

Download File Murtuneet Mielet Taistelu Suomalaissotilaiden Hermoista 1939 1945 Ville Kivimäki Pdf Free Copy

Murtuneet mielet Five Survivors, a Hundred Lives Gender, Violence and Attitudes Finnish Military Effectiveness in the Winter War, 1939-1940 Luvattu maa - Suur-Suomen unelma ja unohdus Sotavankikohtalot Sota ja seksi Finland in World War II Komppanian talvisota Marskin ritari Honkaniemi, Miljoonalinnake ja muut sodan ihmeet Terveystilastot Hyvinvointivaltion loppu Väinö Linna - tunnettu ja tuntematon Kyllikki Saari Surun kartta Kokemuksia mielisairaala Sankareita vai pelkureita Matkaseuraa osa 2 Suomalaiset sivulliset Sodan henki Engaging with Historical Traumas Helsinki The Unknown Soldier Lived Nation as the History of Experiences and Emotions in Finland, 1800-2000 Men Alone Continued Violence and Troublesome Pasts The Nordic Media and the Cold War The History of Emotions Trauma, Experience and Narrative in Europe after World War II Motherland in Danger Men In The Public Eye Golden Twigs Posttraumatic Stress Disorder The Noir Forties Brute Force National Trauma and Collective Memory Trauma Language Attitudes and Social Identity Rhetorics of Nordic Democracy Histories of the Aftermath

This book analyzes the multi-faceted phenomenon of Finnish military effectiveness in the Winter War (1939–40). Drawing on a wide array of primary and secondary sources, Pasi Tuunainen shows how by focusing on their own strengths and pitting these against the weaknesses of their adversary, the Finns were able to inflict heavy casualties on the Red Army whilst minimizing their own losses. The Finns were able to use their resources for effective operational purposes, and perform almost to their full potential. The Finnish small-unit tactics utilized the terrain and Arctic conditions for which they had prepared themselves, as well as forming cohesive units of well-motivated and qualitatively better professional leaders and citizen soldiers who could innovate and adapt. The Finnish Army had highly effective logistics, support and supply systems that kept the troops fighting. This study explores the narration of existential feelings, or feelings of being in the world, in post-war Finnish prose fiction. The book presents five case studies which address modern individuals' struggles in boundary situations of their lives. Rigorous readings of the works of Kerttu-Kaarina Suosalmi, Lassi Nummi, Marko Tapio, Tyyne Saastamoinen and Eeva-Liisa Manner all show the influence of French existentialism and its predecessors on post-war Finnish modernism for the first time in literary studies. The outsider figures and their experiences of the absurd, which have enticed the cultural imagination since ancient cults and the Book of Job, connect to the atmosphere of shared melancholy in post-war Finnish culture and society. The study participates in the rich contemporary debates on the effects of literature by focusing on less-discussed aspects of bodily feeling, affect, emotion and mood in late Finnish modernism. The book's methodological contribution to narrative theory is that it combines a phenomenological analysis of reading with a rhetorical theory of narrative and politically informed, multidisciplinary emotion studies. The five

