

= Skåneland =

Skåneland ( Swedish ) or Skånelandene ( Danish ) is a region on the southern Scandinavian peninsula . It includes the Swedish provinces of Blekinge , Halland and Scania . The Danish island of Bornholm is sometimes also included . Skåneland has no official recognition or function and the term is not in common usage . Equivalent terms in English and Latin are " the Scanian provinces " and " Terrae Scaniae " respectively .

The provinces making up Skåneland were part Denmark from at least the 9th century , sometimes referred to as the " Eastern Provinces " ; since a 12th @-@ century civil war , Denmark has been a kingdom with a single king . The provinces were part of the territory ceded to Sweden in 1658 under the Treaty of Roskilde , but after an uprising on Bornholm , that island was returned to Denmark in 1660 , under the Treaty of Copenhagen . The last ( and thereby current ) peace treaty between Sweden and Denmark , of which Skåneland is a main issue , was signed on 3 July 1720 in Stockholm .

= = Etymology = =

The name Skåneland is first recorded in print in the year 1719 It is unclear what area is meant . Later ( 1751 ) Carl Linnaeus uses it , meaning the province of Scania . The modern use of the denomination as a short form for De skånska landskapen ( " The Scanian provinces " ) , for the combined area of the provinces of Blekinge , Halland and Scania , was launched by the Swedish historian and Scandinavist Martin Weibull in *Samlingar till Skånes historia* ( six volumes ) 1868 @-@ 73 in order to illuminate the common Danish history of Scania , Blekinge , and Halland .

The term is mostly used in historical contexts and not in daily speech . In Danish , Skånelandene is used more often . The terms have no political implications as the region is not a geopolitical entity but a cultural region , without officially established political borders . In some circumstances , the term Skåneland , as opposed to the terms Skånelandskapen and Skånelandene , can also be used as a figure of speech for the province Scania .

Weibull used the term as a combined term for the four provinces where the Scanian Law had its jurisdiction , as well as the area of the archdiocese of Lund until the Reformation in 1536 , later the Danish Lutheran diocese of Lund . This form of Skåneland was then used in the regional historical periodical *Historisk tidskrift för Skåneland* , beginning in 1901 , published by Martin 's son , Lauritz Weibull .

= = Administration = =

An earlier administrative and political function of the area was to serve as a core area for one of the three provincial things that together elected the king of Denmark . The first Danish administrative sub @-@ divisioning occurred as part of the centralization process , when the area became divided into administrative units called hundreds ( herreder in Danish ) . The hundreds were possibly based on older , already existing units , but the establishment of the new form of hundreds was prompted by an increase in royal power during the High Middle Ages . These differed from the provincial thing areas in that they were not local communities joined under a governing assembly but top @-@ down regional divisions established to ensure royal authority . These medieval Danish hundreds were used to implement military obligations and to expedite the collection of renders due to the king in the provinces . They were first established in Jutland , where they replaced previous administrative units called syssel . According to some scholars , they were introduced in Skåneland possibly as early as the 11th century .

In the 13th century , a new fiscal system was introduced and the hundreds were gradually included into larger administrative units called len , with a castle serving as the administrative center . This new administrative development was a result of the increased power of the aristocracy . In each len , a noble man was put in charge , with the title lensmand .

Each of the four provinces of Skåneland had representation in the Scanian Thing , which , along

with the other two Things of the Danish state ( Jutland and Zealand ) , elected the Danish king .

The four Scanian provinces were joined under the jurisdiction of the Scanian Law , dated 1200 ? 1216 , the oldest Nordic provincial law . In the chapter " Constitutional history " in Danish Medieval History , New Currents , the three provincial Things are described as being the legal authority that instituted changes suggested by the elected king . The suggestions for changes submitted by the king had to be approved by the three Things before being passed into law in the Danish state .

= = = Status today = = =

Skåneland is strictly a historic and cultural region . The name has long appeared as a term used in historical contexts in a variety of sources . The southern part of Sweden , including Skåneland , is considered to be included in Götaland , one of three historic " lands of Sweden " . The " land " Götaland bears the same name used for the historic province Götaland ( a province referred to as " Gothia " on the 17th @-@ century maps ) ; the inclusion of Skåneland is described as " historically inaccurate " by the Swedish Nationalencyklopedin .

As in other cultural regions , regionalism in Scania sometimes has a base in regional nationalism and sometimes in a more general opposition against centralized state nationalism or expansionist nationalism . As noted about regionalism in Norway , Scandinavian regionalism is not necessarily separatist .

