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Vincenc Rajšp

Der Protestantismus in der Region Goriška (Görz/Gorizia/Gorica und Umgebung) im 19. Jahrhundert bis zum 1. Weltkrieg

Dieser Beitrag verdankt seine Entstehung dem 80. Geburtstag des bedeutendsten slowenischen Zeithistorikers der Region Goriška Dr. Branko Marušič, der in der Monographie „Doktor Karel Lavrič (1818-1876) und sein Zeitalter“ diesen angesehenen slowenischen Politiker auch aus der Sicht seines Glaubens – dem Protestantismus – beschrieben hat. Die Abhandlung zeigt den historischen Hintergrund der protestantischen Kirche in der Region Goriška der Lavrič angehörte und wo er nach den Ritualen dieser Kirche auch begraben wurde.

Der Protestantismus in der Region Goriška erblühte im ersten Viertel des 19. Jahrhunderts und blieb bis zum Ersten Weltkrieg lebendig, danach blieb er im Rahmen der Methodistenkirche erhalten, die auch die von Görzer Protestanten errichtete Kirche übernahm.

Die evangelische Kirche in Görz war eng mit der Industriellenfamilie von Ritter Záhony verbunden. Gründervater war Johann von Ritter, der aus Frankfurt am Main über Triest nach Görz kam, wo später seine Söhne Heinrich und Julius Hektor sein Wirken sowohl im wirtschaftlichen als auch im kirchlichen Bereich fortführten. Der größte Verdienst der Familie war, nach einer besonderen Einflussnahme durch Kaiser Franz Joseph I., die Gründung einer Filiale durch den Bau der Kirche und die Verwaltung der protestantischen Glaubensgemeinschaft.

Einen besonderen Stempel drückte Gräfin Elvine de la Tour (geb. von Ritter) dieser Diakonenarbeit mit ihrer Erziehungsanstalt für arme Mädchen auf dem Gut Russiz auf, deren Hauptzweck die missionarische Ausbildung im protestantischen Glauben war.

Die evangelische Gemeinde in Görz stand in einem reger Kontakt mit dem zentraldeutschen Raum, Johann Christoph von Ritter stammte aus Frankfurt, die zentralen Verbände der »Gustav-Adolf-Stiftung« waren die Hauptfinanzierer der Instandhaltung der Kirche sowie des Aufbaus der Kirche und der Pfarrei. Eine große Mehrheit der Gläubigen, die in von Ritters Fabriken beschäftigt waren, kam aus dem deutschen Raum, Predikanten und Lehrer kamen auch aus dem mitteldeutschen und dem breiteren deutschsprachigen Raum.

Neben dem religiösen Zentrum in Görz organisierten sie auch Gottesdienste an Sonn- und Feiertagen und den Religionsunterricht in Gradisca, (Strafhaus) Russiz, Monfalcone, Grado und gelegentlich auch anderswo. In Görz gab es eine Sonntagsschule, in den Jahren 1865 bis 1890 auch eine Grundschule und die protestantische Schule in Russiz, für die die Gräfin anlässlich einer Audienz beim Kaiser im Jahr 1879 erwirkte, dass sie auch katholische Kinder besuchen durften. Die Sprache in den Schulen und bei den Gottesdiensten war Deutsch, gelegentlich war aber auch ein wenig Italienisch dabei. Innerhalb der Gemeinschaft waren „Der Gustav-Adolf Ortsverein“ und „Der Gustav-Adolf Frauenverein“ sehr aktiv, indem sie Geld für andere bedürftige Protestanten sammelten. Über die Arbeit der evangelische Pfarrgemeinde und die Verbände wurde im „Jahresbericht des Evangelischen Kirchen A. U. H. C. Görz“ berichtet, anlässlich der „Einweihung des Neuen Kirche zu Görz“ 1865 erschien das Buch „Die Erbauung und Einweihung der Evangelischen Kirche zu Görz mit einem geschichtlichen Rückblick auf die Entstehung der Gemeinde“.

Auf dem Gebiet des heutigen Slowenien gab es einige Protestanten in Ajdovščina, Tolmin, Solkan, während des Baues der Wocheiner Bahn auch an anderen Orten. Eine größere Anzahl von Protestanten gab es noch beim Militär und im Tourismus.

Konflikte zwischen der katholischen Mehrheitsbevölkerung und den Protestanten gab es in Eheangelegenheiten sowie bei Übertritten von einer Gemeinschaft in die andere und im Bildungsbereich, wenn protestantische Kinder katholische Schulen besuchten und katholische Kinder am protestantischen Unterricht teilnehmen. Jedoch erwähnt der Bericht auch die gute Zusammenarbeit vor allem im Bereich des Gesangs, als katholischen Sänger an protestantischen Zeremonien teilnahmen, anlässlich des Baus der Kirche wurden aber auch die Barmherzigen Brüder mit ihrem Krankenhaus lobend erwähnt.