case studies show how modernist outsider prose fiction in Finland resorts to irony, metafiction, allegory and the imaginative to generate ethically challenging narrative tension and an ambivalence of negative and positive emotion in readers. The opposing impulses of the aesthetic response produce an openness of interpretation. This openness provides us with the possibility of a more complex cultural understanding of emotion and ethics in the lives of strangers within literature and outside it. From one of our finest cultural historians, The Noir Forties is a vivid reexamination of America's postwar period, that "age of anxiety" characterized by the dissipation of victory dreams, the onset of the Red Scare, and a nascent resistance to the growing Cold War consensus. Richard Lingeman examines a brief but momentous and crowded time, the years between VJ Day and the beginning of the Korean War, describing how we got from there to here. It evokes the social and cultural milieu of the late forties, with the vicissitudes of the New Deal Left and Popular Front culture from the end of one hot war and the beginning of the cold one -- and, longer term, of a cold war that preoccupied the United States for the next fifty years. It traces the attitudes, sentiments, hopes and fears, prejudices, behavior, and collective dreams and nightmares of the times, as reflected in the media, popular culture, political movements, opinion polls, and sociological and psychological studies of mass beliefs and behavior. Helsinki is both small and large, young and old. Although founded as long ago as 1550, it did not begin its urban development until the 18th century, and burst into life as a city only after it was proclaimed capital of Finland in 1912. Helsinki: A Literary Companion charts the history and life of the world's most northerly metropolis -- a vibrant maritime city whose story, like its architecture, has always been far grander than its size suggests. The writings selected for this book range from the beginning of the 19th century to the present day. Richly illustrated with archive material from Helsinki City Museum, Helsinki: A Literary Companion is the first anthology of Helsinki literature to be published in English. It includes fiction, memoirs, poetry, letters and travel writing -- translated from Finnish, Swedish, German, French and Russian, and original texts in English. Kirja sisältää pienoisessettä, jotka ovat alun perin bogitekstejä vuosilta 2013-2018. Blogitekstejä kirjan muodossa, mutta miksi? Huviksi ja hyödyksi, matkaseuraksi tai iltalukemiseksi, miten vain. Koska kirja on ihana ja lumoava esine, jota on helppo pitää mukana ja lähellä. Tekstit eivät aina ole ajankohtaisia, vaikka ne ovat saaneet herätteensä ajasta. Ne on kirjoitettu vakavista asioista ihmetellen, hartaudella ja huumorilla, ja ne käsittelevät lähes kaikkea. Kaikki ei ehkä ole tuttua tai mukavaa, mutta seuraava tarina on taas jotain ihan muuta. Aiheina on tiede, tekniikka, yhteiskunta ja kulttuuri niiden lukuisissa ilmenemismuodoissa. Koska osa tekstistä on melko vanhoja, niissä voi olla vääriä arvioita. Niitä ei ole korjattu, mutta tekstien luettavuutta on parannettu. Luotetaan lukijan kriittisyyteen. Muutamia jälkikommentteja on lisätty. Loppuun on liitetty hakemisto ja kirjallisuusluettelo lukijan avuksi. Tämä on toinen osa kirjoituskokoelmaa. "Matkaseuraa osa 1" sisältää tekstejä vuosilta 2009 - 2013. Miten viime vuosisadan sodat vaikuttivat seksuaalisuuteen ja suomalaiseen sukupuolikulttuuriin? Rohkea avaus inhimilliseen kokemukseen keskittyvän ns. uuden sotahistorian tutkimuksessa. Sukellus suomalaisen rauhanliikkeen ja pasifismin historiaan. In this book Jeffrey C. Alexander develops an original social theory of trauma and uses it to carry out a series of empirical investigations into social suffering around the globe. Alexander argues that traumas are not merely psychological but

