Hiroshima And Nagasaki The Decision To Drop The Bomb

Absolute and Relative Gains in the American Decision to Release Nuclear Weapons over Hiroshima and Nagasaki: A Historical Case Study

Vivid storytelling brings World War II history to life and place readers in the shoes of the people who experienced the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. From the development of the bombs and the decision to use them to the moments they were dropped and the devastation they wrought, readers get a firsthand look at events that truly shook the world. Suspenseful, dramatic events unfold in chronological, interwoven stories from the different perspectives of people who experienced the events while they were happening. Narratives intertwine to create a breathless, "What's Next?" kind of read. Students gain a new perspective on historical figures as they learn about real people struggling to decide how best to act in a given moment.

The Atomic Bomb

This book explores the American use of atomic bombs and the role these weapons played in the defeat of the Japanese Empire in World War II. It focuses on President Harry S. Truman's decision-making regarding this most controversial of all his decisions. The book relies on notable archival research and the best and most recent scholarship on the subject to fashion an incisive overview that is fair and forceful in its judgments. This study addresses a subject that has been much debated among historians and it confronts head-on the highly disputed claim that the Truman administration practised 'atomic diplomacy'. The book goes beyond its central historical analysis to ask whether it was morally right for the United States to use these terrible weapons against Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It also provides a balanced evaluation of the relationship between atomic weapons and the origins of the Cold War.

Hiroshima Nagasaki

In this concise account of why America used atomic bombs against Japan in 1945, J. Samuel Walker analyzes the reasons behind President Truman's most controversial decision.
Delineating what was known and not known by American leaders at the time, Walker evaluates the options available for ending the war with Japan. In this new edition, Walker incorporates a decade of new research—mostly from Japanese archives only recently made available—that provides fresh insight on the strategic considerations that led to dropping the bomb. From the debate about whether to invade or continue the conventional bombing of Japan to Tokyo's agonizing deliberations over surrender and the effects of both low- and high-level radiation exposure, Walker continues to shed light on one of the most earthshaking moments in history. Rising above an often polemical debate, the third edition presents an accessible synthesis of previous work and new research to help make sense of the events that ushered in the atomic age.

Truman's Dilemma

The Decision to Use the Atomic Bomb

Target Japan

Keen to learn but short on time? Get to grips with the events surrounding the bombing of Hiroshima in just a minute with this concise guide. 50Minutes.com provides a clear and engaging analysis of the bombing of Hiroshima. In August 1945, the Second World War was over in Europe, but in the East the Japanese army refused to surrender. Fearing a bloody battle if they invaded Japan, the US military and political leaders decided to use their recently developed nuclear weapons to force Japan's hand. These bombs proved more devastating than anyone could have imagined, and their use played a significant part in the development of the Cold War. In just 50 minutes you will: • Learn about the battles fought as part of the Pacific Campaign from 1941 to 1945 • Analyse the events leading up to the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the factors that motivated this decision • Understand the devastating effects of these bombings and their human and material consequences ABOUT 50MINUTES.COM | History & Culture 50MINUTES.COM will enable you to quickly understand the main events, people, conflicts and discoveries from world history that have shaped the world we live in today. Our publications present the key information on a wide variety of topics in a quick and accessible way that is guaranteed to save you time on your journey of discovery.

Decision Affirmed

The question of whether states pursue absolute or relative gains has divided neo-realism and neo-liberalism for quite some time now. Thus whereas neo-realists contend that states seek comparative advantages relative to others, neo-liberal scholars argue that they are primarily interested in absolute individual gains. In applying social-constructivist ideas, however, this book will demonstrate that such a preference for relative or absolute gains is not naturally predetermined, but inextricably linked to the continual 're-construction' of states' national identities and interests. By analyzing the Truman Administration's decision for using nuclear weapons against Hiroshima and Nagasaki, this case study will show that American leaders were much more preoccupied with achieving absolute rather than relative gains. Such absolute considerations were influenced by the pressures of an anarchic self-help system, specific domestic imperatives and the personal views of individual policy-makers who believed that only swift socio-economic recovery and the creation of a more peaceful security environment would ultimately ensure their country's long-term international position.

