

History of the Finnish flag

The history of the Finnish flag begins in 1918, when the proposal for a blue-and-white flag was discussed in Parliament. When Finland became independent, a lion flag was raised to the flagpole on 6.12.1917. It was used as an official flag until our familiar blue cross flag was approved and introduced. The draft ticket was prepared by artists Bruno Tuukkanen and Eero Snellman. Originally, Akseli Gallen-Kallela proposed a flag where the coloring would have been exactly the opposite of what is now, a white cross on a blue background.



The history of the Finnish flag is interesting

In the 1850's and 1860's, informal discussions were held about what should be the colors of the Finnish flag. The colors were blue and white. They represented the so-called national colors at the time. Previously, the lion coat of arms had been used as the flag of the Grand Duchy of Finland. The coloring was the red and golden-yellow lion of the coat of arms. They were then considered a kind of national color. The official flag during the Swedish rule was the Swedish flag and the Russian flag during the Russian rule.

In 1848, the Maamme song was performed for the first time at the Student Union celebration, and the Student Union flag was carried at the same event. Its colours were the coat of arms of the Grand Duchy on a white background. After this event, Zacharias Topelius sparked a discussion about Finland's own flag. At that time, many proposals came up, but they did not progress to the Reichstag. Many good suggestions were presented, but they were most commonly used as villa tickets at the end of the 19th century alone.

Colours and colour schemes of the Finnish flag

For many of us Finns, the colors on the flag reflect purity and the blue of the sky. However, the history of the Finnish flag tells that Topelius covered the topic in his fairy tale Linnake Finland's defence in 1854, telling the meaning of the colors. He said white depicts snow and blue describes the color of the lakes. Topelius defended the colours very strongly and resisted the red-yellows on the lion flag. Historical scholars have reported that blue-and-white colors came from the Russian Empire Navy.

The history of the Finnish flag also tells that the colours were initially determined with fabric color schemes. The color schemes, which were wool and cotton, were delivered to the authorities in the provinces and the owners of the flagpoles were allowed to visit them there. However, the colour schemes faded over the years, and in the late 1950's the flag committee began its work. In 1993, the colors were finally given using a color system.

The Finnish flag will be noticed

The blue-and-white Finnish flag is always noticed where it is visible at any given time. Thanks to its clean and beautiful colors, it is not confused with the flag of any other country. You may find the same shades in a Finnish casino like online casino Finland. Playing at a casino is easy because it is a 'pay and play' casino. If you are interested, [please read more on the onlinecasinosuomi.com page](https://www.onlinecasinosuomi.com). The blue-and-white shades are somehow clear, as can be seen on the website of this casino.

Whatever colour, the [national flag](#) in every country is almost always a rectangle. The use of flags has been slowly adopted since the 17th century, when the French Revolution was contributing to it. This also simplified the pattern of the flags. The colors of the national flags of many countries still include colors that describe the development of the country or the beginning of independence.

The history of the Finnish flag is straightforward

[The Finnish flag](#) of [war](#) was once three languages, it had a coat of arms and it was slightly smaller than the state flag. Today, a state flag type of war flag is used only when flagging in the fronts of state-owned buildings. The military chiefs have also used different flags throughout history. Customs, the pilot and the post office also had their own tickets. They were identified by the emblem patterns of the establishments concerned, which were on the flag in the upper corner of the pole.

When the legislation was renewed in 1978, all additional patterns were banned from the Finnish flag. It was also decided that the pilot, postal and customs tickets would be completely decommissioned. The deadline was the end of 1980. All that remained was the national flag and the rectangular state flag. There are two language flags left.

Reducing the number of tickets has brought clarity to the flag and there is also no need to guess what the ticket is about. The history of the Finnish flag is therefore not very long and can only be considered to have begun during its independence. At the moment, the coat of arms is only on three flags and they are the state flag, the tiled state flag and the flag of the President of the Republic. The President's flag also features a blue-yellow cross of freedom on the tango side, depicted in the upper field.