

City Plonsk - Beginning of Israel 3D

History and 3D printing workshops for young people of 2 nations



Poland



Israel

1. History of Jews in Płock City

2. Dawid Ben Gurion

3. The beginning of Israel through the eyes of Poland

4. City Płock in Poland nowadays



Establishment of the Płock City

- ❖ 997 the fortified structure of the hillfort was built, which is visible so far
- ❖ 1155 Płock Castle receives the ducal privilege of the salary of the Duke of Mazovia
- ❖ 1388 - 1399 Płock City was under the administration of the Teutonic Order
- ❖ 1400 Obtains city rights from the Duke of Mazovia
- ❖ 1446 The first Jews settled in Płock
- ❖ 1507 Jews paid 1,3 Euro of coronation tax
- ❖ 1578 The Jewish community in Płock already had 24 residents of the Jewish poll tax



City Development Płońsk

- ❖ 1527 King Zygmunt I confirmed the town rights, coat of arms and seal of Płońsk City
- ❖ 1655 - 1660 Płońsk City was seriously damaged during the Polish-Swedish war
- ❖ 1670 King Michał Korybut Wiśniowiecki granted the town a privilege under which Jews could build houses, synagogues and produce beer. The first synagogue in Płońsk was built.
- ❖ 1795 Płońsk City came under the rule of Prussia (3rd partition of Poland)
- ❖ 1768 The rules for the coexistence of Jews and Christians in the city were regulated by concluding an agreement
- ❖ 1768 - 1777 The city council allowed Jews to trade, produce mead and sell alcohol.
- ❖ 1765 Jews already owned 20 households
- ❖ 1815 Płońsk City was incorporated into the Kingdom of Poland



The history of the City Płońsk

- ❖ 1826 Fire broke out in the town, as a result of which many buildings burned down, and many Jewish families lost the roof over their heads
- ❖ 1831 Unique program of Jewish agricultural and factory settlement was implemented, initiated by Szlomo Zalman Posner
- ❖ 1844 Trade remained the main occupation of the Jewish inhabitants of Płońsk and developed very well
- ❖ In XIX, among the Jewish inhabitants of Płońsk, friction appeared between the supporters of Hasidism and the supporters of traditional Judaism.
- ❖ There were further divisions into supporters of leftist ideology and Zionism. The Zionists became active in the 1880s. Their leader in the city was Avigdor Grin, father of David Ben Gurion.
- ❖ 1886 Dawid Ben Gurion was born
- ❖ 1906 David Ben Gurion emigrated to Palestine
- ❖ 1910 in Płońsk, 7,665 Jews (65.6%) lived among 11,680 inhabitants.



The history of the City Płóńsk

- ❖ 1931 Jewish population in the city was 4,913 people
- ❖ 1939 Beginning of World War II
- ❖ 1940 - Ghetto was established in Płóńsk on an area of approximately 1 square km. About 12 thousand people passed through them. people from Płóńsk and nearby towns.
- ❖ 1942 liquidation ghetto in Płóńsk. The first transport from Płóńsk left on October 28, 1942, the next one on October 15, 1942 towards Auschwitz. Buildings in the ghetto were demolished
- ❖ 1945 - Płóńsk was liberated from German occupation by the troops of the 65th Army of the Belarussian Front
- ❖ 1997 - Płóńsk obtained the title of the City-Advocate of Peace during the 10th General Assembly of the International Association of Towns of Peace



Budko Józef

Graphic artist, painter, art critic

Date of birth: August 27, 1888, died 1940

He studied at the Drawing School in Vilnius, Academy of Fine Arts in Berlin. He lived in Berlin, in 1933 he went to Palestine, from 1935 he was the director of the New Becalet School of Artistic Crafts in Jerusalem. He dealt mainly with graphics (etching, woodcut), he created cycles on religious themes - incl. illustrations for the Pesach Haggadah, the Babylonian Talmud, bookplates, and books by Icchak Lejb Percec, Szalom Asz, and Szolem Aleichem. He developed an individual decorative style with lots of ornaments, precise drawing and flowing lines.

No photo

Fuks Marian

Historian

Date of birth: September 28, 1914

He was born to a Jewish family in Płońsk. Before the war, he studied at the School of Journalists, and after the Second World War - at the University of Warsaw. He received his doctorate on the basis of his dissertation on Polish military journals in the years 1918–1939. In 1978, he obtained his habilitation on the basis of the work *The Jewish Press in Warsaw 1823–1939*. In 1993 he was awarded the title of professor.

