

## 1: August Strindberg | Revolvly

*August Strindberg Biography Johan August Strindberg was a Swedish playwright and often referred to as the 'Father of modern Swedish literature'. This biography profiles his childhood, life, writing career, work and timeline.*

Youth[ edit ] The school in Klara, Stockholm , whose harsh discipline haunted Strindberg in his adult life Strindberg was born on 22 January in Stockholm, Sweden, the third surviving son of Carl Oscar Strindberg a shipping agent and Eleonora Ulrika Norling a serving-maid. As a young student, Strindberg also worked as an assistant in a pharmacy in the university town of Lund in southern Sweden. He supported himself in between studies as a substitute primary-school teacher and as a tutor for the children of two well-known physicians in Stockholm. In May , he failed his qualifying chemistry exam which in turn made him uninterested in schooling. Their first child was born prematurely on 21 January and died two days later. I am a socialist, a nihilist, a republican, anything that is anti-reactionary! I want to turn everything upside down to see what lies beneath; I believe we are so webbed, so horribly regimented, that no spring-cleaning is possible, everything must be burned, blown to bits, and then we can start afresh He then moved to Paris, which they found noisy and polluted. He resided in Ouchy , where he stayed for some years. On 3 April , Siri gave birth to their son, Hans. In Strindberg wrote a collection of short stories, *Getting Married* , that presented women in an egalitarian light and for which he was tried for and acquitted of blasphemy in Sweden. The skein is too tangled to be unravelled. It can only be sheared. The building is too solid to be pulled down. It can only be blown up. His next play, *Comrades* , was his first in a contemporary setting. He needed a credo and he used Jean-Jacques Rousseau nature worshiping, which he had studied while a student, as one. Another change in his life after the trial is that Strindberg decided he wanted a scientific life instead of a literary one, and began to write about non-literary subjects. When he was 37, he began *The Son of a Servant* , a four-part autobiography. The first part ends in , the year he left home for Uppsala. Part two describes his youth up to Part three, or *The Red Room*, describes his years as a poet and journalist; it ends with his meeting Siri von Essen. Part four, which dealt with the years from to , was banned by his publishers and was not published until after his death. The three missing years, "â€", were the time when Strindberg was wooing von Essen and their marriage; entitled *He and She*, this portion of his autobiography was not printed until , after his death. It contains the love letters between the two during that period. In the later half of the s Strindberg discovered Naturalism. The drama revolves around the conflict between the Captain, a father, husband, and scientist, and his wife, Laura, over the education of their only child, a fourteen-year-old daughter named Berta. Through unscrupulous means, Laura gets the Captain to doubt his fatherhood until he suffers a mental and physical collapse. While writing *The Father*, Strindberg himself was experiencing marital problems and doubted the paternity of his children. From November to April , Strindberg stayed in Copenhagen. While there he had several opportunities to meet with both Georg Brandes and his brother Edvard Brandes. Before writing *Creditors* , Strindberg completed one of his most famous pieces, *Miss Julie*. It is believed that this play was inspired by the marriage of Strindberg, the son of a servant, to an aristocratic woman. In the essay *On Psychic Murder* , he referred to the psychological theories of the Nancy School , which advocated the use of hypnosis. Strindberg developed a theory that sexual warfare was not motivated by carnal desire but by relentless human will. The winner was the one who had the strongest and most unscrupulous mind, someone who, like a hypnotist, could coerce a more impressionable psyche into submission. His view on psychological power struggles may be seen in works such as *Creditors* , *The Stronger* , and *Pariah* In , after a separation and reconciliation with Siri von Essen, he founded the Scandinavian Experimental Theatre in Copenhagen, where Siri became manager. Less than a year later, with the theatre and reconciliation short lived, he moved back to Sweden while Siri moved back to her native Finland with the children. While there, he rode out the final phase of the divorce and later used this agonizing ordeal for the basis of *The Bond and the Link* He was inspired by writers such as Gustave Guiche and Henri de Lavedan. His notable contribution was *The Stronger* As a result of the failure of the Scandinavian Experimental Theatre, Strindberg did not work as a playwright for three years. In , he published an essay entitled "On Modern Drama and the Modern Theatre", in which he disassociated himself from naturalism,

arguing that it was petty and unimaginative realism. He entered the period of his "Inferno crisis," in which he had psychological and religious upheavals that influenced his later works. Symbolism was just beginning at this time. Verner von Heidenstam and Ola Hanson had dismissed naturalism as "shoemaker realism" that rendered human experience in simplistic terms. His play *The Keys of Heaven* was inspired by the loss of his children in his divorce. He also completed one of his few comedies, *Playing with Fire*, and the first two parts of his post-inferno trilogy *To Damascus* – Depression followed as he was unable to meet his financial obligations and to support his children and former wife. A fund was set up through an appeal in a German magazine. This money allowed him to leave Sweden and he joined artistic circles in Berlin. Here he met a diverse group of artists from Scandinavia, Poland, and Germany. His attention turned to Frida Uhl, who was twenty-three years younger than Strindberg. They were married in 1882. Less than a year later, their daughter Kerstin was born and the couple separated, though their marriage was not officially dissolved until 1887. Others, including Evert Sprinchorn and Olof Lagercrantz, believed that he intentionally turned himself into his own guinea pig by doing psychological and drug-induced self-experimentation. He wrote on subjects such as botany, chemistry, and optics before returning to literature with the publication of his edited journals *Legends* and *Jacob Wrestling* both, where he noted the impact Emanuel Swedenborg had on his current work. He said that "the Powers" were an outside force that had caused him his physical and mental suffering because they were acting in retribution to humankind for their wrongdoings. Strindberg believed for the rest of his life that the relationship between the transcendental and the real world was described by a series of "correspondences" and that everyday events were really messages from above of which only the enlightened could make sense. He also felt that he was chosen by Providence to atone for the moral decay of others and that his tribulations were payback for misdeeds earlier in his life. He had the desire to become the national poet and felt that historical dramas were the way to attain that status. Though Strindberg claimed that he was writing "realistically," he freely altered past events and biographical information, and telescoped chronology. Works included the so-called *Vasa Trilogy*: This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. May Learn how and when to remove this template message Strindberg was pivotal in the creation of chamber plays. In 1888, Strindberg planned to write a grand cycle of plays based on world history, but the idea soon faded. He wrote another historical drama in 1889 after the Royal Theatre convinced him to put on a new play for its sixtieth birthday. A portrait of August Strindberg by Richard Bergh August Falck, an actor, wanted to put on a production of *Miss Julie* and wrote to Strindberg for permission. In September he staged the first Swedish production of *Miss Julie*. The leader of the Social Democrat Youth Alliance started a fund-raiser for a special award. In total there was 45, Swedish crowns collected, by more than 20, donors, most of whom were workers. He invited his first three children to Stockholm and divided the money into five shares, one for each child, one for Siri, and the other for himself. He founded The Intimate Theatre in Stockholm in 1889. Strindberg had the intention of the theatre being used for his plays and his plays only, he also had the intention of the theatre being used mainly to perform chamber plays. Strindberg had very specific ideas about how the theatre would be opened and operated. He drafted a series of rules for his theatre in a letter to August Falck: Short performances without intermissions. Only seats in the auditorium. No orchestra, only music on stage. The text will be sold at the box office and in the lobby. Falck helped to design the auditorium, which was decorated in a deep-green tone. The ceiling lighting was a yellow silk cover which created an effect of mild daylight. The floor was covered with a deep-green carpet, and the auditorium was decorated by six ultra modern columns with elaborate up-to-date capitals. Instead of the usual restaurant Strindberg offered a lounge for the ladies and a smoking-room for the gentlemen. The stage was unusually small, only 6 by 9 metres. The small stage and minimal number of seats was meant to give the audience a greater feeling of involvement in the work. Unlike most theatres at this time, the Intima Teater was not a place in which people could come to socialize. When the theatre opened in 1889 with a performance of *The Pelican* it was a rather large hit. Strindberg used a minimal technique, as was his way, by only having a back drop and some sea shells on the stage for scene design and props. Strindberg was much more concerned with the actors portraying the written word than the stage looking pretty. The newspapers wrote about the theatre until its death; however, Strindberg felt it was entirely

## CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN AUGUST STRINDBERGS LIFE. pdf

unsuccessful. He felt that he never had the opportunity to successfully stage a play the way he wanted to – which was the purpose of the theatre in the first place. He also started to suffer from a stomach cancer. The last weeks of his life were painful, and the daily papers in Stockholm reported on his health in every edition. He received many letters and telegrams from admirers across the country.

