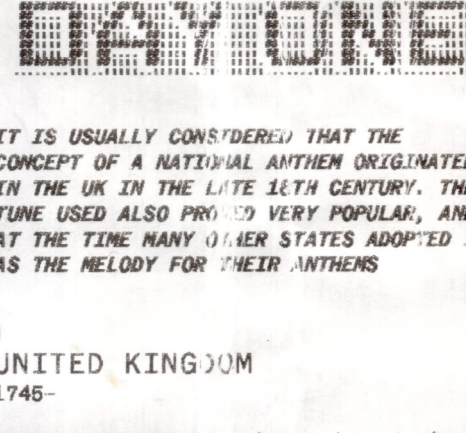




IT IS USUALLY CONSIDERED THAT THE CONCEPT OF A NATIONAL ANTHEM ORIGINATED IN THE UK IN THE LATE 17TH CENTURY. THE TUNE USED ALSO PROVED VERY POPULAR, AND AT THE TIME MANY OTHER STATES ADOPTED IT AS THE MELODY FOR THEIR ANTHEMS

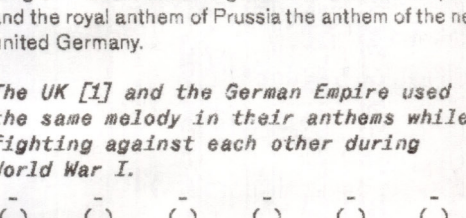
1 UNITED KINGDOM 1745-

Music: used by the United States of America (in the song "My Country 'Tis of Thee" which served as one of the de facto national anthems between 1790-1931), Prussia (Royal Anthem 1795-1918), National Anthem 1830-1840), Sweden (Royal Anthem 1803-1893), Saxony (1816-1918), Hanover (1814-1866), Russia (1816-1833), Greece (1832-1862), Switzerland (c.1848-1966), Liechtenstein (c.1850s-), Thailand (National and Royal Anthem 1852-1871), Hawaii (1860-1866), Bavaria (Royal Anthem 1862-1918), German Empire (1871-1918), Iceland (unofficial National Anthem 1918-1944), Norway (as Royal Anthem 1906-)

Lyrics: in English; mention God

Titled "God Save the Queen" (or King), the song was first performed in London in 1745 to support King George II after a defeat in battle, and soon after it started being used in official occasions where the king was present. European visitors recognised the advantage of Britain possessing such a recognised musical symbol and thus started adopting songs for use in similar situations. Countless composers, including Beethoven, Haydn, and Brahms, have used "God Save the Queen" in their compositions.

It was the first piece of computer-generated music ever created, programmed by Christopher Strachey in 1951, at the Computing Machine Laboratory of the University of Manchester, set up and run by computer scientist Alan Turing.



2 TWO ANTHEMS THAT USE THE MELODY OF THE UK

LIECHTENSTEIN 1850s-

Music: borrowed from the UK, via neighbouring states (Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover, that later became part of Germany [3])

Lyrics: in German; mention God

Out of every country that has used the melody of the anthem of the UK [1] for their own national anthem, Liechtenstein is the only one that keeps on doing so to this day.

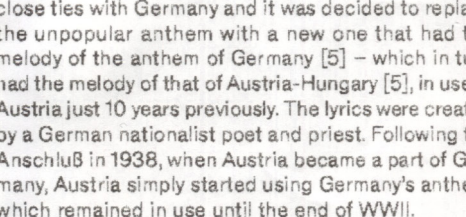
3 GERMANY (EMPIRE) 1871-1918

Music borrowed from the UK

Lyrics: in German

In 1871, Germany became a unified country, with the King of Prussia becoming the new German Emperor and the royal anthem of Prussia the anthem of the new united Germany.

The UK [1] and the German Empire used the same melody in their anthems while fighting against each other during World War I.



THREE ANTHEMS THAT USE THE MELODY OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

4 AUSTRIA-HUNGARY 1797-1918

Music: used by Germany

Lyrics: versions in several languages of the Empire: German, Hungarian, Czech, Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Ukrainian, Polish, Italian

Composed by Joseph Haydn, one of the most famous Austrian composers. The tune was widely known, and composers including Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, and Bartók extensively quoted it in their works when alluding to the Austrian monarchy or patriotism.

After WWI, Germany [3] stopped using the anthem with the melody of the UK [1] and adopted a new anthem, now with the melody previously used in the anthem of Austria-Hungary [5].

