Protestant Theology: Theological Responsibility in the Context of Migration (Flight) and Global Crises

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Glossary

Important terms for students

Migration

In sociology, the migration of people is defined as migratory movements with the aim or result of a permanent change in people's place of residence. Some phenomena include deportation, nomads, vagrants, the unsettled, asylum, and tourists. (Heimbrock)

Asylum

In law, asylum means above all protection from danger or persecution. The word asylum comes from the Greek language. The word asylum means: home or shelter. It means that people who are granted asylum are allowed to live in a safe state.

Creation/-theology

Creation, translation introduced in medieval German mysticism from Latin. creatio = creation, means the process of creating the world (act of creation) and the world itself thus created (work of creation).

Theology of Creation

Creation theology is one of the central contents of theological studies. It deals with the origin of the world and of man; it combines the problems of systematic theology with exegetical questions.

Image of God

The statements of the image of God in Gen 1 characterise the position of human beings in creation and are understood as an expression of the special relationship between God and human beings.

Culture

At present, it is better to speak of cultural terms in the plural. The following definition can serve as a guide: In the broadest sense, "culture" therefore means the world of intellectual goods, material art products and social institutions created by man himself by working on nature with the help of planned techniques. This broad concept of culture encompasses the totality of the preconditions for social action produced by man himself and acquired in the course of socialisation, i.e. the typical forms of work and life, ways of thinking and acting, values and intellectual expressions of life of a community.

Identity

Derives from the Latin idem: "the same, the same". The quality of someone or something that is the same as itself, or that embodies only one reality, no matter how many different ways one approaches it.

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Hybridity

The term hybridity derives from the Latin word hybrida "mongrel" and assumes that individuals produce a newly constructed and thus third identity from their identity of origin and the identity of the host society.

Alterity

The concept of alterity describes the cultural construction of the other, who at the same time conditions one's own self-understanding (identity) (lat. alter = the one or other of two; in contrast to alius or xenos).

Encounter learning:

Encounter learning refers to the didactically guided and accompanied topic-centred exchange between participants who are as similar in status as possible in a framework that is limited in terms of content, time and space (safe space), which provides for multi-perspective reflection processes taking into account a conflict hermeneutics that lead to the initiation of content-related and process-related competences.

The project "Sharing Worldviews: Encounter Learning for common Values in Diversity" is based on a 4-phase concept of Encounter Learning: preparation, presentation, exchange and reflection.

Worldviews:

The concept of **Worldviews** has various culturally determined meanings. In our project we use it as "Worldviews" (individual or collective perspective on the world):

World interpretation (dt.: Weltdeutung) Refers to the fundamental anthropological existential that man brings his fellow man, his environment and himself into an explanatory and interpretive context, regardless of whether this context has religious, spiritual or secular connotations.

World view (dt.: Weltbild) Coherent overall conception of the whole of reality, of the development of life and the structure of the universe, of a certain image of man and history etc. from a certain theoretically underpinned (e.g. scientific or mythological etc.) perspective.

Worldviews (dt.: Weltsichten/ Weltansichten/ Perspektiven auf die Welt) Individual or collective perspective on the world. Worldviews as perspectives can also be shaped by influences (events, media, etc.).

Worldview (dt.: Weltanschauung) Refers to a coherent overall conception of the whole of reality, which shapes one's perception of reality and in turn shapes that perception. Beyond 'worldviews', they are embedded in a specific framework of thought and action and thus also include evaluative statements and corresponding options for action. Worldviews unite their adherents into a secular community (e.g. humanism, atheism, materialism).

Such an understanding of worldview is shaped in Europe by the Enlightenment, which sought to free itself from traditional communities (such as religions) and grant the individual more independence from them.