

同禦國蹄

香港的抗戰歲月

BRAVING THE STORM: HONG KONG UNDER JAPANESE OCCUPATION

工作紙 Worksheet

I. 抗日戰爭始末 Chronology of the War of Resistance Against Japan

以下是與抗日戰爭有關的重要事件，請在空格內上填上正確答案。

Please fill in the blanks regarding the important incidents of the War of Resistance Against Japan.

1 日本於這年派兵佔領中國東北三省，史稱_____。

Japan staged the _____ this year by sending troops to occupy the northeast provinces of Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjian in China.

1931

3 日軍以有士兵失蹤為藉口，突襲北平城外的_____。

The Japanese army claimed that a soldier had gone missing and launched a surprise attack on the _____.

1941年12月，日軍正向九龍尖沙咀天星碼頭推進。

A detachment of Japanese troops advanced towards the Star Ferry Pier in Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, in December 1941.

4 日軍偷襲美國設於夏威夷_____海軍基地，並入侵香港。

Japan launched a surprise attack on _____, the US naval base in Hawaii and invaded Hong Kong this year.

1941



日皇裕仁於1945年8月15日透過電台廣播宣布無條件投降。
Emperor Hirohito announced Japan's unconditional surrender on the radio on 15 August 1945.

5 _____

6 中、英、美三國元首於這年共同發表_____，日本於同年宣布無條件投降。

The heads of state of China, the US and Britain jointly issued the _____, and Japan formally declared its unconditional surrender.

II. 抗日英雄譜 Hall of Fame: War of Resistance Against Japan

下列人物在抗日時期作出極大貢獻，甚至犧牲。你知道他們是誰嗎？

The following persons had made contributions or even sacrificed themselves during the War of Resistance Against Japan. Do you know who they are?

A. 克爾中尉

Lieutenant Donald W. Kerr

B. 陳策將軍

General Chan Chak

C. 港督楊慕琦

Governor Sir Mark Young

D. 羅遜准將

Brigadier Lawson



香港淪陷前的港督
The Governor of Hong Kong before the Japanese occupation



獲港九獨立大隊營救的
美國援華志願軍。
Lieutenant of the First American Volunteer Group rescued by the Hong Kong & Kowloon Independent Battalion



香港保衛戰中，被日軍包圍後壯烈犧牲的加拿大最高級別軍官。
The highest ranking Canadian military officer sacrificed during the Battle of Hong Kong



抗日戰爭時期國民政府派駐香港的軍事代表
The military representative of the Nationalist government during the wartime

香港保衛戰

Battle of Hong Kong

香港保衛戰是一場攻守力量懸殊的戰役，日軍兵力有三萬多人，守軍只有一萬三千多人。但守軍仍然英勇抗敵，近二千七百人戰死或失蹤。

The Battle of Hong Kong was a war with a huge gulf between the two sides; the Japanese army was able to deploy over 30,000 men, while the defending troops with only 13,000 men. Nonetheless, the defending troops put up a courageous fight, with close to 2,700 men killed or missing in the battle.



III. 回到1942年的香港 Back to Hong Kong in 1942

你知道在日治時期香港市民是如何生活嗎？請選擇合適的答案。

Do you know how people lived during the Japanese occupation period? Please select the correct answers.



銀行職員
bank staff

7 日佔時期，日軍迫令我們在沒有銀行儲備下加簽發行面額五十元、一百元和五百元鈔票，這些鈔票又稱為 _____。

During the occupation period, the Japanese army forced us to sign and issue a bunch of banknotes valued \$50, \$100 and \$500 without the bank reserves. They are also known as _____.

- A. 鈔票 Banknotes
- B. 支票 Cheque
- C. 迫簽鈔票 Duress notes



普通市民
general public

8 香港淪陷後，由於資源匱乏，日軍無法解決巨大糧食資源負擔和嚴重社會問題，因此實施 _____。結果香港人口由淪陷前的一百六十多萬，銳降至日軍投降時約 _____。

During the Japanese occupation, the Japanese army had adopted a _____ to resolve the scarcity of food as well as other social problems. The population of Hong Kong fell drastically from some 1.6 million before the war to about _____ after Japan's surrender.

- A. 歸鄉政策、六十萬 Repatriation policy, 0.6 million
- B. 抵壘政策、十萬 Touch base policy, 0.1 million
- C. 一孩政策、三十萬 One child policy, 0.3 million



學生
students

9 日軍佔領香港後，我們在學校不僅要學習 _____，還要學習日本文化。

After the Japanese troops had occupied Hong Kong, we were not only forced to learn _____, but also the Japanese culture.

- A. 英語 English
- B. 日語 Japanese
- C. 普通話 Putonghua

日治時期生活知多少？

Do you know the life during the Japanese occupation?

香港自1942年起，實施定額配給日用品和糧食，當時每人每天獲配給六兩四錢（約二百四十克）的食米；1943年2月以後曾一度減至三兩二錢。市民需要用軍票購買食糧。

From 1942 onwards, most daily necessities and food were rationed. Each person received a mere 6.4 taels (about 240 grams) of rice every day and this ration was further reduced to 3.2 taels after February 1943. People had to purchase these items with military notes.



試配對下列圖片與相關的文字。

Please match the pictures with the descriptions as appropriate.



10 ●

● A

日本勸業銀行於一九四二年十二月發行的儲蓄債券。
Savings bond issued by the Kangyo Bank of Japan in December 1942.



