sir James Mellon, the Danes are not a nation in its normal sense, but a tribe, whose behaviour strongly reminded him of the tribal behaviour he saw amongst the Ashanti in Ghana during his posting to West Africa between 1978 and 1983. Amongst the Danes he found the same concern for the weaker members of society, the same propensity for consensus and uniformity, the same avoidance of conflict, and the same implicit faith that political results should be achieved through discussion and compromise rather than the face-to-face conflicts which are otherwise characteristic of parliamentary democracy. All of these traits, and most Danes would nod in agreement with his analysis, he attributed to the tribal awareness of the Danish population, which in his view make Denmark and the Danes quite special amongst modern European nations.

Of course, it is open to discussion quite how powerful an explanation this simple thesis ultimately is. As shown above, the historical Danish Empire was far from being homogenous, and conflict, both internal and external, has played as big a part in the history of Denmark as in that of any other nation. The strong tribal awareness postulated as an underlying element in contemporary Danish self-perception must therefore at least be considered as a relatively new cultural product and the result of a particular historical development.

INTRODUCTION: WHO ARE THE DANES?

However, there is little doubt that Sir James Mellon, in his entertaining way, has identified an important trait in outsiders' common perception of the country and its inhabitants: Denmark is a small, insignificant, comfortable country, peopled by a homogenous tribe whose members more or less all know each other, and even the most controversial political issues are resolved peaceably with the tacit understanding that we will still all be here afterwards.

It is a major concern of the following account to call into question and differentiate this stereotype. A significant aim of this history is to examine and explain from a historical perspective how far, how and why Denmark has become the country about which Sir James Mellon thought he could see and reflect upon so fondly and entertainingly in 1992. The account will describe how modern Denmark came into being, with special emphasis on some key elements in the process of modernisation which from 1500 on slowly transformed Danish society from being agrarian and always on the verge of famine to a prosperous, modern, industrial welfare society. The elements of particular interest – and so fundamental to the history – are sketched out in the next section.

SOME PRINCIPAL THEMES OF THIS HISTORY

The current modest size of the country is, as mentioned before, directly related to its historical position as the gateway between the Baltic and the North Sea. The centuries of rivalry with Sweden for supremacy in the North were to a considerable extent the result of this situation. This rivalry started as early as the dissolution of the Kalmar Union in 1523, but became more serious from the middle of the sixteenth century and can only really be said to have been resolved at the end of the Great Northern War in 1720–1. During these 200 years the conflict of interests with Sweden was by far and away the most important foreign and security policy issue and virtually decisive for Denmark's role on the international stage.

After the long, and for Denmark, relatively peaceful, eighteenth century, the emerging German nation state imprinted itself ever more strongly on the agenda for Denmark's foreign and security policy. The German moves towards national unity from the beginning of the nineteenth century led directly to the first Schleswigian War, 1848–50, and then to the national catastrophe for Denmark in 1864, when the duchies of both Schleswig and Holstein were lost. Since then, the

relationship with its large German neighbour has been the predominant factor in Danish security policy, and this took on an even greater importance after the reunification of Germany in 1989. The current position of Denmark and its contemporary role on the international stage can only truly be understood on the basis of these historical changes in foreign policy.

It is also natural to take into account a range of psychological and material factors in the development of Danish society itself when attempting to test Sir James Mellon's tribal thesis and to put it into a historical perspective. In rough chronological order, the first influence to identify is the Reformation and the Lutheran Church organisation introduced in 1536, which left a deep mark, not just in terms of the growing mental distance from Catholic Europe, but also because of the strong emphasis on spiritual life and the attitude of the Danish people towards authority, both spiritual and temporal.

Then the 188 years of absolutist rule left a deep and still visible imprint on the country and its people. Absolutism as a form of rule was introduced through a bloodless coup in 1660 and was only removed in 1848, through an equally bloodless revolution which laid the foundations for the current democratic constitution. The consistent endeavours of absolutist rule aimed at uniformity and transparency in regard to the subjects are part of the inheritance which outlasted this period to become one of the foundation stones of the modern welfare society.

The same applies to the consistent egalitarianisation of the Danish landed-estate system. This was initiated in the second half of the seventeenth century, with a view to making the taxation system more efficient, but resulted in a unique structure of landed estates which extended through the entire country, with a very few exceptions. Around 600 roughly equally sized manor farms came into existence, each surrounded by a number of equally large tenant farms, which took care of most of the agricultural production. This created the typical Danish farm, which was the basic production unit for centuries, and, after the agrarian reforms at the end of the eighteenth century, provided the foundation for the rise of an independent class of land-owning farmers which, from the mid-nineteenth century, became the most powerful political force in the country.