collective experiences, and that trauma work plays a key role in defining the origins and outcomes of critical social conflicts. He outlines a model of trauma work that relates interests of carrier groups, competing narrative identifications of victim and perpetrator, utopian and dystopian proposals for trauma resolution, the performative power of constructed events, and the distribution of organizational resources. Alexander explores these processes in richly textured case studies of cultural-trauma origins and effects, from the universalism of the Holocaust to the particularism of the Israeli right, from postcolonial battles over the Partition of India and Pakistan to the invisibility of the Rape of Nanjing in Maoist China. In a particularly controversial chapter, Alexander describes the idealizing discourse of globalization as a trauma-response to the Cold War. Contemporary societies have often been described as more concerned with the past than the future, more with tragedy than progress. In Trauma: A Social Theory, Alexander explains why. The Cold War between the East and West during the period 1945-1991 was a rivalry where the world's doom constantly emerged as a possible result. It was global and included northern European countries like Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway in different ways. Historians are still discussing how Cold War history should be understood in these countries, but they have rarely been concerned about mass media and communications. Meanwhile, many media scholars have neglected the theme entirely. In this book, these two areas of knowledge are combined in new research on the Nordic mass media, and their significance during the Cold War. A number of controversial topics are covered. Nineteen Nordic scholars sheds new light on Nordic print media in all four countries, but also write about radio and the television broadcasting. Extending the traditional Cold War research on media and communication to include sport, magazines for men, political cartoons, and films, the book lays the foundation for Cold War studies to become an integrated interdisciplinary field of knowledge, and a more central part of the Nordic media research than before - with countless opportunities for exciting new research, with high relevance to world conflicts in our own time. Kaikkia suomalaisia yhdistävän kansalliskirjailijan syntymästä on kulunut 100 vuotta. Juhlavuoden julkaisussa 25 tieteen ja taiteen ammattilaista kirjoittaa Väinö Linnasta luovasti ja vapaamuotoisesti. This book provides case-studies of how teachers and practitioners have attempted to develop more effective 'experiential learning' strategies in order to better equip students for their voluntary engagements in communities, working for sustainable peace and a tolerant society free of discrimination. All chapters revolve around this central theme, testing and trying various paradigms and experimenting with different practices, in a wide range of geographical and historical arenas. They demonstrate the innovative potentials of connecting know-how from different disciplines and combining experiences from various practitioners in this field of shaping historical memory, including non-formal and formal sectors of education, non-governmental workers, professionals from memorial sites and museums, local and global activists, artists, and engaged individuals. In so doing, they address the topic of collective historical traumas in ways that go beyond conventional classroom methods. Interdisciplinary in approach, the book provides a combination of theoretical reflections and concrete pedagogical suggestions that will appeal to educators working across history, sociology, political science, peace education and civil awareness education, as well as memory activists and remembrance practitioners. Luvattu maa kertoo 1920- ja 1930-lukujen haave- ja

vihapuheesta, ja miten naiset sekä kulttuuriväki myös osallistuivat Suur-Suomi-hengen nostatukseen. Talvisodan henki on yksi käytetyimmistä suomalaisista myyteistä. Teporan teos on paitsi silmiä avaava tutkimus myös eläväinen kuvaus elosta talvisodan aikana. Drawing on innovative scholarship on Finland in World War II, this volume offers a comprehensive narrative of politics and combat, well-argued analyses of the ideological, social and cultural aspects of a society at war, and novel interpretations of the memory of war. This book deals with approaches, sources, and methods in health history from the middle ages to the twentieth century. Individual chapters demonstrate how historians of medicine and health choose their methodological approaches and form interpretations from primary sources. They discuss the practices of writing and show how obstacles in the research process can be overcome. Practical examples of source materials, used methods and research challenges give tools to students for carrying out projects independently and help them to understand different possibilities in the field of health history. In this book, history of health includes but is not limited to medical science. Emphasising medical pluralism, it places (public) health in a cultural and social field encompassing official and unofficial practitioners, medical institutions, and patients. Individual case studies highlight themes in Finnish, European, and African history. Discussion Questions -- 11. The Terrorist Attack of September 11 -- Shattered Assumptions -- Causal Explanations -- The War on Terrorism -- Homeland Security -- The Culture of Fear -- Discussion Questions -- III. Epilogue -- 12. Collective Memory -- Generational Effects -- Commemoration -- Popular Culture and Mass Entertainment -- Links Between the Past and the Future -- Discussion Questions -- Bibliography -- Index -- About the Author

Main description: Much of the story about the Soviet Union's victory over Nazi Germany has yet to be told. In Motherland in Danger, Karel Berkhoff addresses one of the most neglected questions facing historians of the Second World War: how did the Soviet leadership sell the campaign against the Germans to the people on the home front? For Stalin, the obstacles were manifold. Repelling the German invasion would require a mobilization so large that it would test the limits of the Soviet state. Could the USSR marshal the manpower necessary to face the threat? How could the authorities overcome inadequate infrastructure and supplies? Might Stalin's regime fail to survive a sustained conflict with the Germans? Motherland in Danger takes us inside the Stalinist state to witness, from up close, its propaganda machine. Using sources in many languages, including memoirs and documents of the Soviet censor, Berkhoff explores how the Soviet media reflected-and distorted-every aspect of the war, from the successes and blunders on the front lines to the institution of forced labor on farm fields and factory floors. He also details the media's handling of Nazi atrocities and the Holocaust, as well as its stinting treatment of the Allies, particularly the United States, the UK, and Poland. Berkhoff demonstrates not only that propaganda was critical to the Soviet war effort but also that it has colored perceptions of the war to the present day, both inside and outside of Russia. Råvarer; Krigsindustri; Våbenindustri; Brændstof; Logistik; Forsyninger; Forsyningstjenesten; Krigsproduktion; Våbenproduktion; Fabrikker; Økonomi; Statistik; Våbenfremstilling; Flyvemaskinefabrikker; Allied Aircrafts; Allied Armed Forces; Fighters; Aksemagterne; Konvojer; Churchill; Østfronten; Stillehavskrigen; Hitler; Blokade; Olie; Radar; Shipping; Ships; Tanks; Udrustning; U-både; US Navy In 1945, Europeans confronted a legacy of mass destruction and death: millions of families had lost their homes and