11 ●

● B

一九四一年十二月二十五日日軍佔領香港後，日本軍政廳向香港市民發布的告示。
A notice issued by the Administration Board to the people of Hong Kong on 25 December 1941.



12 ●

● C

日佔時期由總督部簽發的住民證，用以嚴格監視和控制人口的流動及遷徙。
Identity card issued by the Governor's Office to closely monitor and control the movements of Hong Kong's population.



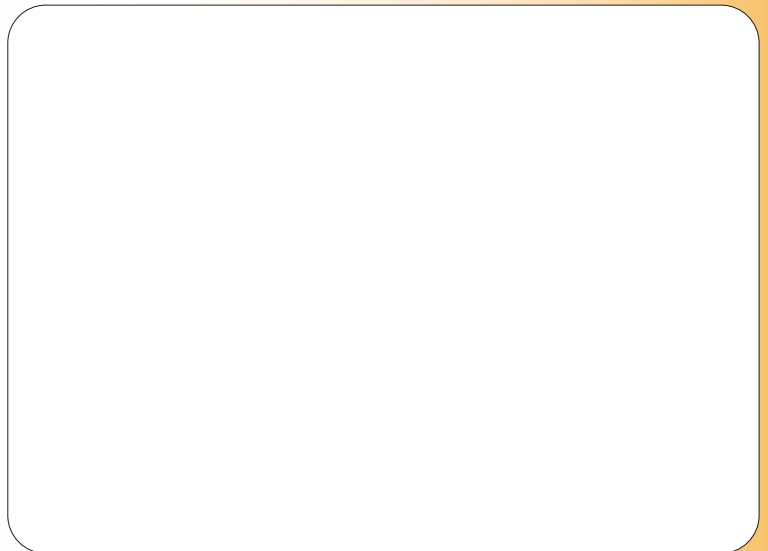
13 ●

● D

軍票是香港在日佔時期唯一的法定貨幣。
Military note was the only legal tender in Hong Kong during the Japanese occupation period.



這張名為《逃出香港》的漫畫，是政治漫畫家葉淺予描寫一九四二年年初香港淪陷後的情況。你對這幅漫畫有什麼感想？
 This cartoon, known as *Fleeing Hong Kong*, was created by Ye Qianyu, a political comic artist to depict the scene of Hong Kong after its fall in 1942. How do you find this cartoon?



以下是日治時期由香港佔領地總督部發出的住民證，嘗試填上你的個人資料吧！

Below is an identity card issued by the Governor's Office of the Japanese Occupied Territory of Hong Kong during the occupation period. Try to fill in your personal particulars.

| | | | |
|-----|-----|----------------------|----------------|
| 真 窩 | | 香港占領地總督部警察總局長 | |
| | | 姓名(生年月日) | 右相違ナキコトヲ証明ス |
| | | 身分職業 | 香港占領地總督部警察總局長 |
| 本籍地 | 現住所 | 地區 | 年 月 日 生 |
| 省 縣 | 鄉 | 街 番 階 | 香港占領地總督部警察總局長印 |
| | | 香警登第()號 (昭和二十年四月一日) | |

IV. 日本投降 The Japanese Surrender

14 請在空格內填上正確答案。

Please fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

i) _____, 日本外相重光葵代表日本天皇和政府, 於美國軍艦 ii) _____ 號上簽署投降書。
On i) _____, Shigemitsu Mamoru, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, representing the Japanese government signs the Japanese Instrument of Surrender aboard USS ii) _____.



以下哪些句子是描述日軍投降後香港民眾的生活情況? 請以「✓」表示正確的描述, 「✗」表示錯誤的描述。

Which sentences below properly describe the livelihood of Hong Kong people after the Japanese surrender? Please mark "✓" for the correct descriptions and mark "✗" for the incorrect ones.

15 香港經歷日本三年零八個月的殘酷統治, 人口銳減, 不少建築物遭受破壞, 大量市民家散人亡, 經濟蕭條。

Hong Kong had gone in an abyss of misery during the Japanese occupation which lasted three years and eight months. Many buildings were destroyed, and many people lost their families. Hong Kong turned into an economic recession.



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16 政府在戰後初期繼續對多項民生實施管制, 市民仍需要排隊輪候糧食。

The government continued to implement measure to control people's daily necessities for a short period after the war. The general public still needed to queue up for food.



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17 為了控制物價, 戰爭結束後仍沿用日本軍票。

In order to control the market price, military notes were still in use after the war.



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答案 Answers

I. 抗日戰爭始末 Chronology of the War of Resistance Against Japan

1. 九一八事變 / Mukden Incident
2. 1937
3. 盧溝橋 / Marco Polo Bridge
4. 珍珠港 / Pearl Harbour
5. 1945
6. 波茨坦公告 / Potsdam Declaration

II. 抗日英雄譜 Hall of Fame: War of Resistance Against Japan



- A. 克爾中尉
Lieutenant Donald W. Kerr



- B. 陳策將軍
General Chan Chak



- C. 港督楊慕琦
Governor Sir Mark Young



- D. 羅遜准將
Brigadier Lawson

III. 回到1942年的香港 Back to Hong Kong in 1942

7. C
8. A
9. B
10. D
11. C
12. B
13. A

IV. 日本投降 The Japanese Surrender

14. i) 1945年9月2日 / 2 September 1945
ii) 密蘇里 / *Missouri*
15. ✓
16. ✓
17. ✗