## 2: Timeline Events

*Founds, with August Falck as manager, Intima Teatern (The Intimate Theatre) at Norra Bantorget in Stockholm. Opens with the premiere of The Pelican, which is a fiasco. A Dream Play (Ett drömspel) premieres at Svenska teatern in Stockholm with Harriet Bosse as Indra's daughter.*

Youth The school in Klara, Stockholm , whose harsh discipline haunted Strindberg in his adult life. Strindberg was born on 22 January in Stockholm , Sweden, the third surviving son of Carl Oscar Strindberg a shipping agent and Eleonora Ulrika Norling a serving-maid. As a young student, Strindberg also worked as an assistant in a pharmacy in the university town of Lund in southern Sweden. He supported himself in between studies as a substitute primary-school teacher and as a tutor for the children of two well-known physicians in Stockholm. In May , he failed his qualifying chemistry exam which in turn made him uninterested in schooling. Taking his cue from William Shakespeare , he began to use colloquial and realistic speech in his historical dramas, which challenged the convention that they should be written in stately verse. Their first child was born prematurely on 21 January and died two days later. I am a socialist, a nihilist, a republican, anything that is anti-reactionary! I want to turn everything upside down to see what lies beneath; I believe we are so webbed, so horribly regimented, that no spring-cleaning is possible, everything must be burned, blown to bits, and then we can start afresh He then moved to Paris, which they found noisy and polluted. He resided in Ouchy , where he stayed for some years. On 3 April , Siri gave birth to their son, Hans. In Strindberg wrote a collection of short stories, Getting Married , that presented women in an egalitarian light and for which he was tried for and acquitted of blasphemy in Sweden. The skein is too tangled to be unravelled. It can only be sheared. The building is too solid to be pulled down. It can only be blown up. His next play, Comrades , was his first in a contemporary setting. He needed a credo and he used Jean-Jacques Rousseau nature worshiping as one, which he had studied while a student. Another change in his life after the trial is that Strindberg decided he wanted a scientific life instead of a literary one, and began to write about non-literary subjects. When he was 37, he began The Son of a Servant , a four-part autobiography. The first part ends in , the year he left home for Uppsala. Part two describes his youth up to Part three, or The Red Room, is when he is a poet and journalist and it ends with him meeting Siri von Essen. Part four, which dealt with the years spanning from to , was banned by his publishers and was not published until after his death. The three missing years, "â€", was the time Strindberg was wooing von Essen and their marriage; entitled He and She, it was not printed until , after his death. It contains the love letters between the two during that period. In the later half of the s Strindberg discovered Naturalism. The drama revolves around the conflict between the Captain, a father, husband, and scientist, and his wife, Laura, over the education of their only child, a fourteen-year-old daughter named Berta. Through unscrupulous means, Laura gets the Captain to doubt his fatherhood until he suffers a mental and physical collapse. While writing The Father, Strindberg himself was experiencing marital problems and doubted the paternity of his children. From November to April , Strindberg stayed in Copenhagen. While there he had several opportunities to meet with both Georg Brandes and his brother Edvard Brandes. Before writing Creditors , Strindberg completed one of his most famous pieces, Miss Julie. As the "son of a servant," it is believed this play was inspired by his marriage to an aristocratic woman. In the essay On Psychic Murder , he referred to the psychological theories of the Nancy School , which advocated the use of hypnosis. Strindberg developed a theory that sexual warfare was not motivated by carnal desire but by relentless human will. The winner was the one who had the strongest and most unscrupulous mind, someone who, like a hypnotist, could coerce a more impressionable psyche to submission. His view on psychological power struggles may be seen in works such as Creditors , The Stronger , and Pariah In , after a separation and reconciliation with Siri von Essen, he founded the Scandinavian Experimental Theatre in Copenhagen, where Siri became manager. Less than a year later, with the theatre and reconciliation short lived, he moved back to Sweden while Siri moved back to her native Finland with the children. While there, he rode out the final phase of the divorce and later used this agonizing ordeal for the basis of The Bond and the Link He was inspired by writers such as Gustave Guiche and Henri de Lavedan. His notable contribution was The Stronger As a result of the failure of the

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He also completed one of his few comedies, *Playing with Fire* and the first two parts of his post-inferno trilogy *To Damascus* – Depression followed as he was unable to meet his financial obligations and to support his children and former wife. A fund was set up through an appeal in a German magazine. This money allowed him to leave Sweden and he joined artistic circles in Berlin, Germany. Here he met a diverse group of artists from Scandinavia, Poland, and Germany. His attention turned to Frida Uhl , who was twenty-three years younger than he. They were married in . Less than a year later, their daughter Kerstin was born and the couple separated, though their marriage was not officially dissolved until . Some critics think that Strindberg suffered from severe paranoia in the mid s, and perhaps that he experienced temporarily insanity. Others, including Evert Sprinchorn and Olof Lagercrantz believed he intentionally turned himself into his own guinea pig by doing psychological and drug-induced self-experimentation. He wrote on subjects such as botany , chemistry , and optics before returning to literature with the publication of his edited journals *Legends* and *Jacob Wrestling* both , where he noted the impact Emanuel Swedenborg had on his current work. He said "the Powers" were an outside force that had caused him his physical and mental suffering because they were acting for retribution to humankind for their wrongdoings. Strindberg believed for the rest of his life that the relationship between the transcendental and the real world was described by a series of "correspondences" and that everyday events were really messages from above of which only the enlightened could make sense. 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The floor was covered with a deep-green carpet, and the auditorium was decorated by six ultra modern columns with elaborate up-to-date capitals. Instead of the usual restaurant Strindberg offered a lounge for the ladies and a smoking-room for the gentlemen. The stage was unusually small, only 6 by 9 metres. The small stage and minimal amount of seats was meant to give the audience a greater feeling of involvement in the work. Unlike most theatres at this time, the *Intima Teater* was not a place in which people could come to socialize. By setting up his rules and creating an intimate atmosphere, Strindberg was able to demand the audiences focus. When the theatre opened in with a performance of *The Pelican* it was a rather large hit. Strindberg used a

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minimal technique, as was his way, by only having a back drop and some sea shells on the stage for scene design and props. Strindberg was much more concerned with the actors portraying the written word than the stage looking pretty. The newspapers wrote about the theatre until its death; however, Strindberg felt it was entirely unsuccessful. He felt that he never had the opportunity to successfully stage a play the way he wanted to – which was the purpose of the theatre in the first place. He also started to suffer from a stomach disease, presumably cancer. He died on 14 May at the age of

## 3: Chronology of Church History

*The red room: august strindberg, ellie schleussner, the red room [august strindberg, ellie schleussner] on amazoncom \*free\* shipping on qualifying offers august strindbergs classic novel about a writer's search for the meaning of life through.*

