

EUROPE 2019

Human Dignity Tour of Central Europe

INFORMATION PACKET AND ITINERARY OF EVENTS



Asbury University
June 1-12, 2019

Roster

Professor:

Dr. Paul Nesselroade

Cell Number

XXX-XXX-XXXX

Students:

1. Daniel Baldwin	XXX-XXX-XXXX
2. Kaitlyn Banta	XXX-XXX-XXXX
3. Hope Branan	XXX-XXX-XXXX
4. Cailey Burns	XXX-XXX-XXXX
5. Catherine Daflucas	XXX-XXX-XXXX
6. Daniel Daflucas	XXX-XXX-XXXX
7. Kyleigh Davis	XXX-XXX-XXXX
8. Katharine Doty	XXX-XXX-XXXX
9. Brette Elliott	XXX-XXX-XXXX
10. Carolyn Flecken	XXX-XXX-XXXX
11. Bethany Fye	XXX-XXX-XXXX
12. Emily Shank	XXX-XXX-XXXX
13. Michael Troutman	XXX-XXX-XXXX

Rooming Assignments

For Berlin and Krakow:

Single – Dr. Paul Nesselroade

Triple – Daniel Baldwin, Daniel Daflucas, Michael Troutman

Triple – Kaitlyn Banta, Katharine Doty, Bethany Fye

Tripe – Catherine Daflucas, Brette Elliott, Emily Shank

Quad – Hope Branan, Callie Burns, Kyleigh Davis, Carolyn Flecken

Flights/Coach

Meet me in Berlin on Saturday, June 1st. I will meet you at Tegel or Schönefeld Airport. To arrive on June 1st, flights need to leave U.S. on May 31st. Transportation from that point on is covered. (Train passes in and around Berlin, train from Berlin to Krakow, transportation to Auschwitz and back, and transportation to Krakow airport.)

Fly out of Krakow airport on Wednesday, June 12th to head home or next destination. We will take a coach to the airport early, early Wednesday morning.

Schedule Overview

Date	Day	Activity	Lodging
June 1	1	Assemble in Berlin, check into hostel Walking tour of downtown Berlin as time allows	Try to sleep on Plane!
June 2	2a	Jewish Museum	Hostel Aletta Kadamm, Hardenbergstrasse 21, 10623 Berlin, Germany
	2b	Finish walking tour of downtown Berlin	
June 3	3a	Brandenburg Euthanasia Memorial	
	3b	Free Berlin	
June 4	4a	Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp	
	4b	Free Berlin	
June 5	5a	Ravensbruck Concentration Camp	
	5b	Free Berlin	
June 6	6	Free Berlin	
June 7	7a	Train to Krakow, Poland	Hotel Aleksander II Ul. Garbarska 18, Kraków
	7b	Walking tour of old town Krakow	
June 8	8a	Auschwitz Concentration Camps I & II (Extended 6 – hour tour)	
	8b	Group Discussion back at Hostel	
June 9	9	Free Krakow (Płaszów Concentration Camp; Jewish district; Wawel Castle – maybe a tour of Krakow)	
June 10	10a	Schindler Factory	
June 11	11	Free Krakow (St. Mary's Church/Wieliczka Salt Mine/Jagiellonian University/Cloth Hall/Church of St. Peter and St. Paul/MOČAK, etc.)	
June 12	12a	Coach to Krakow airport - Fly home	

June 1 Saturday

Berlin, Deutschland



Land in Berlin

Gain Luggage | Clear Customs

Students may want to get Euro's before they leave. However, ATM's are readily available all over Europe. As of May 28th the exchange rate is .89 Euro's per U.S. Dollar (that's good!). Alert your bank of travel plans. Text me as soon as you land. We will get to you asap.

Get Bahn Tickets

Professor will acquire public transit tickets – paid for by course fees. Students will use tickets for our six days in Berlin to move about the city. The U-Bahn is the underground train; S-Bahn is the surface train. Tickets also good for all Berlin busses/trams. <https://shop.bvg.de/index.php/tickets/ticket> We will be getting the 6-day ABC ticket – it allows unlimited train passage for an approximate 15 mile radius around the city – this allows students to go to Potsdam if they wish during their free time. PDF map can be downloaded here: <http://berlinmap360.com/berlin-train-map#.Vpmz908YF2A> (Hand-held map will come with purchased ticket – I will give you one once you land in Berlin)

Transport to Hotel

Hostel Aletta Kadamm, Hardenbergstrasse 21, 10623 Berlin, Germany <https://www.aletto.de/en/>

We will stay in this hotel the entire Berlin leg. Students are encouraged to understand its location as we travel about the city to become capable of small-group travel. It is conveniently positioned near the Berlin Zoologischer Garten Station, a major train station on the west side of Berlin. Breakfasts will be served here daily.

Walking Tour of Downtown Berlin

As soon as we can all get organized, we will be heading out for a walking tour of downtown Berlin. Whatever we do not get done on Saturday, we will finish up on Sunday after we go to the Jewish Museum. Some of the locations we will see on our walking tour are below:

Topography of Terror

Between 1933 and 1945, the central institutions of Nazi persecution and terror—the Secret State Police Office with its own “house prison,” the leadership of the SS and, during the Second World War, the Reich Security Main Office—were located on the present-day grounds of the “Topography of Terror” that are next to the Martin Gropius Building and close to Potsdamer Platz.

As the “site of the perpetrators,” the “Topography of Terror” fulfills a special role among the many remembrance sites, monuments and museums in Berlin today that commemorate the era of National Socialism. <http://www.topographie.de/en/>



Jewish Memorial

The Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe is a large commemorative area in downtown Berlin. One webpage describes how the stelae are “designed to produce an uneasy, confusing atmosphere, and the whole sculpture aims to represent a supposedly ordered system that has lost touch with human reason.” It was completed in 2004.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memorial_to_the_Murdered_Jews_of_Europe



Bebelplatz

This plaza hosted the notorious Nazi-instigated book burning of works during its early regime, 1933. Included among the vilified works were those of German poet, Heinrich Heine, who prophetically wrote, "Where they burn books, they will in the end also burn people."

