

REBELIÓN EN POLONIA “UPRISING”

1940: Creación del Gueto

- **Octubre:** Los nazis establecen el Gueto de Varsovia, aislando a aproximadamente 380,000 judíos polacos, obligándolos a vivir en condiciones de hacinamiento extremo, hambruna y enfermedad en un área delimitada de la ciudad.

1941-1942: Deportaciones y Muerte

- **Julio 1942:** Comienzan las deportaciones masivas hacia el campo de exterminio de Treblinka, con el objetivo de "liquidar" la población judía del gueto. Se estima que cientos de miles son enviados.

1943: El Levantamiento

- **19 de abril:** Comienza el Levantamiento del Gueto de Varsovia

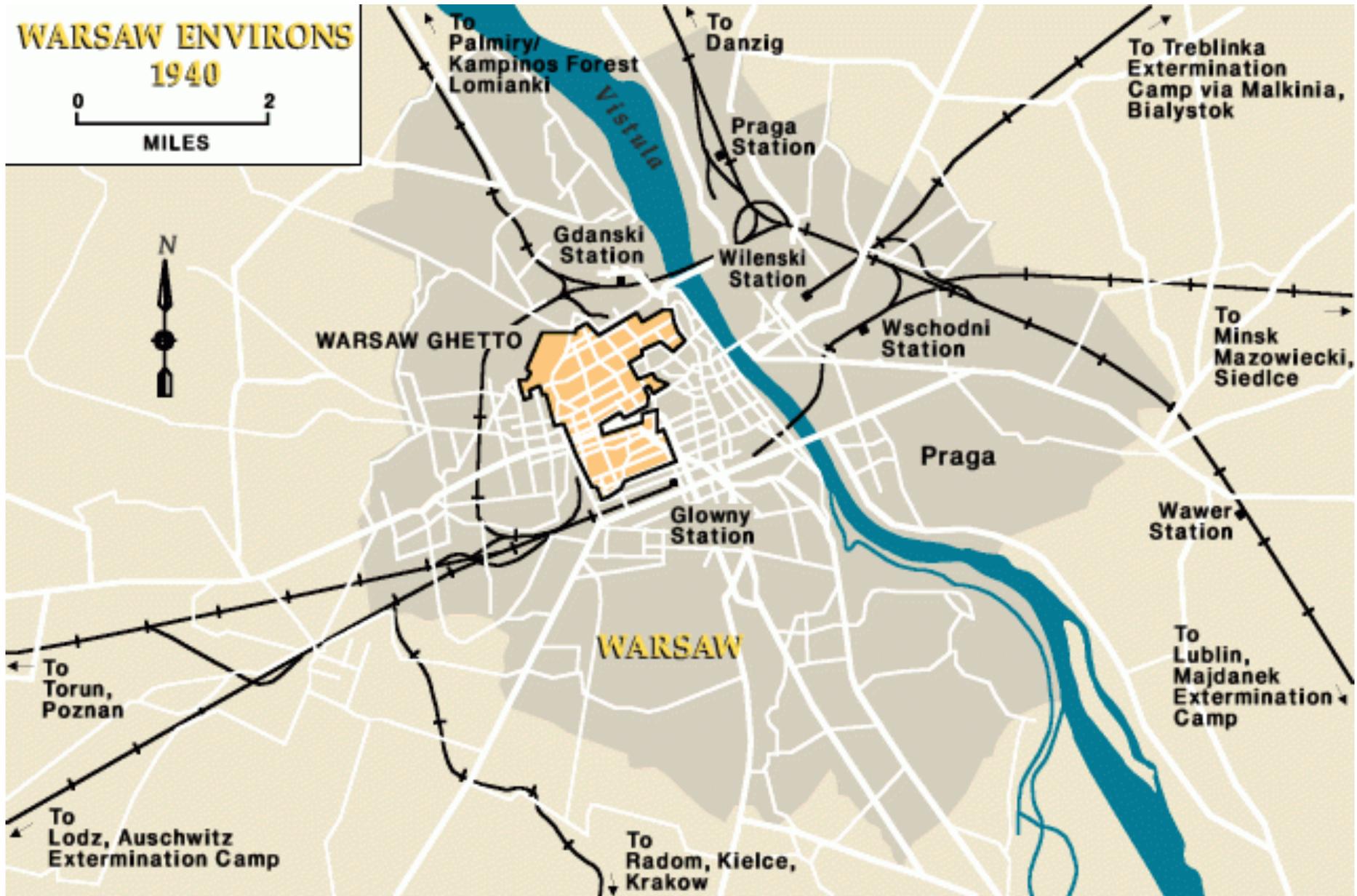
GHETTOS IN OCCUPIED POLAND 1939-1941

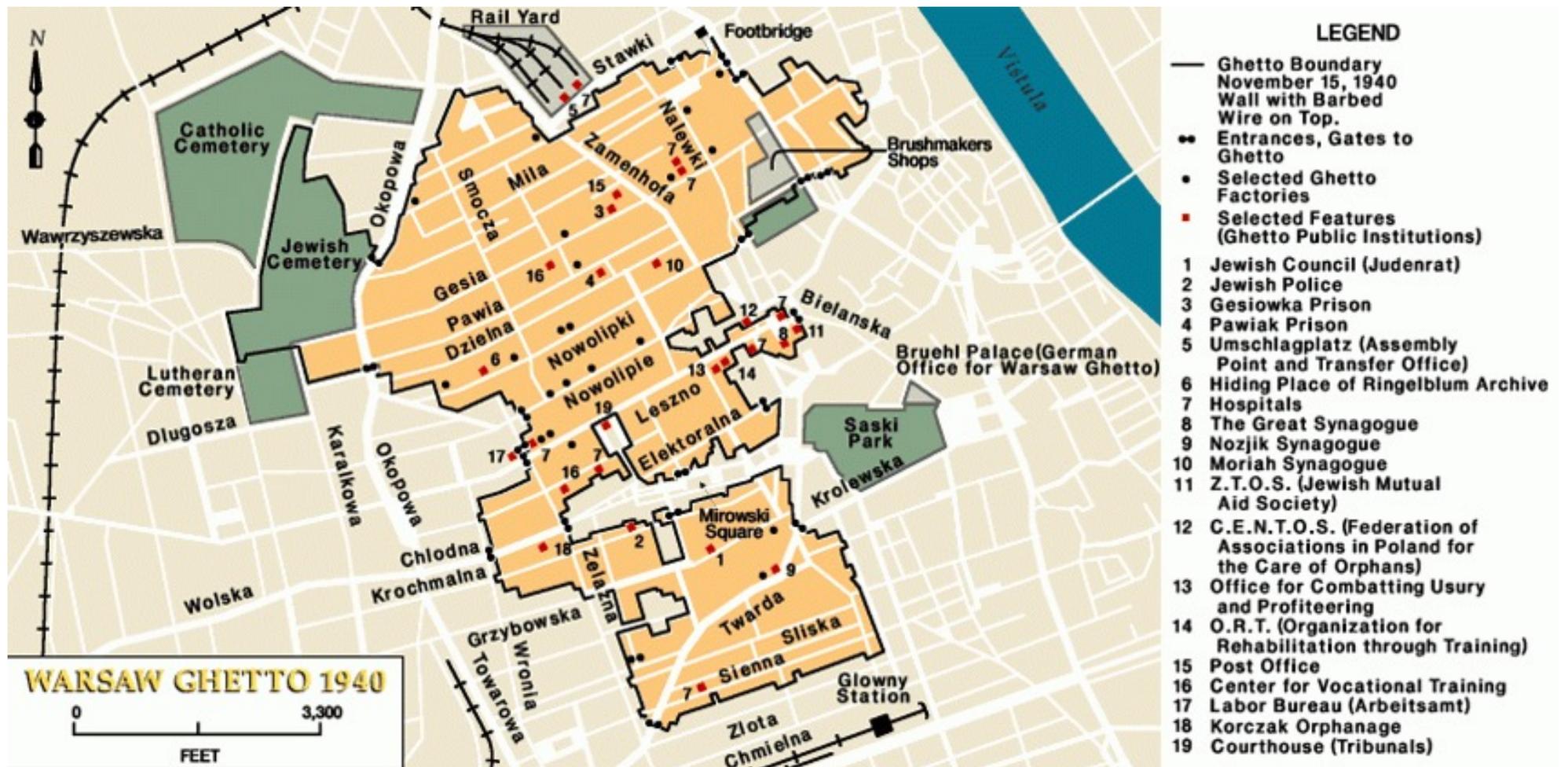
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MILES