Schlüsselwörter: Protestantismus, evangelische Kirchengemeinde, Görz/Gorizia/Gorica, 19. Jahrhundert

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*Tanja Žigon***Die Feierlichkeiten anlässlich des 400. Jahrestages der Reformation in Ljubljana 1917 im Spiegel der Archivquellen sowie der slowenisch- und deutschsprachigen Presse**

Das 500. Reformationsjubiläum, der 2017 auch in Slowenien feierlich begangen wurde, gibt den Anlass zur Frage, wie vor hundert Jahren in der damaligen Hauptstadt des Landes Krain, Laibach, also in der heutigen Hauptstadt Sloweniens, Ljubljana, der Reformation gedacht wurde. Da die evangelische Gemeinde in Laibach eine sehr kleine war und im Jahr 1917 der Krieg tobte, gab es keinen besonderen Anlass zu großen Feierlichkeiten. Die Frage, die sich stellt, ist, ob überhaupt, wie und welche feierlichen Veranstaltungen zum Gedenken der Reformation im Jahr 1917 in Laibach stattfanden. Anhand der Protokolle und Berichte aus dem Nachlass der protestantischen Kirchengemeinde in Laibach und anhand der spärlichen Berichte in den damaligen Zeitungen, sowohl in den deutschen als auch in den slowenischen, wurde im vorliegenden Beitrag der Versuch unternommen, die Geschehnisse im Jahr 1917 zu rekonstruieren und zu erörtern.

Schlüsselwörter: Reformationsjubiläum 1917, evangelische Kirchengemeinde, Ljubljana/Laibach, Ottmar Hegemann, Zeitungsberichte, Archivquellen

UDC 929Trubar P.:655(430Urach)

*Karl W. Schwarz***The Slovenian Luther and the South Slav printers in Urach**

The article deals with the link between printing and the Reformation and examines the South Slav literature connected with the Reformation which was collected at Tübingen University and the Viennese court library. This special literature is of interest to the fields of theology, history, culture, linguistics and printing.

The article pays attention to Primus Truber, the so-called Slovenian Luther, providing information about his life and works. His high regard in Slovenia is due to the fact that his Reformation writings were the first works of Slovenian literature. His Lutheran catechism (*Catechismus In der Windischenn Sprach* [1550]), which was published together with his reading primer (*Abecedarium* [1550]), existed in a single copy in the Austrian National Library, a precious work. *Palatina Viennensis* holds 35 prints, the second largest collection worldwide of South Slav original printed works relating to the Reformation.

Truber is famous for translating the Bible. In a letter to Heinrich Bullinger he gave the reason and occasion for doing this: because the church in his homeland demanded it. Consequently he applied himself to this work vigorously and with determination; by 1557/1575 he had translated the New Testament and Psalms. His disciple Georg Dalmatin finished the translation in 1584, the final climax of South Slav printing.

The article also discusses the Urach printing press located near Tübingen. Up to 1564 37 works were printed there in over 30,000 copies. Attention is paid to Truber's *Cerkovna Ordninga* (Church Order), the oldest legal work in the Slovenian language.

The article aims to emphasize the enormous importance of the Reformation for Slovenian history, culture and social studies. Truber's achievement is not limited to the linguistic level but is significant also with regard to religion and theology. Truber was motivated by mission and his intention was to transfer church reformation to Slovenian people in the Habsburg monarchy – and even to the Ottoman Empire.

Keywords: Primus Truber/Primož Trubar, Georg Dalmatin /Jurij Dalmatin, South Slav printing, Bibelanstalt, Urach

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Jonatan Vinkler

The Bohemian Brethren – 560 years. II: After Luther's appearance – between reform and politics

After Luther's appearance in 1517 the Bohemian brethren were faced with several important issues. They had to define their attitude towards the reformed movement near at hand, in Saxony, which in the decade since its beginnings had developed into a church with its own confession (1530). They had to tackle the challenges of Lutheran theology, especially concerning their own consideration of justification. They needed to define afresh their own teaching on the sacraments. And they had to determine over again the position of the church in society and the position of the aristocracy and the intelligentsia within itself. All these changes began to happen after the death of Bishop Lukáš of Prague (1528). The Bohemian Brethren accepted Luther as the leading religious teacher and officially turned away from the theological views of Lukáš of Prague and his predecessors. In 1535 they first published their own confession, in which the main emphasis on justification by faith shows Luther's influence. Moreover, they no longer recognized seven sacraments, but only two (the Lord's Supper and baptism). After 1543 the Church of Bohemian Brethren also "returned to society" – it ceased to build the life of a secluded Christian community on the fringe of society or even beyond it and its order. From then on its members could be found in numerous professions where previously they had not participated (due to the strong theological emphasis on the importance of works, i.e. "the true Christian life" for salvation): they were involved in civic and provincial administration, and the

