

The history of amusements



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Boksidan

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Entertainment is what we consume in order to amuse us or to at least make boring moments a little less boring. There are those who think that the work is fun and it's good, but it is not entertainment, as it aims to raise money for one's livelihood. There are also people who work with entertainment and they have hopefully fun at work, but for them it is a job, not entertainment. The same applies to other activities that the practitioners certainly think is funny, but isn't primarily aimed to entertain them, but instead is to, for example, give better physics and/or fitness. What is amusing, however, varies from person to person. Some prefer to visit a theatre, others choose to watch football, while additionally others prefer to watch art. This chapter briefly describes the development of the today, perhaps, most common forms of entertainment.

Given that much has been lost, even in the well-documented ancient cultures such as the Roman Empire, we do not know much about how ordinary people entertained each other in the past. But probably most had very little time for activities that neither contributed to the household nor satisfied bodily needs. Still less had the means to consume the more exclusive cultural/amusing arrangements that possibly were offered. Their pleasures, in addition to sex and drunkenness, were probably simple live music, theatre, dance, sports and games (see the chapter Games in the 1800s). The visual art that was available was everyday items, which they, a visitor, or a local craftsman had produced. Reading was out of the question for the majority, even in Western Europe, as the art of reading did not become widespread until the late 1800's and printed texts before that was both expensive and rare. In addition, none of the currently common types of entertainment: recorded music, radio, film, television and computer games were yet invented. All of these techniques, except television and computer technology, are almost contemporary with when we widely were taught how to read. Around the same time, oddly enough, even the older entertainment forms radically developed. Maybe it is because:

- The conditions for travelling were improved, including the advent of railroads and steamships (see the chapter History of Technology). This gave the opportunity for greater exchange between practitioners in the form of international art exhibitions, concerts and competitions.
- With industrialization, which occurred in the 1800s, a greater proportion of the population got paid in cash, allowing different consumption compared to before.
- Industrialization made that more moved in together in urban areas, where there was enough consumers to organize different types of public events.
- Additionally industrialization resulted regulated working hours and even though the days were long, there was a vindicated end after which the workers had free time. Unlike in the past when there was always something to do on the farm until it was time to sleep.
- Industrialization also meant that some of the material needed to create entertainment became cheaper and thus more common (like paper and sports equipment).
- The breakthrough of nationalism in the 1800s, which meant that, to a far greater extent than previously, we praised our own nation, its merits and accomplishments, whether it came to visual art, music or sports.

When it comes to sports the explosion is to some extent due to the invention of the lawn mower, which was patented in 1830 in Great Britain by Edwin Budding, which made it possible to create and maintain modern sports fields.

Visual arts

Paintings

After visiting a significant number of people in their homes, I can say that it now is less popular than it used to be to have painted or embroidered art on the walls, and instead it is more popular to adorn the walls with sparse elements of professional photography.

It depends, of course, on what is modern for the moment. And the reasons why fashion changed in this way could be to:

Relatively speaking, probably painting and embroidery become more expensive than photos and posters as the two former requires much more hands-on (which has increased in price). While both photographs and printed matter has been, relatively speaking, less expensive.

We spend, on a group level, considerably less time knitting et cetera these days, and thus make less handmade creations to hang on the walls.

Colour matching has become a fashion that ordinary people probably could not afford before, when they had to settle with what they got. With the effect that the colours, for example, in the living room was as they were, and thus there was no "harmony" to interfere with a colourful painting.

No matter what, painted visual arts have dropped in importance in the West in recent years, but it has at least importance from a historical perspective because:

- Its history extends well before the advent of new technologies.
- It has created works that can be sealed (and by some) considered enjoyable even today.
- It shows that it throughout history have been changes, despite that the technological advances in the field almost stood still.

During the European period called the Middle Ages (concerning art history it span from the fall of the Roman Empire to the beginning of the Renaissance in the 1400s) the Catholic Church was a major buyer of art. Therefore medieval artists often decorated churches and the motives were angels, Jesus, and others. During the period, the technology to depict people went from big heads on little bodies to more human proportions.

The Renaissance, in turn, continued to the beginning of the 1600s. The period is from the cultural perspective characterized by that the art of printing came to Europe, and of an increasing interest in the very much more advanced cultures of ancient Greece and the Roman Empire (the word renaissance comes from the French word renaissance which means rebirth). The trend began in what is now Italy, and for painting it meant that the artists were highlighted more than ever, with celebrities such as Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni (1475-1564) and Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519) and the fact that it became more common, the artists also received orders for non-religious subjects, such as portraits of wealthy individuals.

During the Baroque period (type 1700-1790), the artists continued to use dark colours and religious themes in their works. Great artists were among others, Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640) and Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669). Baroque was followed by a style known as romanticism whose representatives, as Caspar David Friedrich (1774-1840) and Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775-1851), was very keen on depicting the nature, such as beautiful landscapes.

Then a whole wave of styles came, some of them are still popular while others are currently dead. Some of the most important ones are illustrated by the following examples that in some different ways, with watercolours, depict this fruit dish.



Neoclassical

I.e. with detail, clear and brilliant colors, often with designs from ancient Rome and Greece.

Neoclassicism began in the 1760s and peaked between 1780-1790 with Jacques-Louis David (1748-1825).



Impressionistic

The style is characterized by coarse brushstrokes without finesse and the artists depicted the light shifts in a new way. Instead of, for example, make a shade blacker could it be purple. Claude Monet (1840-1926) was the inventor in 1867 with the painting Sunrise. Other artists such as Pierre-Auguste Renoir (1841-1919) latched onto.



Pointilism

Similar to impressionism, but everything is painted with tiny color dots. The style was created by Georges Seurat (1859-1891) in the 1870s.



Expressionistic

The artists were trying to express their feelings in their work, with strong colors and by intentionally distorting the image. The style emerged in the early 1900s, and the most famous representative was Henri Matisse (1869-1954).



Abstract

It is difficult to see that the painting depicts a fruit bowl. And that is the very meaning of abstract art. The artists aim was instead to reinterpret what they saw.

The style began in the 1900s with Paul Cézanne (1839-1906).



Cubism

The cubism is characterized by that the motifs are depicted in the form of a variety of more or less square "puzzle pieces". Pablo Picasso (1881-1973) and George Braque (1882-1962) were the most famous pioneers.



Surreal

The fruit bowl is no longer just a fruit bowl, but maybe almost a human head.

Because surrealists wanted to explore the subconscious feelings for things. The style began in the 1920s and known surrealists are, for example, André Breton (1896-1966) and Salvador Dali (1904-1989).



Naive

The naive artists painted consciously "childish" paintings.

A famous Swedish representative of the style is Olle Olsson "Hagalund" (1904-1972).

Since then a style called photorealism has passed. A style with artworks made wholly or partly of photos, press clippings and the like. It began in the late sixties and continued well into the seventies. Front figure in photo realism in the 1960s was Richard Estes (b. 1932).

And pop art that parodies everything commercially superficial, mass-produced, consumer-oriented, volatile, and impersonal. Famous artists include Andy Warhol (1928-1987) and Roy Lichtenstein (1923-1997).

Photo art

Most cases in which someone takes a photograph, the aim probably only is to document an event or a person for themselves and their loved ones' sake. In addition, a lot of pictures are taken to sell goods or to illustrate articles. But in addition, there are photographic artists and those creating pictures to entertain a general audience. For one who does not appreciate artistic photography, however, the entertainment value is zero. Though those who choose to study a book with art photographs, goes to galleries or photo exhibitions must surely find something amusing in this.

Since a practical shooting technique wasn't invented until 1826, artistic photography has a very short history. In addition, the art form has not, as the painted art, passed through a number of different eras with different styles. Older photographs depicts, as well as newer ditto, often people who somehow are posing for the camera and the finished work depicts a relatively objectively who stood in front of the lens. For example, of the 261 photographic works of various ages who were sold on an auction in Stockholm May 4, 2011 almost half (128 of them) depicted people. Forty of these persons were celebrities and 27 were more or less naked persons.

It also appear as images of celebrities and/or naked people are more popular that buy photographic art, as photos of celebrities on average paid 26 400 SEK (for the works that were sold), and for the more or less naked motives customers paid in average 26 862 SEK. While the works that depicted urban environments, landscapes, country houses or anything else in average was bought for 15 869 SEK, 13 110, 10 000 and 21 203 SEK. Moreover, a majority (73%) of the photos in the auction was black and white, as the first generations of photos.



Examples of photo objects in an ad for Bukowskis photo auction November 10-15 2011.

Music

Various forms of drums, pipes simple and stringed instruments existed long before the Christian era began. The period between 0 and 1000's was in the West dominated by Gregorian church singing. The secular music, however, we do not know so much about, but it is likely that it in many respects was similar to church music, but the lyrics were about such things as women or nature. Which means that probably most of what characterizes contemporary Western music was created thereafter. Some of the most important events on the road might be:

In the 900s the earliest yet preserved notes of music was created.

The bow was invented in the 1000's.

From the mid-1100s the church singing evolved into polyphony.

1600s: Claudio Monteverdi (1567-1643) created the first opera. The hornet began appearing as an orchestral instrument, the flute was spread and violin became the main instrument. In addition the clarinet was constructed in 1690 by a German named Johann Christoph Denner.

The predecessor to the piano (hammer piano) was invented in 1709 by Bartolomeo Cristfori (1655-1731) and it revolutionized the music-making in the sense that it was the first string instrument that could be played at different sound levels. This since the hammer piano is based on the technique of that a hammer strikes the string when the key is pressed, the same way that today's pianos and grand pianos. Which enabled the string to be hit with various hardness, in contrast to its predecessors, such as the harpsichord, which snapped the string. But the hammer piano did not out compete the predecessors in orchestras until about in the 1770th.

Antonio Vivaldi (1678-1741) composed the Four Seasons 1725th.

George Frideric Händel (1685-1759) released in 1742 Messiah. In the same era lived also Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750), and he composed an awful lot of different pieces of music for various instruments like organ and violin.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791) composes Marriage of Figaro and The Magic Flute 1785-1791.

In the 1700s music was made public, which meant that one, like nowadays, could pay an entrance fee "to go to a concert". Unlike from the past when art music largely been served only to the princes and nobles, who often had their own orchestra.

1815, the metronome was invented by J Mälzel.

In the early 1800s the hammer piano was improved and thus the contemporary piano was born.