The plaza is bounded to the east by the State Opera building, to the west by buildings of Humboldt University, and to the southeast by St. Hedwig's Cathedral, the first Catholic church built in Prussia after the Reformation. The square is named after August Bebel, a founder of the Social Democratic Party of Germany in the 19th century, and a leading politician who questioned the growing nationalism in Germany and denounced German mistreatment of Africans in their southwestern African colony of Namibia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_book_burnings

Additionally: Rosenstraße protest memorial, Gendermenmarkt, Checkpoint Charlie, Berlin Wall, Potsdamer Platz, Aktion T-4 Memorial at Tiergartenstraße, and Brandenburg Gate. Tour ends at Brandenburg Gate.



June 2 Sunday

Jewish Museum

The **Jewish Museum Berlin** (*Jüdisches Museum Berlin*) is one of the largest Jewish Museums in Europe. In three buildings, two of which are new additions specifically built for the museum by architect Daniel Libeskind, two millennia of German-Jewish history are on display in the permanent exhibition as well as in various changing exhibitions. German-Jewish history is documented in the collections, the library and the archive, in the computer terminals at the museum's Rafael Roth Learning Center, and is reflected in the museum's program of events. The museum was opened in 2001 and is one of Berlin's most frequented museums.

<http://www.jmberlin.de/main/EN/homepage-EN.php>



Our tour on National Socialism starts at 10:00 a.m. We will leave the hostel no later than 8:30 a.m.



After the museum, we will finish our walking tour of downtown Berlin and then the rest of the day is Free Berlin (see “Free Berlin” later in the Travel Packet)

June 3 Monday

Brandenburg Euthanasia Center



A museum stands on the site of the former euthanasia center outside Berlin. Originally noted as a “sanitarium,” this location hosted some of the earliest euthanasia activities of the Nazis. Neuendorfer Straße 90B | 14770 Brandenburg

<http://www.memorialmuseums.org/eng/denkmaeler/view/1359/%C2%BBEuthanasia%C2%AB-Memorial-Brandenburg>

We will leave our hostel early Friday morning to catch a regional train to Brandenburg an der Havel. (We may meet up with the director of the museum, Christian Marx, and simply travel with him from Berlin to Brandenburg.) We will arrive before 9:00am and take a local train to Nicolaipplatz where the memorial is located. The original building has been destroyed, but the memorial is very informative and our guide is fantastic.

An interactive tour and seminar has been arranged with an excellent tour guide, Lisa Quaeschning. She will provide us with a three to four hour experience.



Other things to do in Brandenburg an der Havel:

Brandenburg Cathedral (<https://www.dom-brandenburg.de/en/the-cathedral/>) , Church of St. Gotthardt, State Archeological Museum (<http://www.euromuse.net/en/museums/museum/view-m/archaeologisches-landesmuseum-brand/>), Brandenburg an der Havel City Museum, etc.

Here is a general website: <http://www.brandenburg-tourism.com/detail/id/7591/theme/a-z.html>

Once the tour and interactive experience is over, one can also simply walk around and enjoy a beautiful “smallish” German city and find a quaint place to have lunch, or head back to Berlin. The trains back to Berlin run about every hour.

Once back in Berlin: Free Berlin (see “Free Berlin” later in the Travel Packet)

June 4 Tuesday

Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp

The Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp was built in the summer of 1936 by concentration camp prisoners from the Emsland camps. It was the first new camp to be established after Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler was appointed Chief of the German Police in 1936. The design of the grounds was conceived by the SS architects as the ideal concentration camp setting, giving architectural expression to the SS worldview, and symbolically subjugating the prisoners to the absolute power of the SS. As a model for other camps, and in view of its location just outside the Reich capital of Berlin, Sachsenhausen acquired a special role in the National Socialist concentration camp system. This was reinforced in 1938 when the Concentration Camp Inspection Office, the administrative headquarters for all concentration camps within the German sphere of influence, was transferred from Berlin to Oranienburg, the city just north of Berlin where Sachsenhausen is located.

More than 200,000 people were imprisoned in the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp between 1936 and 1945. At first, the prisoners were mostly political opponents of the Nazi regime. However, increasing numbers of members of groups defined by the National Socialists as racially or biologically inferior were later included. By 1939 large numbers of citizens from the occupied European countries arrived. Tens of thousands of people died of starvation, disease, forced labor and mistreatment, or were victims of the systematic extermination operations of the SS. Thousands of other prisoners died during the death marches following the evacuation of the camp at the end of April 1945. Approximately 3,000 sick prisoners, along with the doctors and nurses who had stayed behind in the camp, were liberated by Soviet and Polish soldiers on April 22nd. <http://www.stiftung-bg.de/gums/en/>

We will have a guided tour through the camp by a tour guide starting at 10:00 am. Meet to catch train from hotel at 7:40 am.



Once the tour is complete, students are free to hang around Oranienburg or go back to Berlin. The rest of the day is “free” (see “Free Berlin” later in the Travel Packet).

Things to do in Oranienburg:

Oranienburg Palace Museum (<https://www.spsg.de/en/palaces-gardens/object/schlossmuseum-oranienburg/>) or simply walk around and enjoy this beautiful German city.

June 5 Wednesday

Ravensbruck Concentration Camp

The Ravensbrück concentration camp was the largest concentration camp for women in the German Reich. Corrie Ten Boom and her sister Betty were among those imprisoned. The camp was liberated by the Red Army on April 30th, 1945.

Ravensbrück housed Jews, Gypsies, Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Germans and prisoners of other nationalities. Designed to accommodate 6,000 prisoners, the number of inmates grew from 2,000 in 1939 to 10,800 in 1942. Between May 1939 and June 1944, an estimated 43,000 women were brought to Ravensbrück. During the next nine months, an estimated 90,000 more came. The most serious overcrowding occurred after the evacuation of Auschwitz in January 1945, when an unknown but significant number of Jewish women arrived at Ravensbrück. Toward the end of the war, transports from Auschwitz and other camps in the East increased the population to its maximum, some 32,000 women.

We will have a guided tour through the camp starting at 11:00pm by Sabine Arend. We will need to take a regional train to get to Furstenberg (where Ravensbrück is located) – and then we have a 30 minute walk from the station to the camp. Meet to catch train from hotel at 8:00 am.

Once the tour is complete, students are free to hang around Furstenberg or go back to Berlin. There does not appear to be many tourist attractions in Furstenberg; however, it is a beautiful little German hamlet set amidst three lakes. The regional train comes by once an hour. The rest of the day is “free” (see “Free Berlin” later in the Travel Packet).



June 6 Thursday

Free Berlin Activities

Some things to consider doing in Berlin. Students will use their Bahn pass to move about the city. Buddies required at all times.

Holocaust-Related Sites: (Please make sure at least one of these sites is visited).

Anne Frank Zentrum

- Anne Frank was a Dutch girl who hid in an Amsterdam home during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands. She is remembered as one of the most popular figures in the Holocaust because of her well-known *A Diary of Anne Frank*, written while in hiding during the war. Betrayed by neighbors, her family was moved to Bergen-Belson concentration camp where she died of typhus in March 1945. She is remembered in this museum in Berlin.
- This museum is quite small and a bit pricey, but it is interesting. Plan on spending 60 - 90 minutes to fully explore the center. Open 10 – 6pm daily – closed on Mondays. Rosenthaler Straße 39 | 10178 Berlin <https://www.annefrank.de/en/exhibition-in-berlin/>
- (The museum is hard to find, it is in the Hackescher Market area of Berlin. Have patience to find the somewhat hidden alleyway and door front to the museum.)
- There is in the same alley another museum (free) dedicated to Otto Weidt who employed blind children so as to save them from being taken away and euthanized by the Nazi's.



“I can shake off everything as I write; my sorrows disappear, my courage is reborn.”

Anne Frank

Wannsee Conference House

- Wannsee is an ideal small town set on a beautiful small lake on the outskirts of Berlin near Potsdam. This is the location where high-ranking members of SS, Gestapo and Nazi government officials met to determine the ‘final solution’ to the ‘Jewish question.’
- Permanent exhibition, specialized library, and teaching tools - open 10 – 6 daily
- Admission is free; audio guides are about 2 Euro each, if memory serves.
- Take S-Bahn line S7 (direction "Wannsee") till station Berlin-Wannsee, then take bus 114 (direction "Heckeshorn") til bus-stop "Haus der Wannsee-Konferenz". If you do not want to ride the bus, plan on a 30 minute walk from the train station.
- <http://www.ghwk.de/gb>

Bonhoeffer House

- Dietrich Bonhoeffer was a Berlin pastor and professor of theology who resisted National Socialism at a time when Germany authority victimized religious, ethnic, and social minorities. Bonhoeffer applied his Christian faith and his theological reflections to his everyday actions. This brought him in conflict with the Nazi regime, and he paid for his convictions with his life.
- The **Bonhoeffer House** was built in 1935 as the retirement home of Medical Professor Dr. Karl Bonhoeffer and his wife Paula, Dietrich Bonhoeffer's parents. Whenever Dietrich Bonhoeffer was in Berlin, he lived here. In his study, parts of his book *Ethics* had their origin; as did his analysis of the resistance, *After Ten Years*, the manuscript of which survived the war hidden in the house. On April 5, 1943, Dietrich Bonhoeffer was arrested by the Gestapo in this building.
- Location is at: Marienburger Allee 43, Berlin (Charlottenburg). Take S5 toward Spandau and get off at Heerstrasse. It is about a ten-minute walk from the station.
- <http://www.bonhoeffer-house-berlin.net/>
- This site is not often visited. The only set time for an English-speaking tour is on Saturday at 11. (Unfortunately, we will be just arriving in Berlin at that time.) If you are interested in going, there are “on demand” tours in English, but you will need to make contact with the people who run the house by sending an email ahead of time. Here is the website to send the email: <http://www.bonhoeffer-house-berlin.net/contact>
- No fee is charged, but donations are encouraged. The Bonhoeffer House is run voluntarily.



“Being a Christian is less about cautiously avoiding sin than about courageously and actively doing God's will.”

Dietrich Bonhoeffer

Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe

- This is the memorial we will walk through during our walking tour the first day.
- There is a museum with tours if desired. Here is the website: <http://www.stiftung-denkmal.de/en/visit/prices.html>. It looks to cost about 2 Euros if using your ISIC card.



Non-Holocaust-Related Sites:

Olympiastadion Berlin

- Originally built for the 1936 Olympic games in Nazi Germany. This is where the African American Jesse Owens won three gold medals.
- Outside is as it was built in the mid 1930's. Inside is recently redesigned. Currently hosts a Bundesliga team (Hertha Berlin).
- Sits on the western outskirts of Berlin. Take U2 toward Ruhleben and get off at Olympia Stadion. It is about a 10 minute walk from the train station.
- (<http://www.olympiastadion-berlin.de/>)
- Tours are available, but no tours seem to be geared toward the Nazi period and the 1936 games.



Berliner Dom Cathedral

(http://www.berlinerdom.de/component/option,com_frontpage/Itemid,154/lang,en/)

- Open: 9am-7pm Mon-Sat; 12-7pm Sun
- Built 1894-1905, high renaissance style, reflecting Prussian pomp inside and out, damaged during WWII and subsequently renovated, statue of Luther inside
- Located on the Lustgarten lawn alongside other museums and with TV tower behind it

Walk along Unter den Linden (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unter_den_Linden)

- Former East Berlin's most representative boulevard. You'll find the State Opera, Humboldt University, Neue Wache War Memorial, Bebelplatz of Nazi book burnings, Old Library, linden trees
- We will walk down this road our first day. However, there will be much to see on a second trip.
- Shops, museums, monuments, etc.