5 GERMANY 1922-1945; 1952-

Music: borrowed from Austria-Hungary

Lyrics: in German

Titled "Deutschlandlied" (The Song of Germany). The lyrics were written in 1841, with the opening line "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles" ("Germany, Germany, above all else") originally meaning a united Germany above its individual states. This line gained sinister connotations under the Nazis and stopped being used after World War II, and singing it nowadays is considered taboo. The lyrics were originally written as a new text for "the Austria tune" [4], counterposing the national unification of Germany to the praise of a monarch. In 1945, the use of all national symbols of Nazi Germany, including the "Deutschlandlied", were prohibited by the Allies. After WWII, from 1949 to 1950, West Germany used the patriotic song "Ich hab mich ergeben" as an unofficial anthem (since Germany officially didn't have a government and was governed by the Allied powers, it also didn't have an anthem). The same melody, with a slightly altered English translation, is used nowadays as the anthem of Micronesia [13].

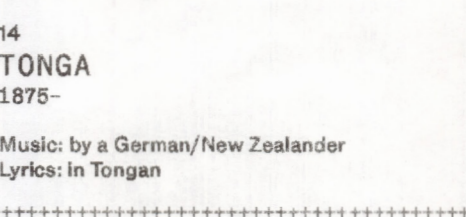
Despite the lingering popularity of the "Deutschlandlied", West Germany's first president chose to use a different song so as to end any association with the Nazi party. In 1950, the "Hymne an Deutschland" was adopted, but it never gained popular acceptance. In 1952, the "Deutschlandlied" was readopted and it is still used today.

6 AUSTRIA (FIRST REPUBLIC) 1929-1938

Music: same as Austria-Hungary (borrowed via Germany)

Lyrics: by a German; in German

After the dissolution of Austria-Hungary following WWI in 1918, Austria became a republic, and the new anthem was called "Deutsch-Österreich" (German-Austria) but never achieved popularity. By 1929, Austria had replaced the unpopular anthem with a new one that had the melody of the anthem of Germany [5] - which in turn had the melody of that of Austria-Hungary [5], in use in Austria just 10 years previously. The lyrics were created by a German nationalist poet and priest. Following the Anschluss in 1938, when Austria became a part of Germany, Austria simply started using Germany's anthem, which remained in use until the end of WWII.



7 GERMANY (NAZI) 1933-1945

Lyrics: in German

The "Horst-Wessel Song" became the Nazi party song in 1933, and was recognised as a national symbol by law in 1933. Therefore the anthem used by Nazi Germany - known as the "Song of the Nation" - was a combination of the first verse of the national anthem of Germany [5] followed by the Horst-Wessel Song. The song is used on the opening screen of the popular computer game "Wolfenstein 3D", from 1992, a best-seller first-person shooter game.

The anthem of Nazi Germany was used in Austria as well

After WWII, West Germany [5] went back to its pre-war anthem, and both Austria [8] and East Germany [8] got new ones

8 EAST GERMANY 1949-1990

Lyrics: in German

The last East German parliament attempted to make its anthem - "Auferstanden aus Ruinen" ("Risen from Ruins") - the anthem of reunified Germany, but West Germany refused the proposal and imposed its anthem, the "Deutschlandlied" [5], on the new reunified country. A simplified version of the anthem was used as a jingle for newscasts, a practice that occurred in the USSR [69] as well.

9 AUSTRIA 1947-

Lyrics: by a woman; in German

10 GRENADA 1974-

Lyrics: by a woman; versions in English, and in Grenadian Creole

11 SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE 1975-

Lyrics: by a woman; in Portuguese only

12 NAURU 1968-

Music: by an Australian squadron leader

Lyrics: by a woman; in Nauruan

Adopted upon independence from Australia.

CURRENTLY THERE ARE ONLY FOUR INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES WHOSE ANTHEMS HAVE LYRICS WRITTEN BY WOMEN, AND NO INDEPENDENT COUNTRY HAS AN ANTHEM WITH MUSIC COMPOSED BY A WOMAN (THE ONLY ONE THAT EVER DID WAS THE KINGDOM OF HAWAII [37], BEFORE BEING ANNEXED BY THE USA).

