

Unesco World Heritage in Finland



- The Fortress of Suomenlinna
- Old Rauma
- Petäjävesi Old Church
- Verla Groundwood and Board Mill
- Sammallahdenmäki
- Struve Geodetic Arc
- The Kvarken Archipelago

Read more about the World heritage sights in Finland. Link below.

https://www.maailmanperinto.fi/wp-content/uploads/SMPK_englanti.pdf

<https://www.maailmanperinto.fi/>

<https://www.museovirasto.fi/en/about-us/international-activities/world-heritage-in-finland>

Intangible Cultural Heritage

The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage was adopted in 2003 and ratified by Finland in 2013. Intangible living cultural heritage may include oral tradition, performing arts, social manners, ceremonies, crafts, culinary heritage and information and skills related to the local environment. The convention highlights the importance of traditions, cultural diversity and the significance of people in the context of cultural heritage. Communities have an irreplaceable role in identifying and defining intangible cultural heritage.

<https://www.maailmanperinto.fi/en/what-is-world-heritage/>



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National Inventory of Living Heritage

Read more about the 12 elements inscribed in 2020 from and 52 elements from 2017 in link below

https://wiki.aineetonkulttuuriperinto.fi/wiki/Ei%C3%A4v%C3%A4n_perinn%C3%B6n_kansallisen_luettelo/valitut/en

Sauna Culture in Finland

<https://youtu.be/GLNVP1rPGLk>

Sauna culture in Finland is an integral part of the lives of the majority of the Finnish population. Sauna culture, which can take place in homes or public places, involves much more than simply washing oneself. In a sauna, people cleanse their bodies and minds and embrace a sense of inner peace. Traditionally, the sauna has been considered as a sacred space – a ‘church of nature’. At the heart of the experience lies löyly, the spirit or steam released by casting water onto a stack of heated stones. Saunas come in many forms – electric, wood-heated, smoke and infra-red. Approaches vary too, with no hierarchy among them. Sauna traditions are commonly passed down in families and though universities and sauna clubs also help share knowledge. With 3.3 million saunas in a country of 5.5 million inhabitants, the element is readily accessible to all. Traditional public saunas in the cities almost disappeared after the 1950s. In recent years, new public saunas have been constructed thanks to private initiatives.

(<https://ich.unesco.org/en/RL/sauna-culture-in-finland-01596>)



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