livelihoods; millions of men in uniform had lost their lives; and millions more had been displaced by the war's destruction, and the genocidal policies of the Nazi regime. From a range of methodological historical perspectives-military, cultural, and social, to film and gender and sexuality studies-this volume explores how Europeans came to terms with these multiple pasts. With a focus on distinctive national experiences in both Eastern and Western Europe, it illuminates how postwar stabilization coexisted with persistent insecurities, injuries, and trauma. Syntyvä lapsi on ihme, mutta mitä tapahtuu, kun vaikea synnytys herättää äidin ruumiissa muistoja, jotka ovatkin ehkä jonkun toisen. Miten rakentaa lapsiperheen arkea Pariisissa, kun ruumis ja mieli ovat vasta toipumassa tapahtuneesta? Voivatko muistot todella siirtyä sukupolvelta toiselle ilman sanoja? Democracy is today a concept that is overwhelmingly positively evaluated almost everywhere. A lot has been written about socio-economic and cultural backgrounds of democratic regimes as well as their institutional settings. By contrast, not much is known about the political manoeuvres and speech acts by which 'democracy' has been tied to particular regions and cultures in concrete historical situations. This book discusses a series of efforts to rhetorically produce a particular Nordic version of democracy. It shows that the rhetorical figure 'Nordic democracy' was a product of the age of totalitarianism and the Cold War. It explores the ways in which 'Nordic democracy' was used, mainly by the social democrats, to provide the welfare politics with cultural and historical legitimacy and foundations. Thus, it also acknowledges the ideological and geopolitical context in which the 'Nordic welfare state' was conceptualised and canonised. The contributors of the book are specialists on Nordic politics and history, who share a particular interest in political rhetoric and conceptual history. Short stories deal with the myths and themes of J. G. Frazer's The Golden Bough Suomen luetuin historioitsija Teemu Keskisarja kertoo Kyllikki Saaren koko tarinan ja siihen liittyvät ihmiskohtalot 1950-luvun Suomessa. Kertomuksia sodan melskeistä. Kirjan ensimmäisessä osassa kerrotaan Mannerheim-ristin ritari nro 149 Toivo Nikolai Honkaniemen elämäntarina, jossa sotatapahtumilla on keskeinen asema. Legendaarinen joukkueenjohtaja Honkaniemi teki joukkueineen sodissa sankaritekoja, kunnes haavoittui vaikeasti Siiranmäen taisteluissa 14.6.1944. Toinen osa käsittelee Marjapellonmäen taisteluja Talvisodassa erityisesti helmikuussa 1940, jolloin mäkeä urhoollisesti puolustanut ruotsinkielinen JR 10 taisteli valtavaa ylivoimaa vastaan ja irtautui mäestä vasta Mannerheim-linjan murruttua Summassa. Kolmas osa käsittelee Talvisodan ihmettä, Miljoonalinnaketta, joka oli tavattoman kallis, Karjalan lukoksi tarkoitettu linnoitus Lähteen lohkolla Summassa. Talvisodassa linnake murskattiin toimintakelvottomaksi ja puna-armeija räjäytti linnakkeen katon helmikuussa 1940. Neljäs osa kertoo sota-ajan ylluonnollisista ilmiöistä, joita olivat erilaiset aavistukset kuolemasta, enteet, enneudet ja harhanäyt. Näitä ilmiöitä havaittiin poikkeuksellisen paljon juuri sota-ajan äärimmäisissä olosuhteissa rintamalla ja kotipuolella. Viides kappale käsittelee Laatokan Karjalassa sijaitsevan Suojärven väestön evakuointia syksyllä 1939. Evakuoinnin täydellisen epäonnistumisen vuoksi Hyrsylän mutkasta ja muista Suojärven rajapitäjistä jäi puna-armeijan vangiksi lähes 2 000 ihmistä. Professori Erkki K. Laitisen teos perustuu laajaan lähdeaineistoon, kirjalliseen materiaaliin ja sotapäiväkirjoihin sekä Juhani Honkaniemen ja Rauha o.s. Hokkisen kotiarkistojen materiaaliin. Five Survivors, a Hundred Lives is a book that will help us understand trauma and dissociation: that is, the way mistreatment in childhood can have an impact