Humboldt University (<https://www.hu-berlin.de/en>)

- Home to 29 Nobel Prize winners
- Former philosophy lecturers: Johann Gottlieb Fichte (German idealism), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (German idealism), Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von Schelling (idealist philosopher, friend of Hegel) Friedrich Schleiermacher (theologian and philosopher), Arthur Schopenhauer (philosophical pessimism). Former philosophy students: Friedrich Engels (philosopher), Karl Marx (social philosopher). Former psychology lecturers: Carl Stumpf; Hermann Helmholtz; Wolfgang Kohler.

Brandenburg Gate (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brandenburg_Gate)

- The imperial city's main landmark and an eternal symbol of Berlin, located on the Pariser Platz
- Victorious rulers would return from war through this gate
- The Berlin wall left the gate in a forsaken no-man's land. Note the landmark crosses near the Reichstag - memorializes people who were killed trying to cross the wall.
- Kennedy Museum in the Platz on the Reichstag side

Potsdamer Platz (on Potsdamer Straße) (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potsdamer_Platz)

- This was dead land for 28 years between East and West Berlin. The watchtower guards prevented escape from East Berlin into the west. Many were killed in the attempt.
- The "Times Square" of Berlin before WWII, now a center of business
- Hexagonal clocktower; Panoramapunkt exhibition view café – fastest elevator in Europe (30 ft/sec).

Checkpoint Charlie (<http://www.mauermuseum.de/en/index.html>)

- Friedrichstraße/Kochstraße, Berlin
- We will walk by this on our walking tour of Berlin
- This is the location of the third of three border crossings from West to East Berlin (Alpha, Bravo, Charlie) from 1961-1989.

The Reichstag (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reichstag_building)

- Seat of German parliament (Bundestag) on Friedrichstrasse (Tiergarten)
- Site of Kennedy's famous speech during Cold War against the building of the Berlin Wall
- Tours can be taken of the building and its iconic dome. Free admission, however advanced registration required. <https://www.bundestag.de/en/visittheBundestag/dome/registration/245686>



Alexander Platz & Fernsehturm (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexanderplatz>)

- Showcase of socialist progress during the Cold War
- TV Tower Fernsehturm (<https://www.tv-turm.de/en/>)
- Location for scene from “The Bourne Supremacy” (www.youtube.com/watch?v=JdfCyow-Tiw)
- We will start our walking tour of Berlin at Alexanderplatz

Day trip to Potsdam Germany

- Capital of German state of Brandenburg; residence to Prussian Kings and German Kaiser until 1918
- Lots of history and natural beauty (e.g., a series of interconnected lakes and cultural landmarks)
- Because we will have an ABC train pass, Potsdam is accessible.
- <http://www.potsdam-tourism.com/highlights/palaces.html>

Other

- Berlin has 170 museums (e.g., the Pergamon Museum of Antiquity - rated #2 worldwide) (<http://www.smb.museum/en/museums-institutions/pergamonmuseum/home.html>)
- Berlin Wall (various segments from the East Side Gallery to Potsdamer Platz and then on up north past the Brandenburg Gate area. (<http://www.visitberlin.de/en/article/tour-along-the-berlin-wall>)
- Schiller’s Monument and Protestant Churches in Gendarmenmarkt (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gendarmenmarkt>) (we will quickly walk through this area on our walking tour.)
- Siegestsäule Victory Column (<http://www.visitberlin.de/en/spot/siegessaule>) It sits right in the middle of Tiergarten (kind of like NYC’s central park)
- Charlottenburg Palace (<https://www.spsg.de/schloesser-gaerten/objekt/schloss-charlottenburg/>)
- Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church (<http://gedaechtniskirche-berlin.de/information-visitors-where-find-us>)
- Some of Berlin’s biggest shopping centers: Kurferstendamm and Tauentzienstraße (both west side); Hackescher Market (just northeast of Museum Island); Friedrichstraße and Potsdamer Platz (both near their respective train stations); and there is a Galaria and other shopping opportunities next to the Alexanderplatz train station. Find specific locations, train/bus stations and business hours online.
- Berlin Zoo (<http://www.zoo-berlin.de/en>).
- Many, many other things to see (<http://www.visitberlin.de/en>)