Related fields[ edit ] Chronology is the science of locating historical events in time. It relies upon chronometry , which is also known as timekeeping, and historiography , which examines the writing of history and the use of historical methods. Radiocarbon dating estimates the age of formerly living things by measuring the proportion of carbon isotope in their carbon content. Dendrochronology estimates the age of trees by correlation of the various growth rings in their wood to known year-by-year reference sequences in the region to reflect year-to-year climatic variation. Dendrochronology is used in turn as a calibration reference for radiocarbon dating curves. Calendar and era[ edit ] Main article: Calendar The familiar terms calendar and era within the meaning of a coherent system of numbered calendar years concern two complementary fundamental concepts of chronology. For example, during eight centuries the calendar belonging to the Christian era , which era was taken in use in the 8th century by Bede , was the Julian calendar, but after the year it was the Gregorian calendar. Dionysius Exiguus about the year was the founder of that era, which is nowadays the most widespread dating system on earth. An epoch is the date year usually when an era begins. Ab Urbe condita era[ edit ] Main article: It was used to identify the Roman year by a few Roman historians. Modern historians use it much more frequently than the Romans themselves did; the dominant method of identifying Roman years was to name the two consuls who held office that year. Before the advent of the modern critical edition of historical Roman works, AUC was indiscriminately added to them by earlier editors, making it appear more widely used than it actually was. It was used systematically for the first time only about the year , by the Iberian historian Orosius. Pope Boniface IV , in about the year , seems to have been the first who made a connection between these this era and Anno Domini. Ten centuries after Bede, the French astronomers Philippe de la Hire in the year and Jacques Cassini in the year , purely to simplify certain calculations, put the Julian Dating System proposed in the year by Joseph Scaliger and with it an astronomical era into use, which contains a leap year zero, which precedes the year 1 AD. In the absence of written history , with its chronicles and king lists , late 19th century archaeologists found that they could develop relative chronologies based on pottery techniques and styles. In the field of Egyptology , William Flinders Petrie pioneered sequence dating to penetrate pre-dynastic Neolithic times, using groups of contemporary artefacts deposited together at a single time in graves and working backwards methodically from the earliest historical phases of Egypt. This method of dating is known as seriation. Known wares discovered at strata in sometimes quite distant sites, the product of trade, helped extend the network of chronologies. Some cultures have retained the name applied to them in reference to characteristic forms, for lack of an idea of what they called themselves: The study of the means of placing pottery and other cultural artifacts into some kind of order proceeds in two phases, classification and typology: Classification creates categories for the purposes of description, and typology seeks to identify and analyse changes that allow artifacts to be placed into sequences. Unrelated dating methods help reinforce a chronology, an axiom of corroborative evidence. Ideally, archaeological materials used for dating a site should complement each other and provide a means of cross-checking. Conclusions drawn from just one unsupported technique are usually regarded as unreliable. Chronological synchronism[ edit ] The fundamental problem of chronology is to synchronize events. By synchronizing an event it becomes possible to relate it to the current time and to compare the event to other events. Among historians, a typical need to is to synchronize the reigns of kings and leaders in order to relate the history of one country or region to that of another. For example, the Chronicon of Eusebius A. This work has two sections. The first contains narrative chronicles of nine different kingdoms: The second part is a long table synchronizing the events from each of the nine kingdoms in parallel columns. The adjacent image shows two pages from the second section. By comparing the parallel columns, the reader can determine which events were contemporaneous, or how many years separated two different events. To place all the events on the same

time scale, Eusebius used an Anno Mundi A. According to the computation Eusebius used, this occurred in B. The Chronicon of Eusebius was widely used in the medieval world to establish the dates and times of historical events. Subsequent chronographers, such as George Syncellus died circa , analyzed and elaborated on the Chronicon by comparing with other chronologies. The last great chronographer was Joseph Justus Scaliger who reconstructed the lost Chronicon and synchronized all of ancient history in his two major works, *De emendatione temporum* and *Thesaurus temporum*. Much of modern historical datings and chronology of the ancient world ultimately derives from these two works. For example, the Eclipse of Thales , described in the first book of Herodotus can potentially be used to date the Lydian War because the eclipse took place during the middle of an important battle in that war. Likewise, various eclipses and other astronomical events described in ancient records can be used to astronomically synchronize historical events.

## 4: The Gladiators () - IMDb

*Early Life and Career. Johan August Strindberg was born in Stockholm, Sweden, on January 22, His father, Carl Oskar Strindberg, was a shipping merchant.*

See Article History Alternative Title: He studied intermittently at the University of Uppsala, preparing in turn for the ministry and a career in medicine but never taking a degree. To earn his living, he worked as a free-lance journalist in Stockholm, as well as at other jobs that he almost invariably lost. For several years he continued revising the play—later recognized as the first modern Swedish drama—thus delaying his development as a dramatist of contemporary problems. In he became a librarian at the Royal Library, and in he met the Finno-Swedish Siri von Essen, then the unhappy wife of an officer of the guards; two years later they married. Their intense but ultimately disastrous relationship ended in divorce in , when Strindberg, to his great grief, lost the custody of their four children. At first, however, marriage stimulated his writing, and in he published his first novel , *The Red Room*, a satirical account of abuses and frauds in Stockholm society: Although he was then approaching a state of complete mental breakdown, he produced a great number of plays, novels, and stories. The publication in of the first volume of his collected stories, *Married*, led to a prosecution for blasphemy. He was acquitted, but the case affected his mind, and he imagined himself persecuted, even by Siri. He returned to drama with new intensity, and the conflict between the sexes inspired some of the outstanding works written at this time, such as *The Father* , *Miss Julie* , and *The Creditors*. All of these were written in total revolt against contemporary social conventions. In these bold and concentrated works, he combined the techniques of dramatic Naturalism —including unaffected dialogue , stark rather than luxurious scenery, and the use of stage props as symbols—with his own conception of psychology, thereby inaugurating a new movement in European drama. The years after his return to Sweden in were lonely and unhappy. Even though revered as a famous writer who had become the voice of modern Sweden, he was by now an alcoholic unable to find steady employment. In he went abroad again, to Berlin. His second marriage, to a young Austrian journalist, Frida Uhl, followed in ; they finally parted in Paris in A period of literary sterility, emotional and physical stress, and considerable mental instability culminated in a kind of religious conversion, the crisis that he described in *Inferno*. During these years Strindberg devoted considerable time to experiments in alchemy and to the study of theosophy. Late years His new faith, coloured by mysticism, re-created him as a writer. August Strindberg, portrait by Edvard Munch, The summers he often spent among his beloved skerries. Of these, *Gustav Vasa* is the best, masterly in its firmness of construction, characterization, and its vigorous dialogue. In he married the young Norwegian actress Harriet Bosse; in they parted, and again Strindberg lost the child, his fifth. His last play, *The Great Highway*, a symbolic presentation of his own life, appeared in *Legacy To the end*, Strindberg debated current social and political ideas returning to the radical views of his youth in polemical articles, while his philosophy was expounded in the aphoristic *Zones of the Spirit* — He was ignored in death, as in life, by the Swedish Academy but mourned by his countrymen as their greatest writer. On Swedish life and letters he has exercised a lasting influence and is admired for his originality, his extraordinary vitality, and his powerful imagination, which enabled him to transform autobiographic material into dramatic dialogue of exceptional brilliance. His greatest influence, however, was exerted in the theatre, through his critical writings such as the introduction to *Miss Julie* , his plays, and the production devices that their staging dictated. The continuous, brutal action and the extreme realism of the dialogue of *Miss Julie* and other plays written between and reached the ne plus ultra of naturalistic drama.

