



香港賽馬會呈獻系列
THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB SERIES

萬眾一心 維護和平

UNITED IN ARMS
STANDING FOR PEACE

紀念抗戰勝利八十周年展覽

80th Anniversary of Chinese Victory in the War of Resistance Exhibition

活動工作紙 (中學)
Activity Worksheet (Secondary Level)

日本侵華 Japanese Aggression Against China

日本侵華的「大陸政策」始自十九世紀下半葉。從1931年至1945年的十四年抗戰期間，中華兒女浴血奮戰，取得了抗日戰爭的偉大勝利。你知道以下事件發生的年份嗎？

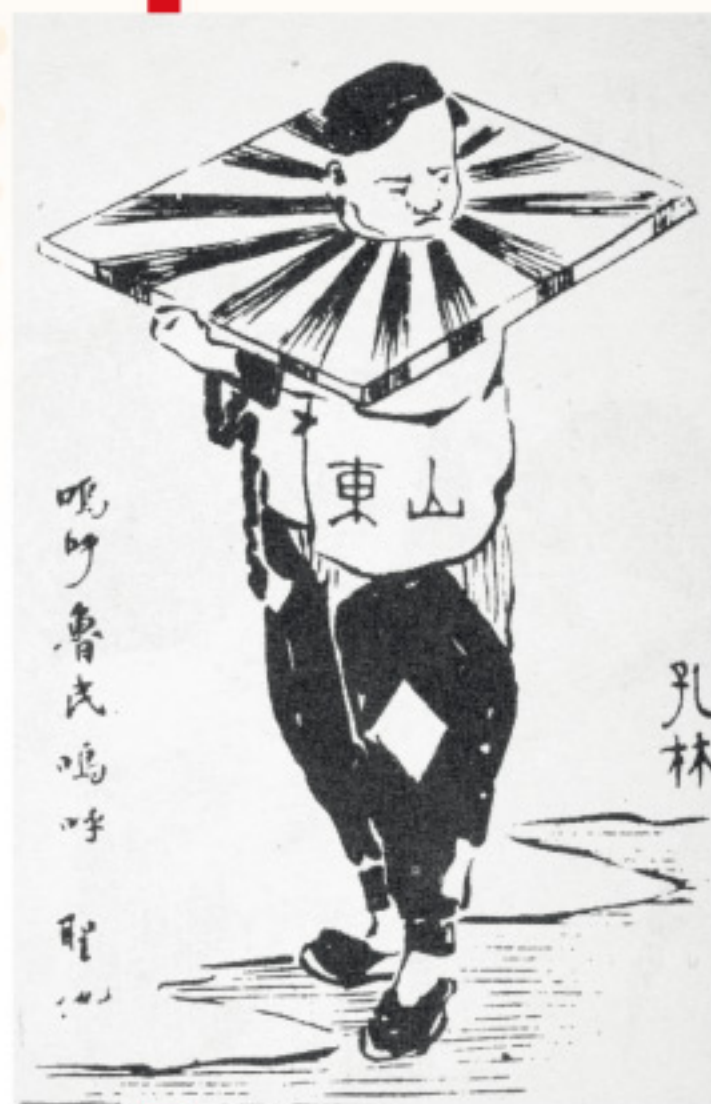
Japan's Continental Policy regarding the expansion of China began in the latter half of the 19th century. In the 14-year War of Resistance, Chinese people across the country came together and fought bravely against the enemy despite the bloodshed, culminating in a glorious victory. Do you know the years that the following incidents happened?

1



日本發動甲午戰爭，翌年迫使清朝政府簽訂喪權辱國的《馬關條約》，割地賠款。這份英國畫報描繪清艦致遠號在甲午戰爭被毀。

Japan instigated the First Sino-Japanese War. The following year, the Qing government was forced to sign the humiliating Treaty of Shimonoseki, which stipulated territorial cession and war indemnities. This British pictorial presented here depicts the Qing battleship *Zhiyuan* being destroyed in the First Sino-Japanese War.



2

日本打着「對德宣戰」的旗號，出兵入侵德國在中國山東省的租借地膠州灣。這幅漫畫形象地揭露日本在山東省的侵略行為。

Japan invaded the German-leased territory of Jiaozhou Bay in Shandong province, China, under the pretext of declaring war on Germany. This cartoon vividly exposes Japan's aggressive behaviour in Shandong province.

