

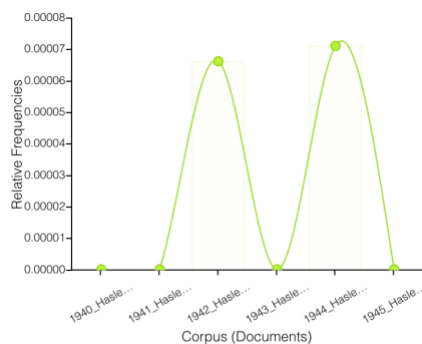
## Voyant visuals for 14th february

### 1. Show your *improved* Voyant visual and briefly describe what research problem it might illustrate or support.

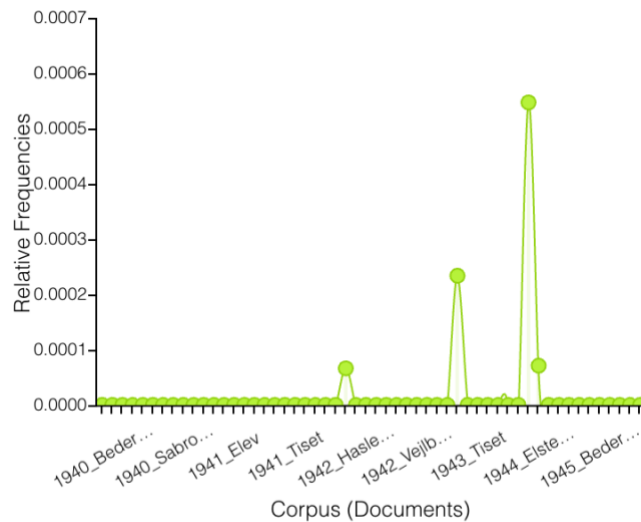
We limited our search for the words “indkvar\*” and “beslag\*” for the best result for our questions.

First of all, we made a visualisation investigating the appearance of seizure “beslag” in the city of Aarhus and the parishes including Hasle-Skejby-Lisbjerg

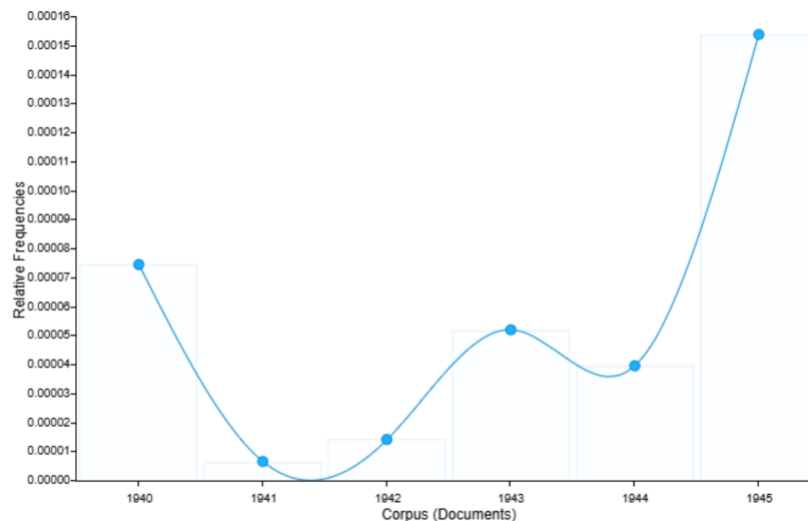
1A: Shows the appearance of “beslag” in Hasle-Skejby-Lisbjerg where there were two occurrences for the seizure of Hasle School in 1944, but no more is mentioned which is relevant.



1B: Shows the appearance of “beslag\*” in the parishes in general where there are 4 occurrences and the first is in Hasle-Skejby-Lisbjerg in 1942 and rise in 1944. It’s only in Hasle-Skejby-Lisbjerg and Hjorth Egå the word is mentioned

