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Das mehrsprachige Webportal publiziert fortlaufend Informationen zur historisch-politischen Bildung in Schulen, Gedenkstätten und anderen Einrichtungen zur Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts. Schwerpunkte bilden der Nationalsozialismus, der Zweite Weltkrieg sowie die Folgegeschichte in den Ländern Europas bis zu den politischen Umbrüchen 1989.

Dabei nimmt es Bildungsangebote in den Fokus, die einen Gegenwartsbezug der Geschichte herausstellen und bietet einen Erfahrungsaustausch über historisch-politische Bildung in Europa an.

Calendar of the History of the Białystok Jews

- 1522** Jews from Grodno found the oldest Jewish community in the region of Białystok at Tykocin, including a kahal and cemetery.
- 1658** First mention of Jews in Białystok in the Pinkas of Tykocin, a chronicle of the Tykocin kahal administration, which they are submitted to
- 1663** The Jewish population of Białystok amounts to 75 women and men over 14 years of age
- 1693** First synagogue built from wood at Białystok (named *NOMER TAMID BETH MIDRASZ*, i.e. *eternal candle flame*) around which the first Jewish quarter develops in the area of today's ulica Suraska, the so-called *SCHULHOF* [from Yiddish *SCHUL* for synagogue; see "Jews' school" in Luther's writings]
- 1715-1718** Construction of a new synagogue made from bricks with financial support from Magnate Jan Klemens Branicki. Next to the Branicki-Palace it was probably the largest building in Białystok and was designed after the rather modest synagogue of Tykocin.
- 1745** Independence from Tykocin
- 1799** Out of 3,939 inhabitant, 1,788 are Jews, i.e. about 45% of the Białystok population.
- 1834** A new religious centre developed around the modern synagogue, which was also called *CHORSZUL* because there was a choir singing; another name was Zabłudowski-Synagogue. It was situated at the ulica Kupiecka (today ulica Malmeda) and the ulica Żydowska (today ulica Białówna); it was built thanks to Ludwik Zamenhof's father; it burned down during the destruction of the ghetto.
- 1863** Construction of a Jewish maternity home (today the hospital at the ulica Warszawska)
- 1885** Founding of *Linias Hatsedek*, a medical charity organisation
- 1882** Founding of a Zionist Party
- 1890** Construction of a synagogue at today's ulica Piękna, of the *PIASKOW BEJT MIDRAZ*, a very modern synagogue lighted by 73 electrical lamps
- 1898** 90% of the members of the Białystok fire brigade are Jews
- 1906** 110 Jews perish in a pogrom provoked by the Tsarist Russian army. There is a memorial obelisk with the names of the victims and a monument at the Jewish cemetery at the ul. Wschodnia
- 1912** 73,950 Jewish inhabitants form 75% of the total population

1913 Jewish theatre "Habimah" founded by Nachum Cemach

1940 The number of Jews amounts to 250,000

1941 The Nazis burn down the Great Synagogue, shoot about 5,000 Jews in the forest of Pietrasze and set up a ghetto

1943 Uprising at the ghetto and annihilation of the Jewish population (during the war, a total of about 240,000 Jews from the Białystok region were killed at Treblinka and Majdanek)

1948 About 520 Jews live in Białystok

1997 5 Jews live in Białystok

According to Tomasz Wiśniewski, *Jewish Białystok And Surroundings In Eastern Poland. A Guide for Yesterday and Today*, Massachusetts 1998.