In the 1800s there were famous composers from a variety of countries:

Current Czech: Bedrich Smetana (1824-1884) who composed the Moldau motive.

Norway: Edward Grieg (1843-1907) father of The mountain king's hall.

Italy: Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1901), creator of operas such as Aida, Rigoletto and La Traviata.
 Current Germany: Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) who composed Destiny symphony, Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (1809-1847), Robert Schumann (1810-1856), Richard Wagner (1813-1883), creator of the operas Tannhäuser, Lohengrin and Der Ring des Nibelungen, and Johannes Brahms (1833-1897).
 Austria: Joseph Haydn (1732-1809) with the symphonies The Military Symphony and The London Symphony.

In addition, musicians was given a lot more appreciation and they did tours around Europe, such as the pianists Frédéric Chopin (1810-1849) and Franz Liszt (1811-1886), the violinist Niccolò Paganini (1782-1840), and female singers as Jenny Lind (1820-1887).

1841 the saxophone was invented by A Sax.

Approximately 1900 the drum kit was introduced in orchestral music.

Grammofonprogram i radio.

Tisdagen den 5 juli
kl. 5.30—6.30.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Frihetsbröderna", potpurri (Offenbach, arr. Grevillius). Orkester m. soli o. kör, dir. Grevillius. 2. Skogen sover (Alfvén). Symfoniorkester, dir. Armas Järnefelt. 3. "Tosca": Vissi d'arte, vissi d'amore (Puccini). Maria Jeritza, sopran med ork. 4. Resignation, romans (Westermann). Francesco Asti, violin m. piano. 5. Fantasi på melodier av Johan Strauss (Weber). Marek Webers orkester. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Träumeri (Schumann-Lochmann) Ibo-lyka Zilzer, violin, H. Hopf, violoncell, Manfred Gurlitt, piano. 7. Aftonfrid (Häggbom). Signe och Daniel Hertzman, sångduett m. ork. 8. Auf der Weide. Rysk folkvisa. Romanoffs balalajkaorkester. 9. En smekande tango och en flicka som du (Jules Sylvain-Karl Ewert). Peva Derwins orkester, sång Hilmer Borgeling. 10. Maspolska (Nils Wahlström). Dragspel o. flöj. 11. Yodle-odle. Foxtrot. (Le Clerq.) Jack Hyltons orkester m. refr.-sång. 12. La vivandière (Kirby). Ernest Jones, banjo m. piano. |
|---|---|

Well into the 1900s the classical music dominated what was offered to the public. A typical day in 1932 (According to Dagens Nyheter 1932-07-05), for example, the non-classical music on the radio consisted of a vocal duet with Signe and Daniel Hertzman, a Russian folk song, a tango, a polka, a foxtrot and a song accompanied of banjo and piano. In addition classical music was played for another hour in the day (see the chapter on radio).

The modern music evolved from the black folk songs of the Southern United States during the late 1800's. The first variant is called the blues and its commercial breakthrough came in 1920, when Mamie Smith became popular with the song Crazy Blues. Blues popularized the instrument cluster: guitar, piano, bass, drums and harmonica.

In parallel with the blues developed a special way of playing with improvisations that became known as Dixieland jazz and the harmonica was replaced by trumpet, saxophone and others. 1919 begins the spread in Europe and it had a breakthrough during the 20 - and 30-century. Thereafter came what was called the swing, but from the 1950's and onwards it has been marginalized of rock 'n' roll and its successors. Among countless more or less famous orchestra conductors or instrumentalists in jazz are Duke Ellington (1899-1974), Glenn Miller (1904-1944), Louis Armstrong (1901-1971) and Benny Goodman (1909-1986).

When the modern electric guitar instruments (like Gibson Les Paul, 1952) and bass (Fender Telecaster 1951) came, and began to be used. The blues artists got a whole new sound (rhythm and blues). Rhythm and blues soon developed further to what is now called rock 'n' roll. Among those who broke through with the new style were: Bill Haley (1925-1981, "(We're Gonna) Rock Around the Clock", 1954) Elvis Presley (1935-1977, singing "Jailhouse Rock"), Jerry Lee Lewis (1935 -, sang "Great Balls of Fire"), Chuck Berry (1926 -, "Roll over Beethoven", "Maybellene", "Sweet Little Sixteen", "Johnny B. Goode", "Memphis Tennessee" and "No Particular Place to Go"), Bo Diddley (1928-2008, "You Do not Love Me", "I'm a Man"), Carl Perkins (1932-1998, "Blue Suede Shoes"), Little Richard (1932 -, "Lucille", "Long Tall Sally", "Good Golly Miss Molly"), Buddy Holly (1936-1959, "That'll Be the Day") and Fats Domino (1928 -, "Is not That a Shame", "Blueberry Hill", "I'm Walkin"). In Europe came a little rougher bands like The Beatles (1957-1970, "Can not Buy Me Love", "Twist and Shout", "She Loves You", "Yesterday"), and The Rolling Stones (1960 -, "I can 't get no Satisfaction", "Play with Fire", "Honky Tonk Woman", "Paint It Black").



Until these and other British bands hit the U.S. dominated the charts with the buttery singer Rick Nelson (1940-1981), Neil Sedaka (1939 -, "Oh Carol", "One Way Ticket (To The Blues)", "Breaking up is hard to do" and "Happy Birthday Sweet Sixteen") and Connie Francis (1938 – sang "Stupid Cupid"). And it came not so much until the hippie movement came with fuzzy band (which is called psychedelic rock band) as: Mothers of Invention (1964-1969, later the band was renamed Frank Zappa & The Mothers and then only Frank Zappa until Zappa died in 1993, "Camarillo Brillo", "Bobby Brown"), The Mamas and the Papas (1964-1968, "California Dreamin", "Monday, Monday"), The Doors (1965-1973, "Light My Fire", "Hello, I Love You") and Jefferson Airplane (1965-1972, "Somebody To Love", "White rabbit").



In the 1960s, however, came new sounds from the United States, based blues and gospel music, including soul, by artists such as. James Brown (1933-2006, "Papa's Got a Brand New Bag", "I Got You (I Feel Good)", "It's a Man's Man's Man's World"), Stevie Wonder (1950 -, "You are the Sunshine of my Life", "Superstition"), Otis Redding (1941-1967, "Sittin' on the Dock of the Bay"), Marvin Gaye (1939-1984, "Mercy, Mercy Me", "Sexual Healing"), and The Supremes (1959-1977, performed "Where Did Our Love Go" and "You Can not Hurry Love").

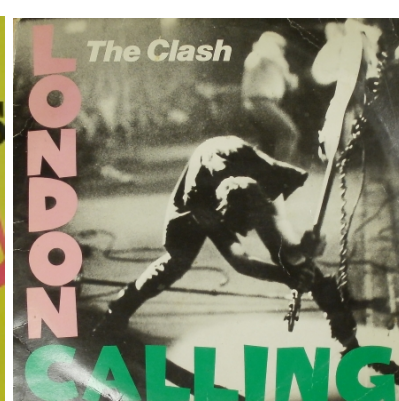


At the end of the 1960s created the British an even rougher style, with heavy distorted guitars, as well as high and more or less screaming vocals. The style came to be called hard rock and early representatives were bands like Led Zeppelin (1968-1980, "Stairway to Heaven"), Deep Purple (1968-1976, "Smoke on the Water", "Child In Time"), Black Sabbath (1968 -, "Paranoid", "Iron Man"). Since then, the style evolved in different directions but be characterized by heavy guitar sound.

During the 1970s, spread a style that developed on the Caribbean island of Jamaica with the foreground figure of Bob Marley (1945-1981, "Get Up Stand Up", "Could You Be Loved"). Style is characterized among other things by a certain basic rhythm that is repeated in a large part of the songs, as well as on most other music outside the mainstream of their own clothing and hair fashion.



In the 1970s, disco and punk were added to the list of rock 'n' roll offspring's. The last style was developed in American cities like New York and Philadelphia. The songs were characterized by rhythmic rhythm and simple lyrics which made them very easy to dance and sing to. The latter will partly also from New York, but also from the UK. Though it is not characterized by rhythm but instead a noisy soundstage and ragged clothes. Famous American band was the Ramones (1974-1996, "Sheena is a Punk Rocker", "Rock 'n' Roll High School"), Blondie (1974-1982, "Heart of Glass", "Atomic", "Call Me") and Talking Heads (1974-1991, "Burning Down the House", "Psycho Killer"). Among the British bands include: The Sex Pistols (1975-1978, "Anarchy in the UK", "God Save The Queen") and The Clash (1976-1986, "Jimmy Jazz", "Lost in the Supermarket", "Guns of Brixton", moreover the band's lead singer also adorns the front page of this chapter).



The first electronic instruments were also created during this decade, and it led to both the straps easily could have with a piano-like instrument on tours (which widened soundstage), and partly to a whole new type of music using only electronic instruments was born (electronic music). The wimp known early examples of the latter type was created by the German group Kraftwerk with extremely monotonous songs like "Autobahn", "Trans Europe Express" and "The Robots". In the early eighties, more easygoing electronic music emerged with groups like Alphaville (1982 -, "Big in Japan", "Forever Young"), Wham (1981-1986, "Wake Me Up Before You Go-Go", "Careless Whisper"), Soft Cell (1979 -, performed "Tainted Love"), Depeche Mode (1980 -, "Just can not Get Enough", "Master and Servant") and The Human League (1977 -, "Don't You Want Me").

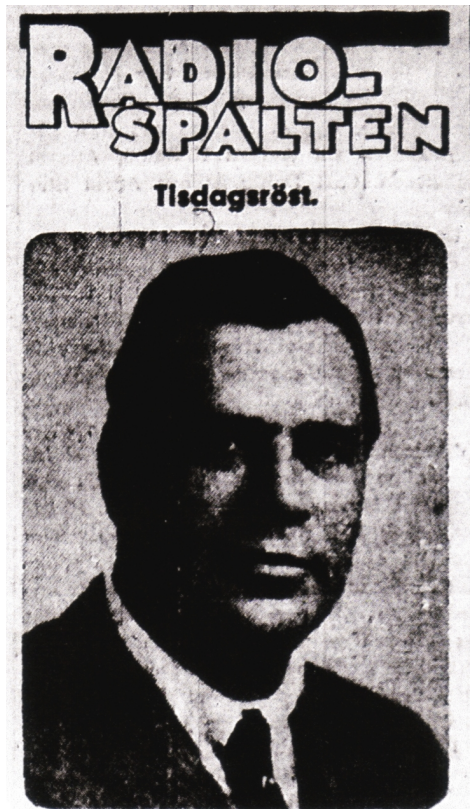


Later styles like grunge (including Nirvana, Soundgarden and Pearl Jam), hip-hop (broke through in the mid-1980s, with groups like Run DMC and Public Enemy) and rap were introduced. Today, the supply of, and the means to listen to, music is enormously greater than ever before in history. What allows the common man of today, in contrast to previous generations, to listen to music more often and also while they are doing other things. But despite this, many still go to live performances (approximately every seventh person in Sweden sometime during a twelve month period go to a classical concert or opera, and nearly a third go at least one pop-music concert (Kulturvanor i Sverige 1987-2009, Statens Konstråd, Stockholm, Sweden)).

