

## Abstract

Religious groups play a central role in transnational political movements. Theological principles from different denominations often motivate religious groups to support migrants, including religiously derived notions of hospitality, compassion and solidarity. Such religious principles are at the core of the political actions of both politically conservative and politically progressive religious groups. The latter, based on ideological principles associated with ideas of resistance and liberation, such as liberation theology and black theology, have stimulated interfaith cooperation across countries in support of migrants. Similarly, theological principles usually associated with conservative political positions in other spheres of moral politics - such as the inviolability of human dignity or the defence of the traditional family - can be mobilised in the field of migration in defence of migrants' rights. Whereas the role of religious actors as providers of services in the field of migration has been analysed quite extensively (Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, 2011; Clarke 2006; Snyder, 2009), their role as morally driven political actors has remained understudied. The current proposal analyses the relationship between religion and politics today by focusing on the role of religion in motivating religious groups to act in solidarity with migrants. To this end, the research will answer the question of how religion provides normative justification and motivation for political solidarity with migrants within the framework of morality politics. Through a theoretically guided empirical analysis based on a multi-sited ethnographic approach, the research will focus on faith-based solidarity organizations and networks at the Mexican borderlands.