The Most Controversial Decision

"With Hiroshima Eyes punctures the haze of denial surrounding nuclear weapons and opens our eyes to the hard issues raised by the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It
explores the complex relationships between official history, collective memory, racism in foreign policy, and moral imagination." "With Hiroshima Eyes features testimony from the hibakusha, the survivors of the bombings, who remind us of the hell they endured - and of the passionate hope for human survival they still hold. It also reveals how the United States has used the threat of atomic weapons again and again (most recently in the Persian Gulf and North Korea) to intimidate nations and extend its control. But most importantly, it suggests how we - with the help of the hibakusha - can shake off the effects of denial and propaganda, look steadily at the horrors and hopes in our world, and find practical ways to rid the world of nuclear weapons."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

The Meaning of Hiroshima Nagasaki

This collection of essays surveys the Hiroshima story.

Prompt and Utter Destruction, Third Edition

This is the official U.S. government report on the atomic bombings of Japan which ended World War II and ushered in the atomic age. Contents include: I. Introduction * II. The Effects of the Atomic Bombings * A. The attacks and damage * 1. The attacks * 2. Hiroshima * 3. Nagasaki * B. General effects * 1. Casualties * Flash burns * Other injuries * Radiation disease * 2. Morale * 3. The Japanese decision to surrender * III. How the Atomic Bomb Works * A. The nature of the explosion * B. Heat * C. Radiation * D. Blast * E. The atomic bomb compared with other weapons * IV. Signposts * A. The danger * B. What we can do about it * 1. Shelters * 2. Decentralization * 3. Civilian defense * 4. Active defense * 5. Conclusion The introduction states: The available facts about the power of the atomic bomb as a military weapon lie in the story of what it did at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Many of these facts have been published, in official and unofficial form, but mingled with distortions or errors. The United States Strategic Bombing Survey, therefore, in partial fulfillment of the mission for which it was established, has put together in these pages a fairly full account of just what the atomic bombs did at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Together with an explanation of how the bomb achieved these effects, this report states the extent and nature of the damage, the casualties, and the political repercussions from the two attacks. The basis is the observation, measurement, and analysis of the Survey's investigators. The conjecture that is necessary for understanding of complex phenomena and for applying the findings to the problems of defense of the United States is clearly labeled. When the atomic bombs fell, the United States Strategic Bombing Survey was completing a study of the effects of strategic bombing on Germany's ability and will to resist. A similar study of the effects of strategic bombing on Japan was being planned. The news of the dropping of the atomic bomb gave a new urgency to this project, for a Study of the air war against Japan clearly involved new weapons and new possibilities of concentration of attack that might qualify or even change the conclusions and recommendations of the Survey as to the effectiveness of air power. The directors of the Survey, therefore, decided to examine exhaustively the effects of the atomic bombs, in order that the full impact on Japan and the implications of their results could be confidently analyzed. A single atomic bomb, the first weapon of its type ever used against a target, exploded over the city of Hiroshima at 0815 on the morning of 6 August 1945. Most of the industrial workers had already reported to work, but many workers were en route and nearly all the school children and some industrial employees were at work in the open on the program of building removal to provide firebreaks and disperse valuables to the country. The attack came 45 minutes after the "all clear" had been sounded from a previous alert. Because of the lack of warning and the populace's indifference to small groups of planes, the explosion came as an almost complete surprise, and the people had not taken shelter. Many were caught in the open, and most of the rest in flimsily constructed homes or commercial establishments.