= = = Modern usage = = =

There are a number of minor organisations promoting the use of the term , mainly active online , e.g. Föreningen Skånelands Framtid or Skåneländsk Samling , Skåneland Football Federation and Stiftelsen Skåneländska Flaggans Dag .

The private foundation Stiftelsen Skånsk Framtid ( " foundation for a Scanian future " ) . was a member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization ( UNPO ) 1993 @-@ 2011 , representing Skåneland under the name of Scania .

= = History = =

= = = Population and settlements = = =

The earliest Danish historians , writing in the 12th and 13th century , believed that the Danish Kingdom had existed since king Dan , in a distant past . Eighth century sources mention the existence of Denmark as a kingdom . According to 9th century Frankish sources , by the early 9th century many of the chieftains in the south of Scandinavia acknowledged Danish kings as their overlords , though kingdom ( s ) were very loose confederations of lords until the last couple medieval centuries saw some increased centralization . The west and south coast of modern Sweden was so effectively part of the Danish realm that the said area ( and not the today Denmark ) was known as " Denmark " ( literally the frontier of the Daner ) . Svend Estridsen ( King of Denmark 1047 ? ca . 1074 ) , who may have been from Scania himself , is often referred to as the king who along with his dynasty established Scania as an integral , and sometimes the more important , part of Denmark .

= = = From 1397 to 1658 = = =

When the Kalmar Union was formed in 1397 , the union was administered from Copenhagen . By 1471 Sweden rebelled under Sture family leadership . In 1503 , when Sten Sture the Elder died , eastern Sweden ' s independence from Denmark had been established .

In 1600 Denmark controlled virtually all land bordering on Skagerrak , Kattegat , and the Sound . The current Swedish provinces of Skåne , Blekinge and Halland were Danish and the province of

Båhuslen was Norwegian . Skåneland became the site of harsh fighting , especially in the 16th , 17th and 18th century , as Denmark and Sweden confronted each other for control of the Baltic .

Sweden intervened in the Danish civil war known as the Count 's Feud ( 1534 ? 1536 ) , launching a highly destructive invasion of Skåneland as the ally of later king Christian III , who upon his coronation introduced Protestantism to the provinces . Subsequently , in the period between the breakup of the Kalmar Union and 1814 , Denmark and Sweden fought in Skåneland in 11 separate wars and other border provinces : the Northern Seven Years ' War ( 1563 ? 70 ) , Kalmar War ( 1611 ? 1613 ) , Torstenson War ( 1644 ? 1645 ) , Second Northern War ( 1657 ? 1658 and 1659 ? 1660 ) , Scanian War ( 1674 ? 1678 ) , Great Northern War ( 1700 and 1709 ? 1720 ) , Theater War ( 1788 ) , and the Napoleonic Wars ( 1808 ? 1809 and 1814 ) .

During the Northern Seven Years ' War , attacks were launched on Sweden from Danish Halland in 1563 , and Swedish counterattacks were launched against Danish provinces of Halland and Skåne in 1565 and 1569 . In 1570 peace was finally agreed when the Swedish king withdrew the claims to Danish Skåne , Halland , Blekinge and Gotland , while the Danes withdrew their claims to Sweden as a whole .

During the Torstenson War , a theater of the Thirty Years ' War , extensive combat took place in the Danish provinces of Skåne , Halland , and Blekinge . By the Second Treaty of Brömsebro ( 1645 ) Denmark ceded the Norwegian provinces of Jämtland and Härjedalen and agreed Sweden was to occupy the Danish province of Halland for 30 years as a guarantee of the treaty provisions .

During the Second Northern War ( 1655 ? 1658 ) , Danish attempts to recover control of Halland ended in a serious defeat administered by Sweden . As a result , in the Treaty of Roskilde ( 1658 ) , which was largely confirmed by the Treaty of Copenhagen ( 1660 ) , Denmark ceded the provinces of Skåne , Blekinge and Halland ( i.e. , Skåneland ) .

Vilhelm Moberg , in his history of the Swedish people , provides a thoughtful discussion of the atrocities which were committed by both sides in the struggle over the border provinces , and identified them as the source of propaganda to inflame the peoples ' passions to continue the struggle . These lopsided representations were incorporated into history text books on the respective sides . As an example , Moberg compares the history texts he grew up with in Sweden which represented the Swedish soldier as ever pure and honorable to a letter written by Gustavus Adolphus celebrating the 24 Scanian parishes he had helped level by fire , with the troops encouraged to rape and murder the population at will , behavior that may well have been mirrored equally on the Danish side . Skåneland was a rather unpleasant place to dwell for an extended period .

