



## Representation and diversity in Berlin: Social scientific perspectives on the city

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Winter Semester 2024/25: 14 October 2024 – 14 February 2025

### CATEGORY

Cultural Heritage and Urban Development

### COURSE STRUCTURE

2 contact hours à 45 min per week (winter semester: 16 weeks)

### WEEKLY SCHEDULE

#### Time

Friday, 10-12 (c.t.) (10:15-11:45)

#### Place

Hausvogteiplatz 5-7, Room 0323-26

### COURSE LANGUAGE

This course will be taught in English. All texts and class discussions will also be in English. A minimum of B2 English is thus required for participation. All assignments can be done in German or English depending on the language preference of the participant.

**Language requirements** (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages)  
English: B2

### TARGET GROUP

International exchange students of all subjects with a strong interest in the course topic. Berlin Perspectives courses are designed for undergraduate students. Master students may participate if their home university agrees. Regular degree-seeking students can select the course within the elective part of their study program (überfachlicher Wahlpflichtbereich üWP).

Students should have foundational knowledge of social sciences and be able to read and understand research papers. Foundational knowledge of urban studies, migration, diversity studies or representation will be useful in following this course.

### CREDITS = 5 ECTS

The Berlin Perspectives courses are offered by the Career Center as part of the elective program üWP. Registration takes place via Humboldt-Universität's course catalogue *Agnes*. All courses are accredited according to the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS).

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

Who leaves a mark on the city? Who shapes the city and who gets to feel represented in it? Through a blend of historical, sociological, political, geographic, cultural, and anthropological perspectives this course will dissect the intricate layers of representation and diversity within Berlin. Each week, our course will explore a different facet of Berlin's urban landscape, from its status as a diverse metropolis to its role as a global hub of culture and activism. Through different thematic and disciplinary lenses, students will critically examine the concept of representation, interrogating who is seen and heard in Berlin's streets, institutions, and governance structures.

Utilizing a flipped classroom approach and engaging excursions, students will have the opportunity to immerse themselves in Berlin's rich history and contemporary dynamics. Visits to archival institutions, such as the archive of youth culture as well as a museum visit of the city museum of Berlin, will provide firsthand access to the diverse perspectives and narratives that shape the city's collective memory.

By the course's conclusion, students will emerge with a comprehensive understanding of Berlin as a space of representation, equipped with the analytical tools to navigate its complexities. Join us as we uncover the essence of Berlin through an interdisciplinary and intersectional lens, exploring its rich diversity, complex history, current political dynamics and vibrant tapestry of voices and experiences.

## **COURSE OBJECTIVES AND LEARNING OUTCOMES**

### **Course Objectives:**

1. To critically analyze the concept of representation in the context of urban environments, with a focus on Berlin.
2. To explore the historical, sociological, political, geographic, cultural, and anthropological dimensions of diversity within Berlin.
3. To examine the intersections of power, identity, and inclusion/exclusion within Berlin's urban landscape.
4. To investigate the role of various actors, including migrants, cultural institutions, activists, and marginalized communities, in shaping Berlin's representation.
5. To understand the methodologies and approaches used in interdisciplinary urban studies, with a specific focus on Berlin as a case study.

### **Learning Outcomes:**

#### **Knowledge:**

- Describe, and identify the core theories of representation and diversity within urban environments.
- Provide an overview of recent theoretical and empirical developments in the study of urban representation, particularly in relation to Berlin.
- Demonstrate a nuanced understanding of the concept of representation in urban contexts, particularly in relation to Berlin's diverse population.
- Understand the historical, sociological, political, geographic, cultural, and anthropological factors influencing diversity and representation in Berlin.

### **Transferable Skills:**

- Communicate key concepts orally and in writing, effectively articulating ideas related to urban representation and diversity.
- Collaborate in an intercultural team, fostering an inclusive and respectful learning environment.
- Planning a session and advancing presentation as well as public speaking skills.
- Improving one's own reflexivity in terms of one's own positioning but also critically evaluating arguments.
- Students will develop critical thinking skills to analyze the complexities of inclusion and exclusion within urban environments, using Berlin as a primary example.