## 5: August Strindberg - August Strindberg Biography - Poem Hunter

*August Strindberg, in full Johan August Strindberg, (born Jan. 22, , Stockholm, Swed.â€”died May 14, , Stockholm), Swedish playwright, novelist, and short-story writer, who combined psychology and Naturalism in a new kind of European drama that evolved into Expressionist drama.*

A bold experimenter and iconoclast throughout, he explored a wide range of dramatic methods and purposes, from naturalistic tragedy, monodrama, and history plays, to his anticipations of expressionist and surrealist dramatic techniques. From his earliest work, Strindberg developed forms of dramatic action, language, and visual composition so innovative that many were to become technically possible to stage only with the advent of film. He is considered the "father" of modern Swedish literature and his *The Red Room* has frequently been described as the first modern Swedish novel. In *Miss Julie*, characterisation replaces plot as the predominant dramatic element in contrast to melodrama and the well-made play and the determining role of heredity and the environment on the "vacillating, disintegrated" characters is emphasised. During the s he spent significant time abroad engaged in scientific experiments and studies of the occult. A series of psychotic attacks between to referred to as his "Inferno crisis" led to his hospitalisation and return to Sweden. Under the influence of the ideas of Emanuel Swedenborg, he resolved after his recovery to become "the Zola of the Occult. His *A Dream Play* â€”with its radical attempt to dramatise the workings of the unconscious by means of an abolition of conventional dramatic time and space and the splitting, doubling, merging, and multiplication of its charactersâ€”was an important precursor to both expressionism and surrealism. He also returned to writing historical drama, the genre with which he had begun his playwriting career. In his autobiographical novel *The Son of a Servant*, Strindberg describes a childhood affected by "emotional insecurity, poverty, religious fanaticism and neglect. When he was seven, Strindberg moved to Norrtullsgatan on the northern, almost-rural periphery of the city. A year later the family moved near to Sabbatsberg, where they stayed for three years before returning to Norrtullsgatan. He attended a harsh school in Klara for four years, an experience that haunted him in his adult life. He was moved to the school in Jakob in , which he found far more pleasant, though he remained there for only a year. In the autumn of , he was moved to the Stockholm Lyceum, a progressive private school for middle-class boys, where he remained for six years. When he was thirteen, she died. Though his grief lasted for only three months, in later life he came to feel a sense of loss and longing for an idealised maternal figure. According to his sisters, Strindberg came to regard them as his worst enemies. He passed his graduation exam in May and enrolled at the Uppsala University, where he began on 13 September. Strindberg spent the next few years in Uppsala and Stockholm, alternately studying for exams and trying his hand at non-academic pursuits. As a young student, Strindberg also worked as an assistant in a pharmacy in the university town of Lund in southern Sweden. He supported himself in between studies as a substitute primary-school teacher and as a tutor for the children of two well-known physicians in Stockholm. He first left Uppsala in to work as a schoolteacher, but then studied chemistry for some time at the Institute of Technology in Stockholm in preparation for medical studies, later working as a private tutor before becoming an extra at the Royal Theatre in Stockholm. In May , he failed his qualifying chemistry exam which in turn made him uninterested in schooling. It was at this time that he first learnt about the ideas of Charles Darwin. After abandoning a draft of a play about Eric XIV of Sweden halfway through in the face of criticism from the Rune Society, on the 30 March he completed a one-act comedy in verse called *In Rome* about Bertel Thorvaldsen, which he had begun the previous autumn. Taking his cue from Shakespeare, he began to use colloquial and realistic speech in his historical dramas, which challenged the convention that they should be written in stately verse. Despite hostile reviews, the play earned him an audience with King Charles XV, who supported his studies with a payment of riksdaler. Towards the end of the year Strindberg completed a first draft of his first major work, a play about Olaus Petri called *Master Olof*. In September , the Royal Theatre rejected it, leading to decades of rewrites, bitterness, and a contempt for official institutions. Returning to the university for what would be his final term in the spring, he left on 2 March , without graduating. In *Town and Gown* , a collection of short stories describing student life, he ridiculed Uppsala and its professors. Strindberg embarked

on his career as a journalist and critic for newspapers in Stockholm. From December , Strindberg worked for eight years as an assistant librarian at the Royal Library. Early in the summer of , he met Siri von Essen, a year-old aspiring actress who, by virtue of her husband, was a baronessâ€”he became infatuated with her. Strindberg described himself as a "failed author" at this time: From the beginning of , Strindberg and Siri began to meet in secret. Following a successful audition that December, Siri became an actress at the Royal Theatre. They married a year later, on 30 December ; Siri was seven months pregnant at the time. Their first child was born prematurely on 21 January and died two days later. On 9 January , Strindberg was declared bankrupt. In November , his novel *The Red Room* was published. A satire of Stockholm society, it has frequently been described as the first modern Swedish novel. While receiving mixed reviews in Sweden, it was acclaimed in Denmark, where Strindberg was hailed as a genius. As a result of *The Red Room*, he had become famous throughout Scandinavia. Edvard Brandes wrote that the novel "makes the reader want to join the fight against hypocrisy and reaction. I am a socialist, a nihilist, a republican, anything that is anti-reactionary! I want to turn everything upside down to see what lies beneath; I believe we are so webbed, so horribly regimented, that no spring-cleaning is possible, everything must be burned, blown to bits, and then we can start afresh That spring he formed a friendship with the painter Carl Larsson. From , at the invitation of Edvard Brandes, Strindberg began to contribute articles to the *Morgenbladet*, a Copenhagen daily newspaper. That month, a collection of essays from the past ten years, *Studies in Cultural History*, was published. In March he wrote in a letter to Josephson: He then moved to Paris, which they found noisy and polluted. He resided in Ouchy, where he stayed for some years. On 3 April , Siri gave birth to their son, Hans. In Strindberg wrote a collection of short stories, *Getting Married*, that presented women in an egalitarian light and for which he was tried for and acquitted of blasphemy in Sweden. Two groups "led by influential members of the upper classes, supported by the right-wing press" probably instigated the prosecution; at the time, most people in Stockholm thought that Queen Sophia was behind it. By the end of that year Strindberg was in a despondent mood: The skein is too tangled to be unravelled. It can only be sheared. The building is too solid to be pulled down. It can only be blown up. During the summer he completed a sequel volume of stories, though some were quite different in tone from those of the first. Another collection of stories, *Utopias in Reality*, was published in September , though it was not well-received. In , they moved back to Paris. His next play, *Comrades* , was his first in a contemporary setting After the trial he evaluated his religious beliefs, he concluded he need to leave Lutheranism, which he had been since childhood, and after briefly being a deist, he became an atheist. He needed a credo and he used Jean-Jacques Rousseau nature worshiping as one, which he had studied while a student. Another change in his life after the trial is that Strindberg decided he wanted a scientific life instead of a literary one, and began to write about non-literary subjects. When he was 37, he began *The Son of a Servant*, a four-part autobiography. The first part ends in , the year he left home for Uppsala. Part two describes his youth up to Part three, or *The Red Room*, is when he is a poet and journalist and it ends with him meeting Siri von Essen. Part four, which dealt with the years spanning from to , was banned by his publishers and was not published until after his death. The three missing years, â€”, was the time Strindberg was wooing von Essen and their marriage; entitled *He and She*, it was not printed until , after his death. It contains the love letters between the two during that period. In the later half of the s Strindberg discovered Naturalism. The drama revolves around the conflict between the Captain, a father, husband, and scientist, and his wife, Laura, over the education of their only child, a fourteen-year-old daughter named Berta. Through unscrupulous means, Laura gets the Captain to doubt his fatherhood until he suffers a mental and physical collapse. While writing *The Father*, Strindberg himself was experiencing marital problems and doubted the paternity of his children. From November to April , Strindberg stayed in Copenhagen. While there he had several opportunities to meet with both Georg Brandes and his brother Edvard Brandes. It enjoyed a successful run for eleven days after which it toured the Danish provinces. Before writing *Creditors*, Strindberg completed one of his most famous pieces, *Miss Julie*. As the "son of a servant," it is believed this play was inspired by his marriage to an aristocratic woman. In the essay *On Psychic Murder* , he referred to the psychological theories of the Nancy School, which advocated the use of hypnosis. Strindberg developed a theory that sexual warfare was not motivated by carnal desire but by relentless human will. The winner was

the one who had the strongest and most unscrupulous mind, someone who, like a hypnotist, could coerce a more impressionable psyche to submission. His view on psychological power struggles may be seen in works such as *Creditors*, *The Stronger*, and *Pariah*. In , after a separation and reconciliation with Siri von Essen, he founded the Scandinavian Experimental Theatre in Copenhagen, where Siri became manager. Less than a year later, with the theatre and reconciliation short lived, he moved back to Sweden while Siri moved back to her native Finland with the children. While there, he rode out the final phase of the divorce and later used this agonizing ordeal for the basis of *The Bond* and *The Link*. He was inspired by writers such as Gustave Guiche and Henri de Lavedan. His notable contribution was *The Stronger*. As a result of the failure of the Scandinavian Experimental Theatre, Strindberg did not work as a playwright for three years. In , he published an essay entitled "On Modern Drama and the Modern Theatre," in which he disassociated himself from naturalism, arguing that it was petty and unimaginative realism. He entered the period of his "Inferno crisis," in which he had psychological and religious upheavals that influenced his later works. Symbolism was just beginning at this time. Verner von Heidenstam and Ola Hanson had dismissed naturalism as "shoemaker realism" that rendered human experience in simplistic terms. This is believed to have stalled his creativity, and Strindberg insisted he was in a rivalry and forced to defend naturalism, even though he had exhausted its literary potential.

