

# may 17 norway history

**may 17 norway history** holds a significant place in the cultural and national identity of Norway. Known as Constitution Day, May 17 commemorates the signing of the Norwegian Constitution in 1814, a pivotal event that laid the foundation for modern Norwegian sovereignty and democracy. This day is not only a symbol of national pride but also a celebration rich with traditions, parades, and communal festivities. Understanding the origins, key historical moments, and contemporary celebrations of May 17 provides insight into Norway's path to independence and its enduring values. This article explores the detailed history behind May 17, the events leading up to the constitution's adoption, the evolution of the holiday, and how it is observed today across Norway.

- The Historical Background of May 17 Norway History
- The Signing of the Norwegian Constitution in 1814
- Development of May 17 as a National Holiday
- Traditions and Celebrations of Constitution Day
- May 17 Norway History in Contemporary Society

## The Historical Background of May 17 Norway History

The historical context leading to the significance of May 17 in Norway is deeply intertwined with the nation's struggle for independence and self-governance. Prior to 1814, Norway was part of the Kingdom of Denmark-Norway, a union that lasted for centuries. The Napoleonic Wars profoundly affected the political landscape of Europe, including Scandinavia. Denmark-Norway allied with France, which ultimately led to its defeat and the Treaty of Kiel in January 1814. This treaty forced Denmark to cede Norway to Sweden, igniting Norwegian resistance and aspirations for sovereignty.

## The Union with Denmark and Its Impact

Norway's centuries-long union with Denmark shaped its political and cultural institutions but also left the country without an independent constitution or parliament. The Danish king ruled from Copenhagen, and Norway had limited self-rule. Despite this, Norwegian national identity persisted, fueled by cultural and linguistic distinctiveness.

## **Influence of the Napoleonic Wars**

The Napoleonic Wars destabilized the existing alliances and led to the Treaty of Kiel, in which Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden. This political upheaval created an opportunity for Norwegian leaders to assert sovereignty and draft a constitution.

## **The Signing of the Norwegian Constitution in 1814**

May 17, 1814, marks the day when the Norwegian Constitution was signed at Eidsvoll, a historic manor north of Oslo. This document was one of the most liberal and democratic constitutions of its time, inspired by Enlightenment ideas and other constitutions such as those of the United States and France. The constitution established Norway as an independent kingdom with a separation of powers, basic civil rights, and a parliamentary system.

## **The Eidsvoll Assembly**

The assembly at Eidsvoll consisted of 112 delegates known as the "Fathers of the Constitution." These representatives came from various regions and social classes, united by the goal of securing Norway's independence. Over several weeks, they debated and crafted the constitution, which was finalized and signed on May 17.

## **Key Principles of the 1814 Constitution**

The constitution emphasized several groundbreaking principles for its time:

- Separation of powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches
- Establishment of a constitutional monarchy
- Guarantees of individual freedoms and rights
- Universal male suffrage for certain classes
- National sovereignty resting with the people

## **Development of May 17 as a National Holiday**

Though the constitution was signed in 1814, May 17 did not immediately become

a widely celebrated national holiday. The subsequent union with Sweden imposed restrictions on Norwegian self-rule, and the day was often viewed with political caution. It was only in the late 19th century that May 17 gained prominence as a symbol of Norwegian identity and independence.

## **Political Context Post-1814**

Following the constitution, Norway entered into a union with Sweden that lasted until 1905. During this period, Norwegian nationalism grew, and May 17 became a focal point for expressing patriotic sentiment and advocating for greater autonomy.

## **The Rise of Public Celebrations**

The 1860s and 1870s saw the emergence of public festivities, including parades and speeches, organized by patriotic societies, schools, and local communities. The day increasingly represented national pride and cultural heritage rather than just a political milestone.

## **Traditions and Celebrations of Constitution Day**

Today, May 17 is celebrated across Norway with vibrant and joyous traditions that reflect the country's history and values. These celebrations emphasize community participation, family, and national pride, making it one of the most important public holidays in Norway.

## **Children's Parades**

One of the most iconic elements of May 17 celebrations is the children's parade (barnetoget), which takes place in towns and cities throughout the country. Thousands of children march through the streets, often dressed in traditional Norwegian costumes called bunads, carrying flags and singing patriotic songs.

## **Traditional Clothing and Flags**

Many Norwegians wear the bunad, a traditional folk costume that varies by region, showcasing Norway's rich cultural diversity. The national flag is prominently displayed, symbolizing unity and pride.

## **Community Festivities**

Communities hold various events such as speeches by officials, concerts, folk

dances, and the serving of traditional foods like hot dogs and ice cream. Schools and local organizations organize activities that engage citizens of all ages.

## **May 17 Norway History in Contemporary Society**

In modern Norway, May 17 remains a powerful symbol of democracy, independence, and cultural heritage. The holiday reflects the values enshrined in the original constitution and continues to foster a strong sense of national identity among Norwegians both at home and abroad.

## **National Identity and Unity**

May 17 serves as an annual reminder of the country's historical journey toward self-determination and democratic governance. It reinforces national unity by bringing together people from diverse backgrounds to celebrate shared values.