### **Academic Skills:**

- Critically discuss the most recent theoretical and empirical research on representation and diversity within urban environments, with a focus on Berlin.
- Apply relevant theories and concepts independently in a final project, demonstrating the ability to synthesize knowledge and conduct original analysis in the field of urban studies.
- Identify and evaluate the roles played by different actors in shaping Berlin's representation, including migrants, cultural institutions, activists, and marginalized communities.
- Acquire interdisciplinary research skills through engagement with diverse perspectives and methodologies, preparing them for further studies or professional endeavors in urban studies, sociology, anthropology, geography, and related fields.

## **ASSIGNMENT INFO**

### **Workload and assignments**

In order to be granted 5 ECTS, participants will be asked to

- actively attend all sessions (a minimum of 75% attendance is required for classroom and online sessions)
- prepare and revise all sessions (read all required readings prior to the session)
- hand in the following **assignments**:
  - a 500 word reflection on the Humboldt Forum visit or a 1000 word reflection before the start of the group phase on what you learned so far and what you take away
  - a group presentation in which your group takes the lead in one session (5 topics are provided and you are to suggest readings which you can choose from the list provided or find your own and prepare a session on a theme of your choice)
  - A final output of your choice that reflects what you learned in the course. This output should reference at least two of the course readings from different weeks

showing that you can connect the different topics. This can be a creative work (podcast, collage, photography, zine) or a more classic written assignment on a topic of your choice (3000-4000 words).

Failure to fulfil one of the mentioned components results in failure of the class.

## Assessment Components

The final grade will be composed of the above-mentioned assignments.

## YOUR INSTRUCTOR

**Lea Baro**, is an early stage researcher at the German Center for Integration and Migration studies in a project titled "Solidarity in Diversity" which uses place based approaches to promote solidarities across ethnic-cultural boundaries. She is in the final stages of her PhD at the Humboldt University Berlin working on a project titled "Representing diversity?" where she used creative methodologies to study the affective dimensions of representation with queer migrants in Berlin. She has a research master in social science and a research master in psychology, both from the University of Amsterdam.

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## COURSE SCHEDULE

2 hours à 45 min per week (16 weeks)

Christmas Break: 23 December 2024 – 3 January 2025

### Week 1: Berlin: global?

Berlin is connected with the world and what happens in the worlds leaves a mark on Berlin. To better understand the history and global connections in the city you will visit the city museum of Berlin in the Humboldt forum to learn from the exhibition "Berlin global"(free for students with a student card, go on your own time in the first week). Before getting there try to research the Humboldt Forum itself, what it represents and the representative dimensions of the place it is in. While in the exhibition please take a picture of an object that taught you something new about the city or represents a perspective you find especially valuable. Hand in your picture with a 500-word (10% margin) reflection that connects the reading to the Humboldt Forum, the exhibition as well as your picture via email before the second class.

### Required reading:

Beveridge, R., & Naumann, M. (2015). Global norms, local contestation: Privatisation and de/politicisation in Berlin. In *Tracing the Political* (pp. 181-202). Policy Press.

Zitzlsperger, U. (2021). Berlin: Narratives of metropolitan transition and national unity. *Journal of Urban Cultural Studies*, 8(2), 187-205.

## **Week 2: Berlin: a super-diverse city?**

After getting to know each other and having a look at the weeks ahead we will look at Berlin through the lens of super-diversity. Is this a useful concept? Where does it come from? How is it changing? Why could super-diversity be seen as a problematic concept? In this first session we will dive into what types of diversity can be found in the city, how it is spread out between different neighborhoods and critically reflect on how the city is changing with and through the diversity within the city. Special attention will be paid to the role of migration for Berlin and where it is visible, invisible, or obscured. We will critically reflect on different uses of diversity and discuss where the lens is useful and where it might not be.

Required reading:

Huning, S., & Schuster, N. (2015). 'Social Mixing' or 'Gentrification'? Contradictory Perspectives on Urban Change in the Berlin District of Neukölln. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 39(4), 738-755.