The two most significant nationwide movements of the nineteenth century also had an impact. These were the movement for popular enlightenment, through the Folk High Schools, and the co-operative

INTRODUCTION: WHO ARE THE DANES?

movement, each and both of which transformed the majority of the Danish population from being servile and inarticulate subjects to vocal politically involved citizens. It is virtually impossible to understand the nature of contemporary Danish society without considering these two movements which politicised the rural population.

It is also of considerable importance to include the late industrialisation of the country. Compared to other European countries, the industrialisation of Denmark was rather recent. It is only from the end of the nineteenth century that it makes any sense to talk about an industrial sector of any significance, and it was only the huge wave of modernisation in the decades after the Second World War that moved the country from the agricultural to the industrial. The relative lateness of the process of industrialisation is still seen in modern Danish economic life, as there is a very large industrial sector still based on agriculture and a predominance of small to medium-sized enterprises. Both of these factors had significant consequences for the living conditions of Danes and the way in which things are organised. The social divisions in Danish society are much smaller than in many other places.

This also applies to political divisions, which in turn leads to the last factor which has to be included as a fundamental element in this description of contemporary Denmark, and must also be kept in mind when assessing Sir James Mellon's tribal thesis. This is the fact that the Danish Social Democrats, unlike similar political parties in many other countries, have never been able to achieve an overall majority. This has been principally because the party has never really appealed to the agricultural lower classes, the smallholders and labourers, who have instead turned to the Social Liberal Party. This parliamentary reality has prevented the Social Democrats from implementing a hard-line policy, and has forced them rather to build consensual alliances in order to form a government. This practically consistent style of negotiation by the parties in power during the twentieth century has had a decisive effect on the Danish political climate and on the peculiar nature of the Danish welfare state.

THE HISTORY OF DENMARK

The main themes of the following history are the result of a consideration of all the factors briefly outlined above, which together help to explain the way in which Denmark has developed. Chapter 2 deals

with the change from being a medium-sized Northern European conglomerate state to the small nation state of today, and attempts to provide a historical explanation at the level of international politics for the current nature and size of the country. Chapters 3 and 4 examine the internal politics, from the aristocratic princely state which existed from around 1500 to the social democratic welfare state which completed its development in the late twentieth century. Chapter 5 looks at spiritual life in its broadest sense, with the evolution of the Church as the fulcrum. The following two chapters treat material development and attempt to trace that development from an agrarian society characterised by shortage and want, to the excessive affluence of the modern industrial society. The concluding Chapter 8 takes a wider perspective on psychological constructs, with a particular emphasis on trying to find the answer to the question of when Danes actually considered themselves as Danes, in regard on the one hand to the Germans or Poles, and on the other to simply being inhabitants of Jutland, Fyn or Zealand. There is also a discussion as to whether it is possible to identify a particularly Danish way of doing things. There is also a consideration of whether such a specially 'Danish way' is the result of the historical experience of the Danes, or whether it relates to an innate tribal awareness amongst Danes, such as that suggested by Sir James Mellon. The overall aim of these chapters is not to present a detailed and comprehensive history of Denmark in the traditional way, but to take a few, hopefully well-chosen, themes from the last 500 years of Danish history and try to depict modern Denmark and its inhabitants from a historical standpoint. That is the principal objective. If during the course of this endeavour other historical insights are presented which may be of interest in themselves to the reader, then this can only be advantageous.

This introduction should conclude with some remarks on the historical boundaries of this book. Naturally, these are not unimportant, and in themselves reflect definite interpretations and opinions of what is important in this context and what is not.

The later limit, the present day, is virtually obvious. The starting point of 1500 is, however, an expression of a definite understanding of the forces which have created modern Denmark. Even though the history of Denmark obviously has its roots firmly in the Middle Ages, it can be persuasively argued that the modern history of the country first truly began when the most powerful medieval institutions of the Baltic region – the Kalmar Union, the economic hegemony of

INTRODUCTION: WHO ARE THE DANES?

the Hanseatic League and the dominance of the Teutonic Orders in the eastern Baltic – collapsed in the decades surrounding 1500. The result was that the region lacked a consistently organised power, and so opened up to the formation of new states in Renaissance style. Rivalry to fill the power vacuum arose, and this became the principal theme through the subsequent centuries, and thus an important part of the long process of modernisation which has marked out the history of both the Baltic region and the whole of Europe over the last 500 years. Therefore, if an arbitrary division has to be made, the year 1500 would seem suitable. From the start of the sixteenth century, the impact of these new dynamic forces, which we normally group together under the headings Renaissance and Reformation, was strongly felt, while at the same time the ideas, utopias and institutions of the medieval world slowly crumbled. Just as the history of modern Sweden is normally considered to have started with Gustav Vasa's definitive break with the Kalmar Union in 1523, so the history of modern Denmark can be said to have started at the same point.