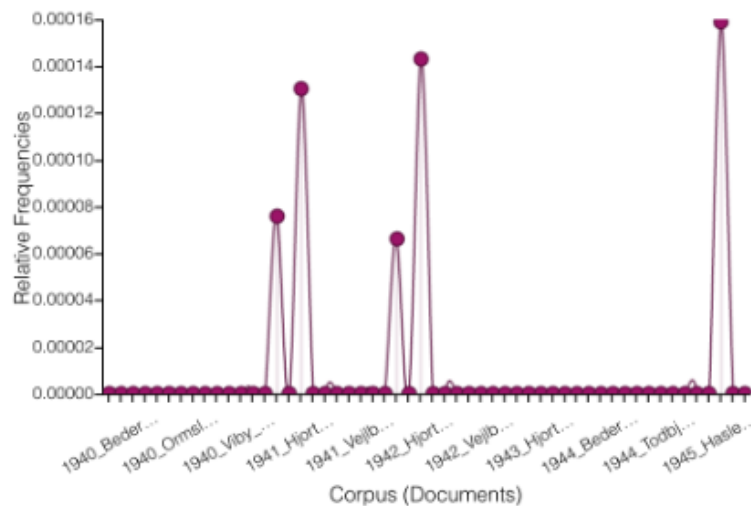


1C: Shows the appearance of “beslag\*” in Aarhus where there are more occurrences of “beslag” with a rise in 1945 that follows the same increase as 1A & 1B. It substantiates the expectations that there would be more cases in Aarhus than in the parishes.

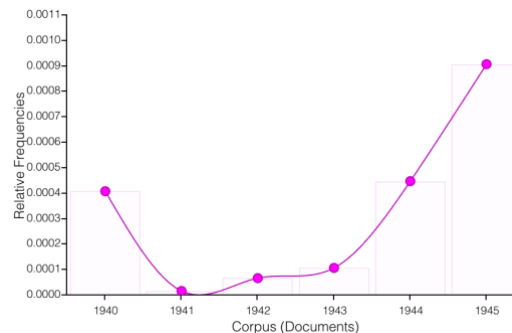
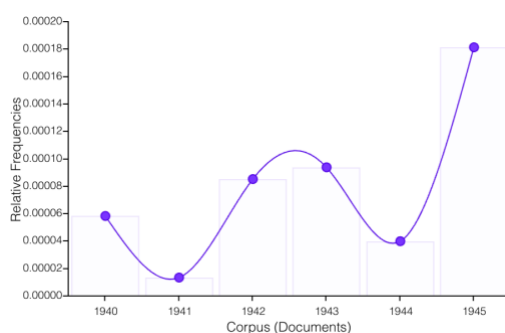


Then we investigated the word “indkvart\*”.

2A: You can see that in the parishes it is primarily in Hasle-Skejby-Lisberg in 1941-42 and Ormslev-Kolt from 1941-42 and again in 1945 where accommodation is mentioned. So there is not a general experience with accommodation in the parishes through the years of war. The visualisation might follow the pattern of the increase of German soldiers in Denmark with the war intensifying and their need for accommodation in 1942.



2B: In Aarhus we see more fluctuations regarding “indkvart\*” than in the parishes. The first mention in 1940 with a rise in 1943 and again in 1945. In 1945 there were the most cases regarding “indkvart\*” registered. To this we can add a graph (at right) of the mentioning of “tysk” to see if there is a correlation between the fluctuations of “indkvart\*” and “tysk\*”. It can be observed that they both rose in 1945, and therefore the rise in occupation in Aarhus followed the rise of Germans presence in Aarhus.



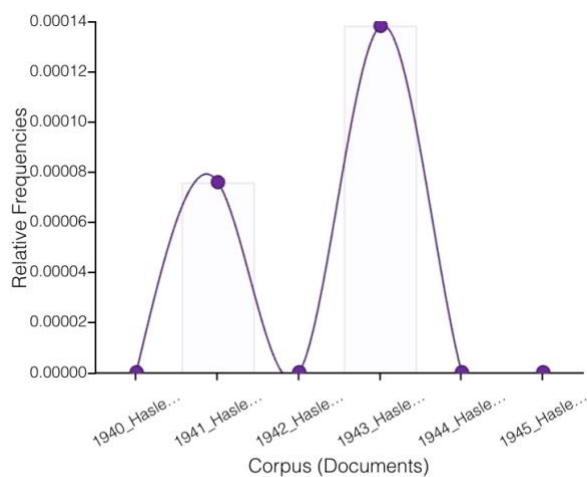
2C: If we add the search for “Skovlund\*” in relation to our question in Hasle-Skejby-Lisbjerg we can see two fluctuations. One in 1941 and 1943. In one of them there is a list of properties that were given to German Wehrmachts for use in Hasle including.