Lanz, S. (2013). Berlin diversities. *The Berlin Reader: A Compendium on Urban Change and Activism. Berlin: Transcript*, 207-222.

Further reading:

Crul, M. (2016). Super-diversity vs. assimilation: how complex diversity in majority-minority cities challenges the assumptions of assimilation. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 42(1), 54-68.

Fuller, M. G., & Löw, M. (2017). Introduction: An invitation to spatial sociology. *Current sociology*, 65(4), 469-491.

Voigt, A., Kabisch, N., Wurster, D., Haase, D., & Breuste, J. (2014). Structural diversity: a multi-dimensional approach to assess recreational services in urban parks. *Ambio*, 43, 480-491.

Zukin, S., Kasinitz, P., & Chen, X. (2015). *Global cities, local streets: Everyday diversity from New York to Shanghai*. Routledge.

## **Week 3: Berlin: Representation in a changing city?**

Who is represented in the streets of Berlin? What makes a citizen of Berlin? This week we will dive into difference layers of belonging and representation in the city, the dynamics of in- and exclusion, processes of group formation inherent in representation and how they play out in the city. We will also discuss the different forms of representation that happen in Berlin from protests to governance.

Required reading:

Blokland, T., Hentschel, C., Holm, A., Lebuhn, H., & Margalit, T. (2015). Urban citizenship and right to the city: The fragmentation of claims. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 39(4), 655-665.

Kadioğlu, D. (2024). Producing gentrifiable neighborhoods: Race, stigma and struggle in Berlin-Neukölln. *Housing Studies*, 39(6), 1444-1466.

Further reading:

Allen, J. (2006). Ambient power: Berlin's Potsdamer Platz and the seductive logic of public spaces. *Urban studies*, 43(2), 441-455.

Farías, I., & Höhne, S. (2016). Humans as vectors and intensities: Becoming urban in Berlin and New York City. *Deleuze and the City*, 17-32.

Holm, A., & Lebuhn, H. (2020). Strengthening urban citizenship in Berlin: Three modes of claiming and expanding rights, resources, and recognition at the local level. In *Urban change and citizenship in times of crisis* (pp. 81-101). Routledge.

Griffiths, D., & Maile, S. (2014). Britons in Berlin: Imagined cityscapes, affective encounters and the cultivation of the self. In *Understanding lifestyle migration: Theoretical approaches to migration and the quest for a better way of life* (pp. 139-159). London: Palgrave Macmillan UK.

#### **Week 4: Berlin: a space of democracy?**

Building on what we learned about representation last week we will take a look at representative democracy and how it plays out in the city. At the end of class we will form the groups that will later take over sessions in a flipped classroom setting. Students are encouraged to choose a group based on their interest and the thematic frames that are presented.

Required reading:

Beveridge, R., & Koch, P. (2022). "3. Democracy and the City Reimagined" In: *How cities can transform democracy*. John Wiley & Sons.

Low, M. (2009). Cities as spaces of democracy: complexity, scale, and governance. In *Does truth matter? Democracy and public space* (pp. 115-132). Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands.

Further reading:

Barnett, C. (2014). What do cities have to do with democracy?. *international journal of urban and regional research*, 38(5), 1625-1643

Beveridge, R., & Koch, P. (2021). Contesting austerity, de-centring the state: Anti-politics and the political horizon of the urban. *Environment and Planning C: Politics and Space*, 39(3), 451-468.

Haid, C. G. (2017). The Janus face of urban governance: State, informality and ambiguity in Berlin. *Current Sociology*, 65(2), 289-301.

#### **Week 5: Berlin: feminist marks on the city?**

The feminist movement has not only fostered inclusivity and representation in Berlin's public spheres but also contributed to the city's identity as a global hub for activism and change. This week we will look at Berlin through a feminist lens. To do so we will visit the German historical museum (DHM) and get a tour about the feminist movement in Germany and its entanglements with the city of Berlin learning more about the places where its influence is still visible today.

Required reading:

Huning, S. (2020). From feminist critique to gender mainstreaming—and back? The case of German urban planning. *Gender, Place & Culture*, 27(7), 944-964.