Radio and moving pictures

Radio

1922-25 Private radio broadcasting.
1925 The national radio network
"Radiotjänst" got monopoly on radio
and started regular broadcasting.



Sjökapten Sigurd Sternvall, flitig radioberättare och äventyrsförfattare, medverkar i tisdagsprogrammet med en skildring av ett besök på Sveriges sjöfartsmuseum i Stockholm. "Skepp och sjömanskonst" har varit ämnet för föredraget.

"Indiens väg" kallas ett "samtal om ovissa ting" av Rütger Essén, vilket står på onsdagskvällens program. I föredragsserien om svenska industriföretag bidrar disponenten Chr. Storjohann i Säffle denna dag med en skildring av Säfflebygdens industri.

Dalregementets musikkår i Falun ger en

Radio programs on an average day in 1932 (according to the newspaper Dagens Nyheter). Note the "Today's herring prices" at 12.45. It may further be noted that talk radio dominated. One explanation may, of course, be that we could not get information from television. But in addition probably also the habit of consuming music was much smaller than today.

MOTALA:

Riksprogrammet.

- 8—8.15 Morgonandakt.
- 12.30 Väderleksrapport.
- 12.45 Dagens strömmingsnotering. Därefter: Valutakurser och fondbörsnoteringar.
- 12.55 Tidssignal.
- 5 Väderleksrapport.
- 5.05 Familjen Gnaga Långavans underbara öden Alder Khutsson berättar.
- 5.30 Grammofonmusik. (Detaljprogram, se ovan.)
- 6.30 I svamparnas rike. Ur "Med kamera och skrivblock på havsbotten" av William Beebe. Uppläsning av Carl Barcklind.
- 7 Populära nordiska pianokompositioner, spelade av Yngve Flyckt (Östersund). 1. Wilh. Peterson-Berger: Gratulation. 2. Edmund Neupert: Etyd A-dur. 3. Selim Palmgren: Månsken. 4. Otto Olsson: Elegisk dans e-moll.
- 7.15 Väderleksrapport och dagsnyheter.
- 7.30 Skepp och sjömanskonst — besök på Sveriges sjöfartsmuseum i Stockholm. Föredrag av sjökapten Sigurd Sternvall. Se "Röster i radio", sid. 94!
- 8 Första akten av Berceos och Chathamians revy "Harrys bar" på Blanche-teatern.
- 9.15 Vad utländska resenärer sett och upplevt. Föredrag av fil. lic. Sten Bergman.
- 9.45 Väderleksrapport och dagsnyheter.
- 10—10.50 Solistprogram. Medverkande: Carl Christiansen (violin) och Beethoven: Variationer över ett tema av Mozart, för violoncell och piano. 2. L. van Beethoven: Sonat op. 10 nr 3 D-dur, för piano. Presto. — Largo e mesto. — Menuetto. — Rondo: Allegro. 3. a) Ture Rangström: Romans. b) Maurice Ravel: Habanera. c) David Popper. Gitarr. (Carl Christiansen och Hilding Domellöf).

1955 The second radio channel started.

1958-62 Two private radio stations (Radio South and North) sent advertising funded radio with popular music in Sweden, from boats stationed outside our territorial waters.

1962 Swedish radio starts a third channel focused on popular music.

1977 Swedish radio started local broadcast stations on various locations around the country.

1979 Organizations were allowed to broadcast radio shows, short-range, the so-called community radio.

1993 Advertising-funded radio was allowed.

At the end of the millennium most people (approximately 80%) listened 3 hours per day on the radio (RUAB's Newsletter No. 1 in 2000, the study of radio listening in Sweden in different periods during the years 1999-2000, RUAB, Stockholm). And we had, like, 40 analogue radio channels in the Stockholm area alone.

Moving pictures

The technology to create moving images are, of course, even younger than the technique to create snapshots. And in terms of content, this art form therefore has had even less time to undergo development. But since the media has considerably more degrees of freedom, development has been greater from the first movie to today's products. One of the earliest recordings of moving pictures is from 1895 and it depicts a train arriving at a railway station. The movie was obviously a sensation then, but by today's standards, probably a very boring movie. The early films were characterized on the whole, by the imperfection of the technology:

Film was so expensive that the producers went cheap on this by taking very few pictures per unit of time. Which in turn had the effect that the actors' movements seemed somewhat spavined.

The films had no sound track, because the technology did not yet exist. Instead any conversation was illustrated with text.

The technology to copy text into movie pictures, did not exist. Instead, the movie makers had to film text boxes. Since it had become very dull films if these boxes had been regular, the dialogue was restricted to a minimum. This in turn had a huge impact on the story. All dialogue-based stories were out of the question and also it became desirable that the images spoke for themselves. Overall, the actors often acted silly and the stories were childishly simple to understand.

According to an ongoing vote on the big website for movie buffs: International Movie Data Base (www.imdb.com), 59 of the world's 250 best films are made as late as the 00s (table 1 in the Swedish original text). Then the 1990s (39 films), the 1950s (32) 1980s (29 pieces), 1970 (24) 1960 (25) and 1940 (16). Only 15 of the top 250, according to their voting, were done before 1940.

This can partly be explained by that some of those who vote are very young and have not yet had time to see old masterpieces from the past decades. But it also suggests that film to a greater extent than other forms of art is perishable. Which I know from myself, since it often happens that I get very disappointed when I see an old movie that I liked when it was new. It may then be explained by that the medium has undergone a much more extensive development than other forms of art over the last 100 years.

Although we now easily and cheaply can watch movies at home, still (2007-2009) approximately every 6 persons in Sweden at any time during a twelve month period went to the movies (Kulturvanor i Sverige från 1987 till 2009, Statens Konstråd, Stockholm, Sweden).

TV

1920-50's television technology advances, see the chapter History of Technology.
1950's experimental broadcasts starts in Sweden.
1956 Swedish TV broadcast starts officially.
1958 The first news show "Aktuellt" starts.

The big TV hit in the 50's was the Double or nothing, also called Ten thousand Crowns question. A quiz show that aired in some different variations from 1957 to 1961.

1962 The first satellite linked live broadcast.

1969 A second TV-channel (TV2).

1970 Colour TV.

1979 Test broadcast of text-TV.



Torsdagen den 1 febr

18.00—18.30 Fyrbent polis — danskt reportage om polishundar.

18.45—19.30 Europacupen i fotboll. Pette Kock kommenterar 2:a halvlek av kvartsfinalen mellan FC Nürnberg, Tyskland, och Benfica, Portugal. (Eurovision.)

19.30 Aktuellt.

20.00 I förbifarten — reportage av Gunnar D. Kumlien om den svenska hjälpverksamheten på Sicilien. Ett apropå till onsdagens Sicilien-film.

20.15 Manhattan — amerikansk långfilm från 1942. Regi: Julien Duviour. Manus: Ben Hecht, Frans Molnar m.fl. I huvudrollerna: Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda, Charles Laughton, George Sanders, Paul Robeson, Cesar Romero, Edward G. Robinson, Thomas Mitchell. Inte lämplig för barn.

22.05 Kvällsnytt.

TV-programs Thursday February 1, 1962
(according to Dagens Nyheter).

In the 1960s some popular TV series were created, such as:

- Cowboy series about the splendid family Cartwright, produced in 430 episodes from 1959.
- The series of the bizarre Addams Family which was broadcasted from 1965 in Sweden.
- The British action series about the aristocrat Simon Templar, i. e. The Saint (1962-1969).

In the 70's other popular TV series were produced, such as the police series Kojak from 1973. The British action series The Persuaders, about two millionaires who fought evil 1971-1972. The long runner about the siblings who inherited a lorry company (Heirs 1972-1977). Western series about the good family McCahan 1976-1979.

TV 1

15.00—17.20 Doktor Dolittle (repris)

(Doktor Dolittle) Amerikansk långfilm från 1967. På grund av den sena visningen av filmen den 7/12, då många barn ej fick se slutet, kommer musikalen om den fantastiske Dr Dolittle här på barnvänligare tid.



Rex Harrison som Doktor Dolittle förklarar vad det är för skada en vildand lider av som lämnats till honom av Matthew (Anthony Newley) och Tommy (William Dix).

18.00 Aktuellt och väder (textat)

18.15 Trafikmagasinet

Småbilen, där temat för dagens trafikmagasin, som här granskas. Dagens biltest gäller också en småbil: Citroën Visa. Programledare: Carl-Ingemar Perstad. Även textat 9/1 kl 15.00.

18.45 Flicka med charm: Lily Laskine, 88

Vi möter den franska harpisten Lily Laskine, som inledde sin karriär för 75 år sedan, som trettonåring.

19.40 Munkbrogreven

Svensk långfilm från 1934. Munkbrogreven är känd i hela Gamla stan som den som i 20 år delat ut tidningar i väntan på någon fast anställning. Filmen är Ingrid Bergmans första i karriären...

Foto: Åke Dahlqvist. Musik: Jules Sylvain. Arkitekt: Arne Åkermark. Klippning: Rolf Husberg. Regi: Edvin Adolphson och Sigurd Wallén. I rollerna: Greven — Valdemar Dahlqvist, Gurkan — Sigurd Wallén, Borstis — Eric Abrahamsson, detektiv Göransson — Weyler Hildebrand, Engström — Artur Cederborgh, Åke, redaktör — Edvin Adolphson, Elsa — Ingrid Bergman, Fru Amalia Blomkvist — Tollie Zellman, Klara — Julia Caesar, Blindä Karlsson alias Ernst Berglund — Arthur Fischer, Lorden — Emil Fjellström, Tiggarestudenten — Wiktor "Kulörten" Andersson, En kund — Helga Brofeldt, En herre — Ragnar Falck, Ej gumma — Mona Geijer-Falkner, En man — Knut Frankman, En kvinna — Millian Fjellström, gårdssångaren — Gösta Jonsson. Svensk premiär på biografen Skandia 1935.

