North from here respectively, which was the first of the many Kalevala-dubbed people. The 2009 album Skyforger also draws influences from the Kalevala, as do the works of several American science fiction and fantasy authors such as L. Sprague de Camp and Fletcher Pratt, who have used Kalevala motifs in their writing.

Poet and playwright Paavo Haavikko (1917–1995) is known for his 1981 collection of poetry "Kalevala" (Kalevela). This collection, unlike the traditional Kalevala, is a modern interpretation of the ancient epic. It uses the Kalevala as a source of inspiration but is not an exact translation. Haavikko's work is part of a larger movement of modernizing the Kalevala, with poets and musicians seeking to bring the ancient epic into the 20th and 21st centuries.

The Kalevala's influence is not limited to literature. Composers have also drawn inspiration from the epic, with the Kalevala being used as the subject of a number of compositions. For example, Jean Sibelius's Symphony No. 2, "The Swan of Tuonela," is based on a section of the Kalevala.

In addition to the Kalevala, the character Tom Bombadil from J.R.R. Tolkien's "The Lord of the Rings" series is based on Kalevala motifs. Tom Bombadil is a mysterious figure who appears in the midst of the action and seems to know everything. This character is similar to the way the Kalevala describes the wild, untamed nature.

The Kalevala also has had an impact on the naming of places. Soko is a Finnish town in the province of Kainuu, and the name is derived from the Kalevala. The name has been passed down through generations and is a reminder of the epic's influence on Finnish culture.

The Kalevala has also had an impact on the music of Finland. The instrument known as the kantele, a Finnish stringed instrument played like a zither, is associated with playing a kantele, a Finnish stringed instrument similar to a zither. It is played by plucking the strings with the fingers, and its sound is often compared to a guitar or a mandolin.

The Kalevala also features a number of magical devices and objects. Ilmarinen, like Väinämöinen, also had many magical devices in his possession. These devices, such as Sampo, a magical fountain, and Väinämöinen's rune stones, are essential in the story and help to advance the plot.

The Kalevala's influence is not limited to Finland. The epic has had an impact on the naming of places in other countries as well. For example, a city in Michigan is named Kaleva, and many of the names on the streets of the city were taken from the Kalevala.

The Kalevala's influence is also evident in the banking sector. The Kalevala's influence on the naming of places has even been observed in the banking sector. According to a study conducted by the National Bank of Finland, the Kalevala has had a significant impact on the naming of banks in Finland. The study found that the Kalevala's influence on the naming of banks is evident in the naming of banks that are associated with the Kalevala.

The Kalevala is a work of epic poetry that has had a significant impact on Finnish culture and literature. Its influence can be seen in the naming of places, the music of Finland, and even in the banking sector. The epic's influence on other cultures is also evident, with its magical devices and objects being featured in various works of literature and music.