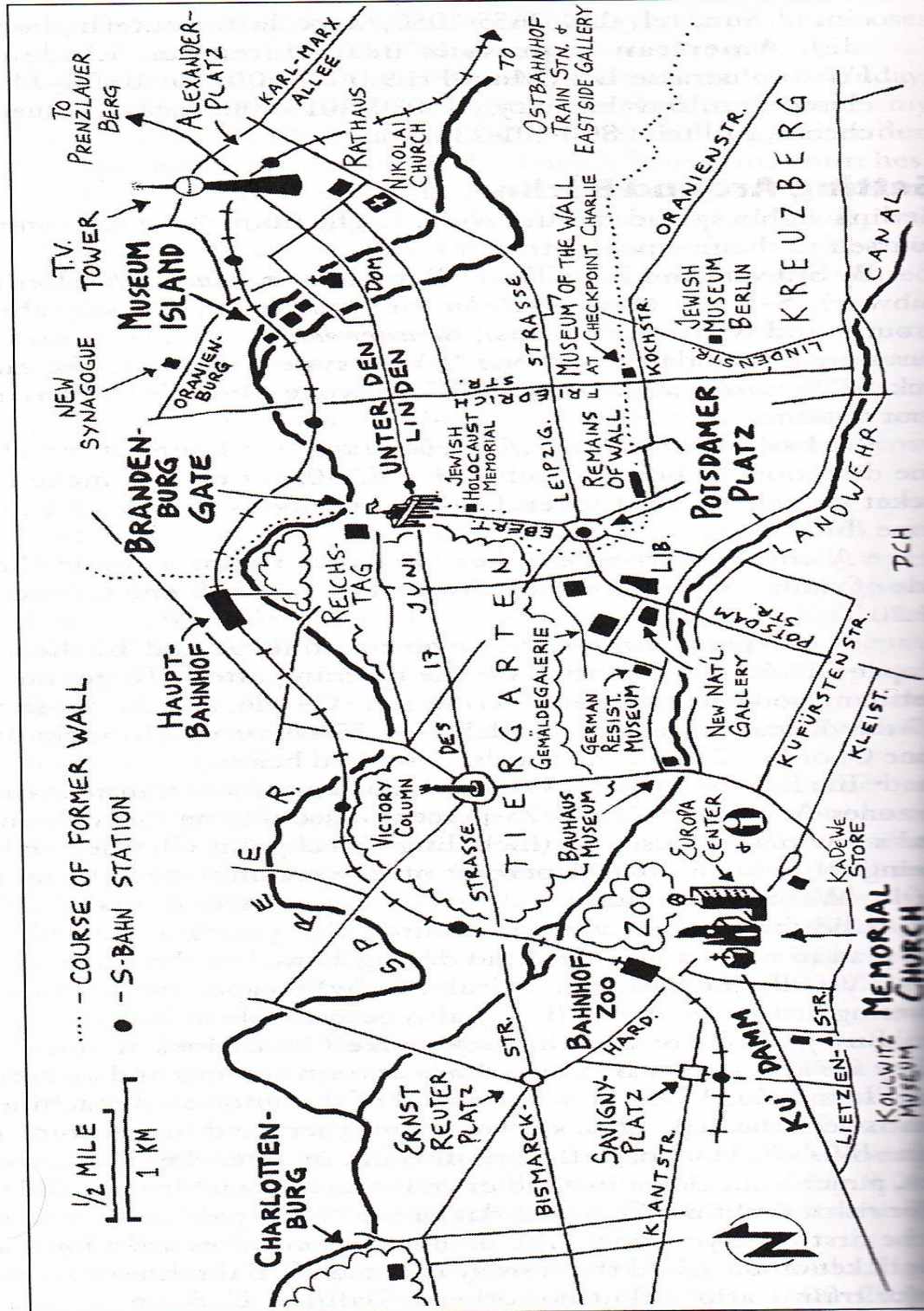
Please do some research ahead of time to determine if sites are open, if tours are available, and if costs are involved. Your ISIC card will come in handy.

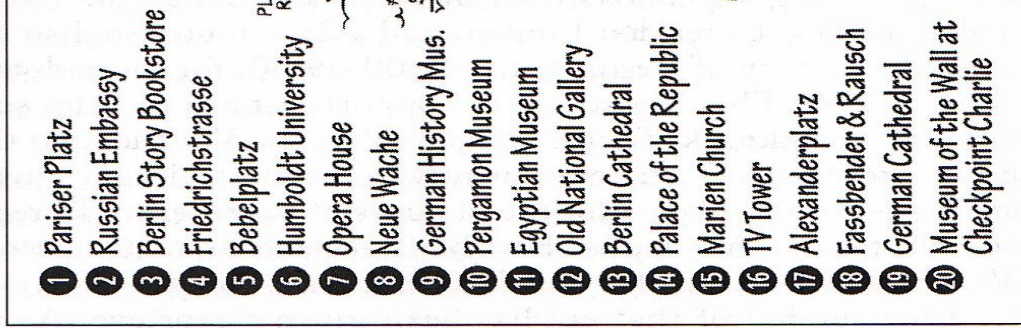
Be adventurous and explore – most people in Berlin know a good bit of English and most service personnel and Berliners-in-general are very helpful.

The following morning we leave for Krakow, please get good sleep, pack and prepare to leave Berlin.



Berlin





June 7 Friday

Train to Krakow, Polska

(6 - 8 hour trip)



Departure from Berlin

Students should be ready by 8:15am to take the local trains to the Berlin main train station for the 9:37 train to Krakow, Poland with one train switch in Posnan, Poland.



Arrive at Hostel

Aleksander Hotel www.alexhotel.pl/english/hotel-alexander/alexander.html

Breakfast will be served at each hostel daily.

Students will have to employ an ATM to acquire Polish currency. As of May 28th, the exchange rate is 3.84 zloty to the U.S. dollar (very good!).

Walking Tour of Krakow

As time allows students will go on a walking tour of Krakow through the Old Town Center, Wawel Castle area, and the old Jewish District. Perhaps the evening dinner will be at an authentic street eatery in the old Jewish district.

Free Krakow (see “Free Krakow” later in the Travel Packet)

Students must travel by foot or use the public bus to move about the city. Previous attempts to figure out day-pass system on trains have proved difficult. Buddies required.



June 8 Saturday

Touring Auschwitz

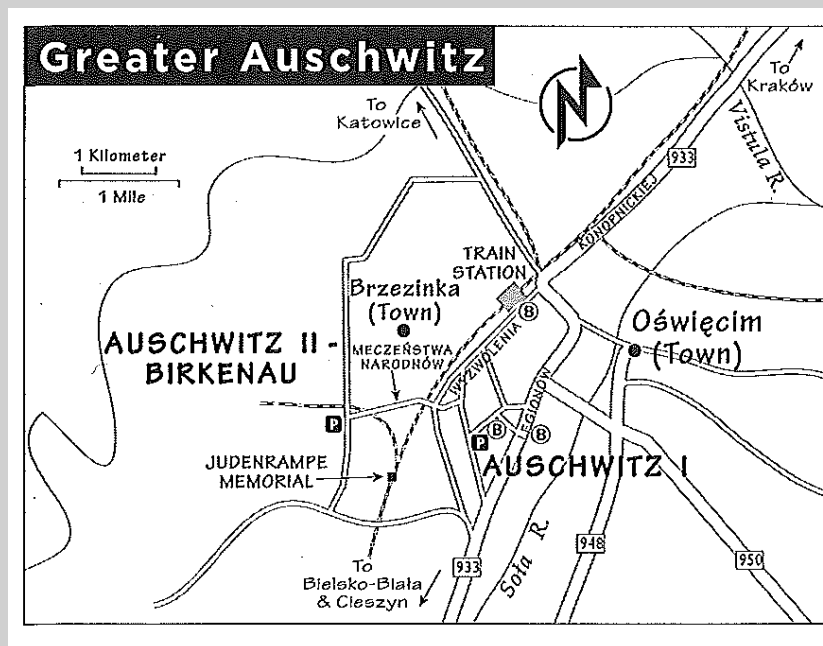
Auschwitz Concentration Camp Birkenau Concentration Camp

