



Route: Warsaw – Tykocin – Treblinka – Warsaw – Łódź – Warsaw – Oświęcim – Krakow – Tarnów – Łańcut – Krakow

Day 1. Warsaw

Arrival to Warsaw. Check in. Afternoon tour of the Jewish sites in Warsaw, including: the Okopowa Jewish Cemetery with over 150,000 tombstones, sites connected with the Ghetto Uprising in 1943: the Warsaw Ghetto Memorial, the Judenrat Building, Anielewicz's Bunker and Umschlagplatz. Visit to the Nożyk Synagogue and the Yiddish Theatre.

Welcome dinner at a Jewish restaurant.

Day 2. Warsaw – Tykocin – Treblinka – Warsaw

After breakfast: drive to Tykocin, near Białystok, to see an early baroque masonry synagogue, built in 1642 and beautifully restored between 1974 and 1978, a typical example of Jewish religious architecture. The building presently houses a museum.

Afternoon visit to Treblinka, the site of a former Nazi concentration camp where 800,000 Jews lost their lives, now a monument–mausoleum and a symbolic cemetery.

Day 3. Warsaw – Kazimierz Dolny – Lublin – Warsaw

A morning drive to Kazimierz Dolny, an ancient and highly picturesque Renaissance town, founded on the Vistula river, known for its Jewish background. A visit to the 18th century synagogue and Jewish cemetery established in 1851. Continue to Lublin, one of the former centres of Hasidism. A visit to the Talmudic Academy of Lublin, Yeshiva, and the Old Synagogue. Visit to Majdanek, a former concentration camp established in October 1941 where 200,000 Jews were murdered. Drive back to Warsaw.

Day 4. Warsaw – Łódź – Warsaw

A full-day excursion to Łódź where about 240,000 Jews



Synagogue in Tykocin

used to live before World War II. The Jewish community of that time boasted great factory owners (Poznański, Silberstein), merchants, bankers, writers, etc. The tour includes: Poznański's beautiful big palace with exhibitions of mementos of A. Rubinstein, a great pianist of Jewish origin, the 19th century Jewish cemetery – the largest one in Europe, and a walk in the Old Town where the Ghetto was situated, passing schools, hospitals, factories and Jewish palaces. Back to Warsaw.

Day 5. Warsaw – Oświęcim – Krakow

Drive to Oświęcim, the largest Nazi Death Camp, known as Auschwitz-Birkenau, where 4 million people, mostly Jews, perished. The organisation and building of the camp was started in 1940. During the annual March of the Living, thousands of Jews from the entire world and young Poles march from the Auschwitz gate to the martyrdom memorial to commemorate the victims of the Holocaust. Arrival in Krakow and accommodation at a hotel.

Day 6. Krakow

Visit to Kazimierz, a former Jewish district with its own Market Square (today Plac Wolnica), now housing the

Ethnographic Museum and the Town Hall. The period of rapid growth of the Hebrew population in Kazimierz in the second half of the 15th century witnessed the foundation of Poland's oldest Judaic shrine, the Old Synagogue. Now, it houses a museum devoted to the history of the Krakow Jews. See the 16th-century Remuh Synagogue with the adjoining Renaissance cemetery, one of the best preserved cemeteries in Europe.

Day 7. Krakow – Tarnów – Łańcut – Krakow

A morning drive to Tarnów to see the remnants of the 17th-century synagogue and the Jewish cemetery. Afterwards, drive to Łańcut to see the old synagogue, originally built in 1761 and restored after the war, which now houses a regional museum and an exhibition of Judaicas. Drive back to Krakow for an overnight stay. Farewell dinner at a local restaurant located in the Kazimierz district. The highlight of the tour is a series of Jewish music concerts performed every night.

Day 8. Krakow

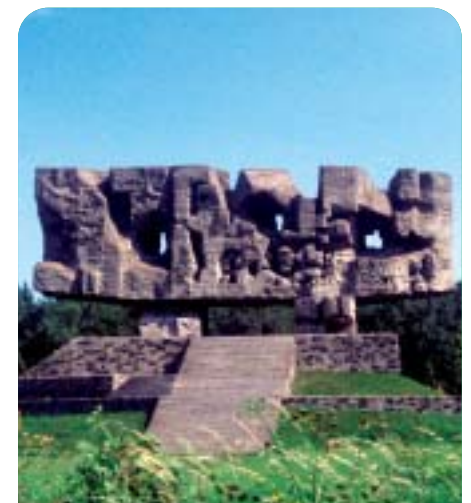
After breakfast: end of Orbis Travel service.



Tarnów – remnants of bima



Auschwitz



Lublin – Majdanek