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Nordism and the taxonomy of pan-nationalisms

Bakgrund/Frågeställning

Nordism, here understood as the 20th century successor of Scandinavianism, appeared after the First World War as a new form of cooperative spirit and practice in the Nordic Reigon. It was, and is based on the respect for each member states independence and thus per definition excludes deeper Nordic/Scandinavian integration projects. The paper will look into Nordism in a pan-nationalist comparative perspective, in order to sketch the main essence of it in the light of other simultaneous pan-nationalist movements, such as f.ex. pan-Slavism, pan-Germanism and pan-Latinism. The time period under study is mainly the inter-war period 1918-1939, i.e. before the establishment of the official Nordic cooperation as we know it from 1952 onwards.

Metod och Resultat

Konklusion