



## City game– Westerplatte

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Date:

Members:

Westerplatte can be reached in several ways: by car, on foot or by bike. The easiest and fastest way is by car. However, it's much nicer to walk there, especially since not everyone has a car.

Those who choose to walk or bike should be aware that Dead Vistula River ferries are open only from Monday to Friday. However from Gdańsk city centre there is a public bus (line 106 and 606 seasonal).

Westerplatte is ideal for long walks. Well-prepared road invites tourists to explore various exhibition objects. There are remnants of shelters and bunkers destroyed during the Second World War. You can visit a small museum and climb under the monument of the defenders of Westerplatte, which offers a beautiful view of the bay.



While visiting Westerplatte, keep in mind that this is a place where the **World War II started** and that Polish soldiers who defended themselves bravely against the German invaders in 1939 are buried here. At the site where the fighting took place survived Guardhouse No. 1, the ruins of the barracks and Guardhouse No. 3. On the mound there is a **Monument to the Defenders of the Coast**.

### Resources:

<http://www.gdansk.pl/turystyka,1135,3189.html>

<http://www.ciekawewczasy.pl/westerplatte.html>

<http://www.trojmiasto.pl/Kapitanat-Portu-Gdansk-o25035.html>



No	Control Point	Do you know that...	Your task	Your answer
1	Westerplatte haven	Tourist Route "Westerplatte" begins at the "White Fleet" haven and ends on the mound at the foot of the Defenders of the Coast monument. But you can start your tour at any site. The entire trail takes approx. two hours.	 <p data-bbox="1205 724 1715 751">Where and when World War II started?</p>	At the Westerplatte on 1 <sup>st</sup> of Sept. 1939.
2	Guardhouse No 1	At the end of 1933, in order to provide better service conditions for guards, the construction of guardhouses was initiated. Guardhouse No. 1 was located by the port channel and consisted of a ground floor and basement. Heavily damaged it survived the war. After the war it was threatened demolition by a project to modernize the wharf. Thanks to a broad public campaign to preserve the Guard # 1, it was moved to a special historical area.	 <p data-bbox="1196 1262 1727 1289">When Guardhouse No1 was transferred?</p>	The Guardhouse No. 1 was moved to expand the port channel in March 1957.



3	Missiles from the ship	Preserved shells from the ship Schleswig-Holstein.		Near guardhouse No 1.
4	Cemetery	Cemetery of the Defenders is the most sacred place in Westerplatte. The site of the destroyed Guard No. V (during the bombing September 2, 1939) is the final resting place of fallen soldiers.		A cross and later a tank
5	Barracks	In 1934, the construction of new barracks started. It was a one-storey building with an area of 654 square meters, the reinforced concrete frame was filled by a half meter brick wall. During the bombing it was hit by two bombs that damaged it quite heavily, but did not weaken its defence ability.		Radio station, kitchen and plumbing.

Where are the bullets from Schleswig-Holstein?

What was here before the cemetery was established?

What facilities were destroyed during bombing?

6	Bunkers	<p>Defenders were armed with heavy weapons - four 81mm mortars, two 37mm anti-tank cannons and 76mm gun infantry. They had also 18 machine guns, 17 light machine guns and 8 LMC. Soldiers possessed approx. 160 rifles, 40 guns and about a thousand grenades. Food supplies could last for a month. According to strategic plans Westerplatte had to defend itself for six hours.</p>	 <p>How long soldiers defended Westerplatte?</p>	7 days
7	Monument to the Defenders of Westerplatte	<p>The modernization of the Port of Gdansk began in the early 60's. The port's channel was broadened and deepened, the "Turn of Five whistles" was gently profiled, and waterfronts were expanded. Huge amount of leftover material was used to build a mound on which a monument stands. Did you know that it took almost 5 years to form the 22,5 meters high mound?</p>	 <p>In which year the monument was unveiled?</p>	In 1966

8	Harbourmaster	Gdańsk harbourmaster as an organizational unit of the Maritime Office carries out a wide range of tasks in order to ensure the safety of navigation, environmental protection, the security of the harbour and the correct operation of the port facilities.	 <p data-bbox="1160 533 1765 603">From which spot there is a good view over the harbourmaster?</p>	From the monument
9	Sea view from the pier	Nearly a hundred-meter breakwater from the 30s unearthed near the Seagull's Lair on Westerplatte.	 <p data-bbox="1218 1062 1704 1096">What is visible from the breakwater?</p>	On the left we can see Gdynia, on the right the North Port.