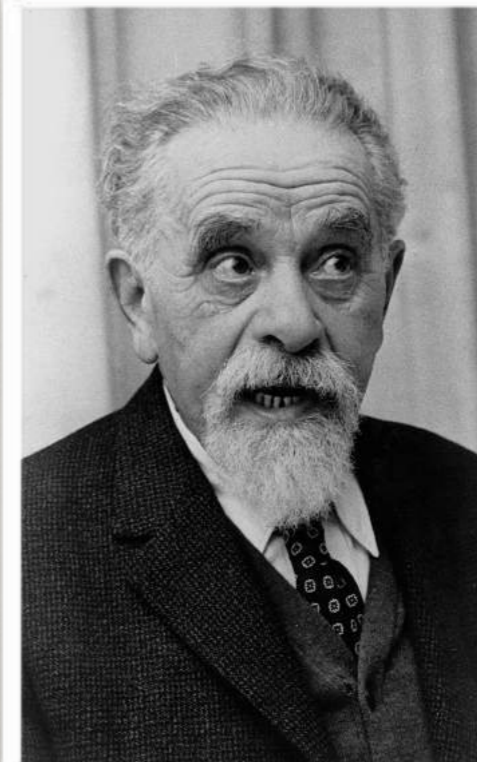


Grünbaum Icchak

Jewish politician, journalist, publicist, lawyer, Zionist activist

Date of birth: 24/11/1879, died 7/10/1970

Grünbaum was born in Warsaw in a family associated with the Haskala movement. He graduated from the Jewish school in Płońsk, and then from the gymnasium in Płock. He studied medicine and law at the University of Warsaw. During his studies, he began to sympathize with the Zionist movement and quickly became the chairman of the student organization "Kadima". He collaborated with the Jewish press published in Yiddish and in Hebrew.



Langfus Anna

Writer

Date of birth: 2/1/1920, died 12/5/1966

Anna Langfus was born into a wealthy Jewish family in Lublin as Anna Regina Szternfinkiel. She grew up in Lublin at ul. Lubartowska and in 1937 she graduated from the Gymnasium. Union of Lublin. In 1938, she went with her husband Jakub Rajs to the Belgian city of Verivies, where she began studies at the Higher Textile School. According to the family plans, after graduating from these studies, she was to run her parents' factory. When she returned to Lublin for summer holidays in 1939, the war brutally thwarted her plans.



Pinkus Ludwik

A bacteriologist

Date of birth: 6/09/1878, died 20/10/1926

Ludwik Pinkus came from Płońsk. He followed in the footsteps of his father Władysław, a doctor. He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Warsaw. He lives in Łódź. There he was the head of the Department of Diagnosis and Treatment, as well as the clerk of the Health Fund of the city of Łódź. He belonged to the Library Committee of the Lodz Medical Society and the Social and Medical Association.

No photo

Pinkus Mieczysław (Mendel)

Merchant, industrialist

Date of birth: 7/12/1852, died 6/04/1940

Pinkus moved to Łódź in 1878. He worked as an intermediary in importing cotton from Russia. A year later, he and Jakub Lande bought a weaving mill at ul. Piotrkowska 209. From 1900, Pinkus withdrew from industrial activity and focused only on running a yarn warehouse. In his hands was a magnificent three-story residential house on the corner of ul. Spacerowa (now al. T. Kościuszki). In the interwar period, he was also a co-owner of S. Hersztein i Ska.



Pinkus Władysław

Doctor

Date of birth: 18/06/1850, died 29/09/1929

Władysław Pinkus came from Płońsk. He attended schools in Częstochowa and Warsaw. After graduating from medical studies in Warsaw, he started medical practice in Płońsk, then moved to Mława and finally to Łódź. He specialized in paediatrics and internal medicine.

Taub Jechezkel ben Cwi Hirsz

Tzaddik known as the "Singing of Kazimierz" - the founder of the Hasidic dynasty in Kazimierz.

