

Religion Kirche Und Zivilgesellschaft In Ostmitte

Since the end of state repression against religion, two major processes have taken place in the formerly socialist countries: historically dominant churches strive to reassert their position in society, while new religious groups and ideas from various parts of the world are proliferating. This generates pluralism of religious communities and individual religious attitudes. *Religious Diversity in Post-Soviet Society* presents the first collection of ethnographies of this new religious diversity for Lithuania, a country that has a long history of a dominant Catholic Church. The authors reveal how Catholicism has become increasingly diversified and other religions (Charismatic Protestantism, Baltic Paganism, Eastern religions and other alternative spiritualities) are claiming their space in the religious field.

Die evangelischen Kirchen in Deutschland sind im Bereich der Wertebildung, der Sinnstiftung sowie der Wohlfahrtspflege für Gesellschaft und Staat wichtige Akteure. Veränderungen innerhalb der evangelischen Kirchen wie etwa eine weiter zunehmende "Milieuerengung" (Klaus von Bismarck), eine "Kirche für Kirchenleute", bleiben für die Gesellschaft nicht bedeutungs- und folgenlos. Offen ist allerdings, welche Qualität den binnenkirchlichen Entwicklungen zugesprochen werden kann und welche gesellschaftlichen Wirkungen sich aus den kirchenspezifischen zivilgesellschaftlichen

Potentialen ergeben werden. Durch den Dienst der Kirche, so die These Fischers, wird der Mehrwert des Evangeliums erfahrbar, hierdurch kann Kirche ihre Mitgliederentwicklung positiv beeinflussen und ihre gesellschaftliche Relevanz erhalten oder gar stärken.

The process of European integration is presenting the churches of Europe with new challenges. Applying a combination of social-scientific, historical and theological methods, the author investigates the self-understanding and the Europe concept of Christian and Islamic organizations within European civil society. The study points towards an ecclesiastical concept that enables a combination of fundamental Protestant concerns and societal conditions in Europe.

Recently the topic of civil society has generated a wave of interest, and a wealth of new information. Until now no publication has attempted to organize and consolidate this knowledge. The International Encyclopedia of Civil Society fills this gap, establishing a common set of understandings and terminology, and an analytical starting point for future research. Global in scope and authoritative in content, the Encyclopedia offers succinct summaries of core concepts and theories; definitions of terms; biographical entries on important figures and organizational profiles. In addition, it serves as a reliable and up-to-date guide to additional sources of information. In sum, the Encyclopedia provides an overview of the contours of civil society, social capital, philanthropy and nonprofits

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across cultures and historical periods. For researchers in nonprofit and civil society studies, political science, economics, management and social enterprise, this is the most systematic appraisal of a rapidly growing field.

Religion, Kirche Und Zivilgesellschaft in Ostmitteleuropa Heute

Wolfgang Huber's Theological Proposal

Ein internationaler Vergleich

The Changing World Religion Map

☐Gott braucht uns in der Politik!☐

bildungspolitische Perspektiven in der pluralen Gesellschaft

Kirche und Zivilgesellschaft

Freedom is modernity's most important promise, but also its most controversial promise. No other concept has led to so many expectations, disappointments, changes, and destruction. This book examines German theologian and ethicist Wolfgang Huber's concept of "communicative freedom," which is proposed as a contribution to the debate on freedom within modernity. It is argued that communicative freedom integrates radically different understandings of freedom into one comprehensive concept. This concept allows for a constructive and critical affirmation of

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modernity. (Series: Theology in the Public Square/Theologie in der Öffentlichkeit - Vol. 3)

What is the role of the church in society? What role did the church play in South Africa ? during apartheid, in the struggle against apartheid and during the period of transformation? The essays collected and published in this volume deal with questions such as these. They are all occasional pieces. They were written over two decades and reflect the times in which they originated ? always intended for specific audiences, always addressing issues of the particular moment.

Is the question of God still relevant for our time? Empirical studies from an international perspective show the fact that there are both indications of God's importance and disappearance. The articles in this book deal with questions related to the content, structure and function of images of God. The studies document the actual variety and forms of religious practice and highlight the issues of God present - out of necessity from an ecumenical and interdisciplinary point of view. If and how the question of God is asked is not only of denominational interest, but is also of a cultural importance

for the individual and public life in Europe. The empirical studies in this collection were discussed at the "Wurzburg Research Days - Practical Theology" in December 2000.