- ★ Select Ghettos
- Poland 1939 Boundary

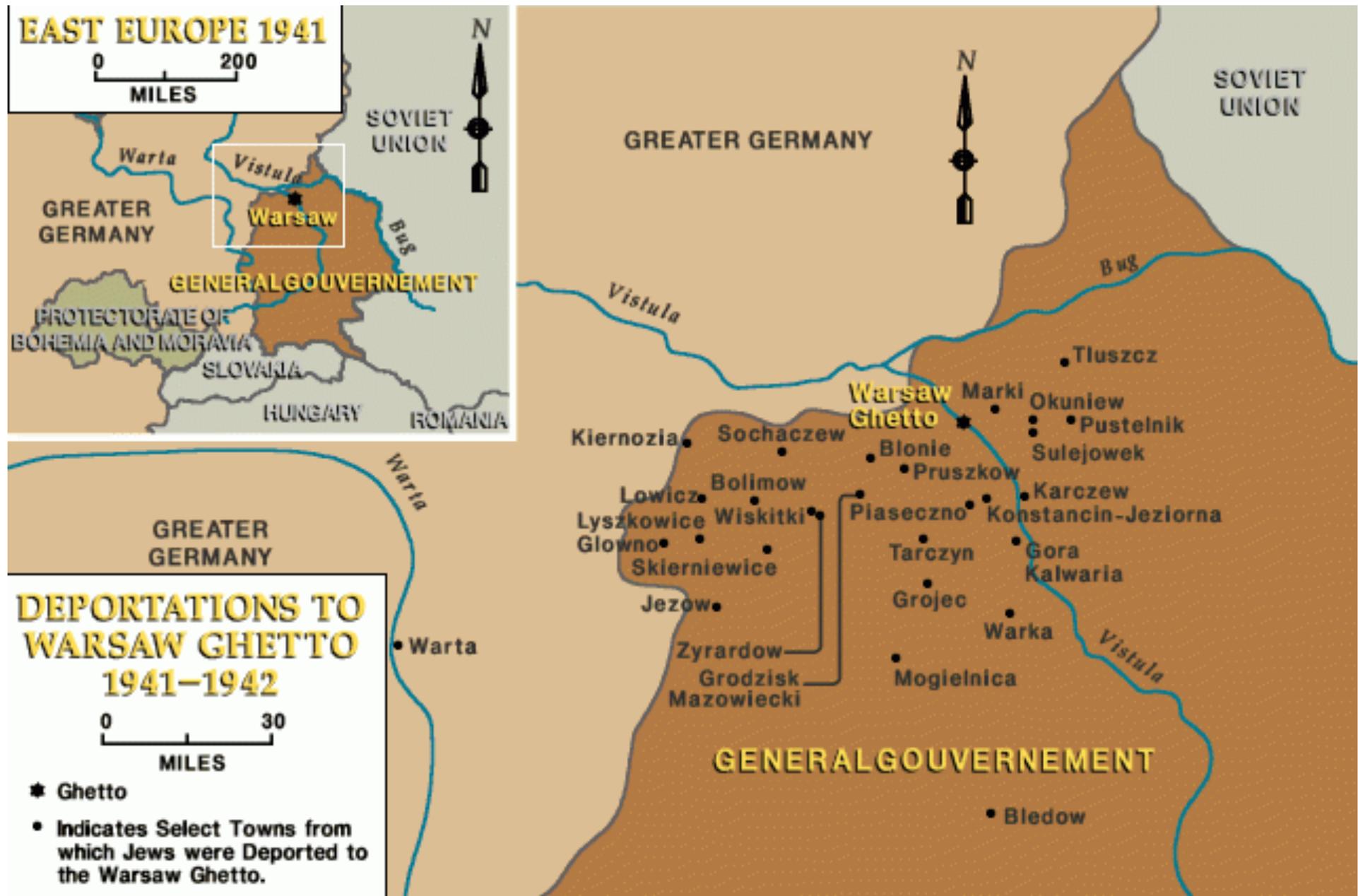


WARSAW ENVIRONS 1940





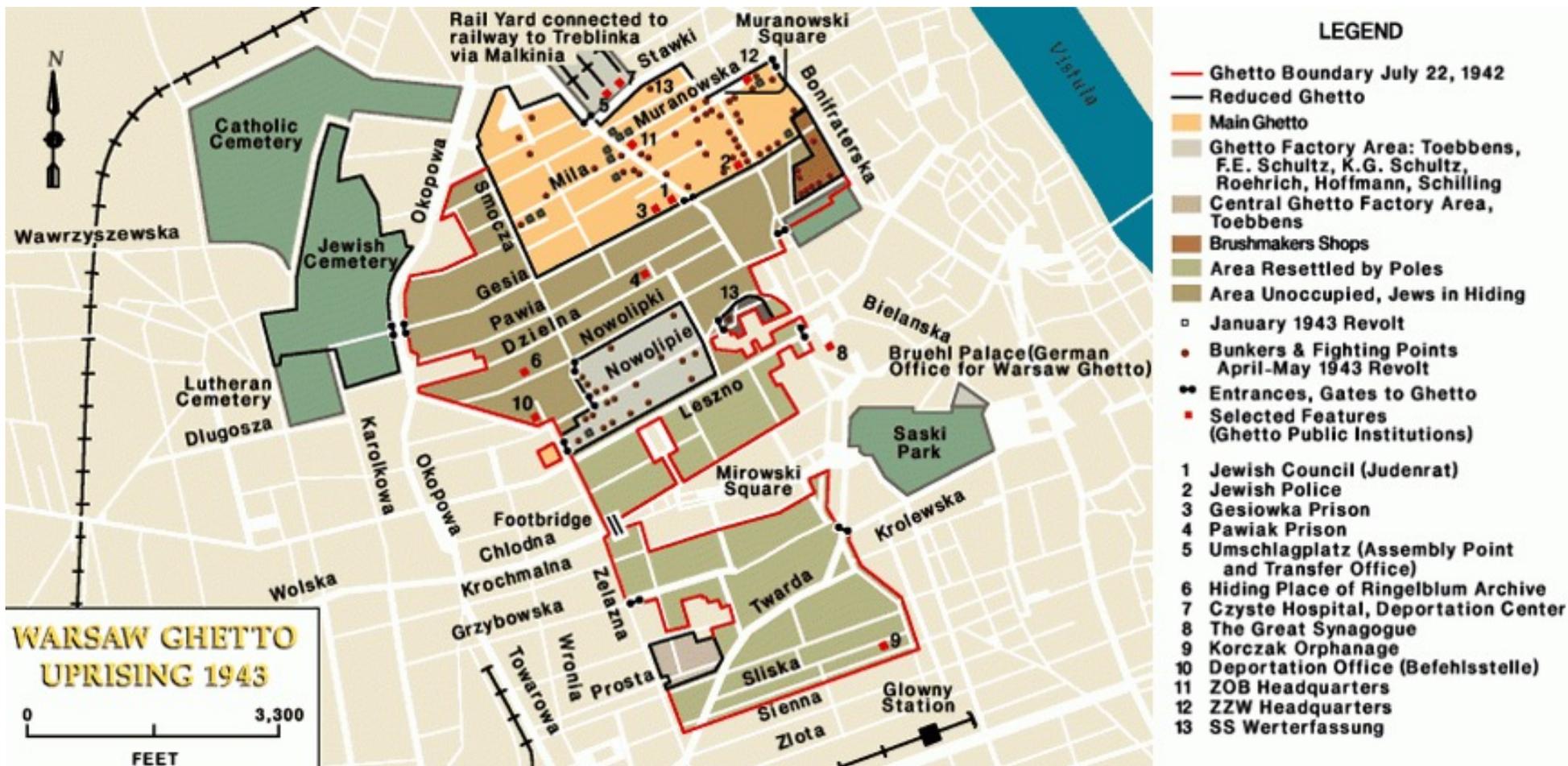
El ghetto de Varsovia, 1940



Las deportaciones al ghetto de Varsovia, 1941-1942

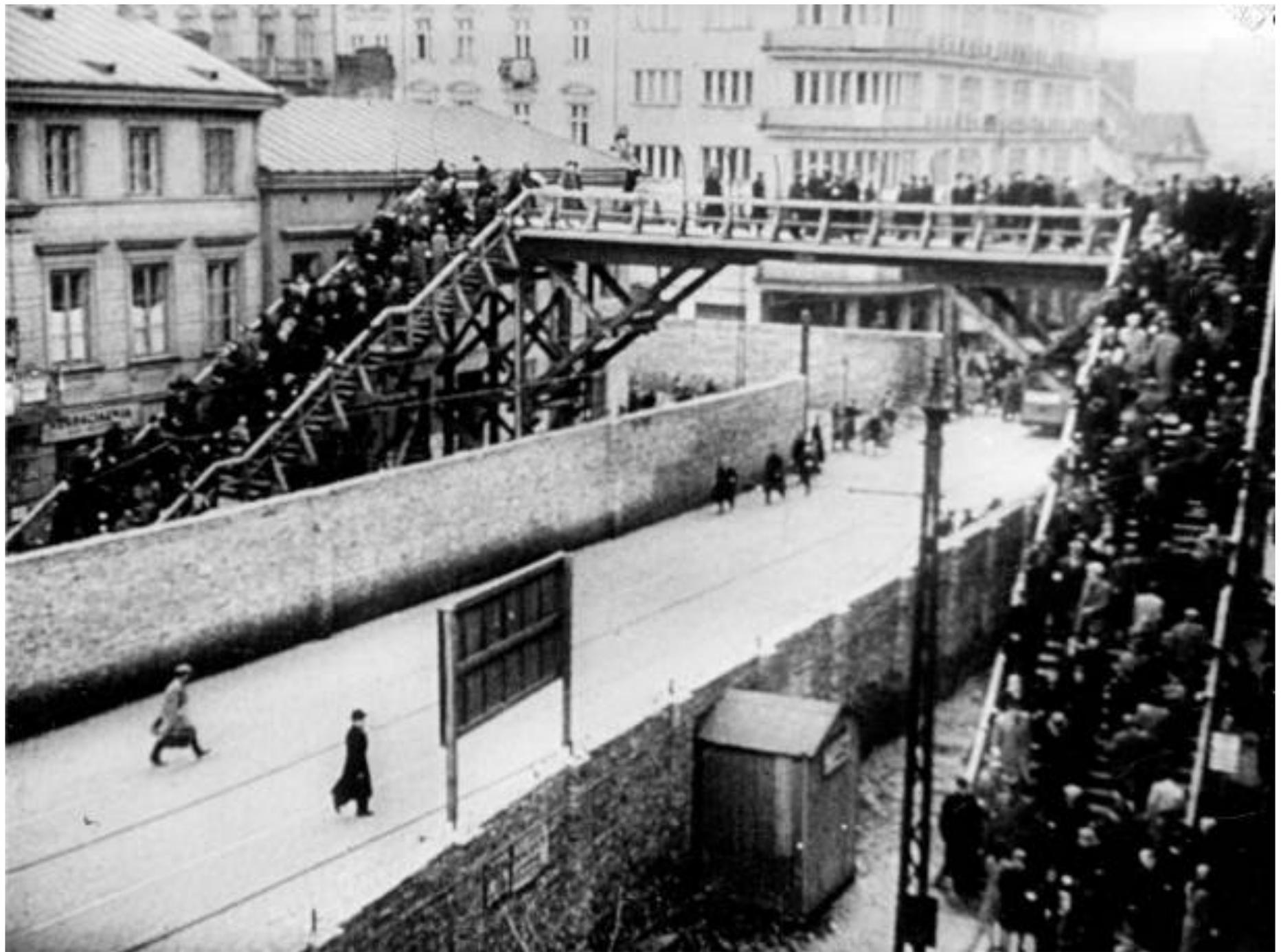


Las deportaciones desde el ghetto de Varsovia, 1942



LEVANTAMIENTO DEL GUETTO DE VARSOVIA, 1943







Cronología Sublevación:

18 de enero de 1943: Comienza la segunda gran deportación; la resistencia armada (Organización Judía de Combate - ZOB) inicia sus acciones en respuesta, marcando el comienzo de la resistencia.

23 de abril de 1943: El levantamiento se intensifica a gran escala cuando las tropas alemanas entran para liquidar el gueto, enfrentándose a una fuerte resistencia armada.

8 de mayo de 1943: Los alemanes toman el cuartel general del ZOB; líderes como Mordechai Anielewicz y su novia se suicidan, como muchos otros, para no caer en manos nazis.

16 de mayo de 1943: El comandante alemán Jürgen Stroop declara oficialmente el fin de la lucha; la Gran Sinagoga es demolida como símbolo final, aunque la resistencia organizada había sido aplastada antes.



