A century of change--the 1800s

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In 1800 Sweden was not much better than a third world-country of today. But many things happened during the 1800s.

1804 An Edict of Inoculation was proclaimed, which soon brought down the epidemics of smallpox.
1805-07 War against Napoleon in Pomerania, many Swedish soldiers were taken prisoners of war.
1808 War with Russia, which mostly took place in Finland.
1809 The King was dethroned and replaced by his uncle Karl XIII. A new constitution was adopted.
1809 In the Peace Treaty of Fredrikshamn, Sweden had to give up Finland to Russia.
1810 The French field marshal Jean Baptiste Bernadotte was elected Crown Prince.
1812 The army was reinforced by more or less compulsory militia units (lantvärn and beväring).
1812-13 War against Napoleon and Denmark, which mostly took place in Germany.
1814 In the Peace Treaty of Kiel, Denmark gave up Norway to Sweden. The Norwegians resisted, but the following year had to accept a union with Sweden, as a double monarchy. Both countries had separate laws, constitutions, and governments, but the same head of state.
1818 Karl XIII died and was succeeded by Bernadotte under the name of Karl XIV Johan.
1830 The Göta kanal was finished, a step towards modern transportation.
1830 The newspaper Aftonbladet was founded by Lars Johan Hierta.
1834 An epidemic of cholera troubled the country.
1842 The Law of Public schools was passed; every parish had to have a school for the children in the parish.
1844 King Karl Johan died and was succeeded by his son Oscar I.
1845 The law of inheritance was changed so sons and daughters inherited equally; earlier sons inherited twice as much as daughters.
1845 The Swedish mass immigration to the United States started.
1846 The old guild system of masters and journeymen was abolished, and freedom of enterprise was declared.
1853 The first telegraph line was built between Stockholm and Uppsala.
1853 The Riksdag decided to start building the first railway lines. The main railroads were to be built by the state, but local branches by private companies.
1855 The old riksdaler was changed to a decimal system, 1 riksdaler riksmyn= 100 öre.
1856 An unmarried woman could be declared legally capable by a court at age 25.
1858 The Conventicle Edict from 1726 was revoked, and more religious freedom was allowed.
1859 King Oscar I died and his son Karl XV inherited.
1860 Passports, both within and outside the country, were abolished.
1860 It was no longer an offense to renounce the Lutheran faith.
1861 Unmarried women were legally capable at age 25, but still needed the consent of a giftoman if she wanted to marry. This ended in 1872 for most women. Members of the nobility got the same right in 1882.
1864 Having a baby out of wedlock was no longer a crime.
1865 The old four estate Riksdag was abandoned and a new two-chamber constitution was adopted. Only men of property had the right to vote.
1866-68 Famine years increased emigration.
1872 King Karl died and his brother Oskar II inherited.
1873 The old name of riksdaler was abandoned, and the new name of ”krona” was adopted. 1 krona – 100 öre.
1878 The metric system was introduced.
1880 The first telephone net is built in Stockholm.
1884 An unmarried woman became legally capable at age 21.
1899 The first provincial archives, at Vadstena, was started.