ANTHEMS OF SOME ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC

Many have adopted a church hymn or a folk song from a colonial master as the music for their anthems

13 MICRONESIA 1991-

Music: borrowed from West Germany (1949-50); hymn

Lyrics: in English only

The anthem is a translation and adaptation into English of the German patriotic song "Ich hab mich ergeben" (that was the unofficial anthem of West Germany [4] between 1949 and 1950). Micronesia was part of the German Protectorate of "German New Guinea" between the mid-1880s and 1919.

14 TONGA 1875-

Lyrics: by a German/New Zealander

Lyrics: in Tongan

15 AUSTRALIA 1984-

Music: by a Welsh

Lyrics: by a Welsh; in English only

In 1977 there was a referendum to choose between 4 songs for the new anthem: to keep "God Save the Queen" (anthem of the UK [1]) or to choose between "Advance Australia Fair" (the winner, and current anthem), "Waltzing Matilda", and "The Song of Australia" (the melody of which was later adopted by Bougainville [16] for its anthem).

In 1984, the first line was changed from "Australia's sons let us rejoice" to "Australians all let us rejoice" to make it gender neutral. In 2021, the word "one" came to replace the previous "young" (referring to the nation) in an attempt to recognise the legacy of Indigenous peoples.

16 BOUGAINVILLE 2018-

Music: by a German; borrowed from a runner-up to the anthem of Australia; hymn

Lyrics: in English only

Choosing the anthem is part of the process of becoming independent from Papua New Guinea, which is scheduled to happen in 2027.

THE MELODY OF THE ANTHEM OF BOUGAINVILLE IS TAKEN FROM A SONG THAT WAS VOTED OUT AS A POSSIBLE ANTHEM FOR AUSTRALIA.

17 PAPUA NEW GUINEA 1975-

Music: by a British; hymn

Lyrics: by a British; in English only; mention God

Winner of a competition to choose the anthem upon independence.

18 TIMOR-LESTE 1975, 2002-

Music: hymn

Lyrics: versions in Portuguese and in Tetum

The anthem was originally sung exclusively in Portuguese, however there is now a Tetum version.

19 PALAU 1980-

Music: hymn

Lyrics: in Palauan; mention God

20 MARSHALL ISLANDS 1991-

Music: by a South Korean; hymn

Lyrics: versions in Ebon, and in English; mention God

The Marshall Islands have one of three anthems with music composed by a non-native that is not a Westerner. The others are Guinea-Bissau [249] and the Maldives [183]

21 KIRIBATI 1979-

Music: hymn

Lyrics: versions in Gilbertese, and in English; mention God

22 SOLOMON ISLANDS 1978-

Music: by a Fijian; hymn

Lyrics: by a Fijian; in English only; mention God

23 TUVALU 1978-

Music: hymn

Lyrics: versions in Tuvaluan, and in English; mention God

24 FIJI 1970-

Music: by an American gospel composer; hymn

Lyrics: versions in English, and in Fijian; mention God

25 VANUATU 1980-

Music: hymn

Lyrics: in Bislama; mention God

26 SAMOA 1962-

Music: hymn

Lyrics: in Samoan; mention God

27 NEW ZEALAND 1940-

Lyrics: versions in English, and in Māori; mention God

ANTHEMS OF SOME TERRITORIES IN THE PACIFIC THAT ARE UNDER SOME FORM OF COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTERED BY NEW ZEALAND

28 TOKELAU 2012-

Music: hymn

Lyrics: in Tokelauan; mention God

29 NIUE 1974-

Music: hymn

Lyrics: in Niuean; mention God

30 COOK ISLANDS 1981-

Music: hymn

Lyrics: by a woman; in Cook Islands Maori; mention God

Norfolk and Pitcairn use the same anthem, a church hymn with lyrics taken from the Bible, Matthew 25:34-36, 40

31 NORFOLK ISLAND 1917-

Music: same as Pitcairn Islands; by a British; hymn

Lyrics: same as Pitcairn Islands; in English only; mention God

32 PITCAIRN ISLANDS 1962-

Music: same as Norfolk Island; by a British; hymn

Lyrics: same as Norfolk Island; in English only; mention God

POSSESSIONS OF FRANCE

33 NEW CALEDONIA 2008-

Music: hymn Lyrics: in French only

34 FRENCH POLYNESIA 1993-

Music: hymn

Lyrics: in Tahitian

POSSESSIONS OF THE USA

35 AMERICAN SAMOA 1950-

Music: hymn

Lyrics: in Samoan

36 GUAM 1952-

Music: hymn

Lyrics: versions in English, and Chamorro; mention God

37 HAWAII (KINGDOM) 1866-1876

Music: by a woman; hymn

Lyrics: by a woman; in Hawaiian

The only anthem of (what once was) a fully independent country that was written and composed by a woman, the then Princess Lili'uokalani, later on the last Queen of Hawaii before the coup that annexed the country to the USA. Princess Lili'uokalani was made the King of Hawaii during the world tour of her brother, Regent Kalakaua, and served as Queen after his death.