Germany and South Africa experienced drastic social transitions with the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1986 and the end of Apartheid in 1994. This book consists of a collection of essays from German and South African theologians who analyse the role that religious communities had, and are still playing within the respective civil societies. The concept and texture of civil society are analysed; case studies are presented; theological perspectives are given on the relation between church, state and civil society; and guidelines are provided for the healing role that Christian religious communities can play in Germany and South Africa. This book is mainly directed at theologians and scholars in religious studies, however, sociologists and political philosophers may also find the essays informative. Besides the wide variety of theological approaches; sociological and empirical data; and practical theological perspective, the book also yields interesting comparative analysis on two societies in transition.

Religion zwischen Zivilgesellschaft und politischem System

The Churches and Democracy in Brazil

German and South African perspectives

International Encyclopedia of Civil Society

Muslimen und Christen in der Zivilgesellschaft

Neue Soziale Bewegungen als Herausforderung sozialkirchlichen Handelns

Pluralisation and social change

In order to draw out the relationship between publicly-oriented Christianity and education, this book demonstrates that education is an important method and prerequisite of public theology, as well as an urgent object of public theology research's attention. Featuring work from diverse academic disciplines—including religion education, theology, philosophy, and religious studies—this edited collection also contends with the educational challenges that come with the decline of religion on the one hand and its transformation and regained public relevance on the other. Taken together, the contributions to this volume provide a comprehensive argument for why education deserves systematic attention in the context of public theology discourse, and vice versa.

Seit den 1960er Jahren beginnt ein Transformationsprozess des Selbstverständnisses der beiden großen christlichen Konfessionen in Deutschland, der wesentlich durch die Dominanz "sozialer" Themen geprägt ist: Die praktizierte Nächstenliebe - insbesondere in Gestalt von Diakonie und Caritas - wird in der Öffentlichkeit wie häufig auch in den Kirchen selbst geradezu als Ausweis des Christlichen interpretiert. Dementsprechend bedeutete das Entstehen und die Dynamik der sog. Neuen Sozialen

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Bewegungen eine große Herausforderung, da klassische caritativ-diakonische Handlungsmuster in Frage gestellt wurden. Gleichzeitig initiierten Diakonie und Caritas weitreichende Prozesse der Selbstmodernisierung, die ihrerseits die Neuen Sozialen Bewegungen prägten. Der Band dokumentiert exemplarisch die wechselseitigen Beeinflussungen beider Bereiche und die durch diese Entwicklungen wesentlich geprägte Neuformatierung der bundesdeutschen Zivilgesellschaft.

This is not a book that provides a new integrated theory of religious change in modern societies, but rather one that develops theoretical elements that contribute to the understanding of some contemporary religious developments. Most of the approaches in sociology of religion are prone to emphasise either processes of religious decline or of religious upswing. For example, secularization theory usually includes a couple of relevant factors—such as functional differentiation, economic affluence or social equality—in order to account for religious change. However, the result of such a theory's empirical analyses seems to be certain in advance, namely that the social relevance of religion is decreasing. In contrast, the religious market model devised by sociologists of religion in the US is inclined to detect everywhere processes of religious upsurge. Religion and Modernity: An International Comparison avoids a purely theoretically based perspective on religious changes. For this reason, Detlef Pollack and Gergely Rosta do not begin with theoretical propositions but with questions. The authors raise the question of how the social significance of religion in its various facets has changed in modern societies, and explain what factors and conditions have contributed to these changes.