Se artikel här intill

21.00 Aktuellt och väder

21.35 Sång utan ord

Pianisten Greta Erikson spelar "Lieder ohne Worte" av Felix Mendelssohn.

21.40—22.35 Nana

— Del 5 (av 6). Nana har brutit med alla sina tidigare beskyddare och har installerat sig i Montmartre. Hon har ett förhållande med skådespelaren Fontan, som behandlar henne illa. Hon börjar om sitt liv på gatan. Musik: Georges Delerue. I rollerna bl a: Veronique Genest, Patrick Préjean, Micky Sebastian, Michel Favory, Guy Tréjan. Även 5/1 kl 17.05.

TV 2

17.30—18.00 För barn

17.30 Raska på Alfons Åberg. Tecknad film av Per Ahlin efter Gunilla Bergströms bok. Repris från 1979.

17.40 Allan Redo. Mysteriet med den försvunna snön. Repris från 1978.

17.50 Boktipset. Stefan Måhlqvist presenterar "Krikitor" av Tom Ungerer. Repris från 1977.

18.00 Smålands största orkester (repris)

Var tionde innevånare i Gislaved spelar eller sjunger. Från den 22/11 1981.

18.35 Påhittige Schulz

Episod 4 (av 6). Från 30/12 -81.

19.30 Rapport med väder

19.50 Mus-olle

Per Olov Nilsson var samlare och Mus-olle var ett av hans många smeknamn. Under sitt liv samlade han ihop ungefär 63 200 föremål. Han började som liten att samla kottar, stenar och träbitar vid Alsensjön i Jämtland där han var född. Även 10/1 kl 11.20.

20.35 Än lever Hitchcock

Från Sir Alfred Hitchcocks TV-serie i USA "Hitchcock presents": Hastigt mord. Martha och Sam Jacoby är gifta och en kväll grälar de. Sam blir utom sig av raseri och slår ihjäl sin hustru. Han får en chock och efter en stund bestämmer han sig för att försöka dölja mordet genom att föra bort hennes lik. Manus: F J Smith. Regi: Alfred Hitchcock. I rollerna: David Wayne och Louise Larrabee.

21.00 Sixten Ehrling

dirigerar Radiosymfonikerna: "Konsert för Orkester" av Béla Bartók.

21.40—23.10 O la la, vilka stjärnor!

Fransk nöjesparad. Två dokumentära program om det franska nöjeslivets mest populära stjärnor från mitten av 30-talet och framåt. Avsnitt ur gamla spelfilmer och dokumentära journalbilder. Del 1 (av 2): "Det förlorade paradiset". Det franska nöjeslivet under åren 1930—1945. Vi möter bl a Josephine Baker, Maurice Chevalier, Mistinguett, Jean Gabin och Charles Trenet. Se artikel här intill.

nordisk TV

FINSK

16.35 Testbild med information. 16.40 Japanska sagor. 16.55 Telegramnyheter. 17.00 TV-nytt. 17.15 Underhållning med Jethro Tull. 18.15 Ett ögonblick! 18.30 Den äldre brodern. 19.30 Nyheter och väder. 19.55 Elektorsvalet 1982. 20.30 Jesu liv.

NORSK

17.55 Eftermiddagsnytt. 18.00 Kevin, nitton år. 18.25 Norge runt. 19.00 Sportrundan. 19.30 Dagsrevyn. 20.05 Handboll: Norge—Danmark. 20.45 Vem är rädd för Virginia Woolf, en film fr -66. 22.50 Kvällsnytt.

DANSK

17.45 Skol-TV. 18.35 Danska för vuxna. 19.00 Skol-TV. 19.28 Program: översikt. 19.30 TV-nytt. 20.00 Javal herr Minister, eng serie. 20.30 Min plats är bakom scenen. 21.10 Danmark och målarna. 21.55 Sorg klar. 22.45 Samtal i en kristid. 23.15 TV-nytt.

TV-program tisdag 5 januari

TV 1

15.30—16.45 Handboll: Sverige—Västyskland. 17.05 Nana, del 5. 18.00 Aktuellt och väder. 18.05 Helgmålsbön från Mlene kyrka i Zimbabwe. 18.15 Vass vass viska. 18.45 Underhållning med Orpheus Drängar. 19.35 Rosa Pan-

tern och Snurriga Tranan. 20.00 Orpheus Drängar, forts. 20.55 Linus på linjen. 21.00 Aktuellt och väder. 21.15 Glenn Gould spelar Bach. 22.10—23.35 Jim Jones — förförare i Jesu namn.

TV 2

17.30 Målligan och Alfons Åberg. 17.40 Allan Redo. 17.50 Boktipset. 18.00 I Heklas skugga. 18.30 Landet Narnia, tecknad TV-film. 19.15 Boktipset. 19.30 Till väders med Axel Pet-

Pekingoperan. 20.10 Pekingoperan. Den magiska örten och Slaget vid berget Yen Tang. 21.00 TV 2-teatern. Ringlek av Arthur Schnitzler. 22.10—23.05 Påhittige Schulz, del 5.

TV programs on an average day in 1982 (from the Dagens Nyheter January 4, 1982). Then we had two channels that broadcast from the afternoon until about 23:00.

From the 1980s many will remember the television series Dallas (1981-1993) about the rich Texas family Ewing and the Swedish series "Varuhuset" (1987-1989) about the staff at a department store.

1987 Sweden got commercial television with the launch of TV3.

1991 TV4 launches their commercial terrestrial TV.

At the end of the 1900s almost all (9 of 10) looked on TV for about two hours on an average day (Media Survey 2000, Nordicom, Gothenburg). The majority saw on more than one channel, but about a third looked at only one channel. Special TV channels such as film, news or sports channels were seen by less than 10% of the TV viewers. And in 2011 at least 38 channels sent TV directed to a Swedish-speaking audience.

Performing arts

Circus

Circus is created when a number of some different entertainment forms are presented together in one package. Already in the Roman Empire they had circus performances including trained animals, jugglers and acrobats. The circus of Rome is thought to have been influenced by the Greeks, with chariot racing and the exhibition of animals as traditional attractions. Afterwards circus disappeared until Briton Philip Astley in 1768 erected a show in London with the, nowadays, traditional circus content tightrope walkers, jugglers, dogs, and a clown. Thus he (re-) established almost the whole concept, except that the American circus director Joshua Purdy Brown introduced the circus tent 1825th. Thereafter circus nothing really happened. Until in the 1970s in France, as an attempt to renew the traditional circus, they removed the animals and instead mixed theatre into the show. The whole idea was to have a certain theme, such as camping holiday, which was illustrated by elements of juggling, clowning, acrobatics, fire-eating and more.



This beautiful building was built in Stockholm during the late 1800s as an arena for circuses. Suggesting that the circus was a much more common form of entertainment 100 years ago compared to today.

Dance

To move the body to the rhythm of an instrument man has been doing a long time. And at some point in history, we began to organize the aimless jumping. Some movements were selected and combined to "dances," and various dances were ritually tied to various gods and occasions: a dance when they wanted to promote a hunting tour, another when fertility was promoted and so on. In time, however, the dance became an art form, which was refined and developed by artists. This took place in the royal castles around Europe. A dance like "minuet", for example, arose at the Italian renaissance hoof as a formalization of folk dances. With solemnly marching, bowing and curtsying movements that fitted the snobbish courtiers and the heavy court clothes. At the same time, there was a movement in the opposite direction. Ordinary people embraced court dances and made "folk dances" out of them.

What we now call classical ballet arose probably from a combination of the solemn court dances and professional artist's virtuosi and acrobatic performances. A typical 1600/1700 century ballet consisted of a prologue and an epilogue, which was danced solemnly with the respective time court dances along with bows and curtseys. In between, a number of independent "acts" was presented with virtuoso dancing or clown tricks, performed by folk dancers, professional artists or sometime even dramatic and danceable talented aristocrats.

What we call classical ballet emerged in the 1800s as a reaction against this. Ballet should be coherent stories and they would be played as theatre, though mutely, with a language of gestures, each gesture had its special significance.

Today's dance entertainment consists, however, to a large extent of other dance than ballet. A review of the dance performances offered at www.ticnet.se period 111028-111127 showed that of the 25 different performances for and with adults, five were classical ballets. But a substantial majority of the rest can be categorized in the concept of modern dance. It is much freer in movement patterns and gestures than what ballet is. The first versions came in the late 1800s and since then the movements, music and other expressions has been diversified by different choreographers and their creativity. A deeper description of the development of dance is unfortunately much more difficult compared to other art forms, because the dance moves to a much lesser extent than other art forms allows documentation.

Today (2007-2009) about every 10th person in Sweden under a period of twelve months at some point are spectators to a ballet/dance performance (Kulturvanor i Sverige från 1987 till 2009, Statens Konstråd, Stockholm, Sweden).

Musicals



The musical is said to be descended from the British "musical hall," a kind of cheap show for the working class who came in the 1800s. But it may also be that the musicals really (beyond the name) are rather modern operettas and the difference mainly lies in that the singers do not sing in that high-pitched way that is so typical of operas/operettas. No matter why, during the 1920s to the 1950s musicals had a lot of commercial success on Broadway in New York. A whole host of new musicals came every season and some of them are given even today, but most of what is given nowadays is younger (see examples in table 1). And musicals appears to still be popular since more than one in three of us in Sweden during a twelve month period sometime goes to see a Musical (Kulturvanor i Sverige från 1987 till 2009, Statens Konstråd, Stockholm, Sweden, data from 2007 to 2009).

Table 1. Some even today known musicals, their creators, and the last time they were made in Sweden.

