

**PART A - SHORT ANSWER**

The documents below relate to the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Examine each document carefully and then answer the question or questions that follow.

**Document 1**

"I had then set up a committee of top men and had asked them to study with great care the implications the new weapons might have for us. It was their recommendation that the bomb be used against the enemy as soon as it could be done. They recommended further that it should be used without specific warning... I had realized, of course, that an atomic bomb explosion would inflict damage and casualties beyond imagination. On the other hand, the scientific advisors of the committee reported... that no technical demonstration they might propose, such as over a deserted island, would be likely to bring the war to an end. It had to be used against an enemy target. The final decision of where and when to use the atomic bomb was up to me. Let there be no mistake about it. I regarded the bomb as a military weapon and never doubted it should be used."

—*President Harry S. Truman*

Why did President Truman feel that the atomic bomb had to be used against enemy targets?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Document 2**

"The use of this barbarous weapon at Hiroshima and Nagasaki was of no material assistance in our war against Japan. The Japanese were already defeated and ready to surrender....

"In being the first to use it, we . . . adopted an ethical standard common to the barbarians of the Dark Ages. I was not taught to make war in that fashion, and wars cannot be won by destroying women and children."

—*Admiral William E. Leahy, President Truman's Chief of Staff, in his memoirs "I Was There"*

Why did Admiral Leahy feel the use of the atomic bomb on Japan was unnecessary?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Why did Admiral Leahy think the use of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was ethically wrong?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Document 3**

"The face of war is the face of death; death is an inevitable part of every order that a wartime leader gives. The decision to use the atomic bomb was a decision that brought death to over a hundred thousand Japanese....

"But this deliberate, premediated destruction was our least abhorrent alternative. The destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki put an end to the Japanese war. It stopped the fire raids, and the strangling blockade; it ended the ghastly specter of a clash of great land armies. In this last great action of the Second World War we were given final proof that war is death."

—*Secretary of War Henry Stimson*

Why did Stimson think the use of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was a terrible thing to do but better than any alternative?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Document 4**

"How can a human being with any claim to a sense of moral responsibility deliberately let loose an instrument of destruction which can at one stroke annihilate an appalling segment of mankind? This is not war: this is not even murder; this is pure nihilism. This is a crime against God and humanity which strikes at the very basis of moral existence. What meaning is there in any international law, in any rule of human conduct, in any concept of right and wrong, if the very foundations of morality are to be overthrown as the use of this instrument of total destruction threatens to do?"

— *Nippon Times* (Tokyo), August 10, 1945

What does the author mean by saying that dropping a nuclear bomb "strikes at the very basis of moral existence?"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Document 5**

"The day was August 6, 1945. I was a G.I. who had weathered the war in Europe and now awaited my place in the storming of Japan's home islands. On Truman's orders, the first atomic bomb ever wielded in war exploded over Hiroshima. For Americans in uniform and those who waited for them to come home, outrageous as this might appear from the moral heights of hindsight, it was a sunburst of deliverance."

—*Lester Bernstein, New York Times, 10/24/65*

Why did Bernstein feel "a sunburst of deliverance" when the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Document 6**

"The view where a moment before all had been so bright and sunny was now dark and hazy... What had happened? All over the right side of my body I was bleeding... My private nurse set about examining my wounds without speaking a word. No one spoke... Why was everyone so quiet? The heat finally became too intense to endure... Those who could flee; those who could not perished..."

Hiroshima was no longer a city but a burned-over prairie. To the east and to the west everything was flattened. The distant mountains seemed nearer than I could ever remember... How small Hiroshima was with its houses gone."

— Michihiko Hachiya, *Hiroshima Diary: The Journal of a Japanese Physician August 6 - September 30, 1945*

What observations did the doctor make about the effects of the bombing on his city?

---

---

---

---

---

---

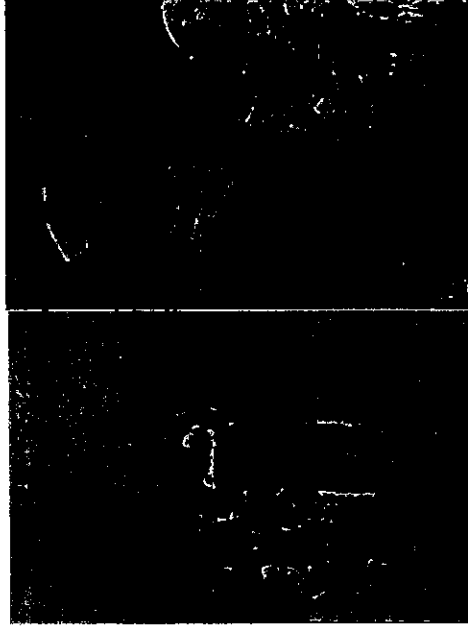
---

---

**Document 7**

**Images of Nagasaki, 1945**

Source: Yamahata photographs © Shogo Yamahata, *The Day After the Nagasaki Bombing*. The Japan Peace Museum ([www.peace-museum.org](http://www.peace-museum.org) ([link is external](#)))



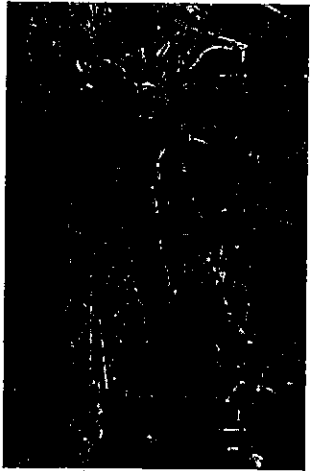


FIG. 1  
Describe the effects of the bombing, as seen in these photographs.

Trace

1. In

2. On

3. After

4. The

5. The

6. The

7. The

8. The

9. The

10. The

11. The

12. The

13. The

14. The

15. The

16. The

17. The

18. The

19. The

20. The

21. The

22. The

23. The

24. The

25. The

26. The

27. The

28. The