This history therefore starts with this collapse. It could indeed be argued that it also ends with one – indeed in two ways: one the incipient collapse of the Social Democratic welfare state as we have known it since the 1960s, the other the erosion of the Danish nation state under pressure from the new world order resulting from globalisation and the rapid expansion of the European Union . There are many signs that these changes herald a completely new phase in the history of Denmark – a phase which may well one day mean that it becomes meaningless to talk of Denmark and of Danes as separate entities, just as it was in the Middle Ages. So the history which follows is in a certain sense the history of a limited period of half a millennium when a distinct country called Denmark existed and there was a distinct Danish state. This was only the case in a vague sense before then, and perhaps this will only remain the case in a limited sense in the coming millennium. Thus, perhaps in the truest sense, this is the history of Denmark.

Index

- 11 September 2001 33
 1864 syndrome 198, 208–11
- Aalborg 162
 Aarhus 156, 162
 absolutism 8, 69–70, 200, 204–8
 legitimising of 56–8
 opinion-driven 147
 Act of Sovereignty (1661) 48
 Act of Succession (1665) 48, 52,
 54, 58, 98
 administration, reform of 49
 adscription 61, 62, 142
 advisory assemblies of the provincial
 estates 69
 Afghanistan 222, 226
 US military operations in 34
 agrarian reforms 8, 58–61, 138,
 140–3
 agrarian revolution 129–30, 138–40
 agricultural classes 134–6
 agricultural commission 60
 agricultural industrialisation 182
 agricultural land (distribution of)
 127
 Altona 155, 202
 Amsterdam 14
 Andersen, Hans Christian (1805–75)
 154, 207
 Anti-Comintern Pact 28, 29
 Antwerp 14
 Archbishop of Lund 94
 aristocracy, privileges of 42
- Arup, Erik, historian (1876–1951)
 197
 Askov 160
 August laws (of 1914) 167
 Austria 64, 191
- Baltic region 3, 12–14, 15, 16, 19, 125
 Baltic Sea 1, 2, 7, 13, 18
 Baltic States 192
 Bang, Gustav, historian (1871–1915)
 214
 Bang, Nina, politician (1866–1928)
 214
 Bastille, storming of (1789) 62
 Bayle, Pierre 109
 Beck, Wilhelm, church leader
 (1829–1901) 107
 beef export 128–9
 Belgium 67
 Berlin Wall, fall of (1989) 30, 32,
 191, 222
 Bernstorff, Andreas Peter, foreign
 minister (1735–1797) 59
 Bible, first Danish translation of
 the 100–1
 Billund 183
 Bismarck, Otto von, German
 chancellor 23, 24, 25–6, 73,
 83, 196, 209, 210
 Blair, Tony 225
 Blixen, Karen, author (1885–1962)
 120
 Board School Act (1814) 101

INDEX

- Bodin, Jean, French philosopher (1530–1596) 45–6
- Bohr, Niels, physicist (1885–1962) 120
- Bohuslän (former Norwegian province) 18
- Borgbjerg, Frederik, politician (1866–1936) 118
- Bornholm 20
- Brandes, Georg, man of letters (1842–1927) 212
- Brazil 217
- Britain 29, 57, 58, 137, 150, 179
 agriculture 138, 158, 174
 assaults on Copenhagen 16, 21, 149, 197, 206
 Corn Laws 150, 154
 EEC membership 187
 Empire 201
 heavy industry 165
 industry 158, 165
 post- WW2 trade 179
 social class 166
 trade with Denmark 154, 179, 186–7
 transport 155
 Wall Street crash and 174
 wars with Denmark 21–2, 147
 WWI 168
- Britishness 201, 202, 206
- Brorson, Hans Adolph, bishop of Ribe (1694–1764) 105
- Buhl, Vilhelm 30
- Burmeister & Wain, shipyard 163
- Bush, George W. 34
- Butterfield, Herbert, British philosopher 200
- caritas* (charitable role of the Church) 94, 104, 219
- Caroline Mathilde, Danish queen (1751–1775) 57
- cartoon (caricature) crisis (2006) 227–9
- Catholic Church 13, 38–40, 94–5, 104, 108, 201
 arrest of bishops (1536) 39
 becomes a national church 95
 hymns 113
- centrifuge, for production of butter 158
- Christensen, I.C., politician, prime minister (1856–1930) 74, 76–7
- Christian II, king of Denmark (r. 1513–23) 15, 94
- Christian III, king of Denmark (r. 1534–59) 38–9, 98
 coup (1536) 95
 legislation on poor relief (1539) 99
 motto 110
- Christian IV, king of Denmark (r. 1588–1648) 17, 18, 25, 43, 51, 131, 197, 202
 death of 45
 motto 110
- Christian IX, king of Denmark (r. 1863–1906) 75
- Christian V, king of Denmark (r. 1670–99) 50
 motto 111
- Christian VI, king of Denmark (r. 1730–46) 105
 motto 111
- Christian VII, king of Denmark (r. 1766–1808) 57
 motto 111
- Christian X, king of Denmark (r. 1912–47) 75
- Christian, duke; *see* Christian III
- Christiansborg Palace 65
- Christiansen, Gotfred Kirk, toy manufacturer, founder of Lego (b. 1920) 183 *see also* Lego
- church land, confiscated 96
- civil servants, increase in numbers 185