Lennox, S. (1995). Divided feminism: Women, racism, and German national identity. *German Studies Review*, 18(3), 481-502.

Further reading:

Baum, B., & Nichols, R. (2013). Berlin, Feminism, and Positive Liberty. In *Isaiah Berlin and the Politics of Freedom* (pp. 191-204). Routledge.

Becker, S., Bögel, P., & Upham, P. (2021). The role of social identity in institutional work for sociotechnical transitions: The case of transport infrastructure in Berlin. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 162, 120385.

Golesorkhi, L. Z., Freeberg, E. M., & Luria Walker, G. (2023). Frieda Wunderlich: Feminist research and activism in Berlin. *Journal of Classical Sociology*, 23(4), 522-535.

### **Week 6: Berlin: a post-migration city?**

The post-migrant paradigm in Germany emphasizes the societal transformations and emergent identities resulting from the interactions between long-term residents and newcomers, moving beyond the traditional focus on the migration process. In Berlin, this framework is particularly significant due to its rich history of immigration and cultural diversity, positioning the city as a vibrant example of how migrant contributions are central to its social and cultural fabric. This week we will use the post-migration paradigm to look at the current dynamics in Berlin.

Required reading:

Barwick, C., & Beaman, J. (2019). Living for the neighbourhood: marginalization and belonging for the second-generation in Berlin and Paris. *Comparative Migration Studies*, 7, 1-17.

Foroutan, N. (2019). The post-migrant paradigm. *Refugees welcome: Difference and Diversity in a Changing Germany*, 142-167.

### **Week 7: Berlin: the queer capital of Europe?**

Berlin is often called the queer capital of Europe. There are many different queer communities and diasporas in Berlin who actively shape many parts of the city and what it is known for: culture and lifestyle. This week you have the option to choose which excursion you would like to do, the options are Spinnboden, the lesbian archive, the Schwules museum (the gay museum) or a queer history city tour of Berlin.

Required Reading:

Altay, T. (2024). Translating difference: whiteness, racialisation and queer migration in Berlin. *European Journal of Politics and Gender*, 7(1), 27-44.

Cabadağ, N., & Ediger, G. (2020). We disperse to Berlin: transnational entanglements of LGBTI+ movements in Turkey. *Doing Tolerance. Urban Interventions and Forms of Participation*, 194-210.

Further reading:

Duplan, K. (2023). What Would an Inclusive City for Gender and Sexual Minorities Be Like? You Need to Ask Queer Folx!. *Social Inclusion*, 11(3).

Haritaworn, J. (2015). *Queer lovers and hateful others: Regenerating violent times and places*. Pluto Press.

### **Week 8: Berlin: driven by cultural industries?**

Berlin's cultural industries play a pivotal role in the city's economy and international reputation, encompassing a diverse range of sectors such as music, film, fashion, and digital arts. The city's vibrant cultural scene attracts creatives from around the world, fostering a dynamic environment of innovation and artistic exchange. Studying Berlin's cultural industries provides valuable insights into how urban centers can leverage creativity and cultural production to drive economic growth and enhance global influence.

Required reading:

Sark, K. (2023). *Branding Berlin: From Division to the Cultural Capital of Europe*. Routledge. Introduction

Berfelde, R. (2021). Enacting the 'right to the creative city' in Berlin. *Art and Gentrification in the Changing Neoliberal Landscape*, 108-125.

Suggested reading:

Bader, Ingo & Martin Bialluch, (2009): "Gentrification and the Creative Class in Berlin-Kreuzberg", Libby Porter & Kate Shaw, (eds): *Whose Urban Renaissance?*, London: Routledge, 93-102.

Dümcke, C. (2021). Five months under COVID-19 in the cultural sector: a German perspective. *Cultural Trends*, 30(1), 19-27.

Langley, P., Lewis, S., McFarlane, C., Painter, J., & Vradis, A. (2020). Crowdfunding cities: Social entrepreneurship, speculation and solidarity in Berlin. *Geoforum*, 115, 11-20.