3

駐紮在中國東北的日本關東軍於9月18日晚出兵突襲北大營及瀋陽，策動九一八事變。彭友仁繪畫的《難民行》水墨畫展現事變後東北人民背井離鄉的苦難生活。

The Japanese Kwantung Army, stationed in northeastern China, attacked Beidaying and Shenyang on the evening of 18 September, thereby instigating the Mukden Incident. This ink painting, *Nanmin Xing* (Refugees' walk), by Peng Youren vividly depicts the gruelling life of people in northeastern China following the Mukden Incident.



5



華北大地岌岌可危。圖為北平愛國學生於12月9日在中國共產黨的領導下走上街頭，要求國民政府「停止內戰、一致抗日」，掀起一二九愛國學生運動。

Northern China was in grave danger. Pictured here are patriotic students in Beiping, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, take to the street on 9 December to demand that the Nationalist Government 'stop the civil war and unite with the Communists in resisting Japan', launching the December 9th Patriotic Student Movement Against Japan.

4



日軍於1月28日晚突襲上海閘北，策動一二八事變，第十九路軍和隨後參戰的第五軍部分官兵激戰33天。圖為在上海英勇抗日的第十九路軍。

On the evening of 28 January, the Japanese Army raided Zhabei, Shanghai, and instigated the January 28 Incident. The 19th Route Army, along with officers and soldiers of the Fifth Army, fought fiercely for 33 days. Pictured here is the 19th Route Army in Shanghai fights bravely against Japanese forces.

6

日軍於7月7日在北平宛平縣城向中國守軍發起攻擊，挑起七七事變（又稱盧溝橋事變）。圖為在盧溝橋與日軍對峙的中國軍隊。

On 7 July, the Japanese Army attacked the Chinese defending troops and bombarded Wanping, Beiping, thereby instigating the Marco Polo Bridge Incident. Pictured here are Chinese troops facing off against Japanese forces at Marco Polo Bridge.



全國抗戰

National War of Resistance

自1937年七七事變，日本全面侵華戰爭開始，中國進入全國抗戰階段，開闢了世界反法西斯戰爭的東方主戰場。國難當前，在以國共合作為基礎的抗日民族統一戰線旗幟下，軍民迅速掀起中國全國抗戰高潮，粉碎了日本企圖速戰速決的戰略。請把相關的照片和事件連在一起。