on one's life and personality structure. The book brings a new level to a collective awareness that is being created. With this new awareness, trauma-related mental health problems can be met in an appropriate and healing way. Psychopharmaceuticals largely dominate treatment practices in psychiatry. Therefore, it is beneficial to hear about the life events that lie behind psychological symptoms. Five brave people have decided to share their stories in these pages. This is extremely important, as it is hard to identify with descriptions of neurotransmitters in the brain. Five Survivors, a Hundred Lives book offers the reader the possibility of identification and hope for a better future. At the same time, hopefully it will give an increasing number of new people the courage to tell their stories and move from shame to living life to the fullest. The first accessible text book on the theories, methods, achievements and problems in this burgeoning field of historical inquiry. First published in 1992. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company. Tieto-Finlandian voittanut teos purkaa rohkeasti sankaruuden ylle säilytettyjä myyttejä sekä sukupolvia vaivanneita kansallisia traumoja. Aseiden vaiettua moni veteraani heräsi öisiin painajaisiinsa. Mitä he olivat saaneet kärsiä? Kuinka mielenterveys oli mahdollista säilyttää tilanteissa, joissa sietokyvyn rajat tulivat vastaan? Mitä tapahtui, kun tuo raja ylittyi? Sotiemme vaiheet tunnetaan jo lähes perin pohjin, mutta sodan tunnehistorian kartoitustyö on yhä kesken. Tärkeän tutkimusalueen merkkipaaluksi muodostuva Murtuneet mielet purkaa rohkeasti sankaruuden ylle säilytettyjä myyttejä sekä sukupolvia vaivanneita kansallisia traumoja. Ville Kivimäen kartoittaa teoksessa rintamamiesten psyykkisen kestämissen ja murtumisen syitä ja vaihtelua toisen maailmansodan eri vaiheissa. Keitä aikalaistermein "tärähtäneet" sotilaat olivat? Miksi heihin suhtauduttiin niin toisin kuin muihin sodassa haavoittuneisiin? Henkisesti murtuneiden sotilaiden hoitomuodot - työterapiasta sähköshokkeihin - sekä sodan aikana vallalla olleet sotapsykiatriset opit tulevat myös käsitellyiksi. Nuoren historiantutkijasukupolvemme ehdotonta kärkeä edustava tutkija Ville Kivimäki (s. 1976) on ollut toimittamassa ja kirjoittamassa mm. aihetta sivuavia Ihminen sodassa, Ruma sota ja Finland in World War II -teoksia. Murtuneet mielet perustuu Kivimäen laajaa kiinnostusta herättäneeseen väitöskirjaan. Building on this analysis, Brewin provides valuable information on who will be vulnerable to traumatic stress, how to tell whether someone is likely to be suffering from PTSD, why some interventions work and others are ineffective and what could and should be done to help survivors."--Jacket. Hyvinvointivaltion kriisistä on puhuttu pitkään. Vuonna 2008 alkanut talouslama on saanut monet vaatimaan hyvinvointivaltion ja sen palveluiden supistamista. Ovatko ne tulleet tiensä päähän? This book promotes a historically and culturally sensitive understanding of trauma during and after World War II. Focusing especially on Eastern and Central Europe, its contributors take a fresh look at the experiences of violence and loss in 1939–45 and their long-term effects in different cultures and societies. The chapters analyze traumatic experiences among soldiers and civilians alike and expand the study of traumatic violence beyond psychiatric discourses and treatments. While acknowledging the problems of applying a present-day medical concept to the past, this book makes a case for a cultural, social and historical study of trauma. Moving the focus of historical trauma studies from World War I to World War II and from Western Europe to the east, it breaks new ground and helps to explain the troublesome politics of memory and trauma in post-1945 Europe all the way to the present day. This book is an outcome of a workshop project 'Historical