INDEX

- civil war (1534–6) 39 *see also*
Count's War
- Clausen, Mads, engineer, founder
of Danfoss (1905–1966) 183
see also Danfoss
- clergy
as servants of the state 97
role in education 102
- Colbiørnsen, Christian, agrarian
reformer (1749–1814) 141
- Cold War 30–2, 186
- collaborative democracy 177
- collective bargaining agree-
ments 170
- Common Market 186–7, 188, 198
see also European Community
- Communism 199, 225
- Communist Party, Danish 28, 177
- compromise between Liberals and
Conservatives (1894) 74
see also *Højre*; *Venstre*
- Confessio Augustana* (1530) 98
- confirmation, ceremony of 101, 105
- Congress of Vienna 148
- conscription reform (1788) 61–3
- consensus model 6, 36–8
- Conservatives 207, 209–11, 214, 224
- Constitution, amended (1866) 70–2
- constitutional revolution (1536)
40–1
- co-operative movement 8–9,
156–61
dairies 157–9
purchasing societies 159
- co-operative workers 158–9
- Copenhagen 1, 3, 5, 46, 49, 62, 65,
176, 207, 209, 210, 225
as port 137–8, 149
blockade by Frederik III 47
British assaults on 16, 21, 149,
197, 206
commerce 131, 149
fortifications of 73–4, 210
industry 131, 163
national theatre 109
population 127, 146, 162
siege (1536) 39
siege (1658–9) 45
transport 155–6
- Copenhagen-Bonn Accord
(1955) 30
- Corn Laws (Britain) 150, 154
- coronation charters (and the
church) 98
- Count's War (1534–6) 17 *see also*
civil war
- Cour, Poul la, high school teacher
(1846–1908) 160
- critical breakthrough 196
- Crown lands 42, 60, 132
- Crown of Denmark 40–1
- customs reform (1797) 147
- Customs Union (Germany,
1834) 23
- Cyprus 192
- Czech Republic 192
- dairies 157–9
- Danfoss, manufacturing
company 165, 182–3
- Danish (social) Model 55, 122, 168
- Danish Conservative People's
Party 214
- Danish Federation of Employers
(founded 1895) 80
- Danish Federation of Trade Unions
(founded 1898) 80
- Danish Freedom Council 29
- Danish identity 201–2
- Danish Law (1683) 51–4, 55, 69,
80, 82, 133, 220
- Danish nation state, emergence of
216
- Danish National Liberals 207
- Danish National Socialist Party
(DNSAP) 28
- Danish People's Party (*Dansk
Folkeparti*) 224

INDEX

- Danishness 123–4, 201–4
 absolutism and 204–8
 1864 syndrome and 208–11
 demographic transition 161–2
Denmark for the People (Social Democratic manifesto, 1934) 85, 176
Denmark of the Future (Social Democratic manifesto, 1945) 184
 Deuntzer, J.H., prime minister, professor (1845–1918) 76–7
dominium maris Baltici 15
 double-track decision 31
 dual revolution, the 148–51, 153, 215
 duchies, the (ceding of) 24
 dyarchy 41
- Easter crisis (1920) 75
 Edinburgh Agreement (1992) 191
 educational system, national 121
 EFTA 187
 electricity generation 159
 Elton, G.R., British historian 41
 emigration 162
 employment patterns 176, 180–1, 182
 England 3, 14, 16, 113, 125
see also Britain
 enlightened absolutism 57
 Enlightenment 108–12
 entailed estates 133, 170–1
see also land reform (1919)
- Erasmus, Desiderius, of Rotterdam, Dutch Humanist (1466–1536) 95
- Erik of Pomerania, king of Denmark (r. 1412–39) 125
- Esbjerg 155
- Estrup, Jacob Brønnum Scavenius, politician, prime minister (1825–1913) 72–3, 74, 210
- ethnies* 217–18, 220
- euro, the (common currency) 192
- Europe (early modern economic structure) 14
- European Commission 190
- European Community (EEC) 30, 181
 Danish entry into 30, 187–8, 189
see also Common Market
- European Parliament 190
- European Union 25, 87, 89, 198, 222–3, 225
 Danish entry into 30, 189–92
- Exchange Control Office (1932) 175, 176, 177
- Extraordinary Commission (1914) 167
- ‘farmers’ approach to Danish history 196, 200–1
- ‘farmers’ line’ 200
- farms
 decreasing number after World War II 181
 dissolution of 133
 forced sales of 174
- Faroe Islands 1, 3, 22, 148
- February Revolutions (1848) 64
- financial crisis (2008–9) 229–31
- Finland 187, 191
- Folk High School 8, 114–16, 161, 210, 214
 and co-operative movement 161
Songbook 210, 214
- Folkelighed* 37, 117–19, 220
- Folketing* (Lower House) 67, 72, 74, 86
- foreign policy 34–5
- four-party system
 emerges 78
 breaks down 86–7
- France 19, 21, 25, 156, 186, 192, 209
- Franco-Prussian War 25
- Frederik I, king of Denmark (r. 1523–33) 38, 94