### **Week 9: Berlin: a city of youth culture?**

Youth and counterculture are crucial in understanding Berlin's identity, as the city's history of political upheaval and cultural rebellion has consistently been driven by young people challenging the status quo. This vibrant subculture has fostered innovation, creativity, and a unique sense of community, making Berlin a global hub for alternative lifestyles and artistic expression. Studying these movements offers insights into the transformative power of youth activism and its lasting impact on urban development and cultural landscapes. To better understand how these dynamics manifest in the city we will do a city tour and archive visit by archiv der Jugendkulturen ("archive of youth culture").



Required reading:

Richard, B., & Kruger, H. H. (1998). Ravers' paradise? German youth cultures in the 1990s. *Cool places: Geographies of youth cultures*, 161-74.

Soysal, L. (2004). Rap, hiphop, Kreuzberg: Scripts of/for migrant youth culture in the WorldCity Berlin. *New German Critique*, (92), 62-81.

Suggested reading:

Feldman-Barrett, C. (2019). Making Space for Youth Culture History: Berlin's Archiv der Jugendkulturen. *Space and Culture*, 22(4), 405-418.

### **Week 10: Berlin: city of the night?**

Berlin's nightlife is a cornerstone of its cultural identity and social fabric, renowned for its inclusivity, diversity, and vibrant underground scenes. The city's nightlife not only boosts the local economy through tourism and hospitality but also serves as a space for social experimentation and community building. Exploring Berlin's nightlife offers a unique lens through which to understand the city's progressive values, artistic innovation, and the dynamic interplay between public and private life.

Required reading:

Andersson, J. (2022). Berlin's queer archipelago: Landscape, sexuality, and nightlife. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, 48(1), 100-116.

Bader, I., & Scharenberg, A. (2010). The sound of Berlin: Subculture and the global music industry. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 34(1), 76-91.

Background reading:

AFP (2017): "'The Night Economy': How Even Conservatives are Trying to Protect Berlin Techno", *The Local*, 14 December 2017: <https://www.thelocal.de/20171214/the-night-economy-how-even-conservatives-are-trying-to-protect-berlin-techno>, (accessed 10/28/2019)

Drevenstedt, L. (2020). Dimensions of club culture: learning from Berlin. *The new age of electronic dance music and club culture*, 9-20.

Ludewig, B. (2020). The Berlin Techno Myth and Issues of Diversity: About the Connections Between Techno, the Muting of Diverse Perspectives, Inequalities and the Persisting Need for Platforms Like Female: Pressure. *The New Age of Electronic Dance Music and Club Culture*, 29-53.

Further reading:

Denk, F., & Von Thülen, S. (2014). *Der Klang der Familie: Berlin, techno and the fall of the Wall*. BoD-Books on Demand.

Florêncio, J. (2023). Drugs, techno and the ecstasy of queer bodies. *The Sociological Review*, 71(4), 861-880.

## **Week 11: Group session 1 – Who owns the city? Housing struggles in Berlin**

Housing and housing struggles are central to understanding Berlin's urban dynamics, with the city's affordable housing crisis highlighting significant socio-economic challenges. The prominent "Deutsche Wohnen Enteignen" movement epitomizes the local response, advocating for the expropriation of large real estate companies to protect tenants' rights and ensure affordable housing. Examining these issues provides insights into Berlin's grassroots activism, policy debates, and the broader implications for urban development and social justice.

This session is the first of our group sessions in which the group of the week prepares our session and selects one text for everyone to read. The texts below serve as suggestions for the group but do not need to be read by everyone and might not be chosen by the group. This applies to all group sessions.

Beran, F., & Nuisl, H. (2024). Assessing displacement in a tight housing market: findings from Berlin. *City*, 28(1-2), 189-206.

Bojadžijev, M. (2015). Housing, financialization, and migration in the current global crisis: An ethnographically informed view from Berlin. *South Atlantic Quarterly*, 114(1), 29-45.

Hamann, U., & Türkmen, C. (2020). Communities of struggle: the making of a protest movement around housing, migration and racism beyond identity politics in Berlin. *Territory, Politics, Governance*, 8(4), 515-531.