Brazil is a rapidly emerging country. Brazilian theology, namely the Theology of Liberation, has become well known in the 1970s and 1980s. The politically active Base Ecclesial Communities and the progressive posture of the Roman Catholic Church contrasted with a steadily growing number of evangelicals, mostly aligned with the military regime but attractive precisely to the poor. After

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democratic transition in the mid-1980s, the context changed considerably. Democracy, growing religious pluralism and mobility, a vibrant civil society, the political ascension of the Worker's Party and growing wealth, albeit within a continuously wide social gap, are some of the elements that show the need of a new approach to theology. It must be a theology that is both critical and constructive, resisting and cooperative, a theology that is able to give orientation to the churches, valuing and encouraging their contribution in society while avoiding attempts of imposition. The Churches and Democracy in Brazil, the fruit of years of interdisciplinary study of the Brazilian context and its main churches and theology, makes its case for an ecumenically articulated public theology. It seeks inspiration mainly in Luther and Lutheran theology, emphasizing human dignity, freedom, trust, the disposition to serve, and the ability to endure the ambiguities of reality, as well as a fresh interpretation of the doctrine of the two regiments. These are the fundamental elements of what makes human beings full members of the body politic: citizenship, their right to have rights and to be able to effectively live them, together with their corresponding duties, in a move of growing political participation conscious of their religious motivation in view of the commonweal.

Religion, Öffentlichkeit, Moderne

Social Capital in Eastern Europe

Kirche und Öffentlichkeit in Transformationsgesellschaften

Kirche und Revolution

Rethinking the Religious Factor in Foreign Policy

Relionsgemeinschaften, Zivilgesellschaft und Staat

Religion in der Moderne

This book reveals how, in confrontation with secularity, various new forms of

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Christianity evolved during the time of Europe's crisis of modernisation. Rudolf Schlögl provides a comprehensive overview of the development of religious institutions and piety in Protestant and Catholic Europe between 1750 and 1850; at the same time, he offers a detailed exposition of contemporary philosophical, theological and socio-theoretical thought on the nature and function of religion. This allows us to understand the importance of religion in the self-defining of European society during a period of great change and upheaval. *Religion and Society at the Dawn of Modern Europe* is a pivotal work - translated into English here for the first time - for all scholars and students of European society in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Aufgrund der vielen Migranten und Migrantinnen und dem Ansturm von Asylbewerbern aus islamischen Ländern, gibt es immer mehr Bürger in Deutschland und im übrigen Europa, die dem Islam angehören. Dies stellt auch den Islam vor neue große Herausforderungen in einem christlichen Umfeld. Die Ökumenische Rundschau versucht, einige dieser Probleme zu benennen. The authors of this book analyze the mechanisms and strategies that allow specific religious actors to affect the foreign policy agenda and decisions of the countries in which they are active. Paying special attention to events and phenomena that have had a decisive impact on regional and global development,

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this book provides an international outlook on how the activities of religious actors can influence foreign policy. The research subject was inspired by the idea of identifying what dynamics are occurring and whether there are any discernible trends.

Katarzyna Lasinska deals with the consequences of democratic transitions in Middle and Eastern Europe. By selecting specific sets of countries according to the main explanations such as Catholic tradition, transformation process and communist legacies, the author identifies key factors explaining particular findings in Poland. Thank to systematically used comparative research strategy the pitfalls of idiosyncratic argumentation are successfully avoided. Through inclusion of religious tradition as an explanative factor the results go beyond the commonly used East-West comparisons. The author presents a comprehensive picture of complex conditions and different processes for social capital building across Eastern European societies.

Kirche und Europa

Zum Verh ä ltnis von Politik und Religion in Deutschland

A seminal inventory of church marketing activities.

Protestantische Ekklesiologie im Horizont europ ä ischer Zivilgesellschaft

Transdisziplin ä re Perspektiven

Essays in Public Theology

Überraschend offen

In den letzten Jahren ist Religion wieder starker in der Öffentlichkeit sichtbar geworden & sei es, dass über Religion diskutiert wird, sei es, dass sich Religionsgemeinschaften als solche in der Öffentlichkeit zu erkennen geben, Forderungen stellen, kontroverse Positionen vertreten. Zum einen lässt sich ein quantitativ vermehrtes und qualitativ prononcierteres Auftreten von Religionsgemeinschaften beobachten, zum anderen findet dieses Phänomen seinen Niederschlag in der öffentlichen Wahrnehmung: in Medien, Wissenschaft, Politik, Schule. Die Beiträge dieses Bandes gehen den verschiedenen Aspekten des Phänomens nach und versuchen, Perspektiven für den Umgang der Öffentlichkeit mit den Religionen und der Religionen mit der Öffentlichkeit zu skizzieren.

