ULLATRAVEL

Jewish Poland & Lithuania

season 2025

7 DAYS | 6 NIGHTS



EXPLORE THE JEWISH HERITAGE OF POLAND AND LITHUANIA, A JOURNEY THROUGH HISTORY, CULTURE, AND REMEMBRANCE

1 day

Arrival and transfer to Krakow.

Kazimierz was founded in 1335 as a separate town, Kazimierz became the center of Jewish life in the 15th century when Jews were expelled from



Krakow. The Jewish community flourished here until World War II. The synagogues and schools of Kazimierz were key religious and educational centers of Jewish life.

Remuh Synagogue: Named after one of Poland's most famous rabbis, Moses Isserles (Remuh), who contributed significantly to Jewish legal tradition. The synagogue, built in 1553, is still active today.

The Jewish Cemetery: Located nearby, it was established in the 16th century and is one of the oldest surviving Jewish cemeteries in Europe.

Ghetto Heroes Square is tied to the tragedy of the Jewish ghetto established by the Nazis in 1941 on the right bank of the Vistula River in Podgórze. The square was a departure point for deportations to the Plaszow labor camp and Auschwitz. The "Empty Chairs" monument symbolizes the deserted homes and lives of the Jews destroyed by the Nazis.



Oskar Schindler's Factory: Oskar Schindler, a German industrialist, saved over 1,200 Jews by employing them in his factory, which produced enamelware and munitions for the Wehrmacht. The museum details the lives of Krakow's Jews before and during the war and Schindler's role in their rescue.

(Overnight in Krakow)

2 day

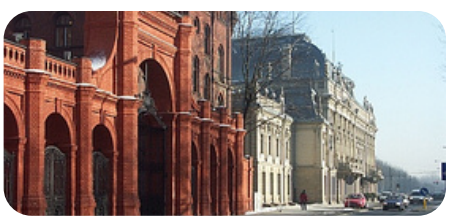
Transfer to Auschwitz-Birkenau Musem (70 km).

Auschwitz was the largest Nazi death camp, where over 1.1 million people, most of them Jews, perished. The camp operated from 1940 to 1945 and consisted of several sections.



Auschwitz I was the labor and administrative camp, while Auschwitz II (Birkenau) was the main extermination center. The tour includes visiting the barracks, gas chambers, crematoria, and memorial halls.

Transfer to Łódź (235 km).



Łódź Ghetto (Litzmannstadt

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Ghetto) was the second-largest ghetto after Warsaw, operating from 1940 until its liquidation in 1944. Over 160,000 Jews were confined here. Its leader, Chaim Rumkowski, tried to improve conditions by cooperating with the Nazis, but his actions remain controversial.



Łódź Jewish Cemetery was established in 1892, it is one of the largest Jewish cemeteries in Europe, home to the graves of prominent Jewish figures and Holocaust victims. Memorials here commemorate the thousands of Jews who perished.
Rewolwerowa Street Synagogue: the only surviving synagogue in Łódź, it was restored after being damaged during the war.
Transfer to Warsaw (130 km).
(Overnight in Warsaw)

3 day

Jewish Quarter of Warsaw and Warsaw Ghetto:
Before World War II, Warsaw was home to one of the largest Jewish communities in Europe. During the Nazi occupation, the largest ghetto was established here, housing over 400,000 Jews. In 1943, the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising became a symbol of resistance against the Nazis.



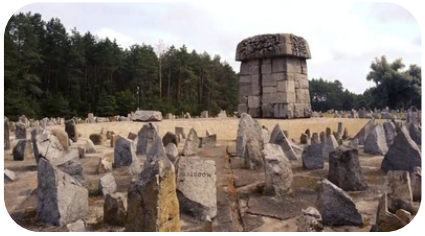
Ghetto Heroes Monument was built in memory of the Ghetto Uprising.
Umschlagplatz Memorial was the deportation site from which thousands of Jews were sent to the death camp of Treblinka.
POLIN Museum of the History of Polish Jews takes visitors on a journey through 1,000 years of Jewish history in Poland. The exhibits cover various periods, from the Middle Ages, when Jews first arrived in Poland, through the tragedy of the Holocaust, and the post-Soviet revival of Jewish life.



(Overnight in Warsaw)

4 day

Transfer to Treblinka Memorial Complex (105 km).
Treblinka was one of the largest death camps, operating from July 1942 to October 1943. Approximately 800,000 people, mostly Jews, were killed in its gas chambers. The memorial complex features stone monuments symbolizing the destroyed Jewish communities and remnants of the camp structures.



Transfer to Białystok (120 km).
Białystok Ghetto: before the war, Białystok was home to a large Jewish community, making up nearly half of the city's population. After the Nazi occupation in July 1941, mass killings of Jews began. In 1943, the Białystok Ghetto Uprising, led by Mordechai Tenenbaum, became one of the last acts of resistance in ghettos on occupied territory.



Białystok Ghetto - a tragic site of mass extermination of Jews during World War II.
Monument to Mordechai Tenenbaum, the hero of the ghetto uprising, honors the leader of the resistance against the Nazis.
Holocaust Memorial in the center of Białystok, a monument commemorating the thousands of Jews who were killed during the mass executions and destruction of the Białystok Ghetto.
Transfer to Kaunas (250 km).
(Overnight in Kaunas)

5 day

Kaunas was one of the most important centers of Jewish culture in Lithuania.
Slabodka Yeshiva — one of the most renowned Jewish educational institutions, founded in the 19th century, it had a profound impact on Jewish religious education. Many of its graduates became leading rabbis around the world.