## **Global Celebrations**

Norwegian communities worldwide also observe Constitution Day with parades and events, highlighting the global diaspora's connection to their heritage. These international celebrations underscore the enduring significance of May 17 Norway history beyond its borders.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is the significance of May 17 in Norway?**

May 17 is Norway's Constitution Day, celebrating the signing of the Norwegian Constitution at Eidsvoll in 1814.

### **When was the Norwegian Constitution signed on May 17?**

The Norwegian Constitution was signed on May 17, 1814.

### **How is May 17 celebrated in Norway?**

May 17 is celebrated with parades, traditional costumes called bunads, music, speeches, and various public festivities across Norway.

## **Why is May 17 called 'Syttende Mai' in Norway?**

'Syttende Mai' means 'Seventeenth of May' in Norwegian, referring to the date of the Constitution Day celebration.

## **What historical events led to the Norwegian Constitution on May 17, 1814?**

Following Denmark-Norway's defeat in the Napoleonic Wars, Norway sought independence, leading to the drafting and signing of the Constitution on May 17, 1814.

## **Who were the key figures involved in Norway's May 17, 1814, constitutional assembly?**

Key figures included Christian Magnus Falsen and Johan Sverdrup, among 112 representatives who gathered at Eidsvoll to draft the Constitution.

## **Has May 17 always been a public holiday in Norway?**

May 17 has been celebrated since 1814 but was officially designated a public holiday in 1906.

## **What symbols are commonly associated with Norway's May 17 celebrations?**

Norwegian flags, bunads (traditional clothing), and children's parades are common symbols of May 17 celebrations.

## **Additional Resources**

### *1. May 17th: Norway's Constitution Day and Its Roots*

This book explores the historical significance of May 17th, Norway's Constitution Day, tracing its origins back to 1814. It delves into the political and social contexts that led to the drafting of the Norwegian Constitution at Eidsvoll. The author also examines how this day became a symbol of national identity and pride throughout Norwegian history.

### *2. The Eidsvoll Assembly of 1814: Birth of a Nation*

Focusing on the pivotal events of 1814, this book provides an in-depth look at the Eidsvoll Assembly where Norway's constitution was drafted. It highlights the key figures involved, the debates they faced, and the lasting impact of their decisions on Norwegian history. The narrative places May 17th in the broader European political landscape of the time.

### *3. Celebrating Freedom: May 17th Through the Centuries*

This title chronicles how May 17th has been celebrated across different eras

in Norway's history. From early modest gatherings to large-scale national festivities, the book illustrates how traditions evolved to reflect the country's growing sense of independence and unity. It also touches on the cultural significance of parades, speeches, and symbols like the Norwegian flag.

#### *4. Norway in 1814: A Nation's Struggle for Independence*

Set against the backdrop of the Napoleonic Wars, this book examines Norway's political struggle in 1814, culminating in the creation of its constitution on May 17th. It details the challenges posed by union with Sweden and the efforts of Norwegian leaders to assert sovereignty. The work provides a comprehensive understanding of the turbulent year that shaped modern Norway.

#### *5. May 17th Parades and National Identity in Norway*

This book analyzes how May 17th parades have become a vital expression of Norwegian national identity. It discusses the development of parade traditions in cities and rural areas, including the involvement of schools, veterans, and local organizations. The author also explores how these celebrations foster community spirit and historical awareness.

#### *6. The Role of the Norwegian Constitution in Shaping Modern Norway*

A detailed examination of Norway's constitution adopted on May 17, 1814, this book discusses its principles, innovations, and influence on Norwegian governance. It traces constitutional amendments and how the document has guided Norway through political changes and modernization. The book situates May 17th as a cornerstone of Norway's democratic tradition.

#### *7. Women and the May 17th Celebrations: A Historical Perspective*

This work sheds light on the role of women in the history and celebrations of May 17th. It highlights key female figures who contributed to Norway's independence movement and how women's participation in festivities has evolved. The book also considers the broader impact of gender on national celebrations and identity.

#### *8. May 17th in Norwegian Literature and Art*

Exploring cultural expressions of May 17th, this book surveys how Norwegian writers, poets, and artists have portrayed Constitution Day over the years. It examines themes of patriotism, freedom, and national pride found in literature and visual arts. The study reveals how art and literature have helped shape and reflect Norwegian historical consciousness.

#### *9. The Evolution of May 17th: From Political Event to National Holiday*

This book traces how May 17th transformed from a political milestone into a widely celebrated national holiday in Norway. It looks at historical milestones in the recognition of the day, changes in public perception, and the institutionalization of celebrations. The author provides insight into the social and cultural factors that solidified May 17th's place in Norwegian life.

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**may 17 norway history:** A History of Norwegian Literature Harald S. N•ss, 1993-01-01 Volume 2.

