General Overview Of Germany: Analytical Essay

Clothing:

The usual German attire is usually western themed. Men and women both wear dark, simple suits and shirts in the business world. However, in each section of the country have their own traditional clothes, which differ a bit from each other. Some sections have men wearing shirts and knickers or Lederhosen (leather trousers), and women wearing a blouse and full skirt. They usually only wear them for festivals and celebrations.

Celebrations:

Although the Germans are known to be a very serious bunch, they also know how to have a load of fun. They have a lot of festivals and carnivals and both types of events are a happy time of the year in which whole cities engage in all-out parties and colorful celebrations. The carnivals have a long history with the Catholics. Today they are celebrated by street parades of people wearing costumes and masks.

Religion:

Germany does not have an official religion, but the mass majority of the people are Christians, (65-75%) and are almost split between Lutheran-Protestants and Calvinists, united in the EKD (Evangelical Church in Germany) and the Roman Catholic Church. The other people are either Jewish, Buddhist, no religion, or others.

Food:

Wienerschnitzel, the German meat is beat until it’s thin and then fried and served with Bratkartoffeln. It is usually made out of veal or pork. Bratkartoffeln, translates to means potato and is served with almost every meal and is a part of everyday life in Germany.

Bratwurst is pork sausage and is apart of every barbecue. The most famous ones are the short and long ones from Nürnberg.

Tourism:

Germany is the most popular destination in Europe, it has 40 *UNESCO World Heritage sites and 6,000-plus museums. A third of Europeans visit Germany for a city break. More and more people are visiting Germany every year. Germany has amazing architecture and culture of historical artifacts. It is a historians heaven. It has about 124,270 miles of walking trails and about 43,500 miles of biking trails. More than a third of the country in under some sort of protection. It has 16 national parks, 15 *UNESCO biosphere reserves and over 100 nature parks, there are more than 130 national landscapes that are beautifully preserved by their government.

Government,

Germany is a democratic, federal, parliamentary republic. It has 3 different sections like us; Federal convention that is composed of the members of the Federal Parliament (Bundestag) and the members nominated by the state parliaments.

Legislative Branch Of The Government Of Germany

Germany has a bicameral parliamentary system (two separate assemblies who must both agree when new laws are made) which is composed of the federal council (Bundesrat) and the Federal Diet (Bundestag). The 16 federal states (and tags) are responsible for appointing the members of the Bundesrat which has 69 seats, while the Bundestag has 631 seats that vary with each electoral term whose members serve for a four-year term

Judicial Branch Of The Government Of Germany

The highest court in the country is the Federal Court of justice, which is composed of the court's president, vice president of the court, and other judges. They are structured into 25 senates that are farther organized into 12 civil panels, 8 special panels, and 5 criminal panels. The Federal Constitutional Court is made up of 2 senates of higher education, involving the integral combination of research and education. This Humboldtian model still guides higher education in Germany to this day and has also had an impact on higher education abroad. In 1911, the Kaiser Wilhelm Society was founded as an umbrella organization** dedicated to the advancement of sciences. Its goal was to cover the high with each divided into 3 chambers each having eight members and its chairman. The Judges Election Committee is responsible with selecting the judges of the Federal court of Justice, and they are composed of the Secretaries of Justice from the 16 administrative states and 16 members are appointed by the Federal Parliament and other judges are appointed by the president of Germany. The Judges serve until the age of 65 when they retire. Half of the Judges of the Federal Constitutional Court are elected by the House of Representatives and the other half are elected by the Senate and they serve for a 12-year term and retire at age of 68. In Germany, there are other subordinate courts which include the Federal Administrative Court, Federal Social Court, and Federal Finance Court. Each of the 16 states has their Constitutional courts and a hierarchy and specialized courts

Science/technology

The first German universities were established between 1400 and 1500 and were located in Cologne, Heidelberg, and Leipzig. As typical in the middle ages, there was a strong bond between church and the universities. The subjects were usually theology, legal theory (law) and medicine. During the 17 century, the focus on god lessen and more focus went on science. Then science-based university was made like Braunschweig, Freiburg, and Karlsruhe. Politician and diplomat Wilhelm von Humboldt was responsible for higher education. He propagated a new model h price of scientific research and, against the backdrop of scientific progress particularly in the United States, to establish top, modern research institutes in Germany the solipsist period 1933 to 1945 had a dramatic effect on German science. Scientific fields were expected to support the abhorrent ideology of the Nazis. Many great researchers had to fear

persecution and even worse. Many of them, therefore, fled to other countries. It took a while for the institutions of research and higher education to recover from that time and the associated loss of highly educated people.’

Mission work

Most Germans are members of either the Roman Catholic or Protestant Church, simply because they were baptized and confirmed into the church of their parents. Due to immigration, even small towns have a growing Muslim population. It has been estimated that only one percent of the population are evangelical Christians.

The first Baptist Mid-Missions missionary to Germany arrived in 1950. Others soon followed, and their efforts were directed to the predominantly Roman Catholic state of Bavaria, where there were great spiritual needs. A camping ministry was begun and greatly used by God. A number of churches have been planted and works in various stages of growth are developing in important cities.

Five churches that were started by BMM workers are currently under the leadership of German pastors. These churches are located in Bad Heilbrunn, Landshut, Ingolstadt, Erlangen, and Munich. The church in Erlangen has started a daughter church, sending out a church-planting team under the leadership of a BMM missionary. A new church plant is being started in the city of Neumarkt.

The Germany ministry team has seen the need for developing a leadership training program and has been teaching in various local churches over the past decade. Two of the current German pastors were trained completely through this training program.

Baptist Mid-Missions personnel are currently serving in Mainz, Erlangen, Nuremberg, and Landshut.

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*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization