Review Sheet: SCAND 100 Mid-Term

1. What are some unifying features in Scandinavia? What are some things that differentiate the countries?
2. What evidence is there of prehistoric settlement in Scandinavia? How is it related to the ice age? What are rune stones?
3. Who were the Vikings? Why is Iceland an important part of knowledge of the Vikings?
4. What were the major points in *Vikings: Fury from The North*? How was the video organized, and what important dates and characters did it relate about Viking history?
5. What was the political and legal basis of Viking society at home? What moral view characterizes the worldview that underpins the Vikings’ legal and political life?
6. What are three ways in which *Njal’s Saga* reflects a Viking worldview?
7. When did Scandinavia begin to become Christian? Who were some important figures in the conversion? What role did the church play in Scandinavian life in the middle ages, before the Protestant Reformation?
8. What was the Protestant Reformation? When did it arrive in Scandinavia? What were two of its most important effects?
9. What does absolutism mean? How was it important in Scandinavia? Who tried to counterbalance absolutism, and how did they do so?
10. From what kind of background did H.C. Andersen come? Why is this important to his stories? How does his autobiography relate to many of the changes that were occurring in 19th-century Danish society?
11. Compare the Andersen’s “Little Mermaid” with Disney’s *Little Mermaid*. What are three differences? Comment on their importance in relation to the type of stories Andersen wrote?
12. What tradition does the “Sampo” poem belong to? Describe this tradition? Why is it important to the *Kalevala*?
13. Who were Asbjornsen and Moe, and why are they important in Norwegian culture?
14. Why did Scandinavian intellectuals collect folklore during the 19th century?
15. What kind of social changes occur in Scandinavia during the 19th century which can be seen as a part of the region becoming modern? How do changes in economic and political life affect the regions social structure?
16. What is “The Modern Breakthrough?” When did it occur? Whose lectures were important to its definition? What kind of literature did he advocate in his lectures, and why?
17. Why is Ibsen’s *A Doll House* typical of drama of the modern breakthrough? In your view, what’s its chief theme? Why is this theme important as an example of the modern breakthrough?
KEYWORDS

1. Amber
2. Bronze Age
3. Vikings
4. Lindisfarne
5. Saga
6. Hávamál
7. Njal’s Saga
8. Family Saga
9. Oral culture
10. Iceland
11. Coronation
12. Stave Church
13. Kalmar Union
14. St. Bridget
15. Martin Luther
16. Gustav Vasa
17. Vernacular
18. State Church
19. Danish Golden Age
20. Hans Christian Andersen
21. Biedermeier
22. Late Romanticism
23. “The Little Mermaid”
24. Elias Lönnrot
25. Sampo
26. Kalevala
27. Asbjornsen and Moe
28. The Norwegian Folktales
29. Folklore
30. Nationalism
31. Late Industrialization
32. Leisure
33. Stockholm Art and Industrial Exhibition, 1897
34. Modern Breakthrough
35. Georg Brandes
36. Henrik Ibsen
37. August Strindberg