38 HAWAII 1967-

Music: by a German; hymn

Lyrics: in Hawaiian

A reprise of Hawaii's last anthem (1876-1893) as an independent state, which had lyrics written by King Kalakaua. The music was by Henri Berger, a Prussian royal bandmaster of the Kingdom of Hawaii. The anthem is sung in Hawaiian, a language currently spoken by only 5.7 percent of the people in the island, with around only 2000 native speakers now.

The anthem of Hawaii is sung in Hawaiian, a language spoken by less than 6% of the population; a similar situation to Ireland [194], Wales [199], Cornwall [201], and Brittany [202], where the anthems are exclusively sung in the local national languages, which are considered severely endangered since English and French became dominant

39 PUERTO RICO 1952-

Music: by a Spaniard

Lyrics: in Spanish only; Marcellaise-inspired title ("La Borinqueña")

The music was first composed in 1867 as a dance with romantic lyrics. The revolutionary and poetess Lola Rodríguez de Tió composed new lyrics to be used as an anthem, but they were deemed too subversive and new ones were commissioned. The original lyrics are still used and sung by the independentist movement.

40 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1931-

Music: by a British

Lyrics: in English only; mention God

Until 1931, there was no officially proclaimed anthem of the USA. "Hail Columbia", "The Star-Spangled Banner", "Yankee Doodle", and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" (which uses the same tune as the anthem of the UK [1]) were all used as anthems in different situations. In 1931, "The Star-Spangled Banner" was officially proclaimed. It was written by a slave-holding Southerner whose family supported the Confederacy [41] long after he died.

ANTHEMS OF SOME STATES THAT NO LONGER EXIST

41 CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA 1861-1865

Lyrics: in English

The Confederate States of America (1861-1865) comprised eleven southern slave states that declared secession and waged against the United States during the American Civil War. The Confederacy had, like the USA at the time, several patriotic songs in use which could have been considered anthems, like "Dixie" (written by an anti-slavery Northerner), "The Bonnie Blue Flag", and "God Save the South". "God Save the South" is mentioned in several publications of the time as "the" anthem, and it is the one we're playing.

42 CHINA (QING DYNASTY) 1911-1912

Music: traditional

Lyrics: in Mandarin Chinese only

The Qing dynasty was a Manchu-led last imperial dynasty of China [178] that ended the second time that China was not ruled by the Han people. It came to an end just 4 months after adopting its first anthem, after which China became a republic. The last emperor, Puyi, was later made emperor of Manchukuo [43].

43 MANCHUKUO 1942-1945

Music: by a Japanese

Lyrics: versions in Mandarin Chinese and in Japanese; mention God

Manchukuo (1932-1945) was a Japanese puppet state in China. It had two different anthems during its existence, both composed by Japanese. The first one (1933-1942) only had lyrics in Chinese. The second one (1942-1945) was sung in both Chinese and Japanese.

THE HARMONY FOR THE ANTHEM OF JAPAN [42] AND THE ANTHEM OF THE KOREAN EMPIRE [44] WERE COMPOSED BY FRANZ ECKERT, A GERMAN THAT WAS BANNED TO SET UP WESTERN-STYLE MILITARY BANDS IN BOTH COUNTRIES.

44 KOREA (EMPIRE) 1902-1910

Music: by a German; the same composer that did the harmony for the anthem of Japan; folk

Lyrics: in Korean

In the 1890s, Korea felt the need for a national anthem in the style of Western countries. This led to several nationalist songs, usually titled "Aegukga" ("Patriotic Song"), being written and composed. The one adopted as the anthem of the Korean Empire was composed by Franz Eckert, who had previously arranged the national anthem of Japan. This song was adopted by the military in 1902, and from 1904 it was mandatory to sing it in schools.

But another "Aegukga" was very popular at the time. This other song was usually sung to the tune of the Scottish folk song "Auld Lang Syne", that had been introduced to Korea by western missionaries, and occasionally to other tunes. Japan occupied Korea from 1910 to 1945, and replaced the anthem of the Korean Empire with the anthem of Japan. However, this second "Aegukga" remained very popular with Korean dissidents who yearned for independence.