Kadioğlu, D. (2024). Producing gentrifiable neighborhoods: Race, stigma and struggle in Berlin-Neukölln. *Housing Studies*, 39(6), 1444-1466.

Wetzstein, S. (2019). Comparative housing, urban crisis and political economy: An ethnographically based 'long view' from Auckland, Singapore and Berlin. *Housing Studies*, 34(2), 272-297.

Polat, D. K. (2020). 'Now the German comes': The ethnic effect of gentrification in Berlin. *Ethnicities*, 20(1), 155-176.

## **Week 12: Group session 2 – Berlin as a segregated city? Classed lines**

Berlin is a city marked by pronounced class differences and distinct socio-economic divides, which are evident in its diverse neighborhoods. These class lines influence access to resources, educational opportunities, and housing, shaping the daily experiences and prospects of its residents. Studying these disparities provides a critical understanding of the socio-economic challenges Berlin faces. The MyGrüni demo could be used to exemplify local efforts to address these disparities, as community activists advocate for greater investment in marginalized neighborhoods, highlighting the critical role of grassroots movements in striving for social equity and inclusivity in Berlin.

Nast, J., & Blokland, T. (2014). Social mix revisited: Neighbourhood institutions as setting for boundary work and social capital. *Sociology*, 48(3), 482-499.

Conti, U. (2023). Wir Müssen Bleiben. Artworks and Visual Expressions Against Gentrification. The Case of Rigaer Straße Walls in Berlin. *Italian Sociological Review*, 13(1), 131-150.

Lash, S. (2014). Modernism and Bourgeois Identity: Paris/Vienna/Berlin. In *Sociology of Postmodernism* (pp. 201-236). Routledge.

Holm, A. (2024). Sociology of gentrification. *Research Handbook on Urban Sociology*, 167-187.

### **Week 13: Group session 3 – Invisible borders in a divided city?**

Berlin exemplifies the concept of cities as borderspaces, where historical, cultural, and socio-political boundaries intersect and evolve. The city's unique past, from its division by the Berlin Wall to its current role as a hub for migrants and diverse communities, highlights how urban areas can simultaneously serve as sites of separation and integration. Studying Berlin as a borderspace offers insights into the complexities of identity, migration, and the ongoing negotiation of boundaries within urban environments.

Bendixsen, S., & Näre, L. (2024). Welfare state bordering as a form of mobility and migration control. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 1-18

Fausser, M. (2024). Mapping the internal border through the city: an introduction. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 1-22.

Jordan, J. A. (2006). *Structures of memory: Understanding urban change in Berlin and beyond*. Stanford University Press.

Ladd, B. (2008). *The ghosts of Berlin: confronting German history in the urban landscape*. University of Chicago Press.

Lafazani, O. (2021). The significance of the insignificant: Borders, urban space, everyday life. *Antipode*, 53(4), 1143-1160.

Mayer, M. (2013). New lines of division in the new Berlin. *The Berlin Reader*, 95.

### **Week 14: Group session 4 – A city of remembrance? Memorial and remembrance culture in Berlin**

Berlin's memorial and remembrance culture is integral to its identity, reflecting the city's commitment to confronting its complex and often painful history. Sites such as the Holocaust Memorial, the Berlin Wall Memorial, and the Stolpersteine project serve as powerful reminders of past atrocities and the importance of historical memory in fostering a reflective and inclusive society. Studying Berlin's approach to memorialization provides valuable lessons on how cities can engage with their histories to promote collective memory, reconciliation, and ongoing dialogue.

Bareither, C. (2021). Difficult heritage and digital media: 'selfie culture' and emotional practices at the Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 27(1), 57-72.

Davison, K. (2023). Queer spaces. In *The Routledge Handbook of Memory Activism* (pp. 237-242). Routledge.

Hornstein, S., & Jacobowitz, F. (Eds.). (2003). *Image and remembrance: representation and the Holocaust*. Indiana University Press.

Knischewski, G., & Spittler, U. (2005). Remembering in the Berlin Republic: The debate about the central Holocaust memorial in Berlin. *Debatte: Journal of Contemporary Central and Eastern Europe*, 13(1), 25-42.