## 6: Declaration of Independence Timeline

*August 26, - One of the most catastrophic volcanic eruptions in recorded history occurred on the Indonesian island of Krakatoa. Explosions were heard 2, miles away. Explosions were heard 2, miles away.*

Available for prints, products and downloads [HERE](#). At this time, first contact was made with the indigenous people. July 8, The first kidnapping in America took place when Italian explorers kidnapped an Indian child to bring to France. Narvaez claimed Spanish royal title to the land. By fall, the Narvaez Expedition had been reduced to only four survivors, including Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, who had been shipwrecked on Galveston Island off the Texas coast. After defeating resisting Timucuan warriors, Hernando De Soto executed of them, in the first large-scale massacre by Europeans on what would become American soil. The event is known as the Napituca Massacre. The remaining Spaniards then burned down the Mabila compound, killing some 2, people who were inside. His men were repulsed when they tried to scale the walls, so they settled in for a siege that lasted from January through March. When the Moho tried to slip away, the Spaniards killed more than men, women and children. By the end of the year, starvation and disease reduce the original settlers to just 32 survivors. July 3, On July 3, Indians brought maize, beans, squash, and fresh and smoked meat to the Jamestown colony. As at Plymouth years later, the colonists and their diseases would eventually exterminate them. He returned to Europe with a cargo of furs and two kidnapped Indians, whom he named Orson and Valentine. The remainder were sold into slavery in Bermuda. They then lived independently for 12 years until the Spanish re-conquered in them in For various motivations, most Algonquian tribes allied with the French; the Iroquois with the British. They took many Indians as slaves and killed Father Manuel de Mendoza. Here African-Americans and Indians " men, women and children were daily declared the property of the highest cash bidder. In an attempt to drive the colonists out of their territory, the tribe attacked several settlements, killing settlers and destroying farms. In , James Moore and Yamasee warriors defeated the Indians. The most prominent tribes in the area at the time were the Iroquois and Illinois. November 28, French military forces out of Canada, accompanied by Caughnawaga Mohawk and Abenaki Indians, attacked and burned the English settlement at Saratoga. The inhabitants were either killed or taken prisoner. These people were from different cultural groups than the local Native American population and were often captives of war. Glenn asking for permission to use one group of Indians to fight another: The Spaniards were routed, losing a cannon in their retreat, and Comanche raids became a constant threat to settlers throughout Texas. They were conveniently condemned into servitude. The siege of Detroit ends in November, but hostilities between the British and Chief Pontiac continue for several years. December 8, An organization compensating settlers for losses resulting from Indian raids was created by Indian Commissioner Sir William Johnson. Thanks to a Spanish sharpshooter, the Indians were finally driven off and the Spanish retained control of their outpost. The program was a dismal failure, as virtually every tribe refused to fight for the colonists. The Indian agents were empowered to negotiate treaties with the tribes. The conduct of Indian among themselves, while in Indian country, was left entirely to the tribes. These Acts were renewed periodically until The army, some 1, strong, invaded Shawnee territory, in what is now western Ohio. The Americans were defeated in after suffering casualties, of whom died. March 1, The first U. Wampanoag Chief Metacom, also called King Philip. Click for prints and products.

## 7: Svensk språkhistoria timeline | Timetoast timelines

*August Strindberg and absinthe; in his life and in his works Strindbergssällskapet [ The Strindberg Society ], Strindbergs Museet [ The Strindberg museum ], SE, archived from the original on*

This spurs a new era of population growth and rapid industrialization. The Germans also forcibly annex the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine from France. January - Britain and Japan form a naval alliance. April - The British reach a strategic agreement with France which includes mutual military support in the event of war. Petersburg killing hundreds in what comes to be known as Bloody Sunday. October - Continuing political unrest in Russia, including a general strike, results in the creation of a national legislative assembly Duma by the Czar. February - H. Dreadnought is launched by Britain, marking the advent of a new class of big-gun battleships. The Germans follow suit and begin building similar battleships as an all-out arms race ensues between Germany and Britain. August - The British reach a strategic agreement with Russia. Neighboring Serbia, with the backing of Russia, voices its objection in support of the Serbian minority living in Bosnia. The United States remains the world leader, surpassing all of the European manufacturing nations combined. A peace settlement is then drawn up by the major European powers that divides up the former Turkish areas in southern Europe among the Balkan League nations. However, the peace is short-lived as Bulgaria, desiring a bigger share, attacks neighboring Greece and Serbia. Romania then attacks Bulgaria along with the Turks. This Second Balkan War results in Bulgaria losing territory and the Serbians becoming emboldened, leaving the Balkan region of southern Europe politically unstable. A bomb is thrown at their auto but misses. Undaunted, they continue their visit only to be shot and killed a short time later by a lone assassin. Believing the assassin to be a Serbian nationalist, the Austrians target their anger toward Serbia. July 23, - Austria-Hungary, with the backing of Germany, delivers an ultimatum to Serbia. The Serbs propose arbitration as a way to resolve dispute, but also begin mobilization of their troops. July 25, - Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic ties with Serbia and begins to mobilize its troops. July 26, - Britain attempts to organize a political conference among the major European powers to resolve the dispute between Austria-Hungary and Serbia. France and Italy agree to participate. Russia then agrees, but Germany refuses. July 29, - Britain calls for international mediation to resolve the worsening crisis. Russia urges German restraint, but the Russians begin partial troop mobilization as a precaution. The Germans then warn Russia on its mobilization and begin to mobilize themselves. July 30, - Austrian warships bombard Belgrade, capital of Serbia. July 31, - Reacting to the Austrian attack on Serbia, Russia begins full mobilization of its troops. Germany demands that it stop. August 1, - Germany declares war on Russia. France and Belgium begin full mobilization. August 3, - Germany declares war on France, and invades neutral Belgium. Britain then sends an ultimatum, rejected by the Germans, to withdraw from Belgium. August 4, - Great Britain declares war on Germany. August 4, - The United States declares its neutrality. August , - The Siege of Liege occurs as Germans attack the Belgian fortress city but meet resistance from Belgian troops inside the Liege Forts. The twelve forts surrounding the city are then bombarded into submission by German and Austrian howitzers using high explosive shells. Remaining Belgian troops then retreat northward toward Antwerp as the German westward advance continues. Twenty days later, the German governor there surrenders. August 7, - The first British troops land in France. August , - The French desire to score a quick victory ignites the first major French-German action of the war. However, the French offensive is met by effective German counter-attacks using heavy artillery and machine-guns. The French suffer heavy casualties including 27, soldiers killed in a single day, the worst one-day death toll in the history of the French Army. The French then fall back toward Paris amid , total casualties. August 8, - Britain enacts the Defense of the Realm Act DORA granting unprecedented powers to the government to control the economy and daily life. Serbia is invaded by Austria-Hungary. August 17, - Russia invades Germany, attacking into East Prussia, forcing the outnumbered Germans there to fall back. August 20, - German troops occupy undefended Brussels, capital of Belgium. Following this, the main German armies continue westward and invade France according to their master strategy known as the Schlieffen Plan. It calls for a giant counter-clockwise movement of German armies wheeling into France,