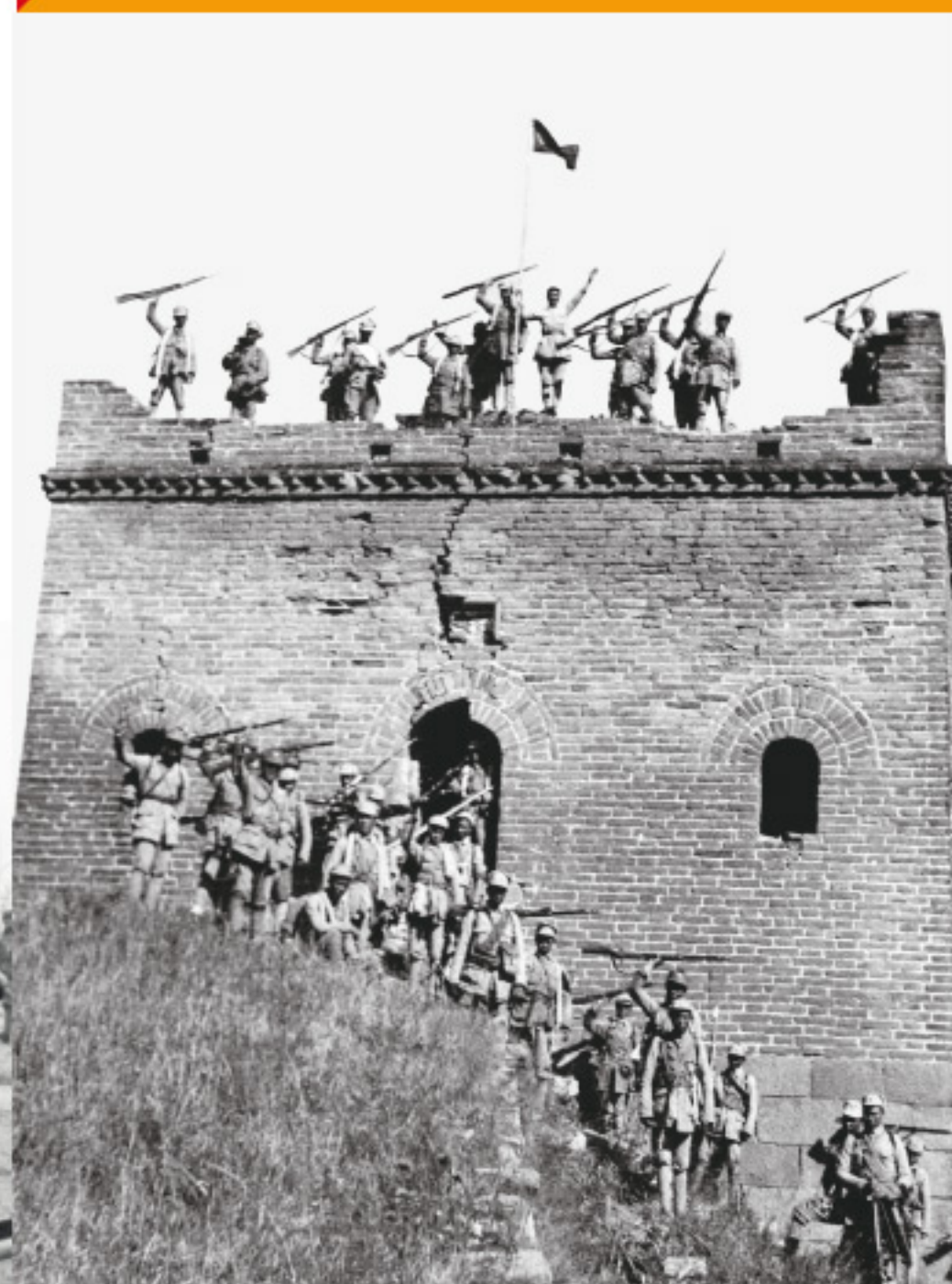
The Marco Polo Bridge Incident in 1937 marked the start of Japan's full-scale invasion of China, igniting nationwide resistance against Japanese aggression and establishing the main battlefield of the eastern front of the World Anti-Fascist War. In the face of this national crisis, the Nationalist and Communist Parties united to form the Anti-Japanese National United Front. This collaboration worked seamlessly to derail Japan's goal of a swift victory. Please connect the associated photographs and events below.



①



②



③



④



⑤

●
A

1938年3月至4月，中國軍隊進行台兒莊保衛戰。

From March to April 1938, the Chinese Army fought the Battle of Taierzhuang.

●
B

八路軍在長城內外戰鬥。

Soldiers of the Eighth Route Army engaged in combat on both sides of the Great Wall.

●
C

1937年9月，八路軍於平型關首戰告捷。

In September 1937, the Eighth Route Army achieved its first victory at Pingxingguan.

●
D

1937年在重慶搭建戰地軍用設施的中國民眾。

Military facilities built by the Chinese in Chongqing in 1937 to be used on the battlefield.