	First given	Composer	Lyrics writer	Latest given in Sweden
Theatre boat	1927	Jerome Kern	Oscar Hammerstein	Now in Uppsala
West Side Story	1957	Leonard Bernstein	Stephen Sondheim (lyrics), Arthur Laurents (libretto)	Now in Gothenburg
Hair	1967	Galt MacDermot	James Rado and Gerome Ragni	Now in Stockholm
Jesus Christ Superstar	1972	Andrew Lloyd Webber	Tim Rice	Stockholm 2011
Evita	1975	Andrew Lloyd Webber	Tim Rice	2012 in Malmö
Cats	1981	Andrew Lloyd Webber	Trevor Nunn	Stockholm 2009
The Phantom of the Opera	1986	Andrew Lloyd Webber	Charles Hart	Stockholm 1995
Les Misérables	1980	Alain Boublil	Claude-Michel Schönberg	Now in Malmö
Mamma Mia	1999	Björn Ulvaeus and Benny Andersson	Lyrics by the composers, libretto by Catherine Johnson	Gothenburg 2007

Opera

A very large proportion of today's most popular operas were created in the 1800s (63 of the total 99 in table 2). Of the other 12 were already created in the 1700s compared to 17 in the 1900s. Furthermore the majority of the works from the 1900s were made before the 1930th

JULIUS CAESAR



Våren 2012 berättar Folkoperan historien om när Julius Caesar mötte Cleopatra år 48 f Kr i Egypten. Rollfigurerna är fångslände, excentriska och bohemiska.

Musik: Georg Friedrich Händel Libretto: Nicola Haym

Table 2. The 99 most popular operas according to www.arkivmusic.com sorted by when they premiered, the year of the first performance, how many recordings they have of the respective object (which can be assumed to be a measure on how popular various works are), as well as the creators of the works.

Original title	First played	No. of recordings	Composer	Libretto
L'Orfeo	1607	30	Claudio Monteverdi	
L'Incoronazione di Poppea	1642	23	Claudio Monteverdi	
Dido and Aeneas	1689	48	Henry Purcell	Nahum Tate
Giulio Cesare in Egitto	1724	18	Georg Friedrich Händel	Nicola Haym
Rodelinda, regina de' Longobardi	1725	7	Georg Friedrich Händel	Nicola Francesco Haym
Lo frate'nnamorato	1732	3	Giovanni Battista Pergolesi	
Castor et Pollux	1737	6	Jean-Philippe Rameau	
Orfeo ed Euridice	1762	52	Christoph W. Gluck	Ranieri de Calzabigi
Iphigénie en Tauride	1779	13	Christoph W. Gluck	Nicolas François Guillard
Idomeneo, re di Creta ossia Ilia e Idamante	1781	39	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	Giambattista Varesco
Die Entführung aus dem Serail	1782	55	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	J. G. Stephanie
Le nozze di Figaro	1786	112	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	Lorenzo da Ponte
Il dissoluto punito, ossia il Don Giovanni	1787	127	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	Lorenzo da Ponte
Così fan tutte	1790	97	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	Lorenzo da Ponte
Die Zauberflöte	1791	87	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	Emanuel Schikaneder
La clemenza di Tito	1791	28	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	
Fidelio, Op. 72	1805	85	Ludwig van Beethoven	Joseph Sonnleither
La pietra del paragone	1812	4	Gioachino Rossini	
L'italiana in Algeri	1813	25	Gioachino Rossini	Angelo Anelli
Il barbiere di Siviglia	1816	65	Gioachino Rossini	Cesare Sterbini

La Cenerentola	1817	33	Gioachino Rossini	Jacopo Ferretti
La donna del lago	1819	10	Gioachino Rossini	
Der Freischütz	1821	29	Carl Maria von Weber	
Guillaume Tell	1829	15	Gioachino Rossini	Victor-Joseph Étienne de Jouy och Hippolyte Louis Florent Bis
Norma	1831	59	Vincenzo Bellini	Felice Romani
La sonnambula	1831	31	Vincenzo Bellini	Felice Romani
L'Elisir d'Amore	1832	51	Gaetano Donizetti	Felice Romani
Lucia di Lammermoor	1835	71	Gaetano Donizetti	Salvadore Cammarano
I puritani di Scozia	1835	32	Vincenzo Bellini	Carlo Peopoli
La fille du régiment	1840	19	Gaetano Donizetti	Jean François Alfred Bayard
Nabucodonosor	1842	27	Giuseppe Verdi	Temistocle Solera
Der fliegende Holländer	1843	48	Richard Wagner	Richard Wagner
Don Pasquale	1843	28	Gaetano Donizetti	
Ernani	1844	28	Giuseppe Verdi	Francesco Maria Piave
I due Foscari	1844	7	Giuseppe Verdi	Francesco Maria Piave
Tannhäuser	1845	42	Richard Wagner	Richard Wagner
Attila	1846	12	Giuseppe Verdi	Temistocle Solera
Macbeth	1847	39	Giuseppe Verdi	Francesco Maria Piave
Luisa Miller	1849	23	Giuseppe Verdi	Salvadore Cammarano
Lohengrin	1850	45	Richard Wagner	Richard Wagner
Rigoletto	1851	76	Giuseppe Verdi	Francesco Maria Piave
La traviata	1853	120	Giuseppe Verdi	Francesco Maria Piave
Il trovatore	1853	86	Giuseppe Verdi	Salvadore Cammarano
I vespri siciliani	1853	16	Giuseppe Verdi	Salvadore Cammarano
Simon Boccanegra	1857	27	Giuseppe Verdi	Francesco Maria Piave
Faust	1859	36	Charles Gounod	Jules Barbier and Michel Carré
Un ballo in maschera	1861	60	Giuseppe Verdi	Antonio Somma
La forza del destino	1862	43	Giuseppe Verdi	Francesco Maria Piave
Les pêcheurs de perles	1863	14	Georges Bizet	Michel Carré and Eugène Cormon
Tristan und Isolde	1865	72	Richard Wagner	Richard Wagner
Don Carlos	1867	53	Giuseppe Verdi	Joseph Méry and Camille du Locle
Roméo et Juliette	1867	16	Charles Gounod	
Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg	1868	50	Richard Wagner	Richard Wagner
Mefistofele	1868	18	Arrigo Boito	Arrigo Boito
Das Rheingold	1869	77	Richard Wagner	Richard Wagner
Die Walküre	1870	90	Richard Wagner	Richard Wagner
Aida	1871	107	Giuseppe Verdi	Antonio Ghislanzoni
Die Fledermaus	1874	43	Johann Strauss	Karl Haffner and Richard Genée
Boris Godunov	1874	34	Modest Mussorgskij	Modest Mussorgskij
Carmen	1875	90	Georges Bizet	Henri Meilhac and Ludovic Halévy
Götterdämmerung	1876	76	Richard Wagner	Richard Wagner
Siegfried	1876	74	Richard Wagner	Richard Wagner
La Gioconda	1876	22	Amilcare Ponchielli	Arrigo Boito

Nibelungens ring	1876	36	Richard Wagner	See above
Samson et Dalila	1877	21	Camille Saint-Saëns	Ferdinand Lemaire
Jevgenij Onegin	1878	26	Pjotr Tjajkovskij	
Pirates of Penzance	1879	14	Arthur Sullivan	William Gilbert
Les contes d'Hoffmann	1881	34	Jacques Offenbach	Jules Barbier
Parsifal	1882	52	Richard Wagner	Richard Wagner
Manon	1884	24	Jules Massenet	Henri Meilhac and Philippe Gille
The Mikado	1885	17	Arthur Sullivan	William Gilbert
Otello	1887	68	Giuseppe Verdi	Arrigo Boito
Cavalleria Rusticana	1890	56	Pietro Mascagni	Giovanni Targioni-Tozzetti och Guido Menasci
I Pagliacci	1892	64	Ruggero Leoncavallo	Ruggero Leoncavallo
Werther	1892	34	Jules Massenet	
Falstaff	1893	57	Giuseppe Verdi	Arrigo Boito
Manon Lescaut	1893	42	Giacomo Puccini	Giuseppe Giacosa and Luigi Illica
La Bohème	1896	92	Giacomo Puccini	Luigi Illica och Giuseppe Giacosa
Andrea Chénier	1896	40	Umberto Giordano	
Tosca	1900	114	Giacomo Puccini	Luigi Illica and Giuseppe Giacosa
Pelléas et Mélisande	1902	27	Claude Debussy	Maurice Maeterlinck
Adriana Lecouvreur	1902	21	Francesco Cilèa	
Madama Butterfly	1904	75	Giacomo Puccini	Luigi Illica och Giuseppe Giacosa
Salome, Op. 54	1905	36	Richard Strauss	Richard Strauss
Die lustige Witwe	1905	28	Franz Lehár	Victor Léon and Leo Stein
Elektra, Op. 58	1909	33	Richard Strauss	Hugo von Hofmannsthal
La Fanciulla del West	1910	32	Giacomo Puccini	Guelfo Civinini och Carlo Zangarini
Der rosenkavalier	1911	50	Richard Strauss	Hugo von Hofmannsthal
Ariadne auf Naxos	1912	60	Richard Strauss	Hugo van Hofmannsthal
Gianni Schicchi	1918	26	Giacomo Puccini	
Bluebeard's Castle	1918	23	Béla Bartók	Béla Balázs
Wozzeck, Op. 7	1925	24	Alban Berg	
Il finto arlecchino: Symphonic Fragments	1925	2	Gian-Francesco Malipiero	
Turandot	1926	59	Giacomo Puccini	Giuseppe Adami and Renato Simoni
Oedipus rex	1927	23	Igor Stravinsky	
Lulu	1937	19	Alban Berg	
L'Histoire de Babar	1940	12	Francis Poulenc	Jacques Brel
Trouble in Tahiti	1952	10	Leonard Bernstein	
The Turn of the Screw	1954	11	Benjamin Britten	Myfanwy Piper

Theatre

Probably the church dominated the theatre under the Middle Ages, as the surviving documentation of European theatre from that time describes miracle plays, which are religious stories about saints and the like. These are not considered to be very amusing, however, earlier Greek works are recommended (see chart 1). Though most of the plays that are considered to be excellent were written in the 1800 - or 1900's. And theatre interest is probably greater today (2007-2009) than in the past because more than 40% of us in Sweden during a twelve month period sometime watch live theatre (Kulturvanor i Sverige från 1987 till 2009, Statens Konstråd, Stockholm, Sweden).

The playwrighter from the 1600s that has survived the ravages of time the strongest are William Shakespeare (1564-1616). He wrote plays such as: Romeo and Juliet 1594-1595, A Midsummer Night's Dream 1595-1596, and Hamlet 1600-1601.

The century was also the French drama's heydays, with playwrights such as Molière (actually Jean-Baptiste Poquelin, 1622-1673), author of works such as "Tartuffe" (published in 1664, and it is about a scammer who eventually gets caught), The Misanthrope (1666, about a person who always tells the truth), the greedy (in 1668, about love and greed) and The Imaginary Invalid (1673, about a hypochondriac).

