



21-27 March 2022 –Draft Itinerary

**"Jews were commanded to become the people who never forget. And they never did."**  
Rabbi Jonathan Sacks

This itinerary is subject to change

— M A P O F P O L A N D —



## — I T I N E R A R Y —

### Monday 21 March

*Arrival in Warsaw*

#### **Okopowa Street Jewish Cemetery**

Visit the life of the Jewish people pre-war through the Jewish Cemetery of Warsaw. The cemetery allows us to understand the richness and diversity of life pre-war.

#### **Warsaw**

A walking tour of Warsaw will include the former ghetto, the Umschlagplatz monument, Ghetto Uprising monument and Miła 18, the ŻOB (Jewish Combat Organization) memorial site.

*Overnight: Warsaw*

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### Tuesday 22 March

#### **Tykocin**

A small town with a Jewish presence since the early 16th Century. We will see the Jewish life that existed, and will follow in the footsteps of the Jewish population's tragic end.

#### **Jedwabne**

A town close to Tykocin whose Jews constituted 77% at the end of the 19th century. The history of Jedwabne's Jews was brought to an end on 10 July 1941.

#### **Treblinka**

The site of the infamous Nazi death camp in which close to 900,000 Jews were murdered.

*Overnight: Lublin*

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### Wednesday 23 March

#### **Lublin**

Before the war, Yeshivat Chachmei Lublin was the most important Yeshiva in Poland, if not the world. It was led by the dynamic Rabbi and member of the Polish Parliament – Rabbi Meir Shapiro.

#### **Majdanek**

The Majdanek concentration camp was located three kilometres from the centre of Lublin and was in operation from October 1941 until July 1944. 78,000 died or were killed in the Majdanek system; 59,000 of whom were Jews.

#### **Leżajsk**

The grave of R' Elimelech of Leżajsk attracts pilgrims from around the world making the surviving cemetery one of the largest sites of Jewish pilgrimage in Poland and still an important Chassidic center.

*Overnight: Rzeszów*

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## Thursday 24 March

### Łańcut

The former synagogue from 1761 has been stunningly restored with wall decorations from 18th and 19th centuries.

### Markowa

A small town close to Łańcut in which we can tell the remarkable story of those who put their lives at risk to save the lives of Jews during the Holocaust.

### Tarnów

Before the war, about 25,000 Jews lived in Tarnów, comprising about half of the town's population. By the end of the war the overwhelming majority of Tarnów Jews had been murdered by the Germans.

### Zbylitowska Góra

A site of mass murder of the Jews from Tarnów.

*Overnight: Oswiecim*

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## Friday 25 March

### Auschwitz I and Auschwitz II-Birkenau

The largest of Nazi Germany's concentration camps and extermination camps operational during World War II, the camp took its German name from the name of the Polish town of Oświęcim in which it is located. Most victims were killed in Auschwitz II's gas chambers using Zyklon B; other deaths were caused by systematic starvation, forced labour, lack of disease control, individual executions and purported "medical experiments".

### Shabbat in Kraków

Candle lighting to begin Shabbat.

Group activity

Kabbalat Shabbat in one of Kraków's old Synagogues

Shabbat Dinner

*Overnight: Kraków*

## Shabbat 26 March

Optional Shabbat Service

Kiddush

### Kazimierz

The former Jewish quarter in Kraków comprises the most intact and significant collection of Jewish buildings in Central Europe today, including seven remaining synagogues.

Shabbat Lunch

Testimony from one of the Righteous Among the Nations

Shabbat ends

### Kraków Ghetto and Schindler's Factory

Over the bridge from Kazimierz is the former WWII ghetto situated in the Podgórze area of the city where traces of the ghetto wall can still be found as well as Schindler's 'Emalia' enamel factory.

### Płaszów

The Płaszów Labour Camp was built on top of the old Jewish cemetery where Sarah Schenirer was buried. Commandant Amon Goeth's house is also located next to the camp.

*Overnight: Kraków*

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## Sunday 27 March

### Łódź

Jewish people made up about one third of the city's population and owned one third of all the factories before the Second World War. The Radegast Train Station was situated in Łódź ghetto, serving as the departure point to the death camps in Chełmno and Auschwitz.

*Drive to Warsaw Airport*