



ŠVĖKŠNA 'SUN' GYMNASIUM

project work

"Destiny of the Jews in Švėkšna"

Delivery

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[Slide 2]:

For the first time Švėkšna Jewish man named Elijah, mentioned in written sources in 1644.

[Slide 3]:

After 50 years, about 1695 Švėkšna between 700 town residents have lived about 100 Jews in 1765. Jews made up half of all residents of the town Švėkšna.

[Slide 4]:

Švėkšna Jews engaged in handicrafts, trade, as well as other businesses - had boutiques, renting mills, farms, pubs.

[Slide 5]:

Švėkšna Jews were founded in the town center, where there were favorable conditions for developing their businesses.

[Slide 6]:

The Jews were proud of their city, because after the upgrade, it has become very attractive.

Young people spend a lot of time in the park.

There was only one place Švėkšna where Jews feel comfortable and where they go outside.

It was Veiviržėnai (verze street).

[Slide 7]:

During the interwar years, Jews had a strong trading monopoly Švėkšna. Their shops were built in the middle of a kind of square, a long queue under one roof, creating a single building.

[Slide 8]:

Thus, in 1910 Jewish shops seemed to turn. The building in 1925 Švėkšna a great fire burned.



[Slide 9]:

After the fire a number of shops rebuilt. Building demolished in 1941. And bricks used in construction of the hospital.



[Slide 10]:

By 1925 m.gegužės 15 fire Švėkšna town stood two synagogues, the fire destroyed.



[Slide 11]:

Later, instead of one of the burnt brick synagogue was built, which stands to this day.



It seems now the synagogue. The building is abandoned, idle.

[Slide 12]:

For five years beginning žydukai began to attend schools. The Jews had their own elementary school and high school he attended, together with the town youth.

[Slide 13]:

According to statistics Švėkšna 1937 - 1938 m. school attended by 245 students, of whom - 48 Jews.

[Slide 14]:

Švėkšna Jewish cemetery was in the northern part of town, away from the road to Veiviržėnai. During the German occupation of this large and old, the seventeenth century reaching the middle of a graveyard, was destroyed.

[Slide 15]:



[Slide 16]:

Before the Second World War, Jews made up the town Švěkšna majority of the population - lived here for about 400 Jewish families. During the German occupation Švěkšna campus Jewish community was completely destroyed.

[Slide 17]:

Originally the town Jews were herded into a separate block - Ghetto, which was among the synagogues, Jewish and Narrow (current J. Maciejausko) streets. Ghetto Jews were cruel and inhuman.

[Slide 18]:

The Germans occupied Švěkšna immediately issue orders to the Jews.

During the German occupation began the process of exterminating the Jews in this country: the Jews had to be selected suitable for slave labor in Germany.

[Slide 19]:

Standing in the yard of the synagogue, the Jews thought that they heard screams of Jews hanged.

At the table where they gave everything they had, and was drawn up, the soldiers stood.

These, for the incorrect behavior of Jews beaten with sticks and ropes to the blood.

The head of every Jew hair clipper has the cross is cut, trimmed beard, religious Jews.

[Slide 20]:

Themselves in women's section, men were ordered to stand in line and do the exercises.

During these exercises, they were beaten.

What they failed to perform or not the strength to continue, was beaten to unconsciousness.

Then, on the cover with cold water and start again.

This torture lasted for three hours.

Scaring people, the Germans brought them into the box and fired over their heads.

[Slide 21]:

Men were separated from their families and moved to Silutes (Heydekrug at the time) county set up labor camps. In 1943 this summer work camp was liquidated and able-bodied men left the death camp at Auschwitz (Oswiecim) extermination camp.

[Slide 22]:

The remaining Jews in the ghetto Švėkšna women, grandparents and children were killed. They were shot for 6 km. located on Švėkšna Inkaklių forest. Now this is the place immortalized.

[Slide 23]:

The arrow indicates the location of Jewish Holocaust victims.



[Slide 24]:

The Jewish Genocide of place.