The seemingly vitalizing impact of religiosity on civil society is a research topic that has been extensively looked into, not only in the USA, but increasingly also in a European context. What is missing is an evaluation of the role of institutionalized religious communities, and of circumstances that facilitate or impede their status as civil society organisations. This anthology in 2 volumes aims at closing this gap by providing case studies regarding political, legal and historical aspects in various European countries. Vol. 2 provides some theoretical aspects, a report on the final conference, and case studies from Germany, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Poland and the Ukraine, as well as a special chapter on Brazil and a Note on Religious Political Ideology.

Given the profound moral-ethical controversies regarding the use of new biotechnologies in medical research and treatment, such as embryonic research and cloning, this book sheds new light on the role of religious organizations and actors in influencing the bio-political debates and decision-making processes. Further, it analyzes the ways in which religious traditions and actors formulate their bio-ethical positions and which rationales they use to validate their positions. The book offers a range of case studies on fourteen Western democracies, highlighting the bio-ethical and political debates over human stem cell research, therapeutic and reproductive cloning, and pre-implantation genetic diagnosis. The contributing authors illustrate the ways in which national political landscapes and actors from diverse and often fragmented moral communities with widely varying moral stances, premises and commitments formulate their bio-ethical positions and seek to influence political decisions.

Welche Rolle spielten und spielen die Kirchen in den Revolutionen und Transformationsprozessen, die seit dem Ende der 1980er Jahre das Gesicht Ostmittel- und Osteuropas grundlegend verändert haben? Hatten sie sich mit den kommunistischen Regimes arrangiert und waren Kirche im Sozialismus geworden? Oder standen sie in Opposition zum Regime und hatten die revolutionären Umbrüche in Ostmitteleuropa befördert oder gar initiiert? Die Fragen nach dem Verhältnis von Kirche, Staat und Demokratie im östlichen Europa vor und nach den Regimewechseln werden in diesem Band exemplarisch für die katholische Kirche am Beispiel Polens, für die evangelische Kirche am Beispiel der DDR und

fur die russisch-orthodoxe Kirche am Beispiel Russlands diskutiert.

Beiträge des Katholizismus in Zeitgeschichte und Gegenwart

Erfahrungen und Probleme in Deutschland und den USA

The Role of Religion in Eastern Europe Today

Church and Civil Society

Towards a Public Theology Focused on Citizenship

The Impact of Religion on Social Cohesion, Social Capital Formation and Social

Development in Different Cultural Contexts

An International Comparison

Welchen Beitrag leisten Religionen für die Zivilgesellschaft? Heizen sie Konflikte an oder tragen sie zum Erhalt des Friedens bei? Solche Fragen werden derzeit in Medien und Gesellschaft äußerst kontrovers diskutiert. Dabei kommt es in öffentlichen Debatten leicht zu Stereotypisierungen, die dazu beitragen, Meinungen zu verfestigen und Konflikte zu verschärfen. In diesem Buch wird demgegenüber für kritische Nüchternheit und Sorgfalt optiert: Was bedeutet Toleranz genau und welche Potentiale lassen sich in muslimischen Traditionen finden? Braucht "der Islam" eine Reformation? Welche Geltungsansprüche werden von Muslimen und Christen in ihrem missionarischen Wirken erhoben?

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Wie stehen solche Ansprüche zu Themen wie Respekt, Dialog oder Konversion? Der Aufsatzband Wrogemans geht diesen Fragen nach und macht damit zugleich auf die Relevanz missions- und religionswissenschaftlicher Forschung und Lehre für Kirche und Gesellschaft aufmerksam. [Muslims and Christians in Civil Society. Religious Validity Claims and the Question of Tolerance from the Perspective of Religious Studies and Mission Studies] What contributions do religions make to civil society? Do they foment conflict, or do they help to keep the peace? These kinds of questions are currently the subject of vigorous debate in the media and in society itself. Public discussions often foster and perpetuate stereotypes, which may serve to reinforce entrenched opinions and exacerbate conflicts in turn. This book seeks to counteract the trend by making a case for critical rationality and a circumspect approach: What exactly is tolerance, and what potential do Muslim traditions offer? Is "Islam as a whole" in need of reformation? What validity claims do Muslims and Christians make as they engage in mission? How do claims of this nature relate to such issues as respect, dialog, or conversion? The collection of articles explores these questions, thereby

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emphasizing the relevance of research in mission studies and religious studies for church and society.

