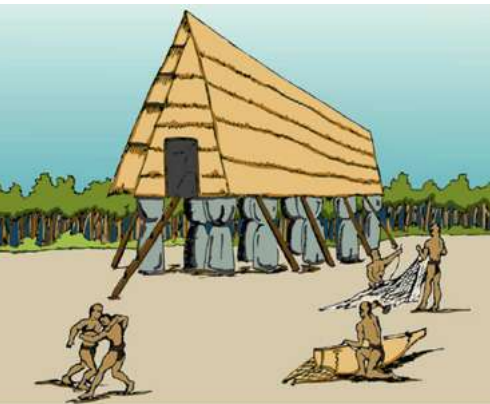


Schools of Thoughts

In the CHamoru/Chamorro lunar calendar, the month of August is *tenhos*, which means stormy or angry. This makes a lot of sense: with the wet season underway, we can be sure to expect more stormy weather throughout this pulan's cycle. For students in the American school system, August usually means the start of the new school year. Though many students are probably sad about the end of summer vacation, there is much to look forward to with the start of the new school term.

It's fun to imagine what school might have been like back in the day. When French explorer Louis Claude de Freycinet visited the Marianas in 1819, he described education in Guam and the subjects students were taught in schools set up and operated by the missionaries. Every child received religious instruction and lessons in the crafts of spinning, sewing, tanning hides, forging iron, trimming stone, and agricultural methods. The "important" towns had royal primary schools for boys and a free school for girls where students learned religion, reading, writing, Spanish and mathematics. Girls received additional instruction in "the arts of their sex," i.e., domestic skills like sewing or cooking. The College of San Juan de Letrán, established by Father San Vitores in 1669, had 30 students in 1818, "drawn from the most distinguished families on the island." Students learned vocal and instrumental music, carpentry, blacksmithing and tailoring, and were expected to sing and play at Sunday mass at the church in Hagåtña.



Guma' Uritao 2022



Head Start Program, 1968



Hurao, Artifacts and Latte 2011

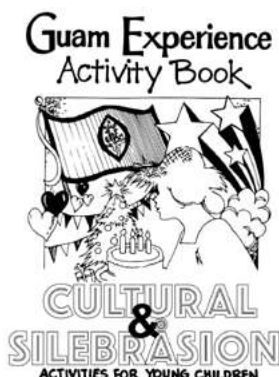
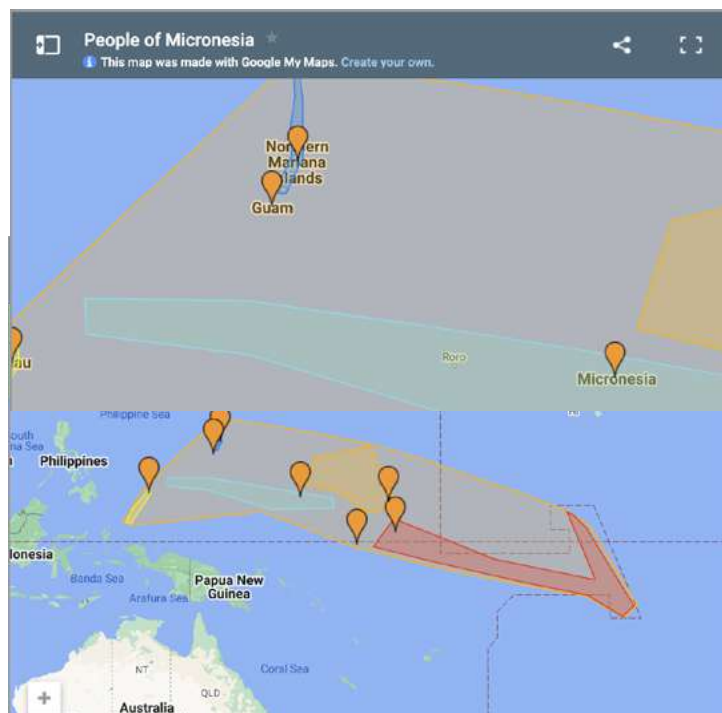
Today's students have a great advantage over their 19th century counterparts as far as access to information and knowledge, exposure to more diverse subjects and increased extracurricular opportunities. The Internet makes it easy to look up information on almost any topic. Since its inception, Guampedia was meant to be a resource that takes advantage of network communications technology and the large knowledge base of scholars and writers interested in the history and culture of the Marianas. From peer-reviewed entries to lesson plans and e-publications, Guampedia has much to offer students and educators and anyone else with an interest in learning or teaching about our islands and people. Take a look at some of the educational resources available on Guampedia. We wish all teachers and students a great start to the 2023-2024 school year!

Lesson Plans By Grade Levels

Our [Educators Portal](#) features over 80 lesson plans across different grade levels and subject areas. Guampedia's Lesson Plans help teachers make our island history and culture come alive in the classroom. All the lesson plans are free and contain links to additional online resources. For example, this [Lesson Plan: I Am Different](#) helps students celebrate their individuality and learn about likenesses and differences. It will help build important skills and foster a sense of family in the classroom.

Micronesian Milestones

[Guampedia's Micronesian Milestones](#) – A Journey of 4,000 Years, offers a valuable resource that diverges from traditional timelines. This timeline places Micronesian history not in isolation, but alongside major milestones in world history. The historical players range from the ancient settlements of Micronesian islands by seafaring peoples, through the survival of world wars and epidemics, to the election of the first indigenous woman as the head of an independent Pacific Island nation in the 21st century. This broader view of Micronesian pasts within a larger global history is complemented by a calculated effort to position Micronesia and Micronesians, as central players and active historical agents in their own pasts.