In 1935, composer Ahn Eokkyu wrote a new music for the lyrics, as he wanted the song to have a Korean melody rather than that of a folk song of a foreign nation. The Korean government in exile adopted this version as an anthem. Following WWII, the end of Japanese occupation, and the division of Korea, South Korea [45] adopted this song as its anthem. North Korea [46] chose a different one, also titled "Aegukga".

THE CURRENT ANTHEMS OF SOUTH KOREA [45] AND NORTH KOREA [46] ARE CALLED "PATRIOTIC SONG", WHICH WAS ALSO THE TITLE OF THE ANTHEM OF THE KOREAN EMPIRE [44].

There's a proposal for a future united South Korea that would merge North and South Korea's current anthems, similar to what happened with the anthem of Yugoslavia (Kingdom) (1919-1945) [81], or Czechoslovakia (1918-1992) [80].

The Scottish folk tune "Auld Lang Syne" was used by Koreans as their unofficial anthem during the Japanese occupation. Later, they kept the lyrics but created a new tune, and that became the anthem of South Korea [45]. The Maldives [182] also used "Auld Lang Syne" on its anthem at one moment.

45 SOUTH KOREA 1948-

Music: folk

Lyrics: in Korean; mention God

Same anthem as the one used by the Korean government in exile during the Japanese occupation of Korea.

46 NORTH KOREA 1948-

Lyrics: in Korean

In 1948, the government of the then Soviet-controlled sector of Korea adopted a new anthem that was not the "Aegukga" used by the until then Korean government in exile.

SOME OF THE VERY FEW ANTHEMS IN PENTATONIC SCALE

47 JAPAN 1880-

Music: arranged by the same German composer that composed the anthem of the Korean Empire; traditional pentatonic scale

Lyrics: in Japanese

In 1869, John William Fenton, a visiting Irish military band leader, realised that there was no national anthem in Japan, and suggested that one be created. Lyrics were written based on the words of a classical Japanese waka poem by an unknown author from the Heian period (794-1185). It is the world's shortest anthem, standing at just a single verse. Fenton created the melody in Western style, which soon after was considered to "lack solemnity" and to be "unsingable" by the Japanese.

In 1880, a new melody composed by two Japanese was adopted. It is based on a traditional mode of Japanese court music but composed in a mixed style influenced by Western anthems, while also using elements of the original anthem by Fenton. Furthermore, the German musician Franz Eckert applied a Western style harmony to the melody.

48 ERITREA 1993-

Music: pentatonic scale

Lyrics: in Tigrinya

49 SOMALILAND 1997-

Music: pentatonic scale

Lyrics: in Somali

50 ETHIOPIA 1993-

Music: pentatonic scale

Lyrics: in Amharic only

Until 2020, Amharic was the sole official language of Ethiopia, although it now has 5 official languages and recognizes another 9. Oromo is the most spoken, with 36 million speakers, followed by Amharic with 31 million. However the anthem is sung in Amharic only. Since the late 12th century, Amharic has been the language of the elites, courts, and of the largest cities.

51 ETHIOPIA (EMPIRE) 1930-1976

Music: by an Armenian

Lyrics: in Amharic only

Armenians fleeing the Ottoman Empire from the Hamidian Massacres of 1894-1897 found their way to Ethiopia. As the Armenians were a stateless people at this point, the Ethiopians did not view them as a colonial threat, and in fact Armenians supplied arms to Ethiopia, and helped fight the European powers in their attempts to colonise the country. This anthem was commissioned by Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia. Rastafarians from around the world have been settling in Ethiopia since 1948, after being given land by the Emperor. Amharic is considered a holy language by the Rastafari religion, because it was the language of the Emperor.

52 LIBERIA 1847-

Lyrics: in English only; mention God

Liberia was founded in the 1820s by freed slaves from the United States who spoke English.

