THE WARSAW GHETTO AND WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING

In 1940, the German occupiers established the ghetto and forced Jews to build a wall encircling the former Jewish neighborhood in the center of Warsaw. The Germans imprisoned more than 400,000 Jews there. Many died of starvation, disease, forced labor, and execution.

In the summer of 1942, the Germans deported about 300,000 Jews from the ghetto to the Treblinka death camp. About 60,000 Jews remained in the ghetto.

On 19 April 1943, 2,000 Germans entered the ghetto to begin liquidating it. Hundreds of young members of the Jewish Combat Organization and the Jewish Military Union rose up. Exhausted and poorly armed and knowing they stood no chance against the Germans, they chose to die fighting.

MONUMENT TO THE GHETTO HEROES, PHOTO: D. MATLOCH



During the four weeks of the uprising, the Jewish fighters held their ground. The Germans finally razed the ghetto, set fire to the buildings, and captured fighters and civilians. They shot some on the spot and deported others to death and labor camps. On 8 May, when Mordechaj Anielewicz, a leader of the uprising, and several dozen insurgents hiding in a bunker had been hemmed in by the Germans, they committed suicide. Some Jews managed to escape the burning ghetto through the sewers. On 16 May, to mark their victory, the Germans blew up the Great Synagogue on Tłomackie Street and declared the end of the Warsaw Ghetto.

WHY DAFFODILS?

Marek Edelman, the last commander of the Jewish Combat Organization, and a survivor of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, would commemorate this event each year on 19 April by laying yellow daffodils at the Monument to the Ghetto Heroes. This is where the uprising broke out on 19 April 1943. By wearing the paper daffodil, we recall this tradition and remember those who perished fighting for their dignity.

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE WARSAW ON THE WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING, VISIT WWW. POLIN.PL/EN/WARSAWGHETTOUPRISING AND POLIN MUSEUM'S CORE EXHIBITION.

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REMEMBERING TOGETHER

#WarsawGhettoUprising #PolinMuseum

ABOUT THE WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING CAMPAIGN

POLIN Museum of the History of Polish Jews, in Warsaw, initiated this commemorative and educational campaign. Each year on April 19, the anniversary of the outbreak of the uprising, hundreds of volunteers hand out paper daffodils on the streets of Warsaw and other cities in Poland to raise awareness of the uprising and its significance. In other countries, people make their own paper daffodils, take photos wearing them, and post those photos on social media to spread the word about this important anniversary. Many also organize programs and events at their schools, synagogues, community centers, and other organizations.





WE ENCOURAGE EVERYONE TO WEAR THE PAPER DAFFODIL ON APRIL 19.

- Post a photo of yourself wearing the paper daffodil on social media and share why this anniversary is important to you. Use the hashtag #WarsawGhettoUprising
- Make paper daffodils for your friends and family and encourage them to post photos on social media. Instructions for making paper daffodils can be downloaded here: www.polin.pl/en/ warsawghettouprising.
- Plant daffodils at home or at your school.
- Hold events for making paper daffodils or planting daffodils at your school, synagogue, church, or organization.
- Hold a screening of *There Was No Hope*, a film about the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising produced by POLIN Museum. View the film here: https://www.friendsofpolin-usa.org/there-was-no-hope/
- Invite a POLIN Museum representative to your school, synagogue, church, or organization to help you plan a commemorative or educational event in April about the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

Co-organiz









FOT. MAGDA STAROWIEYSKA