1700 century's greatest playwrighters were:

Voltaire (actually, François-Marie Arouet, 1694-1778) who created the tragedies according to the French model, such as Zaire and Merope.

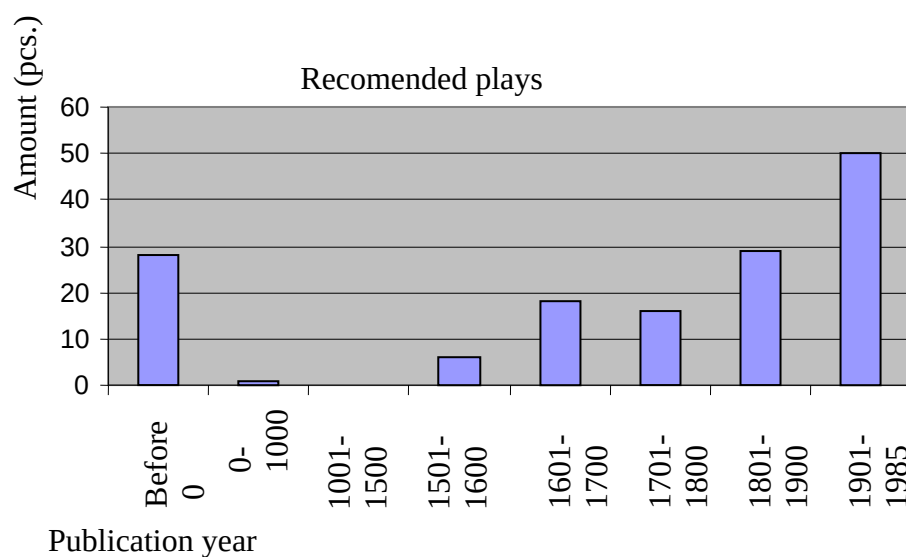
Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832) who wrote his famous work "Faust" from 1808 until his death. The work is about Doctor Faust, who sold his soul to the devil.

Johann Christoph Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805) with dramas like Mary Stuart (1800) and William Tell (1803/04).

Some of the 1800s most famous playwright was: August Strindberg (1849-1912, whose most famous work, "Miss Julie" from 1888 is about unrequited love), Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906, who among other works wrote the play "A Doll's House" in 1879 on a woman who is stuck in a marriage in which she is not happy) and Anton Tjeckov (1860-1904, who wrote, for example, in 1895, "The Seagull" about four people who love someone they can not have). I.e. plays dealing with the things that concern us all.

Already in the 1630s the theatre buildings looked about the same as today, with a stage at the front and then a number of rows of chairs and maybe balconies. In the 1800s, the scenery would be as realistic as possible, like a room with the fourth wall removed and the actors were to a greater extent than before instructed to act like in reality. In the 1900s the modern stage technology came with headlights, hidden microphones and recorded sound. Nowadays generally the standard is not realistic scenery, instead they shall be sparsely built and the emphasis is on their mood abilities combined with lighting effects.

Chart 1. Worth reading plays of non-English-speaking authors from different centuries, according to a panel of experts (Lesley Henderson (Editor), World Literature, Second Edition, St. James Press, New York).



Biljettsläpp – vårens nyheter!

IDAG
KL 12

Vårens premiärer

Spöksöndagen August Strindberg
Premiär 22 januari Lilla scenen

Fem kända musiker döda i seriekrock
John Ajvide Linqvist
Uppremiär 28 januari Mälarsalen

Rövare Friedrich Schiller
Premiär 4 februari Unga Dramaten/Elverket Från 15 år

Fanny och Alexander
Ingmar Bergman
Premiär 11 februari Stora scenen

Säg att du är hungrig
Kajsa Gierth och Irena Kraus
Uppremiär 9 mars Unga Dramaten/Elverket Från 10 år

Paradisets barn Jacques Prévert
Premiär 24 mars Lilla scenen

Till Damaskus August Strindberg
Premiär 31 mars Stora scenen

... och årets julkonsert
Romeo & Julia Kören
Premiär 17 december Stora scenen

Spöksöndagen
Hamadi Khemiri, Stina Ekblad

Biljettsförsäljningen fortsätter till

Hedda Gabler Henrik Ibsen Premiär 10 december Stora scenen
Doktor Glas Hjalmar Söderberg Ny premiär 19 november Stora scenen
Den girige Molière Ny premiär 25 januari Stora scenen
Natten är dagens mor Lars Norén Stora scenen
Två herrars tjänare Carlo Goldoni Stora scenen
Misantropen Molière Premiär 19 november Lilla scenen
Duett för en Tom Kempinski Lilla scenen
En handelsresandes död Arthur Miller Lilla scenen
Tjuvar Dea Loher Lilla scenen
Remont Joakim Groth Gästspel 12 november Mälarsalen
Kopmannens kontrakt Elfriede Jelinek Mälarsalen
Rosamunde Elfriede Jelinek Gästspel 31 oktober, 1 november Tornrummet
Mormors svarta ögon Tanja Lorentzon Tornrummet
C Hamadi Khemiri Lejonkulan
Brev från Eric Ericson Eric Ericson Unga Dramaten/Elverket
Mira går genom rummen Martina Montelius Unga Dramaten/Elverket Från 9 år
Älvsborgsbron Johanna Emanuelsson Unga Dramaten/Elverket Från 15 år
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DRAMATEN

The performances given on the dramatic theatre in Stockholm during the autumn 2011 and spring 2012 are (in order of age): The Misanthrope (1666), The Miser (1668), Two masters servants (1745), Robber (1781), Hedda Gabler (1890), To Damascus (1898), Dr. Glass (1905), the Ghost Sonata (1907), Paradise Beach (about 1945), death of a Salesman (1949), Duet for one (1980), Fanny and Alexander (about 1982), night is the mother (1982), Five known musician killed in series crash (new) Say you're hungry (new), Thieves (new), Remont (new), Merchant's contract (fairly new), Rosamunde (fairly new), Grandma's black eyes (new), C (new), Letter from Eric Ericson (new), Mira goes through the room (new), Älvsborgsbron (new).

TEATER MUSIK FILM

Sommargäst på Skansen.



"Hr Dardanell" i Karl Magnus Thulstrupe skepnad har blivit en populär sommargäst uppe på Skansens friluftsteater. I kväll leder han galoppen i sina upptåg för tjugufemte gången.

Av Blancheteaterns revy "Harrys bar" utsändes första akten i afton kl. 8 i radio. Benco har med anledning därav författat en särskild bearbetning för dagen, där sådana omgrupperingar och inpass görs att radiolyssnarna och teaterpubliken skola få en känsla av att sitta vid samma bord.

Teatrarna i dag.

Komediteatern kl. 8: "Karl-Gerhards Folkkök".

Blancheteatern kl. 8: Revyn "Harrys bar".

Folkteatern kl. 8: Karl-Ewert-revyn. Cirkus kl. 8.15: Goldins magiska revy.

Skansens friluftsteater kl. 8: "Herr Dardanell och hans upptåg på landet".

Vanadislundens teater kl. 8: "Nicklasson & Co".

Tantolundens teater kl. 8: "Tokstollar och högfärdsblåsor".

Söders friluftsteater kl. 8: "Skojar-Hampus på Stornäs".

Klippans teater kl. 8: "I sjunde himlen". Bellevueteatern kl. 8: "Ungkarlsflickan".

Biljetter till Teatrar, Konserter, Biografer och dylikt säljas i Dagens Nyheters kontor, Stureplan 13, Tel. 23 19, Norr 80 59, Hornsgatan 1, Tel. Söd. 149 60, S:t Eriksplan 6 A, Tel. Vasa 147 33.

In the thirties, however, does not appear to classic pieces have been in vogue, judging from the theater program in Dagens Nyheter July 5, 1932.

Sports

People probably have competed in more or less orderly forms in most cultures since very long time. The best known example is the competition that was held every four years in the Greek city of Olympia 776 BC to the 393rd. There were competitors and spectators from all over the then Greek kingdom. The contestants appeared completely naked, with oiled bodies. That's maybe why married women weren't allowed to visit the games.

The competitions included multiple race distances of about 200 m and up, wrestling, boxing, type free fighting, discus and javelin, long jump, pentathlon (running, jumping, discus throwing, javelin and wrestling) and racing by horse and wagon.

Other sports that we probably have practiced and competed for long is:

Swimming. There is apparently evidence that the Egyptians were engaged in swimming before the year zero. However, it is unclear whether they competed in this.

Skiing has been used in Scandinavia since many centuries and it is reasonable to believe that some of these skiers tested their skills in competition with each other.

Weightlifting competitions has probably been going on since prehistoric times. Someone managed to lift a heavy stone and challenged someone else to do the same.

Arm wrestling contests appear as illustrations in Egyptian tombs constructed long before the year 0.

Archery competitions were held in China around the year 1000 BC.

Fencing. In the 1100s the pretend battles became a popular sport and entertainment form. The fighting developed into tournament as seen in the movie Ivanhoe. The medieval knights needed the sword to penetrate armour. But they, however, were too heavy to fence with. But with the introduction of firearms the armour no longer meaningful, and again there was a need to use lighter swords. At the same time fencing somewhat took the tournaments place as an entertainment form.

Curling was found in both Scotland and the Benelux countries during the 1500s. It is known since someone found a curling stone from 1511 in Scotland and a Dutch painter in 1560 depicted a curling game.

Tennis. The first ball and racquet sport that was played in Europe emerged in France in the 1100s. In this game, they used their hand to bat and it was played in courtyards with high walls. The racket was then developed in stages, from that in Italy the hand was protected by a glove (which meant that players could hit harder), via that they intertwined their fingers with a leather rope, to simple wooden racquets in the 1300s. Racket string with sheep intestines came about 1500 and then the main component of this sport was more or less fully developed.

In addition to the aforementioned sports, as well as some Asian martial arts most sports is considered to have been designed mainly during the 1800s and early 1900s. Table 3 presents a number of examples.

Table 3. Examples of sports that more or less were developed in the 1800s.