Date of birth: 7/12/1852, died 1856

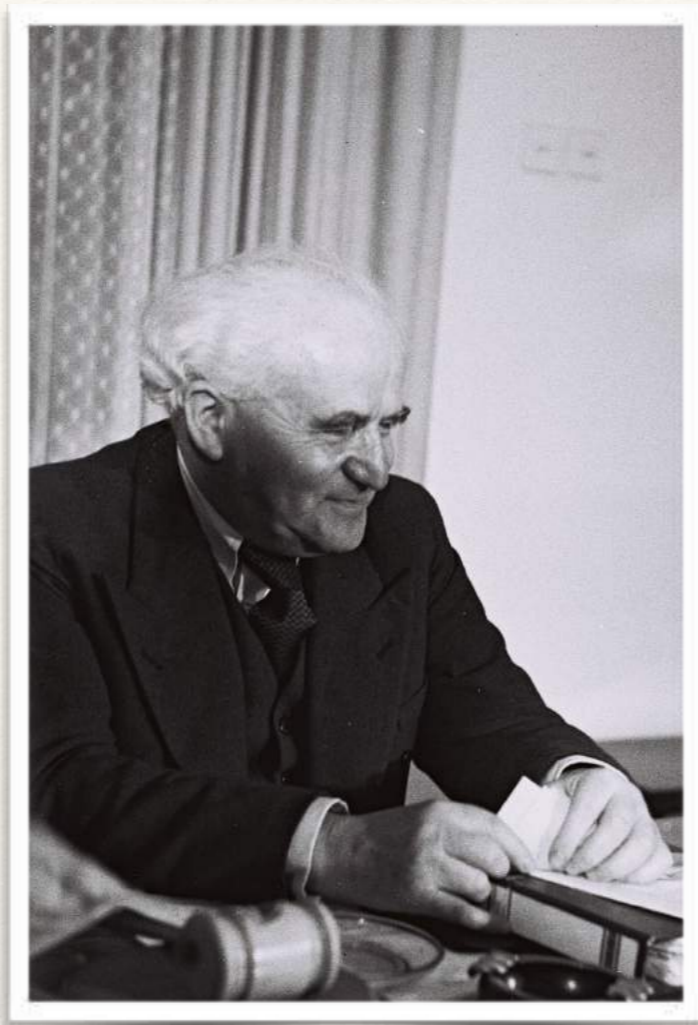
Taub came from a family with deep Hasidic traditions, he dealt with small trade. He was a student of Jaakow Icchak ha-Lewi Horowic from Lublin. Around 1827, he settled in Kazimierz Dolny, where he declared himself a tzadik. He created a Hasidic court. His followers were called Hasidim from Kazimierz (Yiddish Kuzmir chasidim).



Dr. Władysław Pinkus

Założyciel i Wice-Prezes i Zarządu Pogotowia Ratunkowego. Urodzony dnia 6 czerwca 1850 r. w m. Płońsku. Ukończył Wydział Lekarski Uniwersytetu w Warszawie w roku 1876. Od dnia 1 grudnia 1899 roku pracuje w Tow. Doraźnej Pomocy Lekarskiej w Łodzi.

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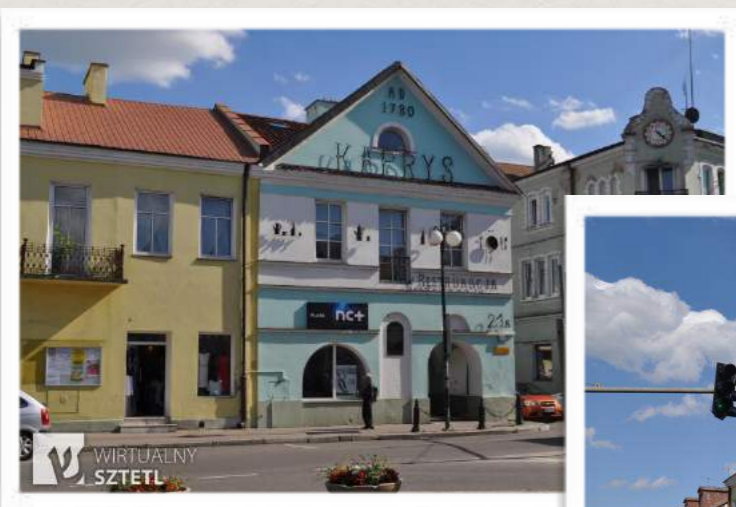


David Ben Gurion

We will devote a whole subsequent educational department to this famous figure,
which contributed to the establishment of the state of Israel



Synagogue in Płońsk (ul. Warszawska 5; former ul. Koźia 19) - the non-existent synagogue in Płońsk was built in the 17th century. Permanent on plot no. 1422 with an area of 971 m². It burned down in a city fire and was then rebuilt. The synagogue was demolished in 1952–1956 due to its poor technical condition.



Family home
David Ben Gurion
It still exists today in very
good condition.



What did the changes in the Jewish population of the city of Płońsk look like over the years and over the history?

Year	Population size	Number of Jews	The share of Jews in the total population
1790		496	
1808	3307	2801	73,6
1810	2388		
1825	3658		
1827	3878	2304	59,4
1857	3959	2630	66,4
1893	7544	4335	57,5
1897	7896		
1910	11 680	7665	65,6
1921	9220	4460	48,4
1931	10 409	4913	47,2
1939	11 100	6000	54,1
1940		8000	
1941		10 000	
1942		12 000	

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Thanks for your attention

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