Activity Book for Young Children

A Guam Experience Activity Book “Cultural and Silebrasion Activities for Young Children” was created by Eloise Sanchez for the Guam Department of Education in 1991 and adapted by Guampedia. This 34-page activity book contains CHamoru/Chamorro and Guahan relevant materials to use in the classroom or at home.

View the activity book in our Issuu site [here](#).

6th Marianas History Conference

The 6th Marianas History Conference will be held September 1 - 3, 2023, in Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. To register, visit the following link: <https://bit.ly/mhc2023registration>. This year's theme is “Healing the Wounds of History,” which focuses on the value of healing in the Marianas archipelago and the lessons from history that continue to guide us.



The conference will include more than 40 presentations on various topics of historic research, analysis, and interpretations of Marianas history and culture, and will feature traditional healer Tun Donald Mendiola and Chamorro/CHamoru historian Pale Eric Forbes, OFM Cap, as keynote speakers.



Marianas History Conference Registration

For more information, visit <https://www.uog.edu/mhc20>

September 1 - 3, 2023
Crowne Plaza Resort, Saipan, CNMI
\$20 Fee

*Virtual attendance also available

Start now

MARIANAS HISTORY Conference

One Archipelago, Many Stories: Healing the Past
Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
September 1-3, 2023

This all-inclusive conference serves as a collective effort toward the integration of shared histories and memories across the archipelago. For more information on registration, contact University of Guam Global Learning & Engagement at 671-735-2600.

Smithsonian Features Guam & Local Scholars

The Spanish-American War of 1898 was a turning point in Guam history and in the histories of other Spanish colonies in the Americas and across the Pacific. For the United States, the war meant the acquisition of the overseas territories of Guam, Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines and the expansion of American imperialism. For the CHamoru/Chamorro people, it meant the geographical and political separation of the Marianas and a change of colonial administration—and so much more.

While written histories of the Spanish-American War often focus on the attack of the USS Maine and the invasion of Cuba, and President Roosevelt’s Rough Riders, rarely are the stories of the people of the former Spanish colonies given such prominence in the halls of the Smithsonian National Portrait Gallery in Washington, DC.

The critically acclaimed exhibition *1898 US Imperialism Visions and Revisions* commemorates the 125th anniversary of the Spanish-American War and is the first major Smithsonian exhibition to examine US intervention in Cuba and US expansion into Guam, Hawai’i, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. The exhibition runs from April 28, 2023 through

February 25, 2024, and features images and stories that “puts faces to these places and presents this history from multiple perspectives. Patrons of portraiture wielded the craft as an instrument of nation building, and in the lands whose sovereignty the United States assailed or dissolved, as a tool of resistance or affirmation. The legacy of US imperialism continues to be contested today, both politically and constitutionally. This exhibition captures these debates and recognizes that the Smithsonian Institution’s collecting practices legitimized the imperial project.” (National Portrait Gallery, *1898 US Imperial Visions and Revisions*)

In conjunction with the exhibition, the National Portrait Gallery will also be presenting the Edgar P. Richardson Symposium on September 8 and 9. Several Guam historians and scholars will be featured in the symposium as guest panelists or moderators, including Dr. Anne P. Hattori, University of Guam, Dr. Carlos Madrid, Micronesia Area Research Center, Jillette Leon Guerrero, Guamology Publishing, and Christine T. DeLisle, University of Minnesota. Topics in art history and 1898, gender, military history and “Spanish influence across the archipelagos of empire” will be presented and discussed by scholars from various institutions in Hawai’i, Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Spain, the United States and the National Portrait Gallery.

The symposium presentations will be viewable on YouTube at a later date. For more information about the Edgar P. Richardson Symposium, visit: <https://www.npg.si.edu/edgar-p-richardson-symposium>. For more information about 1898 US Imperial Visions and Revisions, visit the exhibition website at: <https://www.1898exhibition.si.edu>. We wish the Guam contingent well on their journey to the symposium and Washington, DC.



Historical highlights:

Security Clearance

On 21 August 1962, President John F. Kennedy signed an Executive Order which rescinded the navy’s wartime authority to refuse entry to civilian visitors for security reasons. This unleashed the island’s tourism potential and ushered in an era of unprecedented economic and social advancement.

<https://www.guampedia.com/security-clearance-on-guam/>

Governor Carlton Skinner

The Organic Act of Guam was signed into law on August 1, 1950, granting the island civil government. The first appointed civilian governor of Guam was Carlton Skinner. Guam’s recovery from World War II that continued during Skinner’s time in office would also catapult the island into changes, both physically and consciousness-wise.



<https://www.guampedia.com/governor-carlton-skinner/>

Captain Richard Leary

Guam’s first American governor after the Spanish-American War of 1898 was US Navy Captain Richard P. Leary. On 7 August 1899 Leary, aboard the USS Yosemite, sailed into Apra Harbor. The Yosemite was to be Leary’s home for the next three months due to the condition of the Governor’s palace which he ordered to be repaired. He put his assistant, William Safford, in charge of the daily affairs of the island until the palace was fit for occupation. His first official public act was to declare the American occupation and administration of the island. This was the first of 21 General orders that Leary made as governor.

https://www.guampedia.com/guam-leaders-from-1899-1904/#Richard_P_Leary_1_Aug_1899_8211_June_1900