Trauma Studies,' funded by the Joint Committee for the Nordic Research Councils in the Humanities and Social Sciences (NOS-HS) in 2018–20. Chapters 4, 5 and 6 are available open access under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License via link.springer.com. In most European countries, the horrific legacy of 1939-1945 has made it difficult to remember the war with much glory. Despite the Anglo-American memory narrative of saving democracy from totalitarianism and the Soviet epic of the Great Patriotic War, the fundamental experience of war for many Europeans was that of immense personal losses and often meaningless hardships. The volume at hand focuses on these histories between the victors: on the cases of Hungary, Estonia, Poland, Austria, Finland, and Germany and on the respective, often gendered experiences of defeat. The chapters underline the asynchronous transition to peace in individual experiences, when compared to the smoother timelines of national and international historiographies. Instead of a linear chronology, both personal and collective histories tend to return back to the moments of violence and loss, thus forming continuous cycles of remembrance and forgetting. Several of the contributors also pay attention to the constructed and contested nature of national histories in these cycles. The role of these "in-between" countries - and even more their peoples', multifaceted experiences - adds to the widening comparative European history of the aftermath, thereby challenging the conventional dichotomies and periodisations in national historiographies. In the aftermath of the 70th anniversary of 1945, it is still, unfortunately, too early to regard the post-war period as mere history; the memory politics and rhetoric of the Second World War and its aftermath are still being used and abused to serve contemporary power politics in Europe.

Suomalaisessa historiankirjoituksessa talvisotaa on perinteisesti tutkittu yksittäisinä taisteluina ja kenraalien näkökulmasta koko taistelualuetta silmällä pitäen. Komppanian talvisota - kittiläläiset Kainuun suurtaisteluissa on tietokirja, jossa talvisodan kuuluisia tapahtumia ja taisteluja lähestytään uudesta ja laajalti jo elävän muistin unohtamasta näkökulmasta. Kainuun rintamalla käytyä sotaa tutkitaan tavallisten lappilaisten rivimiesten arjen ja toiminnan kautta. Eversti Hjalmar Siilasvuon johtamiin joukkoihin Suomussalmella, Raatteentiellä ja Kuhmossa kuulunut kittiläläinen kiväärikomppania (7. K. / JR 27) avaa kattavan kuvauksen rintamamiesten kokemuksiin koko sodan kaaresta. Heille kuuluisat taistelut eivät olleet yksittäisiä ja irrallisia tapahtumia, vaan toistensa jatkumo, joista muodostui yksi yhtenäinen ja alati muuttuva käsitys sodasta. Kittiläläisille ja muille lappilaisille sotiminen koko talvisodan suurimmat tappiot kärsineessä suomalaisrykmentissä sekä ainoalla loppuun asti voitokkaalla rintamalla antoi vahvan ja erityisen katsannon sotaan, joka erosi monin osin valtakunnan yleisistä ja virallisen luonteen saaneista kokemuksista Teoksessa seurataan kittiläläisten komppaniaa syksyn ylimääräisten kertausharjoitusten kutsunnoista lähtien aina alkukesässä suoritettuun kotiutukseen asti. Teoksen päälähteenä on käytetty sodanaikaisia dokumentteja ja arkistolähteitä, joista mainittakoon sotapäiväkirjat, sotapäiväkirjojen liitteet, palveluskantakortit ja siviiliviranomaisten arkistokokoelmat. Myös veteraanien omia kirjallisia tuotoksia ja haastatteluja on tutkittu kirjaa varten laajasti. Tekstiä selkiyttämään ja värittämään on teokseen liitetty niin ikään laaja valikoima aikakaudelta peräisin olevia valokuvia ja karttoja. Jatkosodan alkuvuosien Suomessa sotavankien kohtelu oli epäinhimillistä ja rikkoi kansainvälisiä oikeusperiaatteita. Tältä osin Suomi muistutti tuolloin huomattavasti enemmän