INDEX

- Frederik II, king of Denmark
(r. 1559–88)
motto 110
- Frederik III, king of Denmark
(r. 1648–70) 45, 98
becomes hereditary and
absolutist 47
motto 111
- Frederik IV, king of Denmark
(r. 1699–1730)
founder of board schools 101
motto 111
- Frederik V, king of Denmark
(r. 1746–66)
motto 111
- Frederik VI, king of Denmark
(r. 1808–39) 56–7
- Frederik VII, king of Denmark
(r. 1848–63) 65
motto 111
- Frederikshavn 155
- Free Schools 116
- freeholders 42, 60, 128, 132
- French Revolution 62, 110, 206,
207, 217
- Frijs-Frijsenborg, C.E., Count, prime
minister (1817–96) 71, 72
- Frikorps Denmark* 28
- Fyn* (Funen) 1, 120
- Gallop, Rodney, British
diplomat 199
- gatekeeper, Denmark as 14–16
- Gaulle, Charles de, president of
France 187
- German Confederation 65, 66
- German Democratic Republic 37
- German occupation of Denmark
(1940) 27, 198
- Germanness 208
- Germany 1, 7, 17, 64, 156, 199,
208–11, 212, 216, 221, 222
industry 164
nationalism in 23
occupation of Denmark (1940)
178
policy of collaboration with 27
Romantic movement 206, 207
trade with Denmark 186
unification of 2–3, 22–6, 30–1, 191
Wall Street Crash and 174
in World War One 168
- Glistrup, Mogens, politician, lawyer
(b. 1926) 87, 225
- Gorbachev, Mikhail, last Head of
State, USSR (b. 1931) 32
- Gotland 3
- grain export 128–9
- Great Belt 27
- Great Land Commission (1786) 141
- Great Northern War (1700–21) 7,
19
- Greenland 1, 3, 4, 22, 27, 30, 148
- Griffenfeld, Peder, chancellor
(1635–1699) 50
- Grundtvig, N.F.S., church leader,
politician (1783–1872) 112–14,
203, 206–7, 220, 221
English influence on his
thinking 113
lectures on *Folkelighed* 117
legacy 119–22
philosophy of the popular
116–19
poem on *Folkelighed* (1848) 117
unique discoveries 114
views upon church and state 115
- Grundtvigian Folk High School
movement *see* Folk High School
- Grundtvigianism 107–8, 113, 118,
120
- Gustav Vasa I, king of Sweden
(r. 1523–60) 11, 15
- Gustavus Adolphus II, king of
Sweden (r. 1611–32) 17
- Halland, province of 18, 197
- Halle (in Germany) 105

INDEX

- Hamburg 57
- Hanover 58
- Hanseatic League 11, 12–13, 16–17
- Hansen, I.A., politician
(1806–1877) 71
- Hansen, V. Falbe, political
economist 162–3
- Hansen Uhd, Niels, founder of
cooperative dairy 160
- Härjedalen (former Norwegian
province) 18
- Hedtoft, Hans 28
- Helgesen, Povl, humanist
(c. 1485–1535) 95 *see also*
Catholic Church
- Helsingør 126
- Henry VIII, King of England 39
- Hitler, Adolf, German Chancellor
(1889–1945) 178, 198
- Hjedding (in Jutland) 158
- Hobbes, Thomas 110
- Hobsbawm, E.J., British
historian 148
- Højre* (Conservative Party) 74–5,
78, 161, 211, 214 *see also*
Conservatives
- Holberg, Ludvig, philosopher,
playwright (1684–1754)
109–10, 203
- Holst, H.P., poet (1811–1893)
208–1
- Holstein 3, 8, 64–5, 66, 139, 198
loss to Prussia 198
see also Schleswig-Holstein
- Holstein, Duke of 292
- Holy Roman Empire 3
- Home Mission 107, 108
- Hørup, Viggo, politician, journalist
(1841–1902) 211, 212, 213
- Hungary 192
- Hussein, Saddam, President of Iraq
(1937–2006) 123
- Hvidt, L.N., politician, minister
(1777–1856) 65
- Iceland 3, 22, 27, 148, 203, 218
- immigration, impact of 87, 189
Muslim 93
- independent farmers 143, 144, 146,
154, 158, 161, 171–2, 200
see also farms
- Indfødsretten* 205
- Industrial Revolution 148
- industrialisation 9, 217
in Europe 148
first wave 164
impact of late 165
pattern of 164
second wave 182–4
third wave 184
- Ingemann, B.S., hymnodist, author
(1789–1862) 207
- Iraq 226
invasion of Kuwait 32
US-led invasion of 34
- Islam 121
- Italy 186
- Jämtland (former Norwegian
province) 18
- Jensen, Jørgen I, church historian 91
- Jutland 1, 10, 14, 21, 24, 27, 39, 97,
105, 119, 129, 135, 159, 179,
216, 218
- Jyllands-Posten* 227
- Kalmar Union (dissolution of, 1523)
7, 11, 12, 13, 15
- Kalmar War (1611–13) 17
- Kanslergade Agreement 176
see also World Crisis (1929)
- Karl Gustav Wars (1657–60) 18, 203
- Karl X Gustav, king of Sweden
(r. 1654–60) 18
- Karl XII, king of Sweden
(r. 1697–1718) 19
- Kattegat 1
- Kauffmann, Henrik, diplomat 30
- Kiel 66, 155–6