	The sport was probably developed in	Start year for the sport as we know it today
Badminton	India (i.e. UK)	1860s
Bandy	UK	1800s
Baseball	Canada (i.e. UK)	1845
Basketball	USA	1891
Billiards	Europe	1800s
Table tennis	UK	1875
Cycling	UK	1800s
Darts	UK	1800s
Football	UK	1860s
Golf	UK	1800s
Handball	Denmark	In the beginning of the 1900s
Hockey	Canada (i. e. UK)	1800s
Canoe	UK	1850s
Motor sport	Europe	In the beginning of the 1900s
Orientation	Sweden	About 1890
Rugby	UK	1863
Volleyball	USA	1895

Badminton. People have been playing games that resembled badminton for many hundreds of years. Games been to fit a ball (sometimes equipped with springs) between them using bats/rackets or hands and the ball was not allowed to touch the ground. English soldiers in India added, during the mid-1800s, the net and a number of new rules and with this was the modern sport of badminton born.

Bandy. The sport originated in Britain when people began to play field hockey on ice. 1875 the first documented match took place and in 1882 a number of bandy teams agreed on common rules.

Baseball. Like so many other sports people have played games that resembled baseball for a long time. What happened around 1845 was that the Americans then decided on a lot of the rules that are broadly used today. The following year, they played what is considered to be the world's first baseball game.

Basketball. Basketball has been around since the 1600s. But basketball in its current form was created in 1891 in the United States. The inventor's idea was that it would be a fun and useful way for young people to move. A few years later (1893) was the first competition in basketball held

Billiards. A game with balls on a table appears to have existed in Europe in the 1400s. From there evolved the various billiard games developed gradually to reach their current forms and tools in the 1800s.

Table tennis. 1875 created the British the first rules of the game. 1891 celluloid balls were introduced. 1897 the first championship was held, in 1927 an official world championship was held for the first time. 1988 table tennis became an Olympic sport.

Cycling as a sport arose with the invention of the bicycle, which occurred gradually during the 1800s, with a major breakthrough in 1885 (see the chapter History of Technology).

Darts. Man has thrown arrows since at least the 1500s. The game was developed in the 1800s by the British (metal darts and standardized rules) and it became a popular pub sport. A national championship was held in 1927 and the official world championships began 1977.

Football. They have found evidence that football was played in China before the year 0. At the time, it was played, like today, with two teams and two goals. The ball was made of leather and stuffed with hair. The game, called by the Chinese Cuju (kick ball) gradually became very popular, but it for some reason died out in the Middle Ages. Although the Indians in Central America played something like football before the year 1000. European football began, however, in England in the 1100s as a brutal game with two teams and a ball. The goals could be many kilometres apart and the teams could have as many players as they liked. When people in the 1800s to a significant extent crowded together in cities (see the chapter History of Technology), there was no longer room for this bulky sport. The practitioners were forced to adapt the game and the field was limited and the rules became progressively more rigorous and standardized. 1863 it was decided, for example, that the ball could only be touched with the feet and the first real football clubs came 1872nd. Over time the sport spread to the rest of the world and in 1904 FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association) was founded. 1930 FIFA organized the first World Cup, which was held in Uruguay.

Golf. The world's first golf club is in Scotland and it was launched in 1744, but the game is supposed to have been there longer than that. In the late 1800s, the Scots developed the game so much that it was quite similar to the golf being played today.

Handball. A game similar to handball is said to have been played since ancient times. But modern handball was played in the late 1800s in several countries. The game was developed, however, especially in Denmark in the early 1900's. 1938 the first World Championships was played and 1972 the sport became Olympic.

Ice hockey. This sport may have it's origin in Holland in the 1500s, but today's Ice hockey comes from the 1800s when British soldiers stationed in Canada, just as with bandy, played field hockey on the ice. 1855 the first documented ice hockey match took place.

Canoe. Since the canoe probably is the oldest form of transport, it is reasonable to believe that at least some canoeists, long before our era, competed over whom first reached a certain point. Though it was an established fitness and competitive sport in the UK in the mid 1800's.

Motor sport. Motor sports are of course not older than motor vehicles, which came at the end of the 1800s. The first car race was held in 1895 in France and the first motorcycle race was held two years later in the UK. 1907 started the motorcycle races on the British Isle of Man which has run every year. Nowadays there are a whole variety of motor sports with cars, boats, motorcycles and so on.

Orientation. This sport was founded through Swedish military exercises in the late 1800s. The first competition was organized for Swedish officers in 1893.

Rugby. This sport is considered to have started in 1863 in the UK when they who wanted to play football with only their feet and they also wanted to use their hands went in different directions. They later chose to call their sport rugby.

Volleyball. The sport was invented in 1895 in the United States. The sport spread across the world. Contemporary rules and playing style was developed in the early av1900 century. The first world championship was held in 1949 for men and for women 1952nd. 1924 a volleyball demonstration was held during the Olympic Games and the sport joined in the Olympics 1964th.

During the latter part of the 1900s, a lot of additional sports also came, most of which is still quite small. In a hundred years maybe some of them are very large while others, now even more popular sports, is almost extinct. There will probably be new sports, enabled by future technologies. The strange thing is that there are currently some cases where both the technology and the interest exist (for the latter, at least interest in related sports), such as:

- Obstacle swimming.
- Underwater swimming.
- Running and shooting.

Probably there has been audience to the sport as long as they have existed.

But with the advent of mass media in the form of newspapers (chart 2 and 4), then the radio and later television, a new kind of sports consumption has emerged, with consumers who neither exerts the consumed sports themselves, or see them live.

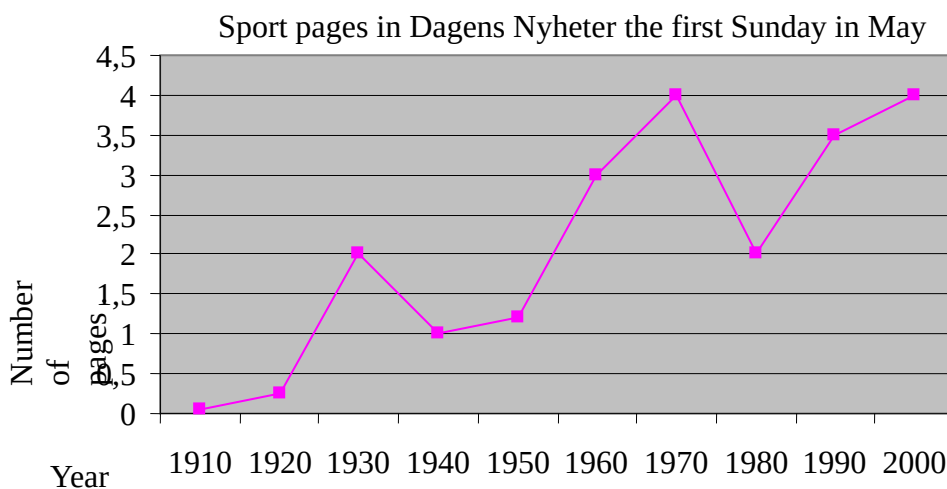


Chart 2. The number of pages (broad sheet) with sports news the first Sunday in May issue of Dagens Nyheter, every 10 years from 1910 to 2000. 1910 the Swedish sports journalism seems to have been almost entirely focused on giving prospective competitors and ditto public information about when and where the events took place. Ten years later mostly they referenced results from different competitions in a manner very similar to that which can be seen mainly in provincial press today. Another ten years later there were already some "modern" sports journalism in the form of interviews, analysis, and speculation about the sports and their players.

Today (2009), more than one in ten people (14%) in Sweden in go to a soccer/hockey game at least once a month and every third has gone at least once during the last twelve months (Kulturvanor I Sverige från 1987 till 2009, Statens Konstråd, Stockholm, Sweden). And according to Statistics (Statistical Yearbook of Sweden 2002, Statistics Sweden, Örebro, Table 615), the majority of men and many women (men 58%, women 39.2%) at some time during the past 12 months has visited a sporting event. Furthermore, there are even several Swedish-language TV channels that only broadcast sports, in addition, it is possible via satellite dish to bring in foreign sports channels, and there is also an ample opportunity to follow different sports over the Internet.

Games

Playing cards may have been used in China as early as 1120 and in large parts of Europe, we played cards from the 1400s. The deck used had like today 52 cards and four different colour suits: spades, hearts, diamonds and clubs.

On the sunken warship Wasa a board game was found, which is a dice game very similar to today's backgammon. Thus, the dice game in any case has been played in Sweden since the 1600s. The dice used looked like today's dice and they could be made of bones.

Chess is said to have existed since at least 500 AD, and the game came to Sweden in the 1500s or earlier. In the "finer" families kids learned to play chess already from the time they were small.

From the 1300s onwards, skittle alleys were popular in Germany. The game was very similar to modern bowling except that the bowling lanes lacked automation. In Sweden, has skittles occurred since the 1500s.

The above mentioned examples dominated games into the 1900's, when the modern board games and later the digital games were introduced. In Sweden Monopoly was released in 1938, Thief & Police in 1943 and in the 1950s came Scrabble, The Lost Diamond and Finance.

With the so-called arcade games, games went over from a social activity to a one-man job. The first wave of arcade games came to Sweden in the 1940s and consisted of pinball. Pinball games evolved from the Fortuna game that is said to have been invented in the 1700s. It consisted of a game plan leaned slightly and with holes at various points. The player shot off a ball with a stick and was hoping that the ball ended up in a hole with a high score. At the end of the 1800s the stick was replaced with a spring-loaded pusher, the board was covered with glass and the unit was equipped with a device to automatically count the scores. In 1933 came the electric rifles which repelled the balls that came to it. 1934 the machines were equipped with lights and sound effects. 1947 came flippers, then it has not happened so much with the pin ball machines other than that with time they got more flippers and to the skilled player could deal with multiple balls simultaneously.

The first TV/computer games existed apparently already in the 1950s, but well into the 1970s the games that were available were simple black and white variants of, for example, tennis. One played with simple game consoles plugged into the TV. The arcade game with a TV screen that came in the 1970s, however, was far more advanced, with a colour screen and more controls. The most popular, as I recall, was the Space Games Asteroids (1979) and Defender (1980), were both two-dimensional and the latter was to operate a small spaceship and shoot down as many enemy vehicles as possible before they shot down one yourself. A recent milestone in the computer games world was the little handheld complete computer game Donkey Kong who came in the 1980s. A more advanced handheld gaming device called the Game Boy was launched in 1989 by the Japanese company Nitendo. In addition came in the decade a whole host of games besides Donkey Kong, such as: Pac-Man (1980, the game was to ride around in a maze and eat the monsters) and Super Mario (1985, also a maze game, but with much more advanced graphics). In the 1990s, home computers were developed at a furious pace, and video games with them. An early monster hit that many played in the beginning of the decade (old and young) was the puzzle game Tetris (created in 1984). In the 1990s came the first high-end gaming console TVs (Sony PlayStation, 1994) and some of the games that were released were: Civilization (1991, the player created a country), Wolfenstein (1992, shoot enemies), Myst (1993, exploration of a mysterious island), Collin McRae Rally (1998, run a rally car), Sims (1999, guiding a family) and Counter-Strike (1999, war game).