Merrill, S., & Lindgren, S. (2020). The rhythms of social movement memories: The mobilization of Silvio Meier's activist remembrance across platforms. *Social Movement Studies*, 19(5-6), 657-674.

Molnár, V. (2007). Structures of Memory: Understanding Urban Change in Berlin and Beyond.

Rigney, A. (2008). Divided pasts: A premature memorial and the dynamics of collective remembrance. *Memory Studies*, 1(1), 89-97.

Zulaica y Mugica, M. (2022). The Ambivalence of Culture of Remembrance: The Controversy over the "Comfort Women"-Statue in the Relationship between Japan and Germany. In *Remembrance-Responsibility-Reconciliation: Challenges for Education in Germany and Japan* (pp. 125-140). Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg.

### **Week 15: Group session 5 – Berlin: a solidarity city?**

Berlin can be seen as a solidarity city which reflects its commitment to social justice, human rights, and solidarity with marginalized communities. Initiatives such as the "Refugee Council Berlin" exemplify the city's efforts to support refugees, migrants, and other vulnerable populations through advocacy, services, and community engagement. Studying Berlin as a solidarity city offers insights into the intersections of local governance, grassroots activism, and global solidarity movements, highlighting the potential for cities to become catalysts for positive social change.

Bauder, H. (2021). Urban solidarity: Perspectives of migration and refugee accommodation and inclusion. *Critical Sociology*, 47(6), 875-889.

Dalal, A. (2020). The refugee camp as site of multiple encounters and realizations. *Review of Middle East Studies*, 54(2), 215-233.

Easton-Calabria, E., & Wood, J. (2021). Bridging, bonding, and linking? Syrian refugee-led organisations and integration in Berlin. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 47(19), 4308-4326.

Hamann, U., & Türkmen, C. (2020). Communities of struggle: the making of a protest movement around housing, migration and racism beyond identity politics in Berlin. *Territory, Politics, Governance*, 8(4), 515-531.

Landry, O. (2015, November). "Wir sind alle Oranienplatz"! Space for refugees and social justice in Berlin. In *Seminar: A Journal of Germanic Studies* (Vol. 51, No. 4, pp. 398-413). University of Toronto Press.

Siim, B., & Meret, S. (2021). Patterns of reflective solidarity and migrant resistance in Copenhagen and Berlin. *Critical Sociology*, 47(2), 219-233.

## **Week 16: Reflections on the city as a space of representation**

In the final session of this course, students will delve into the theme of representation in the city. Building upon the foundational knowledge acquired throughout the semester, students will critically examine the layers of representation present in Berlin's diverse urban landscape. They will reflect on the dynamics of inclusion and exclusion, exploring how different groups are represented in the city's streets, public spaces, and governance structures. Additionally, students will analyze the various forms of representation that shape Berlin's social and political fabric, from protests to community organizing initiatives. Through presentations and discussions, students will demonstrate their understanding of how representation intersects with issues of identity, power, and social justice in Berlin, offering nuanced insights into the complexities of urban life in a rapidly changing cityscape.

## **TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS**

- Registration on Moodle (HU's e-learning platform)

### **in case of online sessions**

- Fully functional device (laptop, tablet, PC)
- Stable internet connection
- Software: Zoom (video/audio)
- *Recommended* hardware: external headset for better sound quality

## **EXPECTATIONS & POLICIES**

**Preparation for lively discussions:** be on time, have at least the required readings completed, and have points in mind for discussion or clarification.

**Assignments:** complete all assignments according to the specified requirements on the schedule including handing them over to the lecturer.

**Commitment:** pay particular attention to the lecturer and respect differences of opinion in this international classroom.

**Academic guidelines:** Comply with academic integrity policies. **Plagiarism** in even a small assignment will result in failing the entire course. See **ZSP-HU** (Fächerübergreifende Satzung zur Regelung von Zulassung, Studium und Prüfung der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin), **§ 111** (Täuschung).

**Attendance policy:** Students must contact their class teachers to catch up on missed work. To excuse absence please contact the lecturer.

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The course and its syllabus are subject to change. Last update: 31.08.2024