**may 17 norway history: The Rise of Little Big Norway** John F. L. Ross, 2019-11-30 The Rise of Little Big Norway explores the unlikely rise of Norway from peripherality to today's global steward with an enviable work-life balance, influential oil fund and Arctic front-row seat. Drawing on wide-ranging source material, John Ross's original approach combines astute observation, thoughtful analysis and a flowing essay style, leavened with the comparative insight that only a seasoned observer of the region can bring. The book examines the settings, histories and niche elements that lend Norway its distinctiveness and differentiate it from its Nordic neighbors. It gives special attention to the northern and Arctic dimensions of Norwegian life and elaborates a connecting thematic thread, the mobility that once took Vikings across the Atlantic in open boats and makes today's Norwegians the most-traveled people on the planet. The result is a carefully crafted general study of Norway, a country long overlooked in favor of its Nordic neighbors but now a quiet force in its own right and a touchstone for twenty-first century issues ranging from identity politics to the Arctic melt. This book fills a major gap in the literature on Norway and the Nordic region.

**may 17 norway history:** The Official History of the Joint Intelligence Committee Michael S. Goodman, 2014-06-20 first detailed history of the UK Joint Intelligence Committee, a central player in the secret machinery of the British Government contains important disclosures on a range of issues, from the role played by the JIC in WWII, in the cold war and the Suez crisis based on unique access to all official archives and records will be of much interest to students of intelligence studies, British politics, cold war history, international relations and diplomacy

**may 17 norway history:** Introduction to Norway Gilad James, PhD, Norway, officially known as the Kingdom of Norway, is a Scandinavian country located in Northern Europe. It borders Sweden, Finland, and Russia to the east, and the North Sea, the Norwegian Sea, and the Barents Sea to the west and north. Norway is known for its stunning fjords, mountains, glaciers, and forests, which attract millions of visitors each year. The country has a small population of just over five million people and is considered one of the happiest and wealthiest nations in the world. Norway has a rich history dating back to the Viking era, which lasted from the 8th to the 11th century. The country was ruled by various monarchs until it declared independence in 1905. Today, Norway is a constitutional monarchy, and the current king is Harald V. The country has a mixed economy with a focus on natural resources such as oil and natural gas, fishing, and forestry. Norway is also known for its strong welfare system, which provides free education, healthcare, and social services to its citizens.

**may 17 norway history:** *History of Dane County, Wisconsin Containing an Account of Its Settlement, Growth, Development and Resources; an Extensive and Minute Sketch of Its Cities, Towns and Villages - Their Improvements, Industries, Manufactories, Churches, Schools and Societies; Its War Record, Biographical Sketches, Portraits of Prominent Men and Early Settlers; the Whole Preceded by a History of Wisconsin, Statistics of the State, and an Abstract of Its Laws and Constitution and of the Constitution of the United States* Consul Willshire Butterfield, 1880

**may 17 norway history:** *Norwegians and Swedes in the United States* Philip J. Anderson, Dag Blanck, 2012 Eighteen essays explore interactions among Swedish and Norwegian immigrants to

America, focusing on themes of friendship and competition through the lenses of identity, language, religion, and politics.

**may 17 norway history:** Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois Paul Selby, Newton Bateman, 1914

**may 17 norway history:** Statehood Before and Beyond Ethnicity Linas Eriksonas, Leos Müller, 2005 Today's world is a world of nation-states; few have survived since the early modern period, some have existed for three hundred years, most came into being during the second part of the last century. Yet the equation between the state and the nation does not go back far in history, despite the prevailing tendency to view the state as closely linked to ethnicity. To challenge the latter this book attempts to examine statehood separately from the concept of ethnicity; it asks what is non-ethnic about statehood by looking at 'statehood before and beyond ethnicity'. A non-ethnic statehood is analysed in two forms: as a historical phenomenon at the time of the emergence of the early modern state (Part One) and as a historical tradition which had been pursued by the nation-builders in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Part Two). Instead of looking at great powers as traditional models of statehood, individual chapters focus on minor and less familiar states in Northern and Eastern Europe from the period c. 1600-2000, including Belgium, Bohemia, Greece, the Netherlands, Romania, Poland-Lithuania, Serbia and Montenegro, Sweden, Scotland and Transylvania.

**may 17 norway history:** *Revising Pentecostal History* Rakel Ystebo Alegre, Torbjorn Aronson, David M. Gustafson, 2024-11-12 Modern Pentecostalism in America began around the turn of the twentieth century, and most historians of this history have drawn from the available English-language sources. Very few historians of American Pentecostalism knew of source materials in the Scandinavian languages of Norwegian and Swedish. This present volume argues that American Pentecostal history cannot be understood apart from both the texts and the people who participated in and contributed to the Pentecostal movement in America, including first-generation immigrants from Scandinavia and second-generation Scandinavian-Americans. *Revising Pentecostal History* describes ways in which Scandinavian-Americans have contributed to and played a role in the development of the Pentecostal movement. The volume presents crucial findings from rarely, if ever, used sources that inform how American Pentecostalism is understood. These findings prompt a revising of Pentecostal history.

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Congress. It is published daily when Congress is in session. The Congressional Record began publication in 1873. Debates for sessions prior to 1873 are recorded in The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States (1789-1824), the Register of Debates in Congress (1824-1837), and the Congressional Globe (1833-1873)

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**may 17 norway history: The Norseman** , 1998

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