

This book tells the story of how a fertile European country, as a result of overpopulation and military armament, overexploited its fields and forests in a nonsustainable fashion. By the eighteenth century Denmark, along with other European countries, found itself in an ecological crisis caused by clear felling of forests, sand drift, floods, inadequate soil fertilization, and cattle disease. The crisis was overcome by a green biotechnological revolution that changed the whole pattern of agriculture, and by the abandonment of wood as a raw material and source of energy in favour of coal and iron. This development had wide, unexpected consequences for the landscape, patterns of disease, politics, social structure, art, and literature. The book outlines the background of the present-day ecological crisis, both in the industrial world and in developing countries, and is the first attempt to understand early modern Europe from a consistently ecological viewpoint.



The Danish Revolution, 1500–1800



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THE DANISH REVOLUTION, 1500–1800

AN ECOHISTORICAL INTERPRETATION

Thorkild Kjærgaard

Translated by David Hohnen





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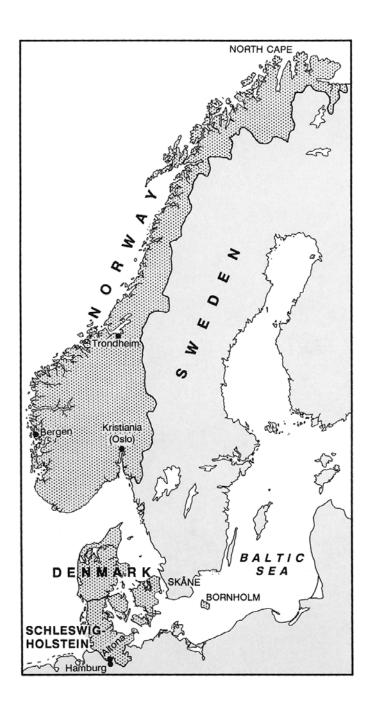


Figure 1. The Danish States: Denmark, Norway, and Schleswig-Holstein in the eighteenth century.



PREFACE

The first draft of this book was made during the winter of 1984–5, when I held a scholarship at the European University Institute in Florence. In its original form it was inspired in important respects by the Danish economist Ester Boserup, particularly by her pioneering work *The Conditions of Agricultural Growth* (1965). In 1987 I was in the United States as a Danish Fulbright guest lecturer at the University of Kansas in Lawrence. Here I met Wes Jackson, director of the Land Institute in Salina, and Professor Donald Worster, Brandeis University (now at the University of Kansas). They – and their books – opened my eyes to fundamental ecohistorical correlations. Donald Worster also drew my attention to the great American pioneer in the field of environmental history, James C. Malin (1893–1979). This encounter with American historiography caused me to revise many of my ideas, and I rewrote the whole book.

The Danish edition, *Den danske Revolution 1500–1800. En økohistorisk tolkning*, was published in 1991 (reprinted twice in 1992). A sixty-seven-page appendix entitled "Domesticeret kløver i Danmark 1749–1805" [Domesticated clover in Denmark, 1749–1805] has been omitted from the present English translation. Elsewhere a number of factual errors have been corrected, and in some places the text has been slightly shortened or rephrased.

In connection with the publication of the English version I should once again like to thank Wes Jackson and Donald Worster, who paved the way for the book to be published by the Cambridge University Press. I also extend my thanks to Professor Arnold H. Barton, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois. Finally, I thank Professor Ole Feldbæk of the University of Copenhagen for his never-failing interest and inspiring cooperation for more than fifteen years.

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Figure 2. Denmark in the eighteenth century.

Henrik's Foundation, to L. Zeuthen's Memorial Foundation, and to Georg and Lole Malling for grants towards the cost of the English translation and new maps and diagrams for this edition.

Thorkild Kjærgaard



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