Hiroshima

The United States dropped atomic bombs on Japan in 1945 to end World War II as quickly and with as few casualties as possible. That is the compelling and elegantly simple argument Newman puts forward in his new study of World War II's end, Truman and the Hiroshima Cult. According to Newman: (1) The U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey conclusions that Japan was ready to surrender without "the Bomb" are fraudulent; (2) America's "unconditional surrender" doctrine did not significantly prolong the war; and (3)
President Harry S. Truman's decision to use atomic weapons on Japanese cities was not a "racist act," nor was it a calculated political maneuver to threaten Joseph Stalin's Eastern hegemony. Simply stated, Newman argues that Truman made a sensible military decision. As commander in chief, he was concerned with ending a devastating and costly war as quickly as possible and with saving millions of lives. Yet, Newman goes further in his discussion, seeking the reasons why so much hostility has been generated by what happened in the skies over Hiroshima and Nagasaki in early August, 1945. The source of discontent, he concludes, is a "cult" that has grown up in the United States since the 1960s. It was weaned on the disillusionment spawned by concerns about a military industrial complex, American duplicity and failure in the Vietnam War, and a mistrust of government following Watergate. The cult has a shrine, a holy day, a distinctive rhetoric of victimization, various items of scripture, and, in Japan, support from a powerful Marxist constituency. "As with other cults, it is ahistorical," Newman declares. "Its devotees elevate fugitive and unrepresentative events to cosmic status. And most of all, they believe." Newman's analysis goes to the heart of the process by which scholars interpret historical events and raises disturbing issues about the way historians select and distort evidence about the past to suit special political agendas.

Explosive Decisions. The Use of the Atomic Bomb in World War II

The controversial atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 represent the only occasions when atomic weapons have been employed in war, yet surprisingly little attention has been paid to the relationship between the bombings and the course of subsequent nuclear strategy. Dr. Clark contends that the August 1945 experience was crucially

Truman and the Hiroshima Cult

The decision to bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 was made on the assumption that all casualties would be standard explosion casualties. A month later journalists were describing how people uninjured in the initial cataclysm were dying mysterious and horrible deaths from "the atomic plague".

The Decision to employ Nuclear Weapons at Hiroshima and Nagasaki

This invaluable resource offers students a comprehensive overview of the Manhattan Project and the decision to drop the atomic bomb, with more than 80 in-depth articles on a variety of topics and dozens of key primary source documents. Provides an important resource for understanding the decision-making process and programs that led to the successful development of the atomic bomb. Offers readers the critical material to understand the controversial decision by President Harry Truman to drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Provides an A through Z review of all the key reference content needed to form the complete picture of the Manhattan Project. Introduces readers to many of the key primary source documents related to the Manhattan Project and the atomic bomb.

What Was the Bombing of Hiroshima?

'A daring and elaborate work of historical reconstruction.' New York Review of Books 'Since its publication almost everyone who has written about the beginning of the atomic age has praised or denounced the book.' New York Times 'Tightly written and well presented [this seminal work] is very accessible.' Bob Hulteen, Sojourners (Canada) 'Atomic Diplomacy is a classic account of the use of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and its connections with America's confrontation with the Soviet Union. Fifty years after the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, it is more important than ever that we understand how political and military leaders make decisions about the use of nuclear weapons. Atomic Diplomacy is, therefore a timely book. It is also a very readable book, admirably researched. It should be essential reading for all politicians.' Medicine & War 'Hailed as a classic on its first publication in the 1960s, Atomic Diplomacy, has now been reissued in a completely revised and expanded edition. Alperovitz provides important new evidence.
to support the thesis that the primary reason for bombing Hiroshima and Nagasaki was not to end the war in Japan, as was said at the time, but to 'make the Russians more manageable'. Drawing on recently released diaries and records of Truman, Eisenhower and others, Alperovitz reevaluates the assumptions, hesitations and decisions that precipitated the use of atomic weapons and traces how possession of the bomb changed American strategy toward the Soviet Union at the Potsdam Conference and helped to set it on a course that contributed to the swift beginning of the Cold War. Most historians of the period now agree that diplomatic considerations related to the Soviet Union played a major role in the decision to use the bomb. Atomic Diplomacy pioneered this new understanding. Today we still live in Hiroshima's shadow; this path breaking work is timely and urgent reading for anyone interested in the history -- and future -- of peace and war.