INDEX

- Kiel Canal 26–7
 Kiel Treaty (1814) 149
 Kierkegaard, Søren, philosopher
 (1813–1855) 111–12
 King, Dr William, British philanthropist
 (1786–1865) 158
 Kingo, Thomas, bishop, hymnodist
 (1634–1703) 203
 Koenigsberger, H.G., British
 historian 2
 Kold, Christen, school reformer
 (1816–1870) 114
 Kongeå (national boundary
 1864–1920) 24
 Korch, Morten, novelist
 (1876–1954) 182
 Korsør 155, 156
 Krag, Jens Otto, politician, prime
 minister (1914–1978) 36–7,
 78, 88, 90, 186, 187
 Kronborg 126
 Kuwait, Iraq invasion of 32
 Kyrgyzstan 222

 labour movement 166
 land reform (1919) 170–3
 Landmandsbanken (1922) 173
 landslide election (1973) 36, 86, 88
Landsting (Upper House) 67, 72, 76
 Lauenburg 22
 law on elementary education (1814)
see Board School Act
 Lego (toy company) 165, 182, 183
 Legoland (amusement park) 183
 Lehmann, Orla, politician, minister
 (1810–1870) 65, 68, 209
Lex Regia see Act of Succession
 Liberalist movement 69
 Liberty Stone 62
 lock-outs 167
 London 14
 London Peace Treaty (1852) 66
 Louis XIV, king of France
 (r. 1643–1715) 19

 Lübeck 12, 14, 17, 39
 Luther, Martin, German theologian
 (1483–1546) 93, 94, 95, 96,
 100–1, 105
 Lutheran Church, impact of 102–4
 Lutter am Barenberg (battle at,
 1626) 25, 197

 Maastricht Treaty (1992) 190
 Maersk Mc-Kinney Møller 188
 Magnussen, Arne, antiquarian
 (1663–1730) 203
 Malling, Ove, minister, author
 (1747–1829) 206
 Malta 192
 manor farms (decree on, 1682)
 132–3
 March Government (1848) 65–6 *see*
also Revolution: February (1848)
 Marshall Aid 180
 Marx, Karl, German political theorist
 (1818–1883) 213
 Mellon, Sir James, British diplomat,
 author 5–7, 8–10, 37, 123,
 124, 193, 216, 218, 220, 223–4
 merchant navy (in Allied service
 1940–5) 178
 military conscription 61–3 *see also*
 conscription reform (1788)
 military revolution (in the sixteenth
 century) 43
 military service 67
 ‘mini-ice age’ 130
 Ministry for Religious Affairs 92
 Molesworth, Sir Robert, British
 diplomat, author (1656–1725)
 4–5
 Møller, A.P. (shipping company)
 138, 165
 Møller, John Christmas, Conservative
 People’s Party politician
 (1894–1948) 28
 Møller, Poul Martin, poet
 (1794–1838) 153