●
E

1940年8月至1941年1月，八路軍在華北對日軍發動百團大戰，圖為八路軍攻克河北省涞源縣日軍據點東團堡後歡呼勝利。

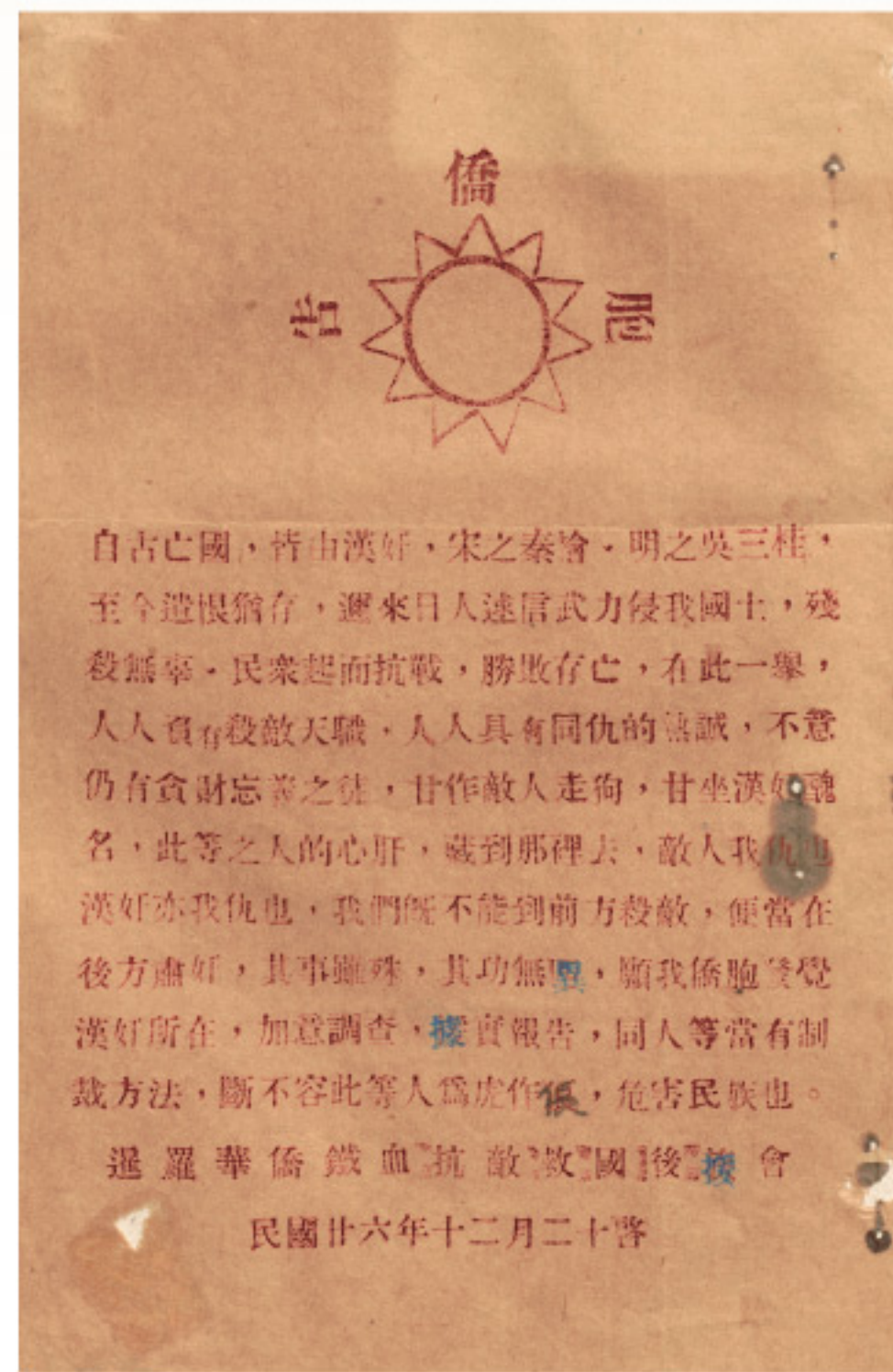
From August 1940 to January 1941, the Eighth Route Army launched the Hundred Regiments Offensive against the Japanese forces in North China. Pictured here is the former cheering for victory after their occupation of a Japanese stronghold in Dongtuanbu in Laiyuan County, Hebei Province.

血脈相連 共禦外侮

Strong Support from Chinese Compatriots

國難當頭，廣大同胞同仇敵愾，辦刊聲援，奔走捐輸，從各方面全力支援祖國抗戰。請選出與以下支援運動或機構相關的地區。

When the nation faced its greatest peril, Chinese compatriots were united in righteous indignation. Please choose the locations corresponding with the support activities or organisations below.