ANTHEMS OF THE ONLY TWO AFRICAN COUNTRIES CONSIDERED NOT TO HAVE BEEN COLONISED BY EUROPEAN POWERS

ANTHEMS OF TWO COUNTRIES THAT, FOLLOWING THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOVIET UNION, RE-ADOPTED THE NATIONAL ANTHEM THEY USED BEFORE

41 CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA 1861-1865

Lyrics: in English

The Confederate States of America (1861-1865) comprised eleven southern slave states that declared secession and waged against the United States during the American Civil War. The Confederacy had, like the USA at the time, several patriotic songs in use which could have been considered anthems, like "Dixie" (written by an anti-slavery Northerner), "The Bonnie Blue Flag", and "God Save the South". "God Save the South" is mentioned in several publications of the time as "the" anthem, and it is the one we're playing.

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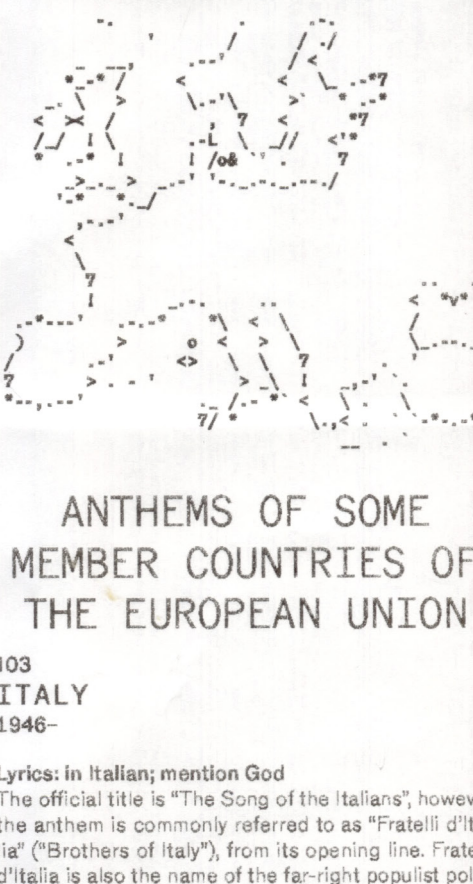
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ANTHEMS OF SOME MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

103

ITALY

1946-

Lyrics: in Italian; mention God

The official title is "The Song of the Italians", however the anthem is commonly referred to as "Fratelli d'Italia" ("Brothers of Italy"), from its opening line. Fratelli d'Italia is also the name of the far-right populist political party led by Giorgia Meloni that currently governs Italy, the most right-wing government since World War II. Slogans used on political campaigns include "l'Italia s'è desta" (Italy has woken), taken from the second line of the anthem; and "Avanti, Patrioti! Siam pronti!" (Lets go, Patriots! We're ready), taken from the chorus; the full line on the anthem being "Siam pronti alla morte; l'Italia chiamò" (We are ready for death; Italy has called!).

104

LUXEMBOURG

1895-

Lyrics: in Luxembourgish

The only national language is Luxembourgish, even though only about 52% of citizens speak it natively. French, the mother tongue of only 16% of citizens, is spoken at a high level by 98% of residents, and it is used in most public and official communication, advertising, and as the main working language of private companies. Knowledge of Luxembourgish is a criterion for naturalisation and for accessing civil service jobs. However Luxembourgish is only taught at a pre-primary level; the language of instruction in public primary school is German, and at secondary schools Luxembourgish is taught only in the first year for one hour per week, with most teaching done in French. In effect, this means immigrants and their descendants, who don't grow up speaking Luxembourgish at home, will not learn the language and won't access jobs in government.

105

NETHERLANDS

1600s-1815; 1932-

Lyrics: in Dutch; mention God

The melody was borrowed from a well-known Roman Catholic French song titled "Chartres" that ridiculed the failed Siege of Chartres in 1568 by the Huguenot Protestants during the Wars of Religion. The Dutch Protestants, however, adapted the lyrics into propaganda for their own agenda, since it was a common practice at the time for opposing groups to steal each other's songs and rewrite them. This version of the song originated during the Dutch Revolt to achieve independence from the Spanish Empire. It is written in the first person, in the voice of William of Orange (who was the representative of the King of Spain) about both the revolt and his own personal struggle about how to be faithful to the king, without being unfaithful to his conscience as a Dutch yearning for independence. The first letters of the 15 verses spell his name: "Willem van Nassov". From 1815 to 1932, the anthem in use was called "Who is of Dutch Blood", because the previous one was seen as excessively associated with the House of Orange. However, it proved to be very controversial given its explicitly exclusionary nature. In 1932, the previous anthem was brought back, as it was considered enough time had passed and it was no longer so deeply associated with the House of Orange but instead more associated with the nation.