INDEX

- Moltke, A.W., prime minister
(1785–1864) 65
- Monarchy
becomes hereditary (1660) 46–7
becomes absolute (1661) 48
- Monrad, D.G., politician, prime
minister (1811–1887) 65, 208
- Montesquieu, Charles-Louis de
Secondat, French philosopher
(1689–1755) 67, 110
- Moth, Matthias, civil servant
(1649–1719) 203
- mottoes, Royal 110–11
- Munch, P., politician, minister
(1870–1948) 174
- Napoleon I (Bonaparte), emperor of
France 21, 22, 137
- Napoleon III, emperor of France
25, 209
- Napoleonic Code (1804) 52
- Napoleonic Wars 20, 22–3, 57, 61,
63, 68, 106, 113, 137–8, 147,
148–9, 153, 154, 206
- national assembly (for preparation of
the Constitution, 1848) 67
- National Bank 152, 167, 175, 179
- national bankruptcy (1813) 150, 174
- National Conservatives 210
- National Liberals 65, 68–70, 207,
209
- National Romantics 211
- nationalism 207, 215–18
modernist school 215–17
primordialist school 217
- nationalist movement 69, 210
in Germany 23
- Nationality Law (1776) 205, 215
- NATO 30–2, 34, 198, 222
- Nelson, Horatio, British admiral
(1758–1805) 21
- Netherlands 2, 14, 16, 18–19, 20,
57, 109, 125, 128–31, 137, 138,
150, 165
- neutralism 196, 198
- neutrality 21, 198
- neutrality pact (with Russia and
Sweden) 21
- New Zealand 208
- Nielsen, Carl, composer
(1865–1931) 120
- Nielsen, L.C., engineer
(1849–1929) 158
- nobility
loss of privileges 49
titled 49
- Nordborg (in Als) 183
- Nordek (plans of a Nordic free
market) 187
- Nordic Seven Years War
(1563–70) 17
- North America 156 *see also*
United States of America
- North Schleswig 24
- North Sea 1, 7, 188
- Norway 2, 3, 15, 17, 21, 22, 24, 27,
50, 102, 129, 148–9, 150, 178,
187, 197, 202, 204, 206
- Novo Nordisk (medical company)
165
- Nyborg 156
- occupation by Germany (1940) 178
- Odense 154
- OECD 122, 180
- Oehlenschläger, Adam, poet
(1779–1850) 206
- oil crisis (1973) 86, 160, 188,
189–90
- Oldenburg Monarchy 201
- Oldenburg State 23, 201, 205
- Oldenburg, Royal House of 3, 12, 23
- open field system 59, 136, 140
- Order of the Dannebrog 50, 51
- Order of the Elephant 50
- Øresund 3, 14, 15, 18, 21, 46, 125–6
- Owen, Robert, Welsh social reformer
(1771–1858) 158

INDEX

- pacifism 198, 196–7, 198
 parish registers (introduced 1646) 97
 Parliament 67 *see also Folketing, Landsting*
 parliamentarianism 75–8, 210
 parliamentary responsibility (of ministers) 67
 Peace of Westphalia (1648) 20
 peasant farms 136 *see also farms*
 peasants 127, 129, 132–4 *see also independent farmers*
 Persian Gulf 15, 19
 Peter I the Great, Tsar of Russia (1672–1725) 20
 Petersen, Jørgen, political economist 172
 Pietism 104–8
 ‘pig tickets’ 175
 plebiscite (1920) 24, 221
 Poland 192
 policy of regulation (during World War I) 167–70
 Poor Law (1708) 100
 Popular Church (*Folkekirken*) 92, 93, 116
 population (size and composition) 1, 14, 127–8, 145, 149, 151–2, 161
 in different European countries 127–8
 Portugal 187
 privileges for counts and barons (1671) 133
 Progress Party (*Fredskridtspartiet*) 87, 225
 provisional financial budgets 73
 Prussia 23–4, 66, 71, 97, 196, 198
 Prussian Seven Years War (1756–63) 21, 141

 radical tradition (in Danish historiography) 196
Radikale Venstre, Det (the Social-Liberal Party) 77–8, 209, 211, 213, 214

 railways 155, 156
 Rasmussen, Anders Fogh, prime minister (b. 1953) 33, 34, 224, 225, 226, 229
 Rasmussen, Lars Løkke, prime minister (b. 1964) 229
 Rasmussen, Poul Nyrup, politician, prime minister (b. 1943) 33, 53, 224
 rationing 169, 179, 180
 Reagan, Ronald, US President (1911–2004) 32
 reformation of the Church 94–6
 Reformation, the 8, 201, 219
 reformatory movements 94
 Renaissance 202
 Reventlow, Christian Ditlev Frederik, politician, agrarian reformer 59, 141
 revivalist movements 106
 revolution
 of 1660 46–7
 agrarian 129–30, 138–40
 constitutional (1536) 40–1
 dual 148–51, 153, 215
 February (1848) 64
 French 62, 110, 206, 207, 217
 industrial 148
 military 43
 Tudor 40
 Reykjavik 203
 Rochdale 158
 Rødding (in Jutland) 114
 Rode, Ove, politician, minister (1867–1933) 167
 Romanticism 221
 Rome Treaty (1957) 187
 Roskilde 155
 Rousseau, Jean-Jacques, French philosopher (1712–1778) 56, 58
 Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Manufactory 205
 Rubin, Marcus, historian (1854–1923) 147