1

東江縱隊
Dongjiang Column

- A. 廣西 Guangxi
- B. 江西 Jiangxi
- C. 廣東 Guangdong

2

唐人街「一碗飯運動」
'One Bowl of Rice Movement'
in Chinatown

- A. 英國 Britain
- B. 美國 USA
- C. 加拿大 Canada

3

華僑鐵血抗敵救國後援會印發的《告僑胞》傳單
Leaflet titled 'Gao Qiaobao (Message to overseas Chinese compatriots)', issued by the Overseas Chinese Resistance Association

- A. 寮國 Laos
- B. 越南 Vietnam
- C. 暹羅 (泰國) Siam (Thailand)

4

「華支」退伍軍人總會贈給老隊員的錦旗
Banner presented to elderly members by the Wha Chi Veterans Association

Banner presented to elderly members by the Wha Chi Veterans Association

- A. 夏威夷 Hawaii
- B. 菲律賓 The Philippines
- C. 印尼 Indonesia



5

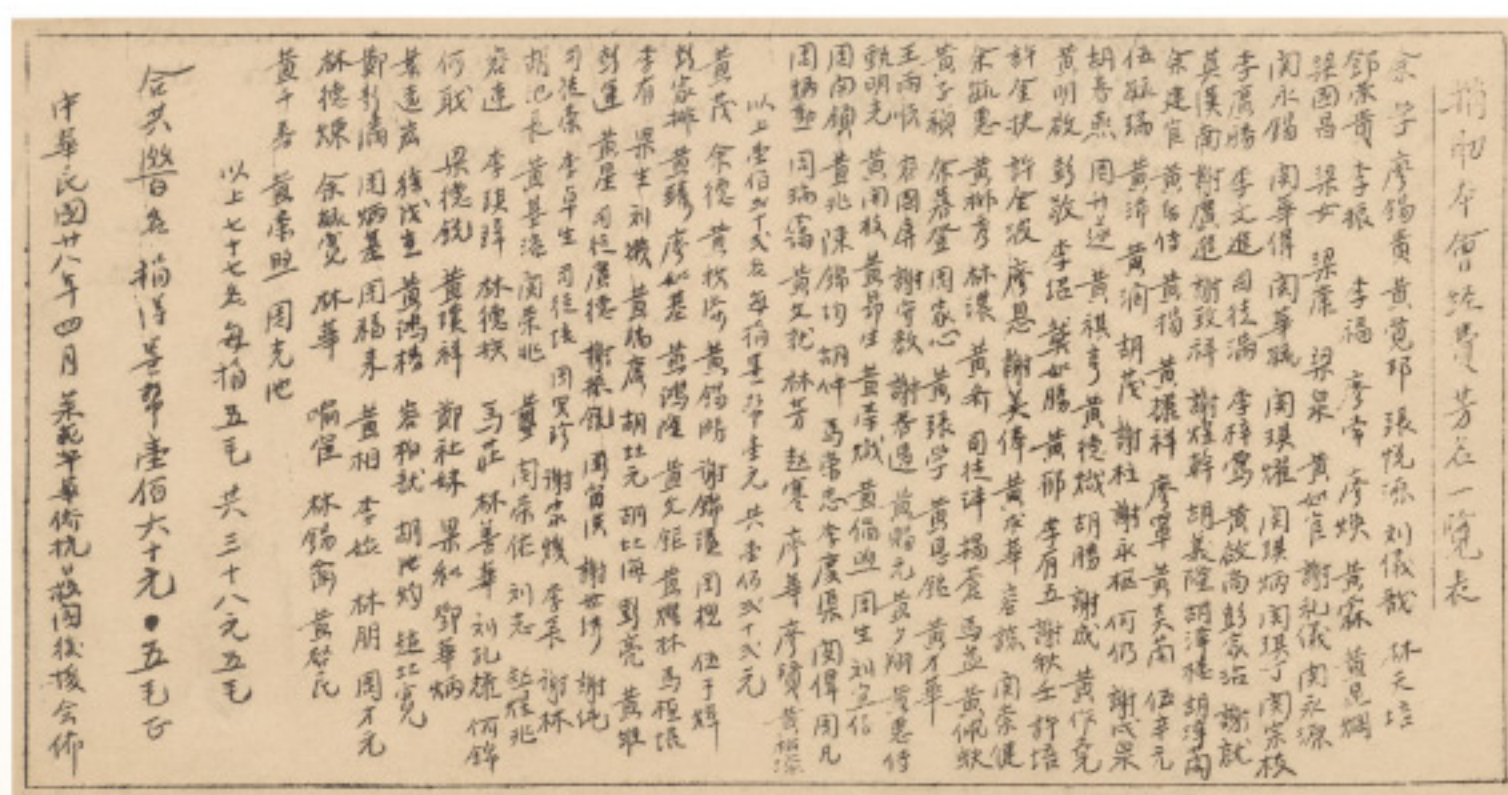
八路軍代表致中國銀行函 (複製品)
Letter from the Eighth Route Army representatives to the Bank of China (replica)