This book presents the findings of the first ever survey of the religious preferences of Members of the European Parliament (MEPs). An international research team interviewed a large sample of MEPs, with the purpose of investigating their beliefs and how these beliefs have an impact on their role as MEPs. The findings of this survey are offered in order to discuss, in a non-normative way, some key political and intellectual debates. Is Europe secularized? Is the European Union a Christian club? What is the influence of religious lobbying in Brussels? What are the dynamics of value politics? Contributions also compare MEPs with national MPs and citizens to measure whether the findings are specific to the supranational arena and European multi-level governance. External cases, such as the USA and Israel, are also presented to define whether there is a European exceptionalism regarding the role of religion in the political arena. This book was originally published as a special issue of Religion, State & Society.

Claudio Kullmann legt die erste umfassende Studie zur jüngeren

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Entwicklung der Deutschen Katholikentage vor. Mit einer Zusammenstellung aus quantitativen und qualitativen Methoden wie statistischen Verfahren, Expertenbefragung und Netzwerkanalyse untersucht er vor dem Hintergrund gesamtgesellschaftlicher Wandlungsprozesse den bleibenden politischen Gehalt der Treffen. Damit leistet er einen Diskussionsbeitrag zur Rolle der Religion in modernen Demokratien.

?While religion was expelled from the public space during Communist times and became a secret form of "inner emigration", it entered the empty public space again in Post-Communist times. Public interest in religious issues and the public prestige of religion have dramatically increased. The book "Under Construction. The Role of Religion in Eastern Europe Today" deals with the (re-)emergence of religion in Eastern Europe and its impact on the economy, the society, and the state in 15 essays. The authors represent various fields of science related to human interaction - Economics, Political Science, Sociology, and Law. The added value is an up-to-date and interdisciplinary perspective on religion and its effects in major spheres of the societies in Eastern Europe today.

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Religious Diversity in Post-Soviet Society

Sacred Places, Identities, Practices and Politics

Religion and Biopolitics

das Christentum in Ostmitteleuropa vor und nach 1989

Religion and Ecology in the Public Sphere

Die Deutschen Katholikentage in Zivilgesellschaft und Politik

1978-2008

Imagining God

So besteht die Gefahr, die für die Christen maßgebliche Schöpfungswirklichkeit dem "demokratischen" Anspruch auf Gleichheit zu opfern. Die Beiträge machen deutlich, zu welchem Verlust dies für Staat und Gesellschaft führen würde, wenn Religion aus dem öffentlichen Leben verdrängt und zur Privatsache degradiert würde.

The highland region of the republic of Georgia, one of the former Soviet Socialist Republics, has long been legendary for its beauty. It is often assumed that the state has only made partial inroads into this region, and is mostly perceived as alien. Taking a fresh look at the Georgian highlands allows the author to consider perennial questions of citizenship, belonging, and mobility in a context that has otherwise been known only for its folkloric dimensions.

Scrutinizing forms of identification with the state at its margins, as well as local encounters with the erratic Soviet and post-Soviet state, the author argues that citizenship is both a sought-after means of entitlement and a way of guarding against the state. This book not only challenges theories in the study of citizenship but also the axioms of integration in Western

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social sciences in general.

Das Verhältnis von Religion und Zivilgesellschaft ist komplex und ambivalent. Einerseits kann es keineswegs als ausgemacht gelten, dass Religion ein Teil der Zivilgesellschaft ist: Nicht jede Religion oder religiöse Gemeinschaft versteht oder verhält sich als zivilgesellschaftlicher Akteur und nicht alle Staaten weisen gleichermaßen jenen Bereich freiwilliger Selbstorganisation auf, den wir Bürger- oder Zivilgesellschaft nennen. Andererseits ist eine intakte Zivilgesellschaft ohne ein geklärtes, konstruktives Verhältnis von Staat, Religion und Gesellschaft kaum zu erreichen. In demokratisch verfassten Gesellschaften – so kann man im Anschluss an Alexis de Tocqueville vermuten – stellen Religion und ihre vielen Formen der Vergemeinschaftung einen wesentlichen Teil der Zivilgesellschaft. Während diese These für die USA als bewiesen gelten kann, herrscht relative Unklarheit für Europa und viele andere Teile der Welt. Der Band setzt an dieser Grenze des Wissens an. Seine Beiträge hinterfragen kritisch die Rolle der Religion in der Zivilgesellschaft. Dabei wird das Wechselverhältnis von Religion und Zivilgesellschaft zunächst aus theoretischer Perspektive untersucht. Drei Beiträge analysieren kontrovers den Zusammenhang von Religion und Sozialkapital vergleichend für die Staaten Europas. Empirische Fallstudien zur Bundesrepublik Deutschland, zu den Niederlanden, Weißrussland und den Philippinen zeigen, dass Religion eine wichtige zivilgesellschaftliche Ressource darstellt, deren politische Wirkung aber je nach Systemtyp sehr unterschiedlich ausfallen kann.

