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This happened in Sweden in the 1800s

Elisabeth Thorsell

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This happened in Sweden in the 1800s

- **1804** An Edict of Inoculation was proclaimed, which soon brought down the fearful epidemic of small-pox.
- **1805-07** War against Napoleon in Pomerania in northern Germany; many Swedish soldiers were taken prisoners of war by the French and had to walk to prison camps in France.
- **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.
- **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. It was called the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway.
- **1818** Karl XIII died and was succeeded by Bernadotte under the name of Karl XIV Johan.
- **1830** the first modern newspaper, *Aftonbladet*, was started by Lars Johan Hierta, and is still published.
- **1834** An epidemic of cholera troubled the country. Another one occurred around 1855.
- **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 that sons and daughters inherited equal shares; earlier, sons inherited twice as much as daughters.
- **1845** The Swedish mass emigration to the United States started.
- **1846** The very 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.
- **1854** The *Riksdag* decided to start building the first railway lines.
- **1855** The old *riksdaler* was changed to a decimal system, 1 *riksdaler* = 100 *öre*.
- **1856** An unmarried woman could be declared legally capable by a court at age 25.
- **1858** The Conventicle Edict was revoked, and more religious freedom was allowed.
- **1859** King Oscar I died and his son Karl XV became king.
- **1860** Passports, both within and outside the country, were abolished.
- **1860** It was no longer an offense to renounce the Lutheran faith.
- **1861** All unmarried women were legally capable at age 25, without going to a local court.
- **1865** The old four estate *Riksdag* (Parliament) was abandoned and a new two chamber constitution is passed. Only men of property had the right to vote.
- **1866-68** Famine years increased emigration.
- **1872** King Karl died and his brother Oskar II succeeded.
- **1873** The *riksdaler* was abandoned, and the *krona* was introduced. 1 *krona* = 100 *öre*.
- **1878** The metric system was introduced.
- **1880** The first telephone net was built in Stockholm.
- **1899** The first provincial archives, at Vadstena, was started.