Japan 1945

Selected readings provide a broad retrospective discussion of the moral and political considerations involved in the decision to use the bomb

Strategic Decision Making

The material in this book, in essentially this form, was submitted as a dissertation to the Graduate School of Yale University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki

This in-depth look at the circumstances of the Pacific War notes that the Japanese military's willingness to die for their emperor and country created a very different type of warfare.

The US Decision to Drop the Atomic Bomb

This book is a balanced account of the political, diplomatic, and military currents that influenced Japan's attempts to surrender and the United States's decision to drop the atomic bombs. Based on extensive research in both the United States and Japan, this book allows the reader to follow the parallel decision-making in Tokyo and Washington that contributed to lost opportunities that might have allowed a less brutal conclusion to the war. Topics discussed and analyzed include Japan's desperate military situation; its decision to look to the Soviet Union to mediate the conflict; the Manhattan Project; the debates within Truman's Administration and the armed forces as to whether to modify unconditional surrender terms to include retention of Emperor Hirohito and whether to plan for the invasion of Japan's home islands or to rely instead on blockade and bombing to force the surrender.

The United States Strategic Bombing Survey

"President Harry S. Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on the Japanese home islands in 1945 was a continuation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's atomic legacy. With Roosevelt's untimely death an unprepared Truman was thrust into the presidency. He had neither the executive political background nor necessary mentoring from President Roosevelt to rely on. Instead--in his moment of crisis--Truman deliberately sought out Roosevelt's domestic, foreign and war legacy. In order to piece together Roosevelt's legacy Truman turned to Roosevelt's advisors and the fallen president's written documents. Then, without considering the ramifications, Truman implemented Roosevelt's legacy. Truman
followed a similar pattern in his desire to implement Roosevelt's atomic legacy. As with the diplomatic and war efforts, prior to becoming President, Truman had little, if any, knowledge of US efforts to build an atomic weapon. Thus, Roosevelt's atomic advisors played a key role in defining Roosevelt's atomic legacy and implementing that legacy. For his part, Truman failed to consider the consequences of implementing this portion of Roosevelt's legacy. Instead of questioning the efficacy of Roosevelt's atomic legacy, Truman chose the path of noninterference. He accepted Roosevelt's atomic legacy at face value and directed the employment of atomic weapons against city-sized targets. Only after receiving the reports describing the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to include the number of civilian casualties, did Truman truly consider the cost of dropping the atomic bombs. His initial response to the reports was to remove the atomic option from future war plans. However, shortly thereafter Roosevelt's atomic legacy compelled Truman to once again consider employing atomic weapons against Japan. Fortunately, another bomb was not ready for employment."

--Abstract.

The Irreversible Decision, 1939-1950

Hotspots

Reconstructs the events leading up to the bombing of Hiroshima in 1945

The Decision to Use Atomic Weapons Against Hiroshima and Nagasaki

The Decision to Drop the Bomb

ALSO AVAILABLE TO BUY AS AN E-BOOK. In this 200th Campaign series title Clayton Chun examines the final stages of World War II as the Allies debated how to bring about the surrender of Japan. He details Operation Downfall (the planned invasion of the Japanese home islands). Chun explains why these plans were never implemented, before examining the horrific alternative to military invasion — the attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki with nuclear weapons. With a series of illustrations, including detailed diagrams of the atomic bombs, a depiction of the different stages of the explosions and maps of the original invasion plans, this book provides a unique perspective of a key event in world history.