Deportación de judíos del ghetto de Varsovia, Polonia, 1943



Juergen Stroop (tercero desde la izquierda), comandante de las SS que aplastó el levantamiento del ghetto de Varsovia



Soldados alemanes capturan a judíos que se escondían en un búnker durante el levantamiento del ghetto de Varsovia



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Mujeres y niños judíos polacos en el gueto de Varsovia, al ser trasladados a un campo de exterminio nazi



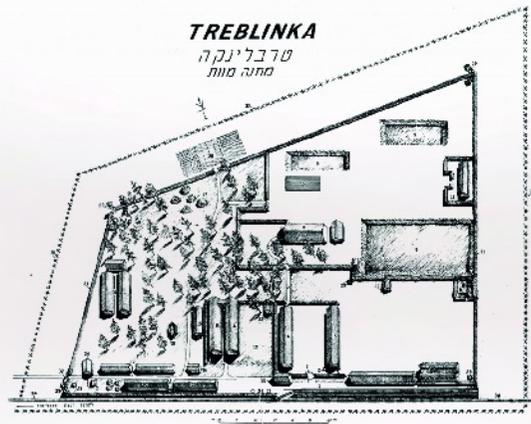
Soldados de las Waffen SS y judíos capturados durante la represión de la rebelión del gueto de Varsovia en la Umschlagplatz. En la foto original en el álbum de Stroop, al pie dice: «Sacados a la fuerza del búnker»

TREBLINKA II EXTERMINATION CAMP

(JULY 1942 - NOVEMBER 1943)



View of the western part of the camp
courtesy of the Treblinka Museum



Plan of the death camp Treblinka II, drawn by Samuel Willenberg

1. Railway ramp
3. Storehouse of the victims' sorted belongings (disguised as a railway station)
4. Undressing hut for women and children
6. 'Lazarett'
7. 'Death Road'
8. Gas chambers
9. Burial pits for victims' bodies and ashes
10. Grills for burning the victims' bodies
11. Prisoners' hut
33. Latrine

courtesy of the Treblinka Museum

The attack of Germany and the Soviet Union on the Polish State in September 1939 started World War II and gave way to the possibility of the Holocaust. Treblinka was one of the main German death camps established as part of the so-called Operation Reinhardt (Aktion Reinhardt), in which Jews from Central Poland, called the General Government, were murdered. Treblinka was located in the Warsaw District (Distrikt Warschau), Sokolów County (Kreisauptmannschaft Sokolow).

More Polish Jews died in Treblinka than in Chelmo and Nerem, Belzec, Sobibor, Majdanek or Auschwitz. This is the largest Polish cemetery in history. The use of specialized methods meant that it took just over 12 months, 20 hectares of camouflaged and isolated area, a dozen or so barracks, several gas chambers, several dozen Germans, a hundred trained Soviet prisoners of war, about a thousand terrorized inmates who were forced to work, and the helplessness of the local Polish community, as well as the silence of the world in the face of the murder of nearly a million people. The gassing and burning of 6 thousand people took 2 to 3 hours and was sometimes performed as often as three times a day. Most of the victims were defenceless due to physical exhaustion, terror, worry for their loved ones and the system of mystification of the alleged labour camp.

Despite this fact, a conspiracy was set up among the Jewish work commandos, led by Julian Chorazycki, a physician from Warsaw. On 2 August 1943, following the example of the Warsaw Ghetto insurgents, the inmates mounted armed resistance. Nearly half the Jewish workers managed to escape. About two hundred of them survived. Among them was Samuel Willenberg from Czestochowa (1923-2016). At the end of 1942, the Polish underground already knew what was taking place in the camp. The underground press, including Biuletyn Informacyjny (Information Bulletin), wrote about it. The Home Army intelligence were considering an attack on the camp, through, among others, a railwayman, Franciszek Zabedki (who wrote a memoir after the war). The reports that were sent to the Polish Government in London and the information given to the world about the extermination of Jews did not result in any reaction on the part of the Allies. The perpetrators were effective in removing the traces of their crime. The victims' personal effects were stolen and transferred to the Treasury of the Third Reich. The infrastructure was destroyed in 1943, after the corpses had been exhumed and burned. What remains of the German camp in Treblinka is the memory of its victims, rich cultural treasures created by the people murdered there, as well as a warning for the world and hope that similar crimes of genocide will not be committed ever again. The sculptures presented at the exhibition are a part of this message.

