

Liisa Seppänen

**Abstract: From remains to leads and research results. How do archaeological source materials alter our conception of medieval Turku?**

Liisa Seppänen bases her article on the statement of professor of cultural history Veikko Litzen, an expert on medieval history: "Medieval history should be rewritten with a decisive emphasis on unwritten sources. On the other hand, medieval history could be rewritten without a single new source." In her article, Seppänen examines the foundation of the city of Turku, the milestones of its formation and growth, the buildings and city image and the adoption of innovations, based on archaeological and written sources. Archaeological materials help connect events with certain points in time, allowing the events to be examined in a new historical context. City image, an aspect largely neglected in written sources, receives a tangible appearance in archaeological materials as excavations reveal the changes that have taken place in buildings, streets and the cityscape with time. Seppänen not only presents new information on medieval Turku revealed by archaeological materials, but also opens up the path for cross-scientific cooperation firmly based on archaeological materials.

Riitta Laitinen

**Abstract: Riitta Laitinen, Borders and Openness in Seventeenth-century Homes**

The article discusses domestic space in cases of violent invasion of homes in Turku Town Court in 1640–1660. The crime, *heemgång*, was defined by law as an invasion of a person's home, where violence or threat of violence and bad intentions were included. Earlier research has suggested gates to be the primary border of the home, but in towns also doors were important as dwellings were often individual houses or rooms. Closing of the doors and gates was used to keep people out; no distinction was made in this respect between individual homes and houses that catered services. Even if reprehensible, violence inside somebody else's home was not necessarily deemed *heemgång*. Bad intent played an elemental role: in court, earlier relations between the counterparts were examined as well as whether the fracas had begun when the counterparts were already inside the house. In general, the cases show that homes were open for many kinds of people to come and go, except at night time, and were not protected by privacy. The law on *heemgång*, instead, protected individuals against violence in their personal dwelling.

Jenni Karimäki

**Abstract: Left-wing bourgeois ideology as a solution – the challenges faced by the National Progress Party in the 1920s.**

In the first half of the 20th century, European liberal parties struggled with the challenges of a shrinking support base, lack of a unified ideology and programme, and internal conflicts. Jenni Karimäki's article describes the efforts of the Finnish liberal National Progress Party to respond to these European challenges in the 1920s, including the launch of a left-wing bourgeois programme. The research questions receive answers based on press materials and the archives of the National Progress Party, with background information from research literature. The article focuses on Finnish domestic politics, with reference to the international framework. The left-wing bourgeois programme aimed to combine the views of the bourgeois centre and right-wing social democrats. The programme emphasised national unity, social justice and overall benefit. The new programme was deemed necessary due to the party's internal disputes, waning support and the fact that the previous programme had, for the most part, been carried out to completion.

Mari K. Niemi

**Abstract: Favoured in times of trouble. The breakthrough of women to the leadership of large political parties in Finland, 1987–2010**

Although female candidates began to appear in the leadership elections of the largest Finnish political parties already in the late 1980s, no women were elected before the 21st century. This article analyses the breakthrough of women to political leadership and the public discussion around it. The primary research material consists of articles published in the three largest Finnish daily newspapers (*Aamulehti*, *Helsingin Sanomat* and *Turun Sanomat*) from about two months prior to the leadership succession of each of the three largest political parties in Finland: the Centre Party, the Social Democratic Party and the National Coalition Party. The research method is qualitative content analysis combined with methods of historical analysis. (*How were the first women's candidacies received? What were the arguments used to support or to resist choosing a female leader? What were the circumstances surrounding the election of the first female leaders?*) Newspapers greeted the appearance of the first female candidates with bewilderment: women's 'eagerness' to reach top positions was described as aggressive and exaggerated. However, the attitude soon changed; women candidates were encouraged and even favoured by the media, yet strong gender

stereotypes remained typical in reporting. Women were especially favoured in times when parties were having image problems. Choosing a female leader was seen as a more positive 'message' but also as a riskier choice than choosing a male.

Jan Kuhanen

**Abstract: AIDS and the moral past in Uganda.**

This article discusses the construction of moral past in the context of HIV/AIDS prevention in Uganda. It examines local and national representations of the AIDS epidemic and the motifs behind them. By means of historical analysis, it shows that the moral, traditional community as constructed by contemporary political and religious leaders as a guideline for HIV prevention has no match in recent history. Since the beginning of the 20th century, Ugandan communities have been shaped by powerful cultural and socio-economic forces which on one hand eroded old patterns of social reproduction and control, while they enhanced the continuation of some cultural and behavioural patterns on the other. Historicisation of the AIDS epidemic in Uganda, however, does not recognise its historical context, but rests on a biased historical imagination and the symbolic power of its instigators. The article derives from authentic documentary sources, newspapers, interviews and published academic literature on history and HIV/AIDS in Uganda and Africa.