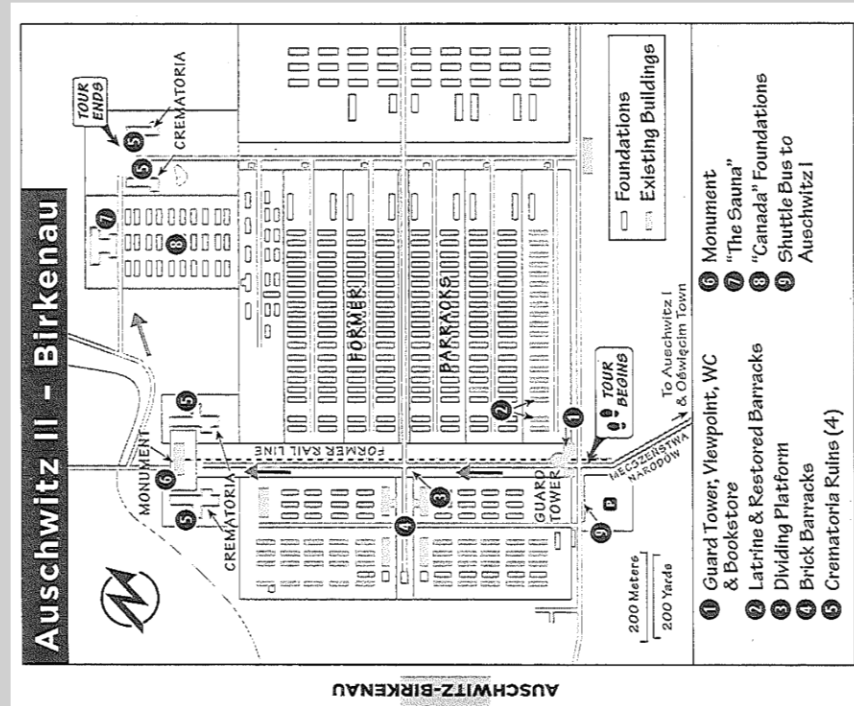
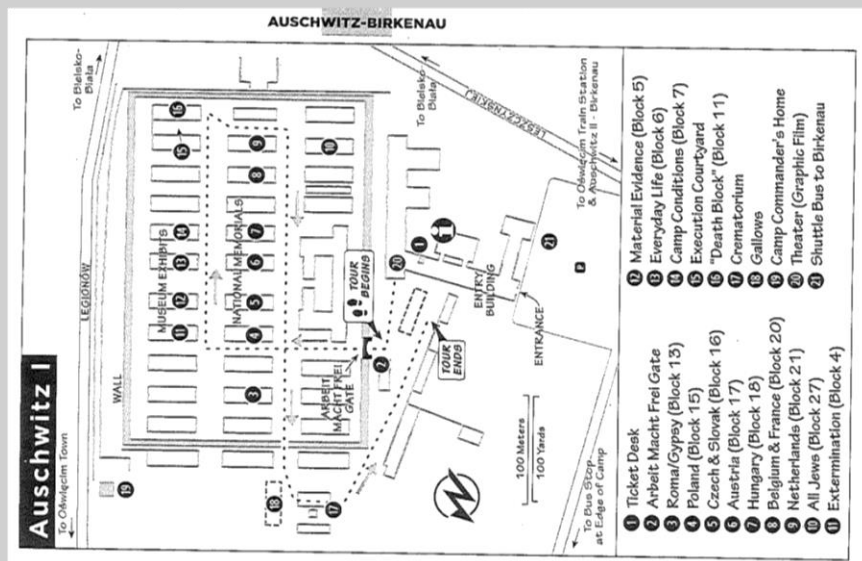
Auschwitz concentration camp (*Konzentrationslager Auschwitz*) was the largest network of concentration camps and extermination centers. Originally created as a rubber factory to be worked by political prisoners, the location and demand for Jewish relocation led the camp to become a primary killing center during World War II. At these camps alone, it is estimated over 1 million people were put to death.



Auschwitz Birkenau camp was the concentration for killing by gassing and crematorium, named Auschwitz II. Together, these camps are associated with the names of the notorious camp commandant Rudolf Höss and the selection officer Josef Mengele. Only 15% of the camp's 7,000 operators were tried for war crimes. Our coach leaves Krakow at 9:00am. We will have an extended guided tour of both Auschwitz I and II. This will take most of the day. As time allows, we will have a debriefing back at the hostel. <http://Auschwitz.org>

(Bring some zloty in change – it is needed to access the bathrooms at Auschwitz I.)