Just about fifty years ago, in its declaration on religious freedom at the Second Vatican Council, the Catholic Church programmatically dispensed with political coercion as a means of enforcing its claim to truth. This act of self-imposed restriction with regard to religious claims to

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truth is exceptional in the history of religions. It is still extremely difficult to explain even today how such a traditional institution as the Catholic Church could have altered its position so fundamentally. In this volume the authors dispute how the Church came to its position, what the reasons and motives were for its repositioning, what shape this process of change took, and the steps involved in the change: What were the characteristics, circumstances and dynamics of the path of Catholicism to recognizing religious freedom? Mit dem II. Vatikanischen Konzil (1962-1965) änderte die katholische Kirche ihre Haltung zur Religionsfreiheit grundlegend und erkannte von nun an das Menschenrecht auf freie Religionsausübung an. Wie konnte es zu diesem erstaunlichen Lernprozess einer Religionsgemeinschaft kommen, zumal gerade die katholi-sche Kirche durch eine präzise Definition und strikte Konti-nuität ihrer Lehre geprägt ist? Unter welchen Bedingungen und Voraussetzungen kann Religionsgemeinschaften ihre eigene Modernisierung gelingen? Der Band folgt der These, dass eine ganze Reihe unterschiedlicher - innerkirchlicher wie äußerer - Faktoren die Erneuerung der Haltung der Kirche zum Verhältnis von Religion und Politik, von Kirche und Staat ermöglichten. Letztlich handelt es sich um den Verzicht der Kirche auf politische Gewalt, um die Beschränkung auf eine zivilgesellschaftliche Rolle, die exemplarischen Charakter haben könnte für den Gewaltverzicht religiöser Traditionen.

Religion at the European Parliament and in European multi-level governance
Kirchengemeinden in der Zivilgesellschaft
Befunde - Positionen - Perspektiven
Probleme und Potentiale
Religion and Society at the Dawn of Modern Europe

Religion and Modernity

Public Theology Perspectives on Religion and Education

Sind Religion und Moderne vereinbar, führen Modernisierungsprozesse zur Säkularisierung oder hat die Religion selbst modernisierende Potenziale? Anhand einzelner Länder – Italien, Niederlande, Deutschland, Polen, Russland, USA, Südkorea und Brasilien u.a. – gehen die Autoren dem Verhältnis von Modernisierung und religiösem Wandel nach. Das Ergebnis besteht im Entwurf multipler Theorieperspektiven, die nicht nur den Anspruch erheben, wie die Säkularisierungstheorie die Abschwächung religiöser Bindungen in der Moderne zu erklären, sondern auch ihre Stärkung.

Welche Rolle nehmen Religionsgemeinschaften und ihre (religiösen) Überzeugungen in der Öffentlichkeit der spätmodernen, liberalen Gesellschaft ein? Die Beiträge des Bandes beleuchten das weit verzweigte Geflecht von Religion, Öffentlichkeit und Moderne aus den Perspektiven von Theologie, Religionsphilosophie, Religionssoziologie und Politischer Philosophie und unternehmen eine vernunft- und zeitgemäße Bestimmung der Bedeutung religiöser Gemeinschaften und religiöser Überlieferungen für eine spätmoderne Gesellschaft.