Oppenheimer's Choice

Fachbuch aus dem Jahr 2014 im Fachbereich Geschichte - Asien, Stephen F. Austin State University, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: The bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are taught in the school books as a tremendous victory for the United States because of how they essentially stood up to the Japanese and finally were able to end the war. However today, some U.S. Citizens criticize the government for the bombings and share a belief that the United States was wrong for the bombings and that alternative options should have been taken in order to end the war. And the empathetic stories of survivors in Hiroshima and Nagasaki only exacerbate the argument that what the U.S. Government did was a bit extreme. While one cannot turn back time and undo what the United States did, it can still be explored if there were indeed different opportunities for both Japan and the United States in order to at least prevent using the atomic bomb. From the United States' perspective there were many warnings sent to the Japanese urging them to surrender or face the consequences. However by using this secret weapon, the U.S. government had knowledge that the attack would bring about many casualties to not only Japanese military targets but also innocent civilians. This was an arduous decision indeed, but there is evidence (such as a letter from President Truman) that the U.S. had justifiable reasons for doing what
they did. From the Japanese perspective, the ones who were not militarily involved in the war will say otherwise. This leaves current students who are interested in the study of World War II and historians wondering if the decision made was the correct way to go or if there was another way to end the war without having to produce so many casualties.

Nuclear Past, Nuclear Present

The Decision to Drop the Atomic Bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

This in-depth look at the circumstances of the Pacific War notes that the Japanese military's willingness to die for their emperor and country created a very different type of warfare.

Truman's Dilemma

Hiroshima is where the first atomic bomb was dropped. Now readers will learn the reasons why and what it's meant for the world ever since. By August 1945, World War II was over in Europe, but the fighting continued between American forces and the Japanese, who were losing but determined to fight till the bitter end. And so it fell to a new president—Harry S. Truman—to make the fateful decision to drop two atomic bombs—one on Hiroshima and one on Nagasaki—and bring the war to rapid close. Now, even seventy years later, can anyone know if this was the right choice? In a thoughtful account of these history-changing events, Jess Brallier explains the leadup to the bombing, what the terrible results of it were, and how the threat of atomic war has colored world events since.

Summary, Analysis, and Review of Bill O'Reilly and Martin Dugard's Killing The

Argues that nuclear policies have derived from assumptions and attitudes that developed during World War II and analyzes the decision to bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki

A World Destroyed

Throughout human history there may hardly be found any other single decision that still causes such high amounts of scholarly debate as does the dropping of Atomic Bombs upon the Japanese city of Hiroshima in August 6th 1945, and respectively, three days later upon the city of Nagasaki. These events have caused close to 100 000 casualties in the civilian population, and yet, it does not include all of those persons who would later succumb to radiation sickness or severe birth deformations. Historians still debate the alleged plurality of motives underlying this momentous decision. The debate's result is a polarized scholarly discord which by now virtually abounds in a multitude of different theories, and competing suppositions. On the one hand, there are those scholars who argue that the decision rested solely on grounds of military expediency, foremost on the necessity to shorten a gruelling war, and to save the lives of American soldiers. On the other hand, historians offer the explanation that American policy makers above all wanted to exhibit their country's enormous military potency, and therefore, Hiroshima and Nagasaki should demonstrate the vast destructive potential which presently solely the United States had at its command, and so, counter post-war ambitions of the Soviet Union. The author of this study analyses the contextual circumstances in the spring and summer of 1945, and moreover, the principal motives of the key American government officials. Accordingly, the author offers his own substantive and conclusive answer to the question that concerns the primary factors and/or ostensibly ulterior motives that led American decision makers to issue the consequential order to detonate Atomic Bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. First and foremost, the findings rest upon a critical and comprehensive engagement, and are based on the available documentary evidence from this time.
Atomic Diplomacy

This book, first published in 1967, examines the circumstances and events that led to the dropping of two atomic bombs on Japan, devastating Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The death of President Roosevelt three weeks before the end of the European war led to an incoming President, Truman, who had heard nothing of the project before taking office. He and his advisors had no precedents to guide them as they considered what to do, and withing their closely drawn circle there were genuine differences of opinion about the use of atomic weapons. This book traces the course of the discussions between the politicians and their technical advisers, the part played by personal relationships, and the attempt by some of the scientists to stop the bomb being used without warning. In addition, it supplies a thorough analysis of developments abroad, and in particular the situation in Japan. It shows that the debate in Washington and the atomic plants was careful and wide-ranging, and that issues are no less complex for being supremely important. The result is to provide both a study of decision-making and a valuable contribution to our understanding of the closing months of the Second World War.

