

# Tablice edukacyjne w Szpitalu Bersohnów i Baumanów

**Od 10 lutego zapraszamy do oglądania tablic edukacyjnych znajdujących się na dziedzińcu Szpitala Bersohnów i Baumanów – przyszłej siedziby Muzeum Getta Warszawskiego**

Tablice edukacyjne poświęcone są gettu warszawskiemu, od chwili jego utworzenia 16 listopada 1940 roku, aż do zdławienia powstania, zakończonego wysadzeniem w powietrze Wielkiej Synagogi na Tłomackiem. Tablice pokazują życie codzienne w getcie z jego wszystkimi problemami: przeludnieniem, głodem, chorobami, niemieckim okrucieństwem, ale i heroiczną walką osadzonych w nim Żydów o zachowanie człowieczeństwa w nieludzkich czasach i nieludzkich warunkach, w jakich przyszło im żyć i umrzeć. Kolejne plansze poświęcone są: samopomocy w getcie, opiece medycznej, życiu kulturalnemu i naukowemu, życiu religijnemu i zbrojnemu oporowi, zakończonemu powstaniem w getcie. Autorami tablic są: Gil Faran, Eyal Fridman, Shay Segev, Orly Rozenberg, Ilana Daniel i Avivit Golomb.

Wejście na teren dziedzińca Szpitala Baumanów i Bersohnów jest możliwe od 10 lutego w każdy poniedziałek i środę między godziną 12 a 14, po wcześniejszym przesłaniu emaila na adres [hpostek@1943.pl](mailto:hpostek@1943.pl)

Dr Halina Postek

Zdj. Magdalena Jonas-Poławska i MGW



**THE BUILDING**

The building was designed by the architect **Juliusz Karłowicz** and built in 1912. It is a prime example of the **Art Deco** style, characterized by its rounded corner and decorative elements. The building was designed to be a landmark in the city, and it has remained a prominent feature of the urban landscape ever since.

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**WINNERS OF HISTORY THE BUILDING AND BARRACKS HISTORY IN WARSAW**

The building of **ul. Świdra Street** in **Warsaw** is a prime example of the **Art Deco** style, characterized by its rounded corner and decorative elements. The building was designed to be a landmark in the city, and it has remained a prominent feature of the urban landscape ever since.

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**Historical context:**

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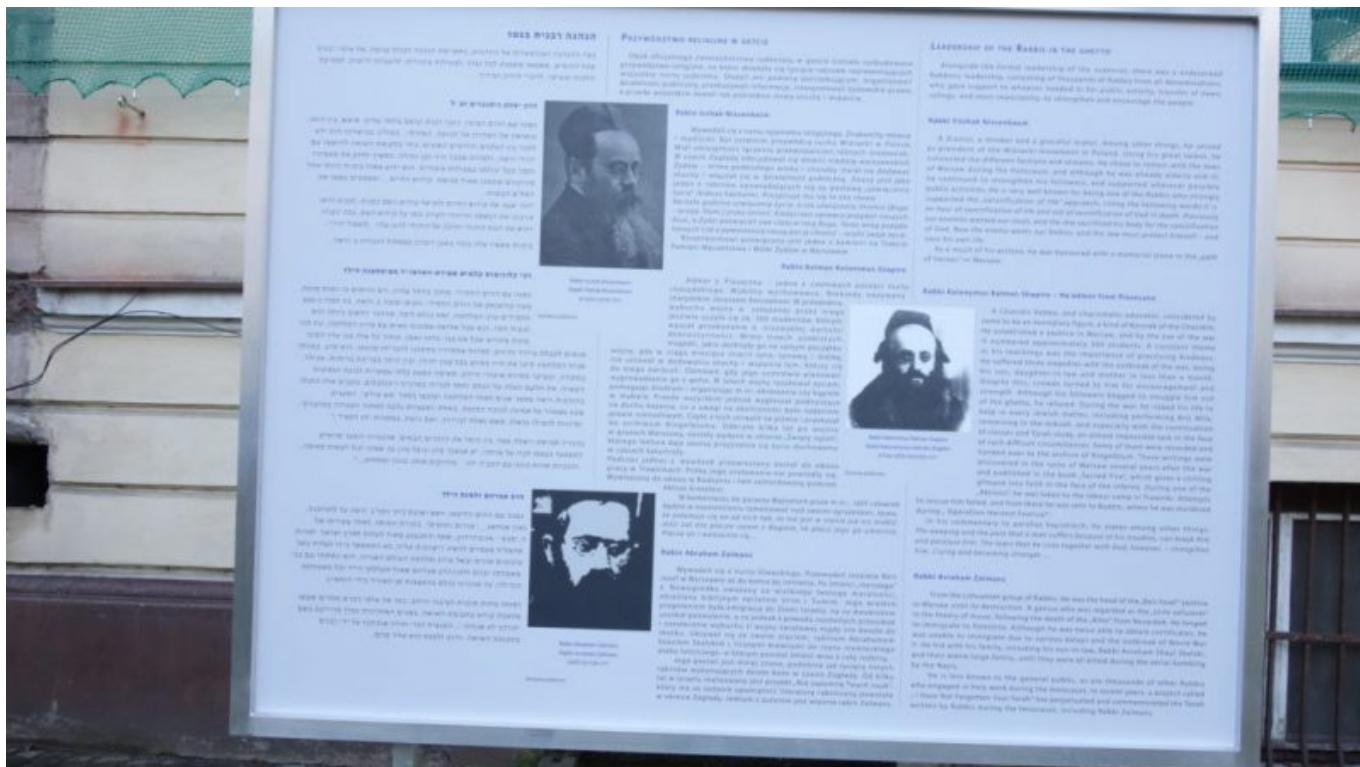












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