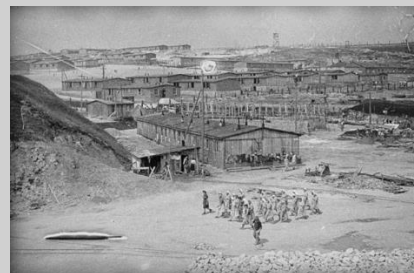


June 9 Sunday

For the morning, pick at least one of the following two options:

Plaszow Concentration Camp

The **Płaszów** or **Kraków-Płaszów concentration camp** was a Nazi German labour and concentration camp built by the SS in Płaszów, a southern suburb of Kraków (now part of Podgórze district), soon after the German invasion of Poland and the subsequent creation of the semi-colonial district of General Government across occupied south-central Poland. Schindler's Jewish workers came from this camp. Open during daylight hours. Warning: this is a long walk and there is some rough terrain. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krak%C3%B3w-P%C5%82asz%C3%B3w_concentration_camp



Eagle Pharmacy Museum

A museum dedicated to the extraordinary and brave Polish pharmacist Tadeusz Pankiewicz who operated a pharmacy in the Krakow ghetto during WWII. The story is recounted in the book "The Cracow Ghetto Pharmacy." Open 9 – 5 Tue – Sun. <http://www.mhk.pl/branches/eagle-pharmacy>

Rest of the day is Free Krakow

Old Town Center (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krak%C3%B3w_Old_Town)

- Throughout the year the Old Town is lively and crowded. There are many tourists, indefatigable florists, and lined up horse-drawn carriages waiting to give a ride. The place is always vibrant with life especially in and around the Main Market Square, one of the biggest squares in Europe, which came into existence when the city was given Magdeburg Rights in 1257. Tourist attractions such as the Town Hall Tower, the Sukiennice (also known as the Cloth Hall), old tenements with fine shops, and Adam Mickiewicz Monument are all located there. While near the monument, one can listen to the *Hejnal Mariachi* ("Saint Mary's dawn") which is played each hour from the tower of St. Mary's Church (Church of our Lady Assumed into Heaven).
- Many cafes/restaurants are located in medieval basements and cellars with vaulted ceilings.
- The great Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus is among the monuments.

Wawel Castle (<http://wawel.krakow.pl/en/>)

- As the political and cultural center of Poland until the end of the 16th century, Wawel Castle is a potent symbol of national identity. The splendid Renaissance palace you see today was built in the 16th century. The castle is now a museum containing five separate sections, each requiring a different ticket valid for a specific time.



Wawel Cathedral (www.katedra-wawelska.pl/en/parafia-archikatedralna/nabozenstwa/)

- The Royal Archcathedral Basilica of Saints Stanislaus and Wenceslaus on the Wawel Hill is more than 900 years old. It is the coronation site of Polish monarchs and the ordination site of Pope John Paul II in 1946. The current, Gothic cathedral is the third edifice on this site: the first was constructed and destroyed in the 11th century; the second one, constructed in the 12th century, was destroyed by a fire in 1305. The construction of the current one began in the 14th century.

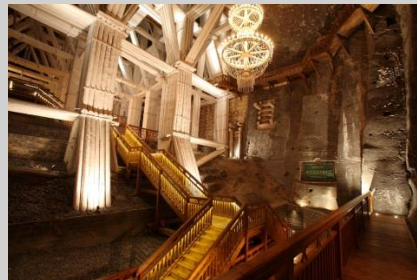


Krakow Bike Tour (<http://www.krakowbiketour.com/>)

- Pedal through the pages of history on this enchanting bike tour of Krakow.

Wieliczka Salt Mine Guided Tour

- Visit the legendary salt mines near Krakow and admire the beautiful salt sculptures. (http://www.wieliczka-saltmine.com/?_ga=1.175610082.131299107.1489588823)



Cloth Hall

- A place to shop for the products of local artisans
- Also houses the Sukiennice Art Gallery (<http://mnk.pl/branch/gallery-of-the-19th-century-polish-art-the-sukiennice-the-cloth-hall>)

St. Mary's Basilica

- A Brick Gothic church re-built in the 14th century (originally built in the early 13th century), adjacent to the Main Market Square in Kraków, Poland. Standing 80 m (262 ft) tall, it is particularly famous for its wooden altarpiece carved by Veit Stoss (*Wit Stwosz*).
- On every hour, a trumpet signal—called the Hejnał mariacki—is played from the top of the taller of St. Mary's two towers. The plaintive tune breaks off in mid-stream, to commemorate the famous 13th century trumpeter, who was shot in the throat while sounding the alarm before the Mongol attack on the city.
(<http://mariacki.com/en/>)

Saints Peter and Paul Church

- A Roman Catholic, Polish Baroque church located near the old town center. It was built between 1597–1619 by Giovanni Maria Bernardoni who perfected the original design of Józef Britius. It is the biggest of the historic Churches of Kraków in terms of seating capacity.
- (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saints_Peter_and_Paul_Church,_Krak%C3%B3w)

Corpus Christi Basilica

- A Gothic church located in the old Jewish district of Kraków, founded by King Casimir III the Great in 1335.
- (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corpus_Christi_Basilica)

Museum of Contemporary Art in Krakow

- (<https://en.mocak.pl/>)

Horse Drawn Carriage Rides

- (<http://guide-krakow.com/krakow-from-the-horse-drawn-carriage/>)