Text art

Books

In the Middle Ages, and long after, it was only a minority who could read. Many languages did not even have any written variant. And those who could write don't appear to have used their skills to create things that please, because the texts that are preserved are contracts and government affairs. Which meant that they only needed to be written in one or a few copies. For mass reproduction, however, it would have required some form of printing technology and a "cheap" press.

In China, they began to print texts on paper long before the year 1000 (the paper was invented in China around the year 105). From there, also, as far as we know, the first printed book comes: Diamond Sutra from 868th.

The world's first novel, The Story of Genji, was however, written by a Japanese woman around 1001th. To Europe, both paper and printing technology came much later and it was only in the 1400s that the technology was effective enough for mass production of printed matters.

At that time there was still no written language in America, Australia, Africa (excluding North Africa and some other areas), and northern Asia. The oldest books are thus Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Arabic and/or European.

1688 the first English female professional writer, Aphra Behn (1640-1689), published her novel Oroonoko.

1719 Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe (1660-1731) was published, and 7 years later Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) published Gulliver's Travels.

1876 Mark Twain (1835-1910) published "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer."

1841 came the first detective novel, Murders in the Rue Morgue by Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849).

In the 1800s, literacy increased radically with the introduction universal compulsory schooling in many countries and mass-produced books, catalogues, etc. became much more common. This reasonably increased the total reading very much. And also the amount of quality literature appears to have increased since a large part of what still is considered to be worth reading came after 1800 (chart 3).

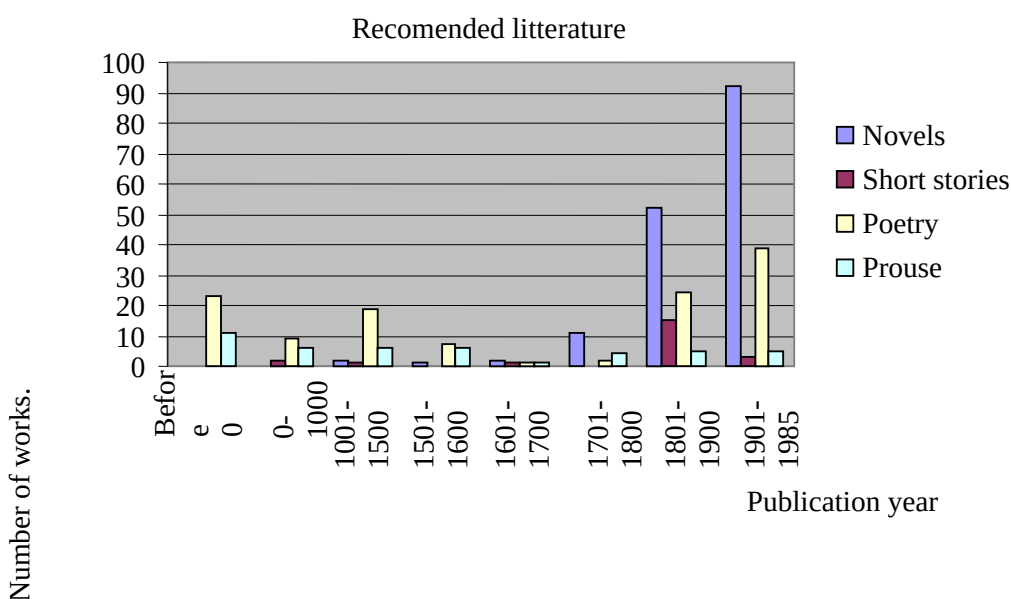


Chart 3. Readable books by non-English-speaking authors from different centuries, according to a panel of experts (Lesley Henderson (Editor), World Literature, second edition, St. James Press, New York).

We have continued to read books even in our days (2007-2009) since most people (more than 8 of 10 persons in Sweden) during a twelve month period read a book (Kulturvanor i Sverige från 1987 till 2009,

Statens Konstråd, Stockholm, Sweden).

Journals

The world's first daily newspaper came in 1660 in the German city of Leipzig. The first British newspaper, The Daily Currant, was published 42 years later. In Sweden newspapers had it's breakthrough in the latter half of the 1800s, and a fairly large proportion of the newspapers we have today (in 2000) stems from this time (figure 4). The content of an ordinary newspaper in the 1800s was quite thin. Dagens Nyheter (founded in 1864), for example, contained in 1865 only 4 pages. There were no pictures and the text consisted mostly of short news items and announcements. The lighter entertainment part consisted of a passage from a novel that was serialized.

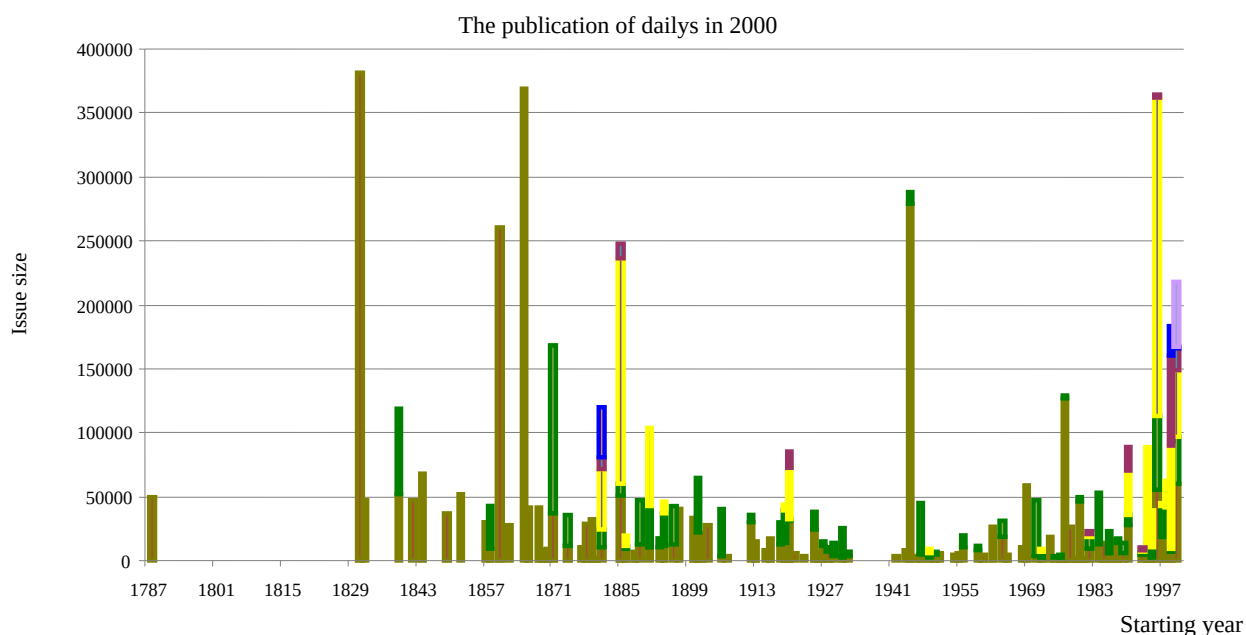


Chart 4. Start year for the Swedish newspapers that were still printed in 2000. The height of the stack corresponds to the issue's size 2000. Multi colour bars mean that it was founded more than one paper that year. With newspapers is here meant newspapers and local papers, usually in the tabloid/broadsheet format.

Even a few of the monthly magazines founded in the late 1800s (chart 5) are still published: Östra Småland missionsblad (from 1876), Stridsropet: official organ for the Salvation Army in Sweden (1883), Jordmodern (1897) och Transportarbetaren: halfårsberättelse för Sv. Transportarbetareförbundet (1897). Though the majority of today's monthly magazines are much younger.

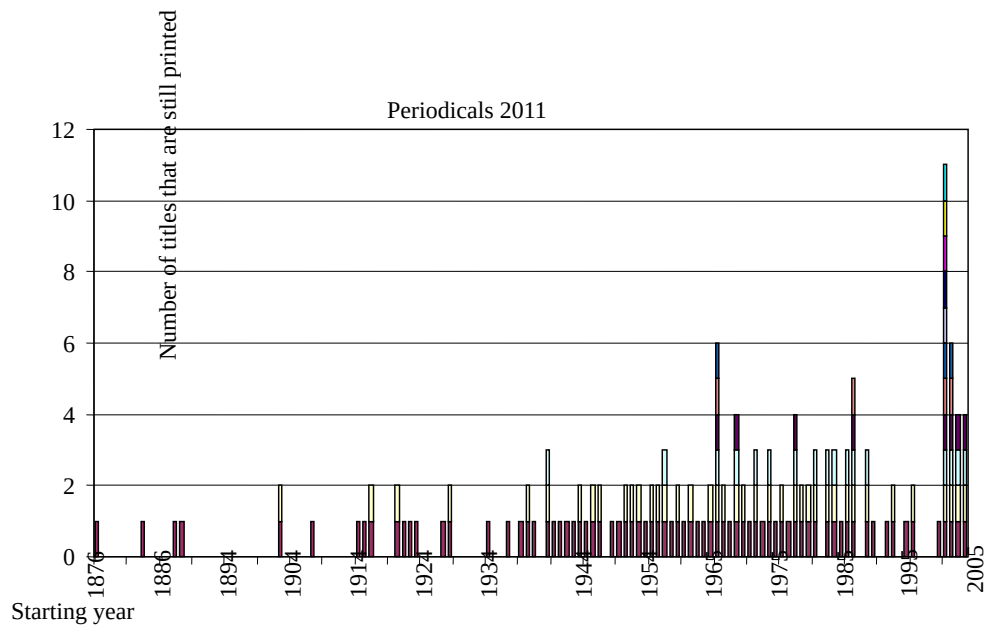


Chart 5. Magazines that came out once a month in 2011 sorted after when they began to be issued. Magazine counted as periodicals shall be produced less frequently than newspapers and usually they shall not contain daily news, but instead specialist knowledge, culture material or entertainment.