Documentary History of the Truman Presidency: The decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan

With Hiroshima Eyes

PLEASE NOTE: This is a key takeaways and analysis of the book and NOT the original book. Start Publishing Notes' Summary, Analysis, and Review of Bill O'Reilly and Martin Dugard's Killing the Rising Sun: How America Vanquished Japan includes: Summary of the book A Review Analysis & Key Takeaways A detailed "About the Author" section Preview: Bill O'Reilly and Martin Dugard have co-authored six books in the Killing series; each of the previous five analyzes a relatively short period in the death or defeat of a significant historical figure. This book, by contrast, focuses on the defeat of an entire nation, Japan, as well as the millions of Japanese who died during the course of World War II. O'Reilly and Dugard follow the US and Japan during the last year of the conflict, marshaling evidence to argue in favor of the wisdom of President Harry Truman's decision to drop atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The book begins with O'Reilly, writing alone, invoking a speech given in 2001 by controversial Chicago pastor Jeremiah Wright. Wright had argued that the 9/11 terrorist attacks were divine vengeance for the decision to bomb Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and many other cities around the world. O'Reilly takes umbrage with this and claims that he and co-author Dugard will set the record straight, proving that the bombings of those two cities was the most humane course of action.

The Atomic Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Japan 1945. In one of the defining moments of the twentieth century, more than 100,000 people were killed instantly by two atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by US Air Force B29s. Hundreds of thousands more succumbed to their horrific injuries, or slowly perished of radiation-related sickness. Hiroshima Nagasaki tells the story of the tragedy through the eyes of the survivors, from the twelve-year-olds forced to work in war factories to the wives and children who faced it alone. Through their harrowing personal testimonies, we are reminded that these were ordinary people, given no warning and no chance to escape the horror. American leaders claimed that the bombings were 'our least abhorrent choice' and fell strictly on 'military targets'. Even today, most people believe they ended the Pacific War and saved millions of American and Japanese lives. Hiroshima Nagasaki challenges this deep-set perception, revealing that the atomic bombings were the final crippling blow to the Japanese in a stratgic air war waged primarily against civilians.

Hiroshima in History and Memory
In this study, two scholars examine historical perceptions of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Structured as a balanced dialogue, the authors analyze how the attacks are remembered by Japanese and others as well as the various debates surrounding the bombings.

The Decision to Drop the Atomic Bomb

During the summer of 1945, World War II was still raging. Japan refused to surrender. Many US officials thought the best solution to save lives and end the war early was to drop an atomic bomb on Japan. Others disagreed. The US Decision to Drop the Atomic Bomb explores the perspectives of those who were involved in the decision to drop the bombs. Easy-to-read text, vivid images, and helpful back matter give readers a clear look at this subject. Features include a table of contents, infographics, a glossary, additional resources, and an index. Aligned to Common Core Standards and correlated to state standards. Core Library is an imprint of Abdo Publishing, a division of ABDO.

Rain of Ruin

This volume provides a brief overview of the major factors that contributed to the dropping of atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. While this volume offers a solid background, it also offers something readers will never forget; compelling first hand accounts of the event. Readers will hear from a Japanese peace activist who was eight years old at the time Hiroshima was bombed. She tells how she and her family emerged from the rubble of their collapsed house, about the hardships that followed, and how she later became ill with radiation sickness. Essays are compiled from a variety of sources and are carefully edited and introduced to provide context for readers unfamiliar with this event.

Why Truman Bombed

As the 50th anniversaries of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki draw near, the debate over their propriety intensifies. Some argue that Japan was already defeated--that the bombings, especially of Nagasaki, were not necessary. This book profiles the two cities and their people, before and after those fateful days. 400 photos.

The Manhattan Project and the Dropping of the Atomic Bomb: The Essential Reference Guide

Studies J. Robert Oppenheimer’s choice to accept leadership of the Manhattan Project.

Bridging the Atomic Divide