Prepared by Dr Marcin Urynowicz,
Historical Research Office of the Institute of National Remembrance



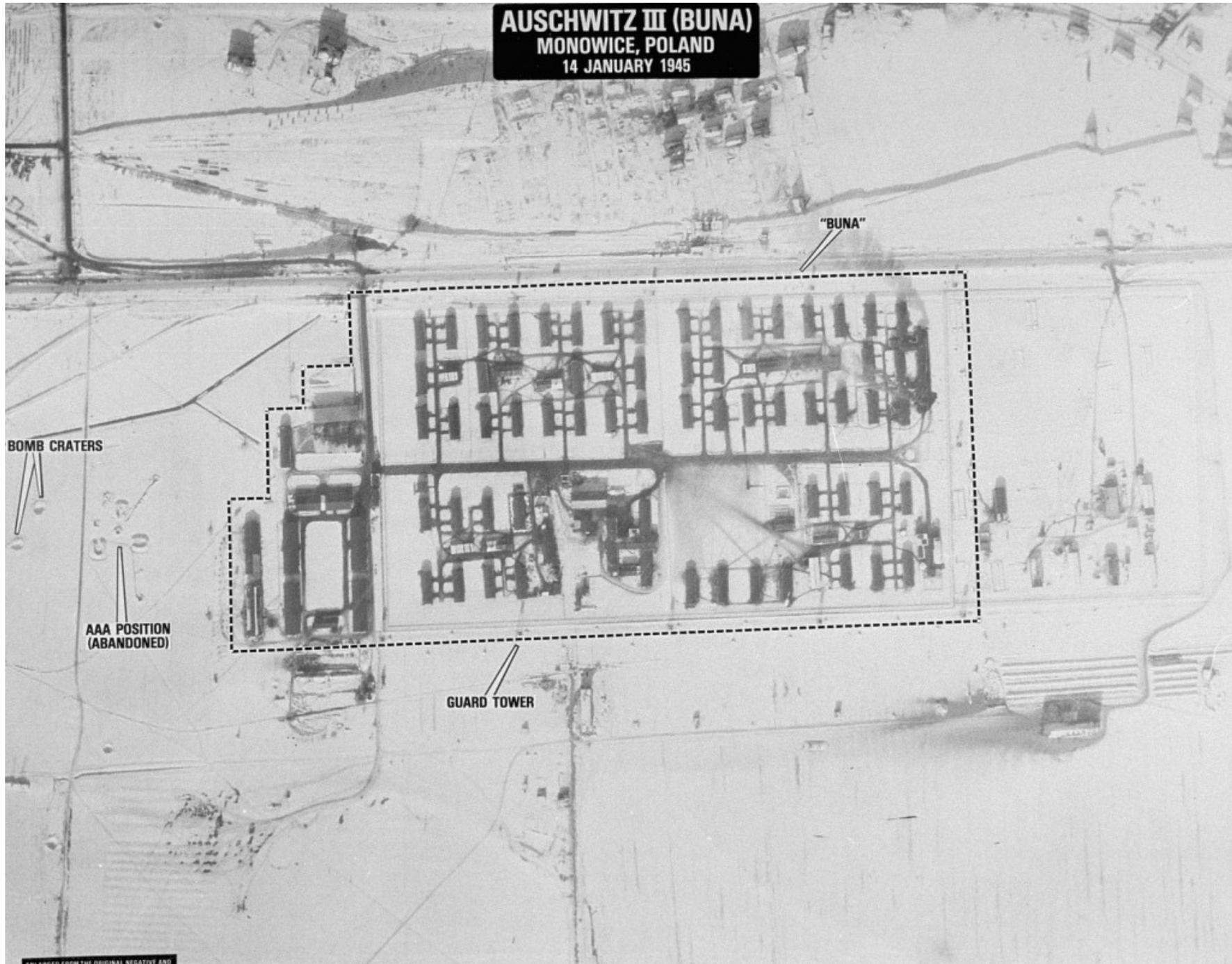
'Lazarett'
courtesy of the Treblinka Museum