Das Verhältnis von Religion und Politik schien lange vergessen oder verdrängt. Es wird erst in den letzten zwei Jahrzehnten wieder intensiver erforscht. Das wachsende Interesse an Religion und Politik ist auch Ausgangspunkt für diesen Band, der das symbiotische Verhältnis von Politik und Religion in Deutschland analysiert. Dabei wird die Rolle der beiden Volkskirchen zwischen Säkularisierung und Wiederkehr des

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Religiösen genauso behandelt, wie das Aufkommen von anderen Religionsgemeinschaften oder die Bedeutung des Islams für die deutsche Gesellschaft und das politische System.

How can one describe the pluralisation of the religious realm, which is of such significance for processes of social change? How can it be done from an international perspective? The book sharpens the idea of religious pluralisation by elucidating it against the backdrop of specific religious phenomena and practices. Concepts and interpretations of religious praxis are correlated here in a way that has proven most fruitful in the field of Practical Theology. We take a closer look at twelve highly relevant topics that are formative for the practical-theological discourses in South Africa and Germany: poverty and wealth, education, transitional rites and passages, health, religious community formation and the future of the Church, beginning and end of life, transformation of the media, migration and interculturality, populism and radicalisation in religion and knowledge, processing of the past, communal living. Each topic will be introduced by one scholar from a certain country and commented on by another. The conversational procedure contributes to a contextual theology that understands theology essentially as dialogue. In all contributions pluralisation is the overarching topic. It shall be developed as a conception and theory respectively, both of which are not self-evident their theoretical implications must be explicitly unfolded.

Analyses and Perspectives on a Complex Interplay, Volume II

Die Bedeutung der Religion für die Gesellschaft

Catholicism and Religious Freedom

Religious Communities and Civil Society in Europe

Ethnographies of Catholic Hegemony and the New Pluralism in Lithuania

Christianity Transformed, 1750-1850

Religion, Ethik, Schule

Wo ist der Ort der Kirche in einer zunehmend entkirchlichten Gesellschaft? Worin liegen ihre Aufgaben? Soll sie sich auf sich selbst und ihre Mitglieder beschränken oder sich dem Sozialraum öffnen? In sechs Fallstudien wird diesen Fragen konkret nachgegangen. Kirchengemeindliche Akteure wie auch andere zivilgesellschaftlich aktive Menschen wurden zu ihren Beziehungen, Kooperationen und gegenseitigen Wahrnehmungen befragt. Die Ergebnisse zeigen eine überraschende Offenheit sowohl der Kirchengemeinden gegenüber ihrer Umwelt als auch der Vereine, Initiativen, Gruppen, Kommunalpolitik u.a. gegenüber der Kirchengemeinde - überraschend, weil Kirche oftmals als altmodisch, unmodern etikettiert wird. Sie nimmt aber offensichtlich je nach konkreten Bedingungen vor Ort zentrale Funktionen für das Gemeinwesen wahr. [Unexpectedly Open -

Parishes in Civil Society] Where is the place of church in an increasingly unchurched society? What are its tasks? Should it deal mainly with itself and its members or open up to the surrounding social area? In six case studies these questions are dealt with in detail. Congregational actors as well as other people who are actively involved in civil society were asked about their relationships, cooperations and mutual perceptions. The results show a surprising openness of the parishes towards their environment as well as of the associations, initiatives, groups, local politicians and other actors towards the parishes - surprising, because church is often labeled as old-fashioned, out-dated. However, parishes obviously fulfill central functions for the community, according to the specific conditions on site. A collection of essays from top scholars in the field of Religion and Ecology that stimulates the debate about the religious contribution to ecological debate. What is the glue of society? Which forms of sociability help to overcome social needs and poverty? The role of religion and religious institutions are often expected to be relevant to

questions like these. But until today, these issues were seldom raised from a theological perspective. This volume opens the discourses on social cohesion, social capital formation, and social development for the theological debate, presenting theoretical reflections and empirical research by scholars from different religion-related disciplines. (Series: Studies on Religion and Culture / Studien zu Religion und Kultur - Vol. 4) This extensive work explores the changing world of religions, faiths and practices. It discusses a broad range of issues and phenomena that are related to religion, including nature, ethics, secularization, gender and identity. Broadening the context, it studies the interrelation between religion and other fields, including education, business, economics and law. The book presents a vast array of examples to illustrate the changes that have taken place and have led to a new world map of religions. Beginning with an introduction of the concept of the “changing world religion map”, the book first focuses on nature, ethics and the environment. It examines humankind’s eternal search for the sacred, and discusses the emergence of