- A. 澳門 Macao
- B. 香港 Hong Kong
- C. 廣州 Guangzhou

6

華僑抗日救國後援會《捐助本會經費芳名一覽表》
'List of Donors to the Association's Funds' of the Overseas Chinese Resistance Association

- A. 墨西哥 Mexico
- B. 秘魯 Peru
- C. 巴西 Brazil



7

華僑機工回國服務隊發給第三隊第三分隊隊長鄧作寧的證章
Identification badge issued by the Overseas Chinese Mechanic Returning Service Corps to Deng Zuoning, captain of the third team of the third squad

Identification badge issued by the Overseas Chinese Mechanic Returning Service Corps to Deng Zuoning, captain of the third team of the third squad

- A. 南洋 Southeast Asia
- B. 澳洲 Australia
- C. 南美洲 South America

香港淪陷

The Fall of Hong Kong

1940年6月，日軍已經控制華南地區。1941年12月8日上午，日軍入侵香港，英國守軍僅抵抗18天後即於12月25日投降，開啟三年零八個月的淪陷歲月，其間香港人口由淪陷前的160多萬，銳降至約60萬，當中被日軍殺害、餓死以至失蹤者不計其數。請補充以下照片或展品的描述。

By June 1940, the Japanese Army had established control over South China. In the morning of 8 December 1941, the Japanese Army invaded Hong Kong. On 25 December, the British defending forces surrendered after only 18 days of fighting. This marked the beginning of three years and eight months of Japanese occupation, during which Hong Kong's population had plunged from over 1.6 million to about 600,000. Countless residents were killed by Japanese troops, starved to death or went missing. Please supplement the descriptions of photographs or exhibits below.



日軍佔領香港
The Japanese Army occupied Hong Kong



設於中環皇后大道中18號(左起第三棟大樓)，表面經營生意，暗中開展各項抗日工作。從1938年1月到香港淪陷，辦事處運作近四年。

Located at 18 Queen's Road Central (3rd from the left) and disguised as a _____, the _____

secretly engaged in all sorts of anti-Japanese activities. It operated for nearly four years, from January 1938 to the fall of Hong Kong.



香港淪陷後，_____報章紛紛停刊，剩下的報紙經合併後只剩_____份繼續出版，包括《華僑日報》。在日本人的監管下，報章記者只能歌功頌德，對日軍的負面消息隻字不敢提。

Following the fall of Hong Kong, _____ newspapers ceased publication one after another. Following mergers, only _____ newspapers continued to be published, including *Wah Kiu Yat Po*. Under Japanese supervision, newspaper reporters could only praise the Japanese Army; they dared not mention any negative news about it.



日軍搶掠香港物資，強迫香港市民用_____兌換_____，並將糧食用作軍需，實行配給制度，造成嚴重饑荒。

Japanese troops looted supplies in Hong Kong, forced Hong Kong citizens to exchange their _____ for _____, commandeered food for military use and implemented a rationing system, causing widespread starvation.