= = = Assimilation with Sweden = = =

Following the Treaty of Roskilde in 1658 ? but in direct contradiction of its terms ? the Swedish government in 1683 demanded that the leading social groups of Skåneland accept Swedish customs and laws . Swedish became the only language permitted in Church liturgy and in schools , religious literature in Danish was banned , and all appointed politicians and priests were required to be Swedish . However the last Danish bishop , Peder Winstrup remained in charge of the Diocese of Lund until his death in 1679 . To promote further Swedish assimilation , the University of Lund was inaugurated in 1666 ; the inhabitants of Scania were not allowed to enroll in Copenhagen University until the 19th century .

The population initially opposed the Swedish reforms , as can be ascertained from church records and court transcripts . The Swedes did encounter civil revolts in many areas , including the Göinge district , in dense forest regions of northern Scania . The Swedish authorities resorted to extreme measures against the 17th @-@ century rebels who were described as snapphanar , a term used for raiding enemy soldiers or bandits .. The punishments included the use of impalement breaking on the wheel , as well as the nailing of bodies to church doors . In that way , it could take four to five days before the victim died .

The transformation of age @-@ old customs , commerce and administration to the Swedish model could not be effected quickly or easily . In the first fifty years of the transition , the treatment of the

population was quite harsh . Denmark made several attempts to recapture the territories , the last in 1710 , but ultimately conceded the territories as lost .

Before 1658 , one of the provinces of Skåneland , Scania proper , had consisted of four counties : the counties of Malmöhus , Landskrone , Helsingborg and Christianstad . When Skåneland was annexed by Sweden , one of the counties of Scania , Kristianstad County , was merged with Blekinge to form one of a total of three Blekinge counties .

== = Bornholm rebellion == =

In 1658 , shortly after the Swedish general Printzenskiöld was sent to Bornholm to start the assimilation process , the population of Bornholm rebelled . Led by Jens Kofoed and Poul Anker , the rebellion formed in the town of Hasle , north of the largest city , Rønne . Before the rebel army reached the Swedish headquarters in Rønne , Printzenskiöld was shot by Willum Clausen in the street of Sølvgade , in central Rønne . The Swedish fled the island as a result of the confusion and fear amongst the conscripts ; Jens Kofoed installed an intermediate rule and sent a message to King Frederick III of Denmark that Bornholm had liberated itself , and wished to return to Danish rule . This was confirmed in the 1660 peace settlement between Denmark and Sweden .

== = Klågerup riots in 1811 == =

The last Swedish assault on the civilian population occurred as late as 15 . June 1811 , when Swedish military killed " around 30 " and wounded " around 60 " peasants in Klågerup . The Swedish army units also arrested 395 people of which 2 became beheaded at " Stortorget " ( a square ) in Malmö at 4 . November 1811

== = Swedish administration == =

Sweden appointed a Governor General , who in addition to having the highest authority of the government , also was the highest military officer . The first to hold the post of Governor General was Gustaf Otto Stenbock , between 1658 to 1664 . His residence was in the largest city , Malmö .

The office of Governor General was abandoned in 1669 , deemed unnecessary . However , when the Scanian War erupted in 1675 , the office was reinstated , and Fabian von Fersen held the office between 1675 to 1677 , when he died in the defence of Malmö .

He was replaced by Rutger von Ascheberg , in 1680 , who held it to his death in 1693 . It was during Ascheberg 's time in office that the stricter policy of Swedification was initiated , as a reaction to the threats of war and possible Danish repossession .

Following the death of Ascheberg , the Governor Generalship was dismantled into a separate county governor for each of the Swedish provinces Blekinge , Halland and Scania . However , a Governor Generalship was reinstated in the province of Scania during the Napoleonic War , when Johan Christopher Toll became the last Governor @-@ General in the region , a post he held 1801 ? 09 .

== = Recent history == =

The complete history of Skåneland was not taught for a long time in schools in Skåneland , especially during periods with the immediate threat of revolt . Instead a Swedish @-@ centric history was taught , and the Scanian history before 1658 , for instance concerning the list of monarchs , was disregarded as a component of Danish history . In reaction , a movement began in the late 19th century to revive awareness of the history and culture of Skåneland . The renewed focus resulted in the publication of several books about Scanian history .