swallowing up Paris, and then attacking the rear of the French armies concentrated in the Alsace-Lorraine area. August 23, - Japan declares war on Germany. Aided by aerial reconnaissance and the interception of uncoded Russian radio messages, the Germans effectively reposition their troops to counter the initial Russian advance. Five days later, after surrounding the Russians, the battle ends with a German victory and the capture of , Russians. Following this success, the Germans drive the Russians out of East Prussia with heavy casualties. The impressive victory elevates Hindenburg and Ludendorff to the status of heroes in Germany. Three days later, Japanese forces land on the coast of China, preparing to attack the German naval base at Tsingtao Qingdao. Battle of the Marne September , - On the Western Front, Paris is saved as French and British troops disrupt the Schlieffen Plan by launching a major counter-offensive against the invading German armies to the east of Paris. Six hundred taxi cabs from the city help to move French troops to the Front. Aided by French aerial reconnaissance which reveals a gap has developed in the center of the whole German advance, the French and British exploit this weakness and press their advantage. The Germans then begin a strategic withdrawal northward as the Allies pursue. Each side repeatedly tries to outmaneuver the other and gain a tactical advantage as they move northward in what becomes known as the Race to the Sea. September 8, - The French government enacts nationwide State of War regulations which include total control over the economy and national security, strict censorship, and suspension of civil liberties. September 17, - On the Eastern Front, Austrian forces steadily retreat from the advancing Russian 3rd and 8th armies fighting in southern Poland and along the Russian-Austrian border. The Germans then send the newly formed 9th Army to halt the Russians. This marks the beginning of a pattern in which the Germans will aid the weaker Austro-Hungarian Army. Despite heavy losses, British, French and Belgian troops fend off the attack and the Germans do not break through. During the battle, the Germans send waves of inexperienced 17 to year-old volunteer soldiers, some fresh out of school. They advance shoulder-to-shoulder while singing patriotic songs only to be systematically gunned down in what the Germans themselves later call the "massacre of the innocents. October 29, - The Ottoman Empire Turkey enters the war on the side of the Germans as three warships shell the Russian port of Odessa. Three days later, Russia declares war on Turkey. Russian and Turkish troops then prepare for battle along the common border of the Russian Caucasus and the Ottoman Empire. The Austrians attack the Russians in Galicia a province in northeast Austria with indecisive results. However, the Russians fail to press their advantage at Warsaw and instead begin a split counter-offensive moving both southward against the Austrians in Galicia and northward toward Germany. The German 9th Army then regroups and cuts off the Russians at Lodz, Poland, halting their advance and forcing an eastward withdrawal by the Russians. November 1, - Austria invades Serbia. This is the third attempt to conquer the Serbs in retaliation for the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. This attempt fails like the two before it, at the hands of highly motivated Serbs fighting on their home ground. The Austrians withdraw in mid-December, after suffering over , casualties from the three failed invasions. November 1, - The British Navy suffers its worst defeat in centuries during a sea battle in the Pacific. The objective is to protect the oil pipeline from Persia. Two weeks later they capture the city of Basra. The Eastern Front also sees its share of trenches as troops dig in after the Russians hold off the Germans in Poland and the Austrians hold off the Russians at Limanowa. Von Spee and two sons serving in his squadron are killed. December 10, - The French begin a series of attacks along the Western Front against the Germans in the Artois region of northern France and Champagne in the south. Hampered by a lack of heavy artillery and muddy winter conditions, the French fail to make any significant gains and both offensives are soon suspended. December 16, - Britain suffers its first civilian casualties at home in the war as the German Navy bombards the coastal towns of Whitby, Hartlepool and Scarborough, killing 40 persons and wounding hundreds. December 25, - A Christmas truce occurs between German and British soldiers in the trenches of northern France. All shooting stops as the soldiers exit their trenches, exchange gifts, sing carols and engage in a soccer game. This is the only Christmas truce of the war, as Allied commanders subsequently forbid fraternization with orders to shoot any violators.

## 8: StrindbergssÅrllskapet

*Johan August Strindberg was a Swedish playwright, novelist, poet, essayist and painter. A prolific writer who often drew directly on his personal experience, Strindberg's career spanned four decades, during which time he wrote over 60 plays and more than 30 works of fiction, autobiography, history, cultural analysis, and politics.*

He had two brothers before him, Carl Axel and Oscar, who were also born before the parents were married. He went to the elementary schools of Klara and Jakob parishes, continuing to the Stockholms Lyceum , a progressive private school for middle-class boys. When he was thirteen, his mother died of lung tuberculosis. This tragic event would affect him and his later works. Career Strindberg as a young man Strindberg would spend the next few years in Uppsala and Stockholm, alternately studying for exams and trying his hand at non-academic pursuits. He supported himself in between his studies as a substitute primary-school teacher and as a tutor for the children of two well-known physicians in Stockholm. In May , he failed failed his qualifying chemistry exam which in turn made him uninterested in schooling. He returned to Uppsala during January to study and work on a set of plays, the first to be produced which began at the Royal Theatre during September , a biography of the Danish sculptor Bertel Thorvaldsen , which was the play I Rom In Rome, He spent a few more semesters in Uppsala, finally leaving in March without graduating. After leaving university for the last time, he embarked on his career as a journalist and critic for newspapers in Stockholm. The play would go on to win Strindberg a stipend for a short time from the Swedish king. The play was rejected by the Royal Dramatic Theatre and so began decades of rewriting combined with a bitterness and contempt for official institutions [3]. He then shifted his writing to that of his guide, William Shakespeare , and used colloquial and realistic speech in his historical dramas, which went against the long held belief that they should be written in stately poetic language. He broke ground with new moral and psychological principles from reading works of Thomas Buckle, Georg Brandes , and American theologian Thomas Parker. The curator, Gustaf Edward Klemming, approved the hiring despite the fact he did not finish schooling. Due to the position, he was able to print out business cards and hand them out to people. He would work at the library for eight years. This would be where he met his first wife who was married at the time baroness Siri von Essen. This book quickly made Strindberg famous across Sweden. He was pointing out that the history of Sweden was merely the history of the Kings of Sweden. After being heavily criticized, he wrote Det nya riket The New Kingdom in to fire back at the contemporary social and political establishment. Some people believe this led him to leave Sweden. He then moved to Paris, which they found noisy and polluted. After he made money from his play Lycko-Pers resa Lucky Pehr, , he moved his family to Switzerland in They resided in Ouchy and made a family residence, and stayed there for years. Here is where Siri and August had their son Hans, born April 3, and they also resided in twenty different places. In , they moved back to Paris. For this play, he was tried for blasphemy in Sweden. Even though he was acquitted, he believed there was a conspiracy of feminists against him, and even believed the Queen was behind it. In he republished Married and this time he made marriage a mental and emotional extortion, in which the women always had the upper hand. This play was his first in a contemporary, modern setting. Zola assured Strindberg that theatre could be used for a powerful medium for debate and propaganda. He criticized them for putting on cheap French farces or melodramas and living up the national educational institution that it was regarded as in public circles. He needed a credo and he used Jean-Jacques Rousseau nature worshipping as one, which he had studied while a student. Another change in his life after the trial is that Strindberg decided he would rather have a scientific life instead of a literary one, and he began to write about nonliterary subjects. The first part ends in , the year he left home for Uppsala. Part two describes his youth up to Part three, or The Red Room, is when he is a poet and journalist and it ends with him meeting Siri von Essen. Part four, which dealt with the years spanning from to , was banned by his publishers and was not published til after his death. The three years missing, "â€", was the time Strindberg was wooing von Essen and their marriage, this was another not printed til after his death entitled Han och Hon He and She, This work contains the love letters between the two during that span. In the later half of the s was when Strindberg had discovered naturalism. After completing The Father play in matter of weeks, he sent a