totalitaarisia maita kuin länsimaisia demokratioita. This study examines masculinity and individualism in four American novels of the 1920s and 1930s usually regarded as belonging to the genre of hard-boiled fiction. The novels under study are Red Harvest by Dashiell Hammett, The Postman Always Rings Twice by James M. Cain, They Shoot Horses, Don't They? by Horace McCoy, and To Have and Have Not by Ernest Hemingway. In this first full-length study of gender in hard-boiled fiction the genre is discussed as a representation of the ideologies of masculinity and individualism. Hard-boiled fiction is located in its historical and cultural context and it is argued that the genre, with its explicit emphasis on masculinity and masculine virtues, attempts to reaffirm a masculine order. The study argues that this emphasis is a counter-reaction to more general changes in the gender relations of the period. Indeed, hard-boiled fiction is argued to be an attempt to reconstruct a masculine identity based on anti-modern values generally accepted in the cultural context of the genre. Gender, Violence and Attitudes explores the history of gender-based violence in early modern Europe, particularly intimate-partner violence and sexual violence. It also investigates the legacy of gender-based violence through the Enlightenment to the present day and offers a historical background to highly topical human rights issues. Although the individual subjects of gender and the history of violence are not new topics, the gendering of violence has received little examination. Within this book, the history of attitudes and practices related to gender and power are analysed, and the nature of violence, justice and societal considerations of gender are explored as cultural constructs: they have the capacity to change over time, although there also is a tendency for continuity. The study is based on a wide range of sources including marriage guides, poems, plays, legal texts and court records exploring deep-rooted violence phenomena in Sweden (including historical Finland), the German territories, England and, to some extent, France. Offering a detailed analysis of gender and the culture of violence, Gender, Violence and Attitudes is essential reading for students and general readers who wish to understand the history of violence and its continual association with gender from early modern Europe to the present day. This open access book uses Finland in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as an empirical case in order to study the emergence, shaping and renewal of a nation through histories of experience and emotions. It revolves around the following questions: What kinds of experiences have engendered national mobilization and feelings of national belonging? How have political and societal conflicts turned into new communities of experience and emotion? What kinds of experiences have been integrated into, or excluded from, the national context in different instances? How have people internalized or contested the nation as a context for their personal, family and minority-group experiences? In what ways has the nation entered and affected people's intimate spheres of life? How have "national" experiences been transmitted to children in the renewal of the nation? This edited collection points to the histories of experience and emotions as a novel way of studying nations and nationalism. Building on current debates in nationalism studies, it offers a theoretical framework for analyzing the historical construction of "lived nations," and introduces a number of new methodological approaches to understand the experiences of the nation, extending from the investigation of personal reminiscences and music records to the study of dreams and children's drawings. Finnish psychiatric practice has been heavily based on institutionalization, and mental hospitals have played

important cultural and historical roles in Finland. Our multidisciplinary research focuses on the bodily, spatial, affective, and multisensory aspects of the memories of patients, relatives, staff, and their children. The memories were collected and archived in the Finnish Literature Society in 2014–2015. These 92 written pieces cover the period from the 1930s to the 2010s. They reflect significant changes in Finnish psychiatry and provide crucial insights into the various meanings of mental hospitals in people’s lives, and the social and cultural forces that shape attitudes to and ideas about mental health problems, psychiatric care, and service users today. Drawing on our backgrounds in history, artistic research, and visual, cultural and literary studies, we provide new ways of reading and interpreting the memories and experiences in psychiatry. The study discusses memory, mental hospitals as lived spaces, the history of Finnish psychiatry and the relation between the memories of the different groups of writers. The chapters approach memories from the perspectives of affects and atmospheres, violence and abuse, everyday life at the hospital in the 1930s, feelings of fear and safety in the memories of the children of the staff, and the historically and culturally contingent tensions between hospitals and homes.

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