



War in the Pacific National Historical Park

NAME: _____ CLASS: _____ DATE: _____

This 30-minute video production shows the pre-war lifestyles of the local people of Guam, the Chamorros; the invasion and occupation of Guam by Japan (1941-1944); and the retaking of the island by the United States Armed Forces on July 21, 1944.

*Instructions: Watch the video closely and answer the following questions or fill in the blanks.
Use the word bank in each section to help you.*

Guam's History Prior to World War II

<i>Japan</i>	<i>The United States</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>Trading</i>
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- The latte and pre-latte Chamorros had a society based on hunting, fishing, and _____ with neighbors.
- Which country claimed Guam in 1565? _____
- In 1898, what country claimed Guam as its territorial possession?

- Which country during the 1930s mounted an aggressive military campaign to expand?

The War Begins: Guam

<i>22,000</i>	<i>Saipan</i>	<i>Feast of the Immaculate Concepcion</i>	<i>Plaza de Espana</i>
	<i>Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor</i>	<i>To capture Agana</i>	

- What event occurred on December 7, 1941 that destroyed much of America's Pacific Fleet?

- What holiday was being celebrated on December 8, 1941 when Guam was attacked by the Japanese?

- For two days afterwards, Japanese planes that were flying in from the island of _____ and attacked Guam's military and communications installations.
- How many Chamorros sought refuge in the jungle when the war started?

9. What was the objective of the Japanese 5th Defensive Force when they landed on Dungca's Beach?

10. More than 80 members of the Guam Insular Force Guard had been ordered to _____, which was considered the seat of Hagatna's Naval Government to defend it.

Japanese Occupation of Guam

<i>George Tweed</i>	<i>Prisons</i>	<i>Captives</i>	<i>Radios</i>
<i>The Great Shrine Island</i>	<i>The Chamorros</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>They had to bow</i>

11. On Guam, the Chamorros found themselves _____ on their own land.

12. The Japanese converted the Cathedral and other buildings into _____ for captured American military personnel, Insular Force Guardsmen, and civilians.

13. The Japanese renamed the island of Guam to Omiya Jima, which means:

_____.

14. What new behavior was expected of Chamorros whenever they came across a Japanese soldier?

15. Owning this technological device was forbidden because it gave information about the progress of the war. Those suspected of owning one faced certain torture, perhaps death. This item was the:

16. Who was the last American holdout who kept eluding Japanese soldiers on the island?

17. Who helped hide this man and risked being tortured and/or killed to protect him?

18. Approximately how many Chamorros were killed by the Japanese in two and a half years of occupation?

America Prepares for Guam

<i>26,000</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>11,000</i>	<i>Bombardment</i>	<i>Saipan</i>
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19. By 1943, as American forces leap-frogged across the southwest and central pacific, they targeted and captured islands selected for their strategic importance. In June of 1944, the Mariana Islands were next. The U.S. Marines first invaded the island of

_____.

20. The fighting on this island was so intense that instead of taking a few days to capture, it ended up taking _____ weeks.
21. On Saipan, some _____ Marines and Army soldiers lost their lives or were wounded in capturing the island. More than _____ Japanese military personnel and civilians died.
22. After the battle of Saipan, American military leaders decided to change their strategy of the war. To prevent a high number of casualties in Guam, American commanders ordered a 13-day pre-landing _____ of the island.

Taking Over Guam

<i>7,000</i>	<i>Orote Point</i>	<i>17,500</i>	<i>Flame throwers</i>
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23. Progress was difficult to take over Guam. Tanks were slowed by soft rice fields, the Marines were slowed by land mines, booby traps, and buried fused torpedoes as they moved toward _____, a strategically important airfield.
24. In Chorrito Cliff, Marines used _____ to drive Japanese gunners from cliff caves.
25. The struggle to liberate Guam cost more than _____ American casualties and more than _____ Japanese soldiers died.

After the War on Guam

<i>Pacific</i>	<i>1945</i>	<i>Food, shelter, & medical care</i>	<i>Historical</i>
		<i>Japan</i>	<i>Stragglers</i>

26. In temporary refugee camps, the Americans provided _____, _____, & _____ to the Chamorros. Shortly, they returned to their villages to rebuild their homes. Schools and stores reopened.
27. By late autumn 1944, huge B-29s departing from Guam, Tinian, and Saipan were bombing the country of _____ with devastating irregularity.
28. On Sept 2, 19_____, World War II ended.
29. Despite the end of the war, many Japanese soldiers, _____ still hid in Guam's jungles and caves.
30. To honor the courage and sacrifice of every marine and soldier, sailor, and islander who participated in the campaigns of the Pacific during World War II, the Congress of the United States established the War in the _____ National _____ Park.



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Guam's History Prior to World War II

1. Trading
2. Spain
3. The United States
4. Japan

The War Begins: Guam

5. The Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor
6. Feast of the Immaculate Conception
7. Saipan
8. 22,000
9. To capture Agana
10. Plaza de Espana

Japanese Occupation of Guam

11. Captives
12. Prisons
13. The Great Shrine Island
14. They had to bow
15. Radios

16. Navy Radioman George Tweed
17. The Chamorros; Father Jesus Baza Duenas/Agueda I Johnston
18. 700

America Prepares for Guam

19. Saipan
20. 3
21. 11,000; 26,000
22. Bombardment

Taking Over Guam

23. Orote Point
24. Flame throwers
25. 7,000; 17,500

After the War on Guam

26. Food, shelter, & medical care
27. Japan
28. 1945
29. Stragglers
30. Pacific; Historical