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Kovno Synagogue was built in 1872, this synagogue served as the spiritual center of the Kaunas Jewish community. It survived the war and remains a symbol of Jewish life in the city to this day.



Kaunas Jewish Cemetery — one of the few remaining Jewish cemeteries, where many members of the Jewish community are buried.



Ninth Fort Memorial — this site witnessed mass executions of Jews during the war. The Ninth Fort was part of the Kaunas fortress system and became an execution site during the Nazi occupation, where over 50,000 Jews were killed.

Transfer to Kėdainiai (50 km).

The Jewish community of Kėdainiai had existed since the 17th century. However, in 1941, with the arrival of the Nazis, mass repression against the Jewish population began. Almost the entire Jewish community of the town was exterminated.

Holocaust Memorial in Kėdainiai stands at the site of the mass executions.

Kėdainiai Jewish Cemetery — one of the oldest surviving Jewish cemeteries in the region.



Transfer to Šiauliai (100 km).

Before the war, Šiauliai was one of the largest Jewish centers in Lithuania. By 1941, Jews made up about 30% of the city's population. Shortly after the Nazi occupation of Lithuania, a ghetto was established in Šiauliai, holding around 5,000 Jews. The ghetto existed until 1943, when most of its inhabitants were deported to concentration camps and killed.



Šiauliai Synagogue — one of the few synagogues that survived in Lithuania, it was built in the 19th century. Like many other synagogues, it was damaged during the war, but it remains preserved as a historical monument, symbolizing the once-thriving Jewish life in the city.

Transfer to Panevėžys (80 km).

(Overnight in Panevėžys)

6 day

Panevėžys was one of the key centers of Jewish life in Lithuania. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, Jewish culture thrived here, and the city became famous for its renowned yeshiva, founded in 1909. The Panevėžys Yeshiva attracted students from across Eastern Europe, and its curriculum was focused on the in-depth study of the Torah and Talmud. Rabbi Yitzchak Yaakov Rabinovich, the founder of the yeshiva, was a recognized authority in Judaism, and its graduates became prominent rabbis.



Panevėžys Synagogue — one of the few remaining synagogues in Lithuania, it was built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. After the war, when nearly the entire Jewish community of the city was destroyed, the synagogue ceased to function as a place of worship. Today, it stands as an important historical site, though it no longer serves as a prayer house.

Panevėžys Jewish Cemetery is the final resting place of the city's Jewish residents. It has preserved numerous tombstones with Hebrew inscriptions, reminding visitors of the once-thriving Jewish community that lived here.



Holocaust Memorial in Panevėžys was erected in memory of the thousands of Jews who were killed in the region in 1941. Panevėžys was occupied by the Nazis at the start of the war, and mass arrests and executions of Jews began shortly thereafter.

Transfer to Biržai (70 km) — this town, with a long Jewish history, had a significant Jewish presence dating back to the 17th century. At the beginning of World War II, about 2,400 Jews lived in

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Biržai. In August 1941, nearly all of them were killed.



The Holocaust Memorial in Biržai, unveiled in 2005, commemorates the Jewish community that had existed in the town since the 17th century. Jews were artisans and traders, playing an important role in the region's economic life. In August 1941, around 2,400 Jews from the town were killed in mass executions in the Astravas Forest near Biržai. The memorial was established with the support of the local and international Jewish community to honor the memory of the victims of these tragic events.
Transfer to Švenčionys (175 km), where a Jewish community had existed since the 16th century. By the early 20th century, Jews made up nearly half of the town's population. However, in 1941, during the mass killings, Nazi forces and collaborators exterminated almost the entire Jewish population of city.

Švenčionys Jewish Cemetery — this historic cemetery symbolizes the long-standing presence of the Jewish community in the region.



Holocaust memorial in Švenčionys is located at the site of the mass execution of the town's Jews, commemorates the Jewish community that had existed since the 16th century. By the early 20th century, Jews made up almost half of the town's population. In 1941, shortly after the Nazi occupation of Lithuania, the Jews of Švenčionys were victims of mass executions. Most were killed in a forest near the town, and for a long time, their graves were left without proper recognition.
Transfer to Vilnius (85 km).
(Overnight in Vilnius)

7 day

Vilnius Old Jewish Cemetery — established in the 15th century, this cemetery is the final resting place of many prominent figures of the Jewish community, including rabbis, scholars, and community leaders. It symbolizes the longevity and cultural heritage of Jewish presence in Lithuania.



Vilnius Jewish Ghetto — one of the largest ghettos in Nazi-occupied Lithuania, it existed from 1941 to 1943. Around 40,000 Jews were confined



here, most of whom were deported or killed. Today, only traces of the ghetto remain, but walking through its streets evokes deep reflection on the tragedies of those years.



Choral Synagogue — built in 1903, this synagogue is the last functioning one in Vilnius. Before the war, Vilnius had about 100 synagogues, but the Choral Synagogue survived because the Nazis used it as a warehouse. Restored in the 1950s, it continues to function as a cultural and religious center for the Jewish community.
Monument to the Vilna Gaon — the greatest Jewish thinker and scholar, the Vilna Gaon played a key role in the development of Torah and Talmudic studies. His commentaries became foundational for many religious movements.



Holocaust Memorial in Paneriai — in the forests of Paneriai, on the outskirts of Vilnius, around 100,000 people were killed during World War II, 70,000 of whom were Jews. Paneriai has become a symbol of the mass extermination of Jews in Lithuania. From 1941 to 1944, systematic executions were carried out here, organized by the Nazis and their Lithuanian collaborators.
Transfer to the airport.
Departure.