copy to Emile Zola for his approval, and his reaction was lukewarm. The drama revolves around the conflict between the Captain, a father, husband, and scientist, and his wife, Laura, over the education of their only child, a fourteen-year-old daughter named Berta. Through unscrupulous means, Laura gets the Captain to doubt his fatherhood until he suffers a mental and physical collapse. While writing *The Father*, Strindberg himself was having marital problems and doubting the paternity of his children. Strindberg however took his situation and made it into a sexual warfare between the two sexes. From November to April, Strindberg went and stayed in Copenhagen. While there he had several opportunities to meet with both Georg Brandes and his brother Edvard Brandes. After a successful run for eleven days and a favorable review from Georg in the *Politiken*. Strindberg being the "son of a servant", it is believed this play was inspired by his marriage to an aristocratic woman. In the essay *Om sjælsmord* *On Psychic Murder*, he referred to the psychological theories of the Nancy School, which advocated the use of hypnosis. Strindberg developed a theory that sexual warfare was not motivated by carnal desire, but by relentless human will. The winner was one the one who had the strongest and most unscrupulous mind, someone who, like a hypnotist, could coerce a more impressionable psyche to its obliteration. In 1881, after a separation and reconciliation with Siri von Essen, he founded the Scandinavian Experimental Theatre in Copenhagen, Denmark, where Siri was set to become manager. He asked writers to send him scripts Herman Bang, Gustav Wied and Nathalia Larsen, and he said it the scripts he was sent taught him a lot. Less than a year later, with the theatre and reconciliation short lived, he moved back to his Sweden while Siri moved back to her native Finland with the children. While in Sweden, he would ride out the final phase of the divorce and would later use this agonizing ordeal for the basis of *Bandet* *The Bond and the Link*. He was inspired by writers such as Gustave Guiche and Henri de Lavedan. His notable contribution was *Den starkare* *The Stronger*. In 1883, he published an essay entitled *Om modern drama och modern teater* "On Modern Drama and the Modern Theatre", he disassociated himself with naturalism, saying it was petty and unimaginative realism. His belief in Nietzsche and atheism was also on the wane, and this is the Inferno Period, where he had psychological and religious upheavals that would later influence his works. Symbolism was just beginning at this time, and after Verner von Heidenstam and Ola Hanson had criticized naturalism as being "shoemaker realism" for having simplistic rendering of human experiences. This is believed to have stalled his creativity, and Strindberg insisted he was in a rivalry and forced to defend naturalism, even though he had exhausted its literary potential. His play *Himmelrikets nycklar* *The Keys of Heaven*, was a play inspired by the loss of his children through his divorce. He also completed one of his few comedies, *Leka med elden* *Playing with Fire*. In 1884, he had a writing block, and since he relied on the income from it, he drastically got less income. This led to depression for being unable to meet his financial obligations and to support his children and former wife. His situation was well known to his friends, a fund was set up through an appeal in a German magazine. This money allowed him to leave Sweden, and he would join some circles in Berlin, Germany. Here he would meet a diverse group of artists from Scandinavia, Poland, and Germany. His attention turned to Frida Uhl, who was twenty-three years younger than him, but it proved of no relevance because they were married in 1885. Less than a year later, they had their daughter Kerstin, and also the couple would separate. Their marriage would not officially dissolve until 1890. It also believed he dealt with some psychic crises, which is still under debate. Some critics think he suffered from severe paranoia in the mid 1880s, and some even say he went temporarily insane. Others, including Evert Sprinchorn and Olof Lagercrantz believed he intentionally turned himself into his own guinea pig by doing psychological and drug-induced self-experimentation. He wrote on subjects such as botany, chemistry, and optics before returning to literature with the publication of his edited journals *Legender* and *Jakob brottas* *Legends and Jacob Wrestling*, both 1886, where he noted the impact Emanuel Swedenborg had on his current work. He said *The Powers* were an outside force which had caused him his physical and mental suffering because they were acting for retribution to humankind for their wrongdoings. Strindberg believed for the rest of his life that the relationship between the transcendental and the real world as a series of "correspondences", and that the everyday happening were really messages from above and only the enlightened could make sense of them. He also felt he was chosen by Providence to atone for the moral decay of others, and felt his tribulations were payback for misdeeds earlier in his life. In 1887, he would return to Sweden. He had the desire to become the national poet and he felt the way to

attain that status would be to write historical dramas. His writing went back to the old days as well, as he regarded dramatic opportunity as more important than facts, as he had no disregard to alter past events, telescope chronology, and even biographical information, although Strindberg claimed he was writing "realistically". Works included the so called Vasa Trilogy: He also was pivotal in the creation of chamber plays. Max Reinhardt was a big supporter of his, and even put up his plays at his newly established capacity Kleines Theater in , including *The Bond*, *The Stronger*, and *The Outlaw*. Reinhardt was soon the leader of another auditorium, the Kammerspiele. He wrote another historical drama in after the Royal Dramatic Theatre convinced him to put on a new play for its sixtieth birthday. In September he put on the first Swedish production of *Miss Julie*. The leader of the Social Democrat Youth Alliance started a fund-raiser for a special award. Most of them were blue collar workers. This on top of Bonnier Group paying him , Swedish crowns for his complete works, he then invited his first three children to Stockholm. He divided this money into five shares, one for each child, one for Siri, and the other for himself. He had felt bad since he could not support them when they were born. He would also be the founder of *The Intimate Theatre* in Stockholm in He made some rules for his theatre in a letter to August Falck: Short performances without intermissions. Only seats in the auditorium.

## 9: August Strindberg Biography - Childhood, Life Achievements & Timeline

*The Strindberg Museum has more than titles by and about Strindberg, including August Strindbergs Brev (August Strindberg's Letters) and the National Edition of August Strindbergs Samlade Verk (August Strindberg's Collected Works).*

The area has settled since the Stone Age, in the 6th millennium BC. It is also the capital of Stockholm County, Stockholm is the cultural, media, political, and economic centre of Sweden. The Stockholm region alone accounts for over a third of the countrys GDP and it is an important global city, and the main centre for corporate headquarters in the Nordic region. One of the citys most prized museums, the Vasa Museum, is the most visited museum in Scandinavia. The Stockholm metro, opened in , is known for its decoration of the stations. Swedens national football arena is located north of the city centre, Ericsson Globe, the national indoor arena, is in the southern part of the city. The city was the host of the Summer Olympics, and hosted the equestrian portion of the Summer Olympics otherwise held in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Stockholm is the seat of the Swedish government and most of its agencies, including the highest courts in the judiciary, and the official residencies of the Swedish monarch and the Prime Minister. The government has its seat in the Rosenbad building, the Riksdag is seated in the Parliament House, and the Prime Ministers residence is adjacent at the Sager House. They had a positive impact on the area because of the trade routes they created. Stockholms location appears in Norse sagas as Agnafit, and in Heimskringla in connection with the legendary king Agne, the earliest written mention of the name Stockholm dates from , by which time the mines in Bergslagen made it an important site in the iron trade. The first part of the name means log in Swedish, although it may also be connected to an old German word meaning fortification, the second part of the name means islet, and is thought to refer to the islet Helgeandsholmen in central Stockholm. Stockholms core, the present Old Town was built on the island next to Helgeandsholmen from the mid 13th century onward. It borders Norway to the west and Finland to the east, at , square kilometres, Sweden is the third-largest country in the European Union by area, with a total population of Sweden consequently has a low density of 22 inhabitants per square kilometre. Sweden is part of the area of Fennoscandia. The climate is in very mild for its northerly latitude due to significant maritime influence. Today, Sweden is a monarchy and parliamentary democracy, with a monarch as head of state. The capital city is Stockholm, which is also the most populous city in the country, legislative power is vested in the member unicameral Riksdag. Executive power is exercised by the government chaired by the prime minister, Sweden is a unitary state, currently divided into 21 counties and municipalities. Sweden emerged as an independent and unified country during the Middle Ages, in the 17th century, it expanded its territories to form the Swedish Empire, which became one of the great powers of Europe until the early 18th century. Swedish territories outside the Scandinavian Peninsula were gradually lost during the 18th and 19th centuries, the last war in which Sweden was directly involved was in , when Norway was militarily forced into personal union. Since then, Sweden has been at peace, maintaining a policy of neutrality in foreign affairs. The union with Norway was peacefully dissolved in , leading to Swedens current borders, though Sweden was formally neutral through both world wars, Sweden engaged in humanitarian efforts, such as taking in refugees from German-occupied Europe. Sweden maintains a Nordic social welfare system that provides health care. August Strindberg &” Johan August Strindberg was a Swedish playwright, novelist, poet, essayist and painter. From his earliest work, Strindberg developed innovative forms of action, language. He is considered the father of modern Swedish literature and his *The Red Room* has frequently described as the first modern Swedish novel. In Sweden, Strindberg is known as an essayist, painter, poet, and especially as a novelist and playwright, but in other countries he is known mostly as a playwright. In *Miss Julie*, characterisation replaces plot as the predominant dramatic element and the role of heredity. During the s he spent significant time abroad engaged in scientific experiments, a series of psychotic attacks between and led to his hospitalization and return to Sweden. Under the influence of the ideas of Emanuel Swedenborg, he resolved after his recovery to become the Zola of the Occult, in he returned to play-writing with *To Damascus*, which, like *The Great Highway*, is a dream-play of spiritual pilgrimage. He