TWO COUNTRIES THAT AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOVIET UNION RE-ADOPTED THE NATIONAL ANTHEMS THEY USED BETWEEN INDEPENDENCE FROM THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE AND ANNEXATION BY THE SOVIET UNION FOLLOWING WWI.

106

LITHUANIA

1918-1940; 1990-

Lyrics: in Lithuanian

107

LATVIA

1920-1940; 1990-

Lyrics: in Latvian; mention God

THE ANTHEM OF ESTONIA USES THE SAME MELODY AS THE ANTHEM OF FINLAND.

108

SWEDEN

1893-

Music: folk

Lyrics: in Swedish

109

ÅLAND ISLANDS

1922-

Music: by a Swede

Lyrics: in Swedish

Åland is a group of islands between Finland and Sweden and it is an autonomous and demilitarised region of Finland. However, its only official language is Swedish.

110

FINLAND

1848-

Music: by a German; used by Estonia

Lyrics: version in Finnish and Swedish (translation of an original in Swedish)
The composer, Fredrik Pacius, is considered the "father of Finnish music", although he was a German who moved to Finland at around age 30. The lyrics are by Johan Ludvig Runeberg, considered a national poet of Finland, who wrote exclusively in Swedish.

The anthem of Estonia uses the same melody as the anthem of Finland.

111

ESTONIA

1920-1940; 1990-

Music: by a German; borrowed from Finland

Lyrics: in Estonian; mention God

The anthem of Estonia uses the same melody as the anthem of Finland [110], meaning that during the Soviet period, when it was illegal to sing it, Estonians living close enough to Finland would listen to broadcasts from that country and this way listen to the melody of their anthem.

Biafra [112] used a melody titled "Finlandia", by Jean Sibelius, a Swedish-speaking Finn, as an anthem. Many Finns think it would be better suited as an anthem than the current one.

112

BIAFRA

1967-1970

Music: by a Finn

Lyrics: in English only

Partially recognised state that declared independence from Nigeria and existed from 1967 to 1970.

113

NETHERLANDS

1600s-1815; 1932-

Lyrics: in Dutch; mention God

The melody was borrowed from a well-known Roman Catholic French song titled "Chartres" that ridiculed the failed Siege of Chartres in 1568 by the Huguenot Protestants during the Wars of Religion. The Dutch Protestants, however, adapted the lyrics into propaganda for their own agenda, since it was a common practice at the time for opposing groups to steal each other's songs and rewrite them. This version of the song originated during the Dutch Revolt to achieve independence from the Spanish Empire. It is written in the first person, in the voice of William of Orange (who was the representative of the King of Spain) about both the revolt and his own personal struggle about how to be faithful to the king, without being unfaithful to his conscience as a Dutch yearning for independence. The first letters of the 15 verses spell his name: "Willem van Nassov". From 1815 to 1932, the anthem in use was called "Who is of Dutch Blood", because the previous one was seen as excessively associated with the House of Orange. However, it proved to be very controversial given its explicitly exclusionary nature. In 1932, the previous anthem was brought back, as it was considered enough time had passed and it was no longer so deeply associated with the House of Orange but instead more associated with the nation.

114

NETHERLANDS

1600s-1815; 1932-

Lyrics: in Dutch; mention God

The melody was borrowed from a well-known Roman Catholic French song titled "Chartres" that ridiculed the failed Siege of Chartres in 1568 by the Huguenot Protestants during the Wars of Religion. The Dutch Protestants, however, adapted the lyrics into propaganda for their own agenda, since it was a common practice at the time for opposing groups to steal each other's songs and rewrite them. This version of the song originated during the Dutch Revolt to achieve independence from the Spanish Empire. It is written in the first person, in the voice of William of Orange (who was the representative of the King of Spain) about both the revolt and his own personal struggle about how to be faithful to the king, without being unfaithful to his conscience as a Dutch yearning for independence. The first letters of the 15 verses spell his name: "Willem van Nassov". From 1815 to 1932, the anthem in use was called "Who is of Dutch Blood", because the previous one was seen as excessively associated with the House of Orange. However, it proved to be very controversial given its explicitly exclusionary nature. In 1932, the previous anthem was brought back, as it was considered enough time had passed and it was no longer so deeply associated with the House of Orange but instead more associated with the nation.

