

1. Why are there war graves and memorials in Hong Kong?

In November 1914, the German leased territory of Tsingtao in north-east China was captured by the Japanese, supported by a small contingent of Commonwealth forces on land and sea. Military hospitals in Kowloon and Hong Kong received the sick and wounded from this fighting and later, from German prison camps. Throughout the First World War, Hong Kong was garrisoned by local defence and Commonwealth forces.

During the Second World War, Hong Kong fell to Japanese forces on Christmas Day 1941 following a brief but intense period of fighting. Most of those buried or commemorated on the island were killed at this time or died later as internees or prisoners of war during the Japanese occupation.

2. Where are the war graves and memorials in Hong Kong?

There are cemeteries and memorials at more than 20 locations in Hong Kong. The map below shows some of those locations.

3. Discover where these people came from

Use the flags to discover where some of those who are buried and remembered in Hong Kong came from.

Hong Kong Happy Valley Parsee Cemetery

1 war grave
From: India



Hong Kong Happy Valley Muslim Cemetery

26 war graves
From: Pakistan



Hong Kong Hindu and Sikh Cremation Memorial

9 names
From: India, Pakistan



Stanley Military Cemetery

695 war graves
From: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Pakistan, Portugal, Singapore, United Kingdom, United States



Sai Wan Cremation Memorial

144 names
From: India, Pakistan, United Kingdom



Sai Wan Memorial

2,072 names
From: Canada, Denmark, France, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States



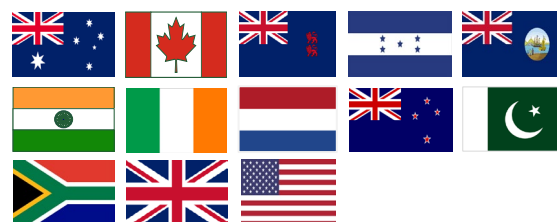
Sai Wan China Memorial

72 names
From: China, India, Pakistan, United Kingdom



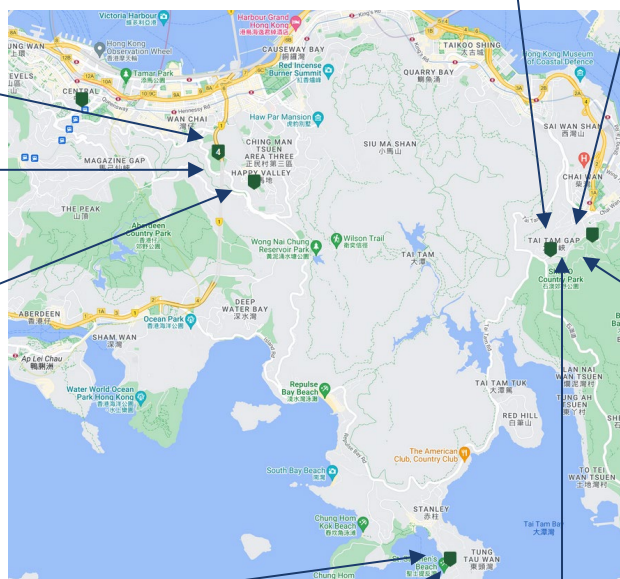
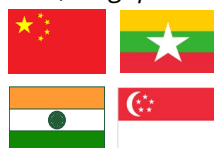
Sai Wan War Cemetery

1,589 war graves
From: Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States



Hong Kong Memorial

2,451 names
From: China, Myanmar, India, Singapore



4. Discover more about the service of those buried at Stanley Military Cemetery

4.1 Each headstone in the cemetery tells a different story.

As you explore the cemetery see what you can learn from the headstones. See if you can find the following;

- 1. Who is the **youngest** soldier you can find?
- 2. Who is the **oldest** soldier you can find?
- 3. How many **different countries** did they come from, based on the information you can discover on the headstones?

4.3 As you explore the cemetery, look at the different badges on the headstones. These will give you a clue as to the role the person had and maybe where they came from. As you find each badge, **write down the name of the person who served with that unit in the box** next to the badge.



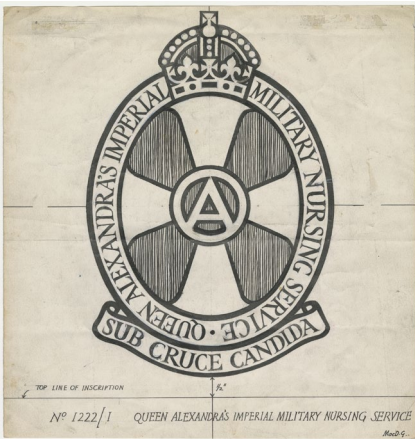
4.2 Remarkably there are five graves with this medal on. It is the George Cross for supreme bravery. Can you find one in **Plot 1**?



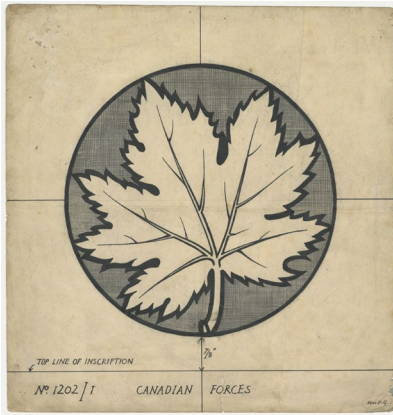
Hong Kong was an important naval base. Many sailors were captured and died in captivity during the war.



The Merchant Navy was the largest in the world. It recruited people from all over the globe to serve on the ships.



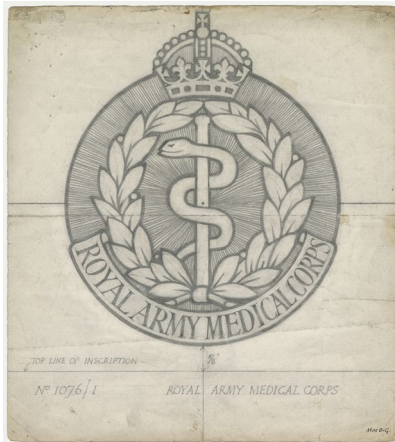
In **Plot 1** there is just one headstone with this badge on it. Who were they and what was their role?



More than 1.1 million people served in the Canadian Forces in the Second World War. More than 42,000 died fighting across the globe.



The Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps helped to defend Hong Kong in 1941. Can you find this badge in **Plot 6**?



The Royal Army Medical Corps provided medical support to the troops fighting, running medical units and hospitals.

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