1. Haslegaarden
2. Den røde Skole
3. Den nye Gymnastiksal

## 4. Skovlund

## 5. Overlærerboligen Til Efterretning.

There, in these five buildings, we most likely see the full extent of the German seizures of buildings in HSL parish. So this leads us to conclude that the German seizures were more substantial than just part of the restaurant Skovlund. An effort to appoint people responsible for these properties also indicates that the parish was expecting compensation, which might support a historical analysis of the relative fairness of the German seizures in Denmark compared to other German occupations.



### Research problem it illustrates or supports:

The visualisation shows that both seizure and commodation was both relevant in the parishes and the city of Aarhus. But in the city of Aarhus there are registered more incidents, which might be due to a bigger need for seizures of relevant buildings that are more common in the city and not in the rural areas. Moreover there was potentially a need for more german soldiers in order to control the bigger population in Aarhus than in the parishes.

The rise in the appearance of “beslag” and “indkvarter” in 1942 can be in connection with the increase of German soldiers in the area as the war was intensifying and then followed by a bigger need for accommodation for the soldiers.

The biggest is in general seen in 1944-45 with the war coming to an end more coordination seems to be needed with finding the place of refugees of the war. Moreover, there could be a

tendency for the Danish to find the liberty to speak freely and express their dissatisfaction with the German occupation in the late years of the war.

When researching the seizure in the parishes most is mentioned in the context of arranging the seizures with the Germans in conformity with the guidelines given by the danish ministry of interior. Moreover there is not much information regarding Skovlund as in the Casefile 5 document, so in order to go deeper into the details of the arrangements of Skovlund close reading is needed.

## **2. Consider how scalable reading in Voyant supports historical document analysis. (150-200 words)**

Voyant can be beneficial to sort a big amount of data and give us a possibility to narrow down the information to what we need. Especially with the possibility to search for keywords in relation to our topic and read the context to minimize the time of research. Moreover, the graphs visualise an overview of trends and fluctuations of terms that can support arguments or can lead to new discoveries.

The benefit of Voyant could be the ease with which we might locate fruitful primary sources. The distant reading can provide an indication of trends, which can then form the basis of historical hypotheses, which can then be examined using a close reading of interesting sources, found using the method just described.

Additionally, Voyant allows for the visualization of textual patterns, helping historians identify recurring themes, shifts in language, or the prominence of specific concepts over time. This can streamline the research process by highlighting underexplored documents or unexpected connections between sources, ultimately enhancing the depth and scope of historical analysis.

**3. Create a \*tidy\* spreadsheet/table listing the names of Danish monarchs with their birth- and death-year and the start and end of their reign. They should be sortable by year of birth. Consider how to deal with missing or uncertain years and dates. Suitable source website is for example here , but you can also use another source, provided you reference it. (Collaborate! Attach the resulting spreadsheet to Brightspace submission)**

We have uploaded a second file with the spreadsheet/table.

Information about the Danish kings is taken from these two links.

<https://www.kongehuset.dk/monarkiet-i-danmark/kongerakken>

<https://danmarkshistorien.dk/perioder>

**4. In 250 words, answer the following question: "What are the basic principles for using spreadsheets for good data organisation?"**

Spreadsheets are essential tools that help us organize and manage data in an effective way, making it easier to track, analyze, calculate, visualize, and share information for personal, academic, and professional purposes across various industries, businesses, and tasks. The first thing you can do is maintain some form of consistency throughout the spreadsheet by keeping the same formatting and making sure everything stays easy to read and understand. This can also be reached by keeping simplicity in the spreadsheet when it comes to column headers, organising data and avoiding merged cells of different formats. The next thing to do is to make sure that each column only contains one type of data. This helps to keep out errors, when using the spreadsheet's tools. You also want to avoid empty rows and columns in the middle of your data, as blank spaces can make sorting and formulas harder to use. Instead, keep everything together and use filters or separate sheets if you need to organise information differently. To reduce mistakes, use helpful tools that can be found in your spreadsheet making program. These features make sure the data stays consistent and easier to work with. It's also a good idea to save backups of important data, so that nothing gets lost. If your spreadsheet includes complicated formulas or steps, write them down in a separate note. This makes it easier to understand and use the spreadsheet later.