115

NETHERLANDS

1600s-1815; 1932-

Lyrics: in Dutch; mention God

The melody was borrowed from a well-known Roman Catholic French song titled "Chartres" that ridiculed the failed Siege of Chartres in 1568 by the Huguenot Protestants during the Wars of Religion. The Dutch Protestants, however, adapted the lyrics into propaganda for their own agenda, since it was a common practice at the time for opposing groups to steal each other's songs and rewrite them. This version of the song originated during the Dutch Revolt to achieve independence from the Spanish Empire. It is written in the first person, in the voice of William of Orange (who was the representative of the King of Spain) about both the revolt and his own personal struggle about how to be faithful to the king, without being unfaithful to his conscience as a Dutch yearning for independence. The first letters of the 15 verses spell his name: "Willem van Nassov". From 1815 to 1932, the anthem in use was called "Who is of Dutch Blood", because the previous one was seen as excessively associated with the House of Orange. However, it proved to be very controversial given its explicitly exclusionary nature. In 1932, the previous anthem was brought back, as it was considered enough time had passed and it was no longer so deeply associated with the House of Orange but instead more associated with the nation.

116

NETHERLANDS

1600s-1815; 1932-

Lyrics: in Dutch; mention God

The melody was borrowed from a well-known Roman Catholic French song titled "Chartres" that ridiculed the failed Siege of Chartres in 1568 by the Huguenot Protestants during the Wars of Religion. The Dutch Protestants, however, adapted the lyrics into propaganda for their own agenda, since it was a common practice at the time for opposing groups to steal each other's songs and rewrite them. This version of the song originated during the Dutch Revolt to achieve independence from the Spanish Empire. It is written in the first person, in the voice of William of Orange (who was the representative of the King of Spain) about both the revolt and his own personal struggle about how to be faithful to the king, without being unfaithful to his conscience as a Dutch yearning for independence. The first letters of the 15 verses spell his name: "Willem van Nassov". From 1815 to 1932, the anthem in use was called "Who is of Dutch Blood", because the previous one was seen as excessively associated with the House of Orange. However, it proved to be very controversial given its explicitly exclusionary nature. In 1932, the previous anthem was brought back, as it was considered enough time had passed and it was no longer so deeply associated with the House of Orange but instead more associated with the nation.

117

NETHERLANDS

1600s-1815; 1932-

Lyrics: in Dutch; mention God

The melody was borrowed from a well-known Roman Catholic French song titled "Chartres" that ridiculed the failed Siege of Chartres in 1568 by the Huguenot Protestants during the Wars of Religion. The Dutch Protestants, however, adapted the lyrics into propaganda for their own agenda, since it was a common practice at the time for opposing groups to steal each other's songs and rewrite them. This version of the song originated during the Dutch Revolt to achieve independence from the Spanish Empire. It is written in the first person, in the voice of William of Orange (who was the representative of the King of Spain) about both the revolt and his own personal struggle about how to be faithful to the king, without being unfaithful to his conscience as a Dutch yearning for independence. The first letters of the 15 verses spell his name: "Willem van Nassov". From 1815 to 1932, the anthem in use was called "Who is of Dutch Blood", because the previous one was seen as excessively associated with the House of Orange. However, it proved to be very controversial given its explicitly exclusionary nature. In 1932, the previous anthem was brought back, as it was considered enough time had passed and it was no longer so deeply associated with the House of Orange but instead more associated with the nation.

118

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1600s-1815; 1932-

Lyrics: in Dutch; mention God

The melody was borrowed from a well-known Roman Catholic French song titled "Chartres" that ridiculed the failed Siege of Chartres in 1568 by the Huguenot Protestants during the Wars of Religion. The Dutch Protestants, however, adapted the lyrics into propaganda for their own agenda, since it was a common practice at the time for opposing groups to steal each other's songs and rewrite them. This version of the song originated during the Dutch Revolt to achieve independence from the Spanish Empire. It is written in the first person, in the voice of William of Orange (who was the representative of the King of Spain) about both the revolt and his own personal struggle about how to be faithful to the king, without being unfaithful to his conscience as a Dutch yearning for independence. The first letters of the 15 verses spell his name: "Willem van Nassov". From 1815 to 1932, the anthem in use was called "Who is of Dutch Blood", because the previous one was seen as excessively associated with the House of Orange. However, it proved to be very controversial given its explicitly exclusionary nature. In 1932, the previous anthem was brought back, as it was considered enough time had passed and it was no longer so deeply associated with the House of Orange but instead more associated with the nation.