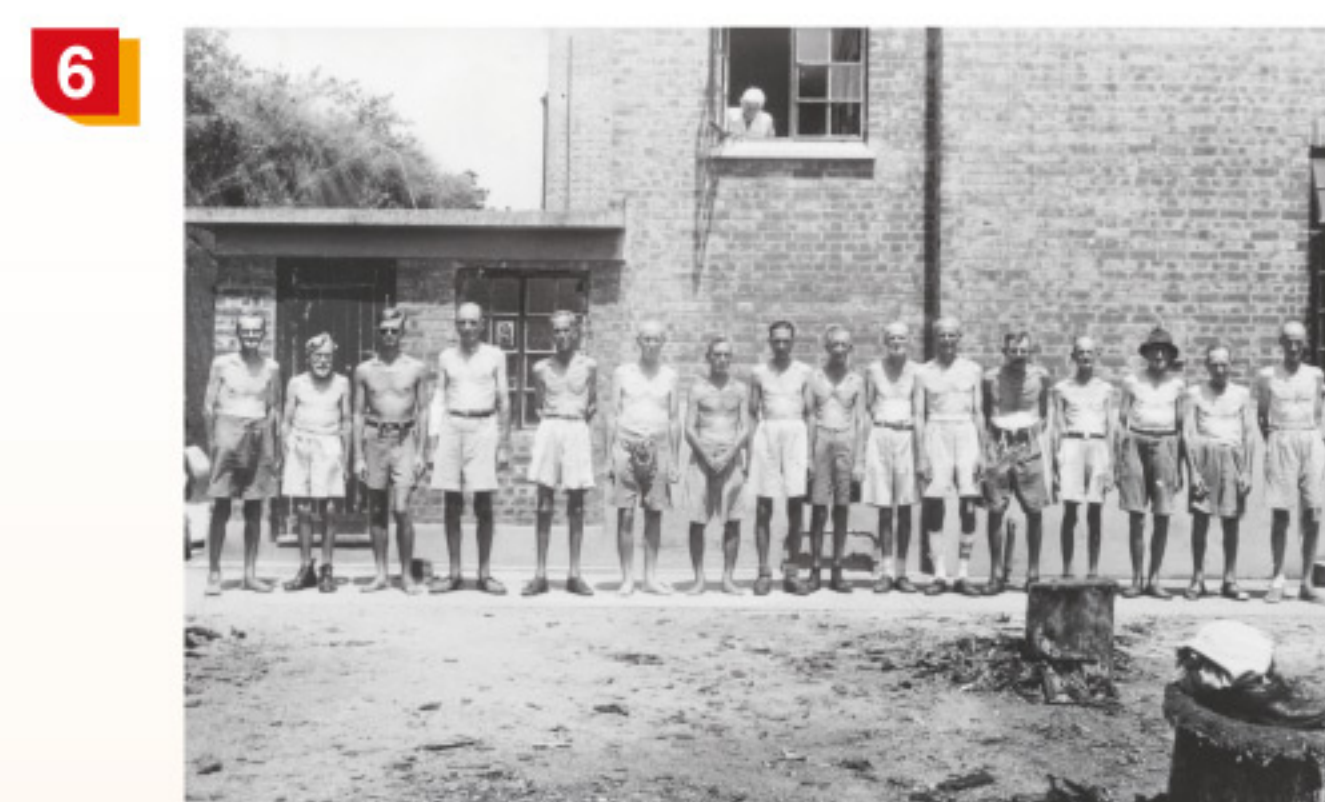
香港受到戰火破壞，_____停止供應，一直維持至1942年中，居民惟有往街喉輪候_____。

Hong Kong was devastated by the war. _____ supply stopped until mid-1942, and residents had to queue for _____ at standpipes.



日佔期間，當局無法解決香港巨大的_____負擔，便強迫居民離港_____。

During the Japanese occupation, the authorities were unable to address the severe _____ shortage, they forced residents to leave Hong Kong and return to their _____ in the mainland.



日軍佔領香港後，包括英美在內的「_____」國民，以及港英政府官員，多被囚禁於_____，過著非人的生活，不少人被虐致死。

After the Japanese forces occupied Hong Kong, most of the nationals of '_____', including Britain and the United States, as well as British Hong Kong officials, were incarcerated in _____, where they endured inhumane conditions, with many tortured to death.



得道多助 Substantial International Support

中國全國抗戰開始後，世界各地紛紛譴責日本的戰爭罪行，堅決支持中國抗戰，例子包括蘇聯、英國、美國、加拿大、新西蘭、菲律賓、越南、暹羅（泰國）及馬來亞等地人民。請參考展覽內容，畫出以下兩件相關展品。

After China's War of Resistance began, people from all over the world condemned Japan's war crimes and firmly supported the Chinese people's cause, examples including people from the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States, Canada, New Zealand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Siam (Thailand) and Malaya. Please look through the exhibition and draw the following two relevant exhibits.