INDEX

- rural class system 146, 160
- Russia 20, 21, 22, 32, 156, 169,
172, 173, 198
population 127
see also Soviet Union
- Scanian provinces (*Skåne*) 3, 18,
197, 203
- Scanian War (1675–9) 19
- Scavenius, Erik, politician, prime
minister (1877–1962) 26,
212–13
- Schimmelmann, Heinrich Ernst,
politician, minister
(1747–1831) 59–60
- Schleswig 3, 7, 24, 64–5, 66, 204,
213
loss to Prussia 198
see also Holstein; Schleswig-
Holstein
- Schleswig-Holstein 23, 65, 66,
208
- Schleswigan Wars (1848–50;
1864) 7, 23–4, 65, 211, 216
- Schlüter, Poul, politician, prime
minister (b. 1929) 190, 191
- schools (founding of) 101
- Schumacher, Peder; *see* Griffenfeld
- Scotland 3
- Scott, Walter 207
- September 11, 2001 33
- September Agreement (1899) 80
- Single European Act (1986) 190
- Skagen 125
- Slovakia 192
- Slovenia 192
- Småland 18
- smallholders 9, 60, 107, 135–6,
143, 145, 152, 158, 160, 171–2,
181, 211, 213
- Smith, Adam 145, 175
- Smith, Anthony D., British
sociologist 217, 218, 219, 220
- Social Democrats 31–2, 78–80,
81–2, 93, 118–19, 169, 171,
184, 213, 216
- Social Security Act (1976) 85
- social security reforms 82–3, 85,
176
- socialists 209
- Social-Liberal Party 171, 216
see also *Radikale Venstre, Det*
- Sound Dues 3, 125–7
- sovereignty (new concept of,
1536) 40
- Soviet Union 31, 180, 222
collapse of 33
- Special Operations Executive
(SOE) 28, 178
- St Petersburg 20
- State Council 38, 39, 40
as alter rex 45
crisis of 44–6
- state mercantilism 131
- state power
and civil society 54–6
'leasing out of' 134
- Statute Book (1643) 51
- Stauning, Thorvald, politician, prime
minister (1873–1942) 81, 84,
173–5, 176
- steamboat routes 155–6
- Steincke, K.K., politician, minister
(1880–1963) 176
- Stockholm Bloodbath (1520) 15
- strikes 167
- Struen *see*, Johann Friedrich, German
physician, political reformer
(1737–1772) 57–8, 61, 205
- Submission* (film) 227
- superintendents 96
- suspension of gold standard 174
- Sweden 2, 7, 11, 15, 20, 21–2, 24,
25, 29, 77, 119, 125–7, 187
education system 102
in European Union 191

INDEX

- Halland ceded to 148, 197
 Scanian provinces and 132, 203
 union with Norway 197
 war with Denmark 16, 17–19, 43,
 46, 202, 217
 Switzerland 187
 syndicalists 169
- taxation (changes in) 43, 44, 223
 tenancies 129, 132, 133, 134
 tenants 60, 71, 133, 134, 135,
 139–40
 Teutonic Order 11, 13
 Thirty Years War (1618–48) 17, 18,
 43, 197, 202
 Thisted 158
 Tilly, General (1559–1632) 25
 Torstensson War (1643–5) 18
 trade routes (changes in) 13, 14
 trade under neutral flag 137
 trade unions 80, 170, 230
 trading companies 131
 Trolle, Herluf, Lord Admiral
 (1516–1565) 42–3, 201
 Trondheim Fjord 50
 Tscherning, A.F., politician, minister
 (1795–1874) 65
 Tudor Revolution 40
- unemployment 2, 83, 169, 174–7,
 179, 184, 188–9, 229–30
 United Left Party 72 *see also*
Venstre
 United Nations 222
 United States of America 16, 27,
 30, 217
 emigration to 162, 180
 invasion of Iraq 34
 World War One 168
 University of Copenhagen 100, 120
- urban middle class (emergence
 of) 147
- van Gogh, Theodore, film director
 (1957–2004) 227
Venstre (Liberal Party) 72, 73,
 74–5, 84, 86, 119, 161, 171,
 173, 174, 175, 176, 196, 209,
 210, 211, 224, 225
 Versailles Treaty (1919) 24
 Vienna Congress (1815) 23, 148
 village collectives 138, 139, 143–6,
 219–21
 village land (redistribution of) 141
 villeinage 60, 128, 133, 134, 139,
 141–3
- welfare model 193, 218–19,
 221–3
 welfare state (the Danish model) 9,
 82–6, 184–6
 and Danishness 218–19
 world economy 186–9
 Western Defence Alliance 30
 Westphalia (peace negotiations in) 18
 Westphalian system 23
 Wittenberg 96
 women
 in labour market 184
 right to vote 67
Workers' Songbook 214
 working class 81, 166, 208, 209
 world crisis (1929) 173
 World War I (1914–18) 27, 167–9,
 214, 221 *see also* England
 World War II (1939–45) 27–30, 199
- Yugoslavia, break-up of 33
 Zealand 1, 60, 203