Bohemian Brethren nobility accepted military command responsibilities. The position of the aristocracy and intelligentsia among the Bohemian Brethren also changed. If both groups had previously been more or less merely a “tolerated” estate, without any important voice within the church, which did not demand any higher humanistic and theological education even from its priests, with the advent of Bishop Jan Avgusta (after 1537) aristocrats and intellectuals became leading representatives of the church in Bohemian society. On account of the Turkish danger at the gates of Central Europe (after 1529, when Suleiman the Magnificent besieged Vienna), the Bohemian Brethren theologians stopped especially pointing out the pitfalls that lurked with every political engagement of individual important aristocrats among the Bohemian Brethren. It was these who cooperated in the First Smalkaldic War on the Protestant side, which Emperor Charles V defeated in the Holy Roman Empire. Thus the Bohemian king Ferdinand I implemented numerous measures against the church, including reviving the St James mandate of King Vladislaus Jagiellon of 1508. All these interventions against the Bohemian Brethren were a warning for the future, since they clearly underlined the uncertain political and social position of the Bohemian Brethren against the Bohemian king as the Utraquist church.

Keywords: the Bohemian Brethren, theology, Luther, Jan Augusta, Ferdinand I, the St James mandate

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Peter Kuzmič

The Church and the Kingdom of God

The Kingdom of God and the Church of Jesus Christ are two key New Testament concepts. While the Church cannot be identified with the Kingdom, for the latter is a larger and more comprehensive term, the two are nevertheless in close correlation and cannot be separated either. Speaking of the Kingdom as related to the Church means primarily to speak of the reign of Christ over and through the community called by his name. That reign of Christ in the present has two most important points of reference. The first is a foundational one, the past Christ-event, encompassing the Incarnation, the earthly life and ministry of Jesus, and their culmination in his substitutionary death and victorious resurrection. The Kingdom came in the person of Jesus, and the Church is the result of that coming of the King. The second point of reference is still in the future and will find its fulfillment in the return of Christ, which will bring about the completion of the Kingdom and the absorption of the Church into it. It is within this two-advent structure of salvation history that the Church exists “between the times.” It has always to *look back*, as it is built on the foundation laid by Christ and the apostles while it should also *look forward*, fully cognizant of the fact that while it “builds,” it is his Church and he will

come both to complete it and to judge it. The Church is not the Kingdom neither can it claim a monopoly on the Kingdom of God.

Keywords: the Kingdom of God, the Church, evangelicalism, Charismatic Christianity/Pentecostalism, dispensationalism

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Aleš Črnič

Concerning Christian Europe and its culture of the fear of Islam

The culture of the fear of Islam, which strongly characterizes the present time, emphasizes the threat which the supposedly radically different Muslim culture represents for contemporary European culture. There is a long history of these fears stretching back almost a thousand years to the Crusader wars, while on Slovenian territory right until now these negative sentiments are nourished primarily by memories of the Turkish incursions. The article warns about the active growth of the contemporary politics of fear with which some political forces deliberately exploit these newly aroused ancient fears, and then deconstructs the concept of European culture as exclusively Christian, drawing more complex outlines of contemporary European and Western cultures, to which Muslim cultures have also made their own contributions. In particular, however, secularity has had an essential influence, since this alone makes religious freedom available to non-Christian, alternative and “non-autochthonous” religions as well.

Keywords: Islamophobic culture, Christian Europe, Turkish incursions, secularity

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Marko Kerševan

Islam and Muslims in secularized Europe

In contemporary European societies, adherents of all religions (including minority and new religions in Europe, such as Islam) have religious freedom as a matter of principle; they do not have to deny or hide their religion in order to enjoy the same rights as all citizens (and adherents of majority religions). Therefore they themselves and their communities must accept the principles on which such religious freedom is founded: the principle of equal citizens' and human rights (regardless of gender, race, religion, etc), and within this framework an individual's freedom of conscience and religious belief in particular; the principle of the state's neutrality concerning religious and world views (with more or less consistent separation of state and joint/public institutions and

religious institutions); the principle of religious pluralism and tolerance. It is not possible to take up the position: from you we demand (religious) freedom for ourselves in the name of your principles (while we are weak), but we will deny you (religious) freedom in the name of our (religious) principles (when we will be sufficiently strong). Dialogue between religious communities about their attitude towards the above-mentioned principles of secularized society is essential. The author is convinced that all the major religious communities, including Muslim ones, can shape a positive attitude towards these principles. Notwithstanding all the real difficulties in the meeting and confronting (of people) of different religions, traditionally intertwined with the cultures of the time and space of their origin and existence until now, secular Europe can become a normal living space for Islam and Muslims as well without giving up its historically hard-won and established principles and values.

Keywords: Islam, secular Europe, religious pluralism, individual rights, Christianity

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