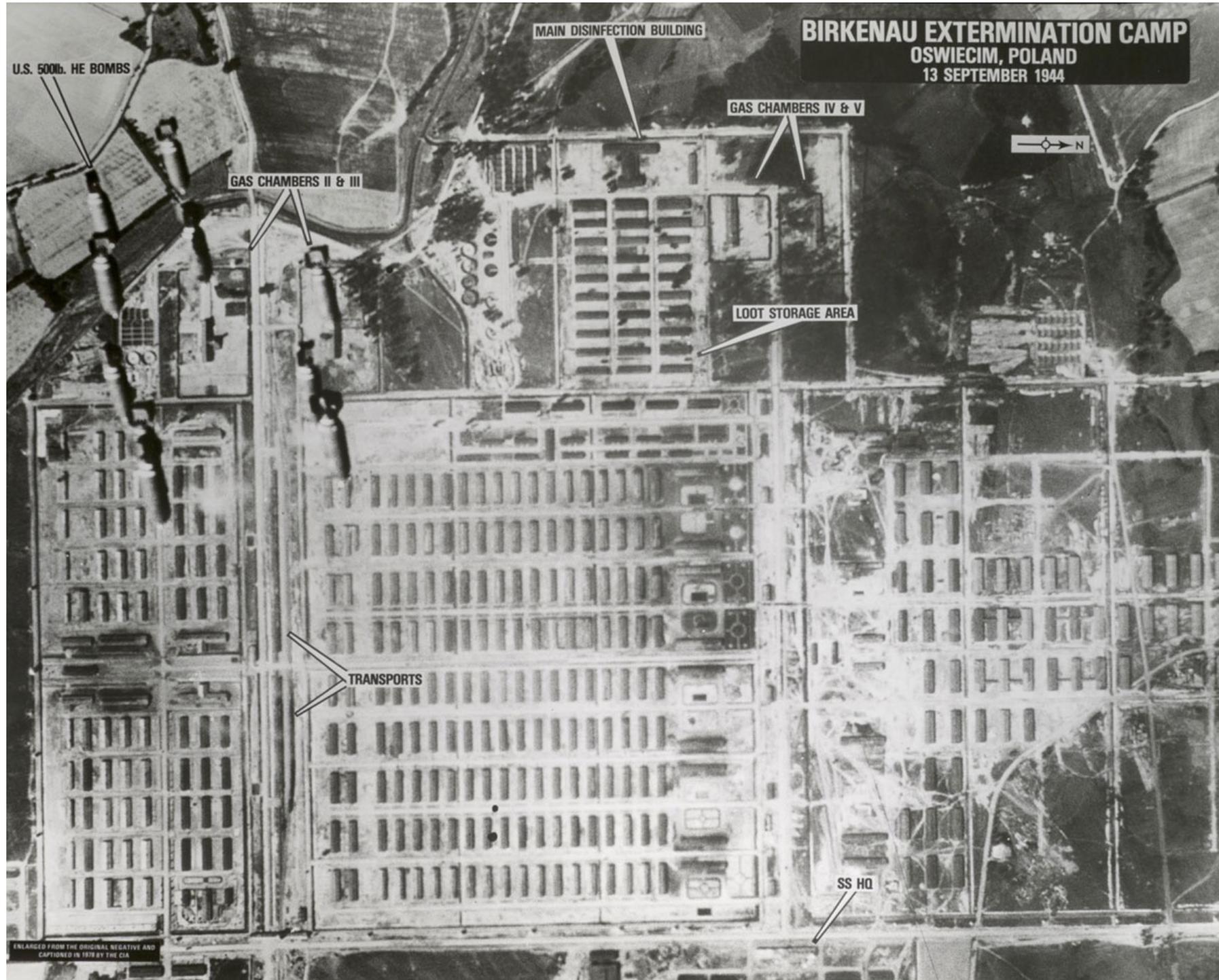
Los tres campos principales en el complejo de Auschwitz, tal como fueron fotografiados el 26 de junio de 1944 por un avión Mosquito del Escuadrón de Reconocimiento Fotográfico 60 de la Fuerza Aérea Sudafricana



FOTO AÉREA DEL CAMPO DE AUSCHWITZ III (MONOWITZ), QUE SE ENCONTRABA AL LADO DE LA FÁBRICA DE I.G.



AUSCHWITZ II-BIRKENAU



GUETO DE VARSOVIA





«Lo que sucedió superó nuestros sueños más audaces. Los alemanes huyeron dos veces del gueto... Siento que están pasando grandes cosas, y lo que nos atrevimos a hacer es de enorme importancia».

Extracto de la última carta de Mordechai Anielewicz, gueto de Varsovia, 21 de abril de 1943



Adam Czerniakow, primer líder del Consejo Judío (Judenrat) del gueto de Varsovia



Januzs Kursack





Dr. Emanuel Ringelblum, fundador de los Archivos Oneg Shabat en el gueto de Varsovia



Investigadores del Instituto Histórico Judío clasificando el archivo Ringelblum. Varsovia, Polonia, diciembre de 1950

El edificio del Instituto de Historia Judía a la izquierda. Antes de la guerra era la Biblioteca Judía. El edificio a la derecha es la Gran Sinagoga destruida en 1943

