

Glossary

Knowledge Is a Garden

This glossary specifies terms from the label texts (texts next to the artworks).

Censorship	Censorship refers to the (political) control of publicly expressed opinions (i.e., in the press, radio and television but also in the fields of literature, art, etc.).
Collective memory	Collective memory refers to the memory capacity of a group of people. Individuals remember past events, exchange ideas, and find that they can rely on the memory of others if necessary. Some events – for example, wars, spectacular victories, regime changes, hardship, persecution – are so highly valued that they are remembered by the entire nation and give the community a spiritual cohesion. A culture of remembrance is being created to anchor these collective memories. These include monuments, festivals and rites. Like individual memory, collective memory is also subject to a selection process. Dark chapters are often suppressed (example: the period of National Socialism in the 1950s) or glossed over (example: the transatlantic slave trade).
Colonialism	Colonialism refers to the expansion of the power of European countries into non-European territories with the primary aim of economic exploitation. Although missionary reasons and trade were also decisive for colonialism in the Age of Discovery, the focus was always on increasing the wealth of the colonisers and mother countries. In 1914, more than half of the world's population was under direct colonial influence. After the Second World War, in particular, there was extensive decolonisation. Although the former colonial states were now formally independent, cultural, economic and other dependencies remained due to the structures created (artificial borders, inadequate infrastructure, one-sided economic orientation, etc.).
Domestication	Domestication describes the transformation of a wild species (plant or animal) into a cultivated species / 'breed' through processes of selection (e.g., breeding). Domestication describes the process by which the cultivated plants and animal breeds used for livestock farming came into being. This also applies to pets. The best-known example is the domestication of the wolf, which led to the domestic dog.
Ecology	Ecology is a science that utilises the findings of various disciplines (biology, chemistry, economics, sociology, geography) to investigate the interactions between the animate and inanimate environment, living beings and their living conditions and those between humans, technology, the economy and the environment.
Ethnography	Ethnography or field research refers to a type of research that combines a variety of methods in order to better understand the everyday life of cultures. Ethnographic studies seek to discover and understand typical behaviours, lifestyles, customs and rituals of a culture. Ethnography emerged at the beginning of the 20th century, when so-called 'foreign' cultures, in particular, were researched during colonialism. In the 1970s/80s, this relationship to difference was critically scrutinised, as categorisation often reinforces stereotypical images of a cultural group.
Ethnocentrism	Ethnocentrism is a political attitude that favours the values (e.g. religion) and characteristics (e.g. skin colour) of one's own (ethnic) group over other groups or uses them for value judgments. This usually leads to dismissive attitudes towards other groups and cultures.

Historiography	Historiography describes the written documentation, theoretical systematisation and interpretation of historical events or developments.
Hegemony	In politics, this refers to the dominance of one state over one or more other states. This superiority can be based on military, economic and cultural factors.
Hierarchy	Hierarchy refers to a system of superiority and subordination or hierarchy. Such systems create power and dependency relationships between people, which are part of a hierarchy.
Imperialism	Imperialism refers to the purposeful expansion and systematic extension of a state's economic, military, political and cultural sphere of power and influence in the world. The period between 1870 and 1918, in which the European powers (GB, FR, BE, PT, DE), for example, divided up Africa amongst themselves, is considered the age of imperialism.
Indigenous / Indigenous people Population	The word 'indigenous' comes from Latin and means 'born in a certain area' or 'at home in a certain area'. The term 'indigenous population' refers to people who have always lived in an area. Around 470 million indigenous people live in 90 different countries around the world. Many indigenous groups are fighting for their rights, for example, for a greater say in political decisions. Indigenous people around the world have always been threatened by encroachment and violence. Some have to fight for their right to exist.
Marginalisation	Marginalisation refers to the displacement of individuals or population groups to the margins of society. Displacement can take place on different levels, for example geographically, economically, socially or culturally; it usually occurs at several levels simultaneously. Marginalisation takes place within a power structure and goes hand in hand with discrimination: the further a group is on the margins of society, the less power it has and the more disadvantaged it is compared to the socially advantaged centre.
Neo-colonialism	After the collapse of the colonial empires following the Second World War, the term 'neo-colonialism' was coined to characterise the relationship between the former colonial powers and the new states. However, the term refers not only to this specific geographical situation but also to continued political, economic and cultural dominance structures, which mean that the formerly colonised continue to be disadvantaged in the present age.
Racial ideology	Racial ideology is an ideology that seeks to derive social development from an alleged struggle between allegedly superior and inferior 'races' and groups of people by distorting scientific findings and socio-historical facts. The aim is to justify the exploitation and oppression – and, in extreme cases, extermination – of certain population groups.
Social policy	Social policy refers to political and organisational activities and legislation aimed at safeguarding against existential risks and improving the living conditions of those who are socially disadvantaged, vulnerable or in need of protection. Beyond the economic goal of securing income, state social policy is intended to maintain social peace in society.

Sources:	• Federal Agency for Civic Education Homepage bpb.de • Dirk Göttsche, Axel Dunker, Gabriele Dürbeck (eds.): Handbuch Postkolonialismus und Literatur. Berlin 2017, pp. 194–197. • Search Diversity Arts Culture (diversity-arts-culture.berlin) • Home : Pflanzenforschung.de • Digital Dictionary of the German Language (dwds.de) • Ethnographie als Forschungsparadigma / Center for Research Methods (ruhr-uni-bochum.de) • Wenn sich das Kollektiv erinnert: Das kollektive Gedächtnis radioWissen Bayern 2 Radio BR.de
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