also returned to writing historical drama, the genre with which he had begun his play-writing career and he helped to run the Intimate Theatre from , a small-scale theatre, modeled on Max Reinhardts Kammerspielhaus, that staged his chamber plays. Strindberg was born on 22 January in Stockholm, Sweden, in his autobiographical novel *The Son of a Servant*, Strindberg describes a childhood affected by emotional insecurity, poverty, religious fanaticism and neglect. When he was seven, Strindberg moved to Norrtullsgatan on the northern, a year later the family moved near to Sabbatsberg, where they stayed for three years before returning to Norrtullsgatan. He attended a school in Klara for four years, an experience that haunted him in his adult life. He was moved to the school in Jakob in , which he found far more pleasant, in the autumn of , he was moved to the Stockholm Lyceum, a progressive private school for middle-class boys, where he remained for six years. As a child he had a keen interest in science, photography. His mother, Strindberg recalled later with bitterness, always resented her sons intelligence and she died when he was thirteen, and although his grief lasted for only three months, in later life he came to feel a sense of loss and longing for an idealized maternal figure. Less than a year after her death, his father married the childrens governess, according to his sisters, Strindberg came to regard them as his worst enemies. He passed his exam in May and enrolled at the Uppsala University. Strindberg spent the few years in Uppsala and Stockholm, alternately studying for exams 4. It is set on *Midsummers Eve* on the estate of a Count in Sweden, the young woman of the title is drawn to a senior servant, a valet named Jean, who is particularly well-traveled, well-mannered and well-read. Over the course of the play *Miss Julie* and Jean battle until Jean convinces her that the way to escape her predicament is to commit suicide. With the preface Strindberg talks about ideas of the aristocracy and classism arguably even more so than the play itself, in the preface he describes both Jean and Julie as stereotypical representation of their class and society. *Miss Julie* is especially condemned by Strindberg as a character which does not mean that the man-hating half-woman has not existed in every age. The characters should be flesh and blood, their motivations and actions should be grounded in their heredity, the presentation of the play in terms of the setting and performances should be realistic and not flamboyant or theatrical. The single setting of *Miss Julie*, for example, is a kitchen, second, the conflicts in the play should be issues of meaningful, life-altering significance “not small or petty. And third, the play should be simple “not cluttered with complicated sub-plots or lengthy expositions, Strindberg was keenly aware that the French playwrights had been unable to achieve naturalism, and he felt that he could do it. The play was written as Strindberg was creating a new theatre of his own, The Scandinavian Naturalistic Theatre, *Miss Julie* would be the premier offering. With disastrous timing for the new theatre, the censors announced during the dress rehearsal, however, Strindberg managed to get around the censors by having *Miss Julie* premiered a few days later at the Copenhagen University Student Union. *Miss Julie*, Strong-willed daughter of the Count who owns the estate, raised by her late mother to think like and act like a man, she is a confused individual. She is aware of the power she holds but switches between being above the servants and flirting with Jean and she longs to fall from her pillar, an expression symbolically put across as a recurring dream she has. He tells a story of seeing *Miss Julie* many times as a child and loving her even then, there is good evidence both for and against its veracity. He left the town and traveled widely, working different jobs as he went 5. The term Scandinavia always includes the three kingdoms of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, the remote Norwegian islands of Svalbard and Jan Mayen are usually not seen as a part of Scandinavia, nor is Greenland, an overseas territory of Denmark. This looser definition almost equates to that of the Nordic countries, in Nordic languages, only Denmark, Norway and Sweden are commonly included in the definition of Scandinavia. In English usage, Scandinavia sometimes refers to the geographical area, the name Scandinavia originally referred vaguely to the formerly Danish, now Swedish, region Scania. A small minority of Sami people live in the north of Scandinavia. The Danish, Norwegian and Swedish languages form a continuum and are known as the Scandinavian languages“all of which are considered mutually intelligible with one another. Apart from these, German, Yiddish and Romani are recognized minority languages in Scandinavia, the southern and by far most populous regions of Scandinavia have a temperate climate. Scandinavia extends north of the Arctic Circle, but has mild weather for its latitude due to the Gulf Stream. Much of the Scandinavian mountains have a tundra climate. There are many lakes and moraines, legacies of the last glacial period, Scandinavia usually refers to Denmark, Norway,

and Sweden. Some sources argue for the inclusion of the Faroe Islands, Finland and Iceland, though that broader region is known by the countries concerned as Norden. Before this time, the term Scandinavia was familiar mainly to classical scholars through Pliny the Elders writings, and was used vaguely for Scania, as a political term, Scandinavia was first used by students agitating for Pan-Scandinavianism in the s. After a visit to Sweden, Andersen became a supporter of early political Scandinavism, the term is often defined according to the conventions of the cultures that lay claim to the term in their own use. More precisely, and subject to no dispute, is that Finland is included in the broader term Nordic countries, various promotional agencies of the Nordic countries in the United States serve to promote market and tourism interests in the region. The official tourist boards of Scandinavia sometimes cooperate under one umbrella, Norways government entered one year later. All five Nordic governments participate in the joint promotional efforts in the United States through the Scandinavian Tourist Board of North America, Scandinavia can thus be considered a subset of the Nordic countries 6. Around one thousand shows are put on annually on the theatres eight running stages, the theatre has been at its present location in the Art Nouveau building at Nybroplan, Stockholm, since The theatre was built by the architect Fredrik Lilljekvist, famous artists like Carl Milles and Carl Larsson were involved in making the decorations, and some of the interior decorations were made by Prince Eugen. The school was split off as an institution in The first Swedish theatre opened in Bollhuset and Lejonkulan in , while the plays were sometimes open to the public, it remained more or less a court theatre. In , king Gustav III fired the French company and encouraged Swedish talents, and thus, a theatre of spoken drama was founded in the same building in , but was not to last long. In the director fled the country to escape his creditors, so the actors formed a company and asked for the kings protection, Swedens national stage for dramatic art was established by King Gustav III in It was then that the Royal Theatre in Sweden was officially split in two, and the Royal Theatre became thereafter solely an opera stage, for spoken drama a new theatre was built specifically, called Kungliga Dramatiska Teaternâ€”the Royal Dramatic Theatre, to distinguish it from the Royal Theatre. In , the theatres and operas of Stockholm were united by a monopoly. In , the old Palace building of the theatre caught fire, the theatre was now located in the same building as the Opera, an arrangement that was to continue for almost forty years. The middle of the 19th century was to mean changes both within and without the theatre and this time, however, the strike was broken by the government, which gave some of them raised salaries and fired the others with pensions. There was much criticism about the sharing of localities between the opera and the theatre, as the localities of the Opera were built for singing and considered unsuitable for spoken drama. In , the Royal Dramatic Theatre purchased the playhouse of an old theatre, Mindre teatern. Many different kinds of restoration were proposed, but King Oscar II was not satisfied any of the suggestions. Instead, the decision was made to completely tear down the old theatre building and to build a new, bigger, fresher. August Strindberg paintings â€” This is a gallery of August Strindbergs paintings.

## CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN AUGUST STRINDBERGS LIFE. pdf

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