“green” religion as a theme that cuts across many faiths. Next, the book turns to the theme of the pilgrimage, illustrated by many examples from all parts of the world. In its discussion of the interrelation between religion and education, it looks at the role of missionary movements. It explains the relationship between religion, business, economics and law by means of a discussion of legal and moral frameworks, and the financial and business issues of religious organizations. The next part of the book explores the many “new faces” that are part of the religious landscape and culture of the Global North (Europe, Russia, Australia and New Zealand, the U.S. and Canada) and the Global South (Latin America, Africa and Asia). It does so by looking at specific population movements, diasporas, and the impact of globalization. The volume next turns to secularization as both a phenomenon occurring in the Global religious North, and as an emerging and distinguishing feature in the metropolitan, cosmopolitan and gateway cities and regions in the Global South. The final part of the book explores the changing world of religion in regards to gender and identity

issues, the political/religious nexus, and the new worlds associated with the virtual technologies and visual media. Religiöse Geltungsansprüche und die Frage der Toleranz aus religions- und missionswissenschaftlicher Sicht Probleme und Perspektiven

Renewing the Church in the Second Vatican Council Collected Essays 1

Dynamics of lived religion in South Africa and in Germany Poland an Exception?

Religion und Öffentlichkeit

Die Autorinnen und Autoren dieses Bandes befassen sich mit Ländern in Afrika, Lateinamerika und Asien, die in den 1970er bis 1990er Jahren einen Wechsel von einem autoritären zu einem demokratischen politischen System durchlaufen haben, insbesondere Südafrika, Mosambik, Brasilien, Südkorea, Philippinen und Indonesien. Untersucht werden einerseits die Bedeutung von Kirchen für das öffentliche Leben, andererseits ihr theologisches Selbstverständnis: Was ist die besondere Verantwortung der Kirchen für das Gemeinwesen im Übergang zur Demokratie und während der Konsolidierungsphase? Zum Vergleich mit dem Christentum werden fallweise weitere Religionsgemeinschaften berücksichtigt (z.B. der Islam in Indonesien). Weitere Felder des öffentlichen Lebens, in denen Kirchen bzw. Religionen sich engagieren, sind das

Recht, das Bildungs- und Gesundheitswesen, die Diakonie, die Arbeit von Frauen für Frauen, Friedensarbeit und der Umgang mit historischem Unrecht.

The Roman Catholic Church in Germany is faced with an increasingly pluralistic and secularized society that further precipitates the decline in membership that has been ongoing already since the 1970s through instances of aging population and church leavings, and has been causing at the level of locally and regionally operating parishes and their establishments a growing shortage of personnel and other resources. Here a marketing communication that is based on target group-specific perception can be useful to remedy the situation in that the religious and social offers as well as the personal and media appearance of parishes are adjusted to population groups that credit to their socioeconomic potentials are able to substantially contribute to building social capital in church contexts. Particularly Catholic Academics with high affinity to the Church make their comprehensive individual, professional and financial resources available more frequently and more consistently for voluntary engagements than the majority of the German population. A group that positively engages to great extent is that of those students and Academics who are organized in Catholic student fraternities or associations and their local institutions. A targeted involvement of this small but high-resourced population group in local church activities can be a substantial and existential aid for the Catholic Church in Germany and sustain its further development. This is explored and discussed on the example of the largest academic association in Europe (Cartel Confederation of the Catholic German Student Associations (CV), in German: Cartellverband der katholischen deutschen Studentenverbindungen), and

attached specific practical recommendations for parish marketing. The Germany-based research results can be applied to other European countries such as Austria and Switzerland. Furthermore the discussion of results offer a broad range of new perspectives and ideas for church marketing in those countries, which have a living culture of denominational student associations.

Empirical Explorations from an International Perspective

Perception-based Marketing of Parishes using the example of Catholic Academics and Students

Religion, Zivilgesellschaft und Sozialkapital in Deutschland

Being a State and States of Being in Highland Georgia

Communicative Freedom