



POLAND THROUGH THE AGES

General timeline

Jewish timeline

1038	—	Krakow is the capital of Poland
1237 Warsaw	—	Permanent Jewish settlement
1333-1370	—	King Kasmir the Great: free residence and transit, helpful to Jews
1335 Krakow	—	Kazimierz established
1510-1574 Lublin	—	Maharshal Rabbi Shlomo Ben Yechiel Luria
1527-1572 Krakow	—	R. Moses Isserles commentary on Shulchan Aruch
1530s-1560s Krakow	—	Golden Age
1569	—	Warsaw is the capital of Poland
1772, 1773, 1795	—	Poland divided between Russia, Prussia & Austria
	—	Partitions of Poland – most Jews under Russia
1572-1802 Warsaw	—	"De Non Tolerandis Judaeis". Jews are not allowed to live in inner Warsaw
1580-1648	—	Golden Age
1700-1760	—	Baal Shem Tov Hasidut
1745-1815 Lublin	—	The Seer of Lublin (Hasidut)
1780 Lublin	—	Expulsion
1802 Warsaw	—	Jews were officially able to settle in the city
1804 Warsaw	—	11,630 Jews in the city, 17% of population
1875-1878 Warsaw	—	Tlomackie Street Synagogue symbol of rising Jewish influence
1917 Krakow	—	Beis Yakov school for Orthodox girls
1918	—	United Poland. Wilson's 14 Points - # 13: United, Free, Independent Poland
1920 Lublin	—	Chachamei Lublin Yeshiva
1921	—	Almost 3 million Jews, 10.5% of population
1921-1937	—	400,000 Jews emigrated. 30,000 made Aliyah
1926 Coup d'état	—	Joseph Pilsudski in Power until his death in 1935
1931 Census	—	Polish-Jews mother tongue: 79% Yiddish, 12% Polish, 8% Hebrew
1939 Warsaw	—	381,000 Jews, comprising approximately 30% of the city's population
August 1939	—	Ribbentrop-Moltov Pact
1 September 1939	—	German invasion of Poland – 3.3 million Jews in Poland, approximately 10% of total population



timeline

P O L A N D

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■ General timeline

1939-1945
1941 Krakow
1942 Krakow
April-May 1943
Aug.-Sep. 1944
1944-1946 Krakow
1945
July 1946
1947 Krakow
1947-1989
1948
1950 Krakow
1980-1981
1989
2000 Krakow
2012 Krakow
2013
April 2013

■ Jewish timeline

— World War II - 6 Million Poles Died (1/2 Jews)
— Podgorze Ghetto established
— Plazow Concentration Camp
— Warsaw Ghetto Uprising
— Polish Uprising
— Peak of anti-Semitism
— Potsdam Conference - New borders for Poland. Borders moved 150 Miles to the west
— Kielce Pogrom. 46 Jews killed
— 20,000 Jews
— Communist Rule
— Ghetto Heroes Monument by Nathan Rapoport
— 4,000 Jews
— Solidarity - Lech Walesa
— Free Elections. Large number of Poles returned home
— Jewish Studies program in the Faculty of History at Jagiellonian University
— Museum in Oskar Schindler's Factory
— 3000-30,000 Jews in Poland
— Opening of the Museum of the History of Polish Jews