1 胡志明在廣西鎮邊縣進行地下活動時用的油燈 Oil lamp used by Ho Chi Minh while conducting underground activities in Zhenbian county, Guangxi

1942年，越共主席胡志明為了與中國建立反法西斯同盟，從北坡革命根據地進入廣西省，被蔣介石密令軟禁。1942年12月至1944年9月期間，胡在廣西柳州度過了最艱難的獄中歲月，與柳州人民共同參與了中國的抗日救亡事業。

In 1942, Ho Chi Minh, the chairman of the Vietnamese Communist Party, entered Guangxi province from the revolutionary base in Bac Bo to establish an anti-fascist alliance with China, but he was secretly detained by Chiang Kai-shek. From December 1942 to September 1944, Ho endured a difficult time in prison in Liuzhou, Guangxi. He subsequently joined the people of Liuzhou in fighting for China's anti-Japanese and national salvation cause.

2 美國志願援華航空隊（飛虎隊）的棉夾克 American Volunteer Group (Flying Tigers) padded jacket

飛虎隊全稱為中國空軍美國志願援華航空隊，創始人是美國飛行教官陳納德，成立於1941年8月，並於1946年4月戰爭結束後解散。以插翅飛虎隊徽和鯊魚頭形戰機機首名聞天下的飛虎隊，共擊毀敵機2,600架和軍艦44艘，擊斃日軍官兵66,700名。

The American Volunteer Group (AVG), also known as the Flying Tigers, was founded by US flight instructor Claire Lee Chennault in August 1941. It disbanded in April 1946 after the end of the war. The Flying Tigers, renowned for their 'winged flying tiger' emblem and distinctive shark-faced fighter aircraft, shot down 2,600 enemy planes, destroyed 44 Japanese warships, and killed 66,700 Japanese officers and soldiers.

偉大勝利

Great Victory

1945年7月，中、美、英三國代表共同發表《波茨坦公告》（蘇聯隨後聲明加入），重申《開羅宣言》要求，迫令日本立即無條件投降。8月6日，美國以原子彈轟炸日本廣島；兩日後，蘇聯向日本宣戰，派軍隊進入中國東北。8月9日，毛澤東發表《對日寇的最後一戰》，號召中國人民的一切抗日力量應舉行全國規模的反攻。同一天，美軍於長崎投下原子彈。日本天皇裕仁於8月15日發表《終戰詔書》宣告日本無條件投降。請補充以下受降儀式的日期和城市。

In July 1945, the representatives of China, the United States and Britain jointly issued the Potsdam Declaration (the Soviet Union subsequently announced its participation), reaffirming the demands of the Cairo Declaration and forcing Japan to surrender immediately and unconditionally. On 6 August, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. Two days later, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan and sent troops into northern China. On 9 August, Mao Zedong issued the statement titled 'The Final Battle against the Japanese Invaders', in which he called on the Chinese people to launch a nationwide counterattack against Japanese forces. On the same day, the US military dropped another atomic bomb on Nagasaki. On 15 August, Japanese Emperor Hirohito announced his country's unconditional surrender. Please supplement the dates and cities of the surrender ceremonies below.



日期

Date _____

地點

Location _____



日期

Date _____

地點

Location _____



偉大勝利 Great Victory

1. 1945年9月9日 | 南京
9 September 1945 | Nanjing

2. 1945年9月16日 | 香港
16 September 1945 | Hong Kong



1.



2.

得道多助 Substantial International Support

1. 八路軍駐香港辦事處 | 茶葉批發
tea wholesaler | Eighth Route Army Hong Kong Office

2. 英文 | 5
English | 5

3. 港幣 | 軍票
Hong Kong dollars | military notes

4. 食水 | 食水
water | water

5. 糧食 | 歸鄉
food | hometowns

6. 敵性國 | 赤柱拘留營
enemy countries | Stanley Internment Camp

香港淪陷 The Fall of Hong Kong

血脈相連 共禦外侮 Strong Support from Chinese Patriots

1 | C 2 | A 3 | E 4 | B 5 | D

全國抗戰 National War of Resistance

1 | 1894 2 | 1914 3 | 1931 4 | 1932 5 | 1935 6 | 1937

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