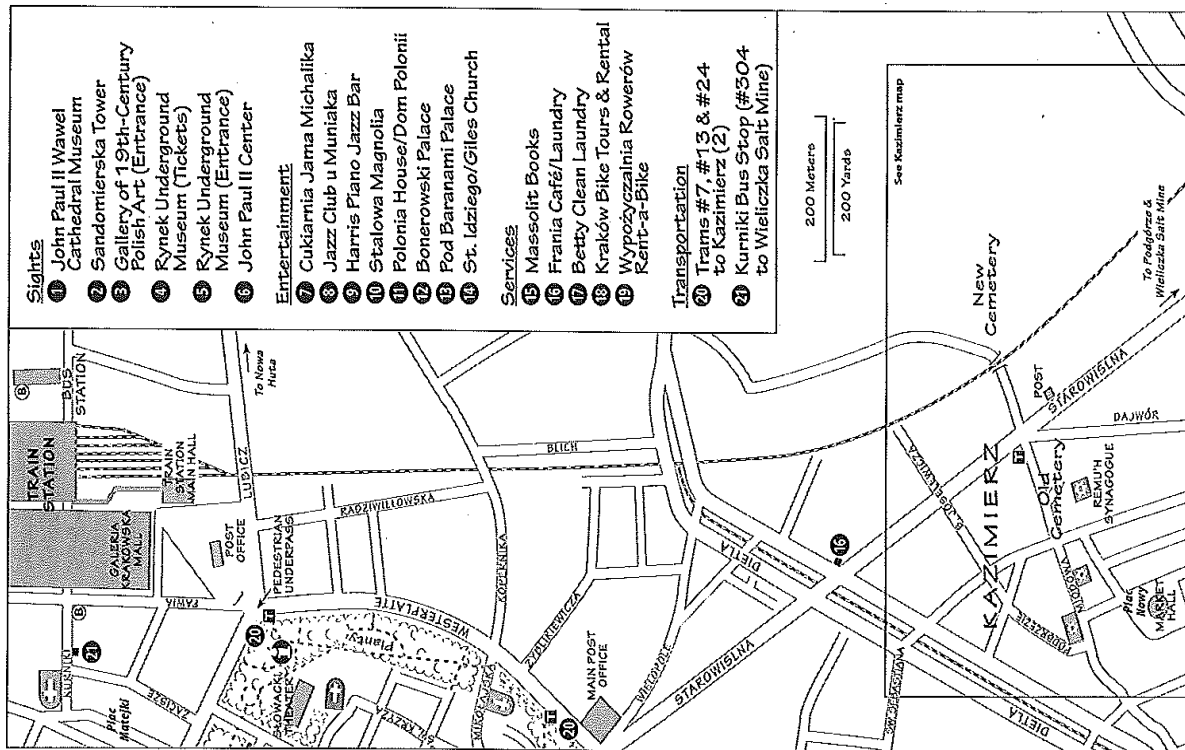
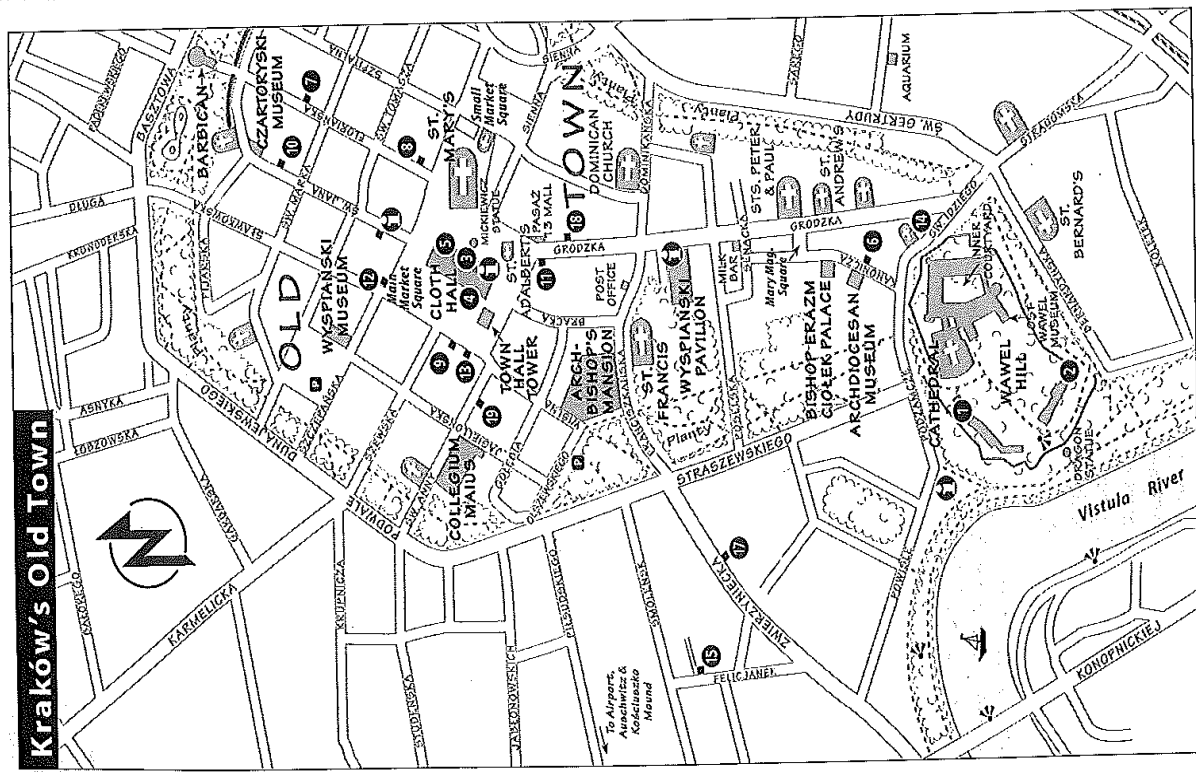
Find Several Filming Locations used in the making of “Schindler’s List”

- (<http://www.movie-locations.com/movies/s/Schindlers-List.html#.WMqgk7i1vIU>)

Many other things to do in Krakow

<http://wikitravel.org/en/Krak%C3%B3w>





June 10 Monday

Schindler Factor Museum

With the intention of producing enamel cookware for the Nazis in Poland, Oscar Schindler established a business in downtown Krakow. From this experience, he found himself moved by the plight of his workers, leading him to protect the lives of a thousand Jews. One webpage describes: "Later he began shielding his workers without regard for the cost. As time went on, Schindler had to give Nazi officials ever larger bribes and gifts of luxury items obtainable only on the black market to keep his workers safe." Schindler's story is told in the Spielberg 1993 blockbuster movie, "Schindler's List." Today his factory is a museum chronicling Jewish life in Krakow in the first half of the 20th century through the WWII period. A guided tour has been scheduled for 12:00 noon. We will leave the hostel no later than 10:30 am.

<http://www.mhk.pl/branches/oskar-schindlers-factory>



Free Krakow (see "Free Krakow" earlier in the Travel Packet)

June 11 Tuesday

Free Krakow (see "Free Krakow" earlier in the Travel Packet)

June 12 Wednesday

Fly Home

Departure from Krakow

Students should be ready to depart at 3:30AM (not kidding!) with packing completed.