

Date Of Atomic Bomb Hiroshima

The word hibakusha is Japanese, originally written in kanji. While the term hibakusha 被爆者 (hi 被 'particle indicating passive mood of the subsequent verb' + baku 爆 'to bomb' + sha 者 'person') has been used before in Japanese to designate any victim of bombs, its worldwide democratization led to a definition concerning the survivors of the atomic bombs dropped in Japan by the United States Army Air Forces on 6 and 9 August 1945. Hiroshima was founded in 1589 as a castle town on the Ōta River delta. Following the Meiji Restoration in 1868, Hiroshima rapidly transformed into a major urban center and industrial hub. In 1889, Hiroshima officially gained city status. The city was a center of military activities during the imperial era, playing significant roles such as in the First Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War, and the two world wars.

Debate over the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki aspects of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on 6 August and 9 August 1945 respectively at the close of the Pacific War theater of World War Substantial debate exists over the ethical, legal, and military aspects of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on 6 August and 9 August 1945 respectively at the close of the Pacific War theater of World War II (1939–45), as well as their lasting impact on both the United States and the international community. Topics include their military necessity toward ending the war in Asia, comparisons to the proposed Western Allied invasion of mainland Japan and the Soviet invasion of Manchuria, comparison to other strategic bombing in the war, and characterization as state terrorism or a war crime

Hiroshima (book) Hiroshima is a 1946 book by American author John Hersey. It is regarded. It tells the stories of six survivors of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima

Children of Hiroshima "Children of the Atomic Bomb") is a 1952 Japanese drama film directed by Kaneto Shindō. Children of Hiroshima (Japanese: 原爆の子, Hepburn: Genbaku no ko; lit

In the final year of World War II, the Allies prepared for a costly invasion of the Japanese mainland. This undertaking was preceded by a conventional bombing and firebombing campaign that devastated 64 Japanese cities, including an operation on Tokyo. The war in Europe concluded when Germany surrendered on 8 May 1945, and the Allies turned their full attention to the Pacific War. By July 1945, the Allies' Manhattan Project had produced two types of atomic bombs: "Little Boy", an enriched uranium gun-type fission weapon, and "Fat Man", a plutonium implosion-type nuclear weapon. The 509th Composite Group of the U.S. Army Air Forces was trained and equipped with the specialized Silverplate version of the Boeing B-29 Superfortress, and deployed to Tinian in the Mariana Islands. The Allies called for the unconditional surrender of the Imperial Japanese Armed Forces...

Little Boy The name is also often used to describe the specific bomb (L-11) used. was a type of atomic bomb created by the Manhattan Project during World War II

Over the course of time, different arguments have gained and lost support as new evidence...

Atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki The aerial bombings killed On 6 and 9 August 1945, the United States detonated two atomic bombs over the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, respectively, during the final days of World War II. detonated two atomic bombs over the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki,

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respectively, during the final days of World War II. The aerial bombings killed 150,000 to 246,000 people, most of whom were civilians, and remain the first and only uses of nuclear weapons in an armed conflict 8d69eea28e

The legal... 8d69eea28e Some debaters focus on the presidential decision-making process, and others on whether or not the bombings were the proximate cause of Japanese surrender. 8d69eea28e Anti-nuclear movements and associations, among others of hibakusha, spread the term to designate any direct victim of nuclear disaster, including the ones of the nuclear plant in Fukushima. They, therefore, prefer the writing 被爆者 (replacing baku 爆 'to bomb' with the homophonous 曝 'to expose to s.t.') or 'person exposed to radiation, a person affected by nuclear exposure'. This definition tends to be adopted since 2011. 8d69eea28e On 26 July 1945 at the Potsdam Conference, United States president Harry S. Truman, British prime minister Winston Churchill and President of China Chiang Kai-shek issued the Potsdam Declaration, which outlined the terms of surrender for the Empire of Japan. This ultimatum stated if Japan did not surrender, it would face "prompt and utter destruction". 8d69eea28e Hiroshima was the first military target of a nuclear weapon in history. This occurred on August 6, 1945, in the Pacific theatre of World War II, at 8:15 a.m., when the United States Army Air Forces dropped the atomic bomb "Little Boy" on the city. Most of Hiroshima... 8d69eea28e

Hibakusha designating the people affected by the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the United States at the end of World War II. 'bombing survivor' or 'person affected by exposure [to radioactivity]') is a word of Japanese origin generally designating the people affected by the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the United States at the end of World War II. The word hibakusha is Japanese Hibakusha (pronounced [çiba^hkɯç̚a] or [çibakɯ^hç̚a]; Japanese: 被爆者 or 被爆者; lit 8d69eea28e

The Making of the Atomic Bomb Before writing The Making of the Atomic Bomb, Richard. science of nuclear fission, through the Manhattan Project and the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 8d69eea28e

Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission Academy of Sciences-National Research Council to conduct investigations of the late effects of radiation among the atomic-bomb survivors in Hiroshima and 8d69eea28e

== Definition == 8d69eea28e

Hiroshima 3 billion as of 2010. Kazumi Matsui has been the city's mayor since April 2011. atomic bomb "Little Boy" on the city. Most of Hiroshima was destroyed, and by the end of the year between 90,000 and 166,000 had died as a result of the Hiroshima (広島, Hiroshima-shi; English: , also UK: , US: , Japanese: [çiɾoçiɾima]) is the capital of Hiroshima Prefecture in Japan. The gross domestic product (GDP) in Greater Hiroshima, Hiroshima Urban Employment Area, was US\$61. As of June 1, 2019, the city had an estimated population of 1,199,391. The Hiroshima metropolitan area is the second largest urban area in the Chugoku Region of Japan, following the Okayama metropolitan area 8d69eea28e

List of visitors to the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum Hiroshima Witness Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum Nagasaki. remark are as of date of the visit. Messages for Peace left by above visitors can be seen at Museum site 8d69eea28e

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Date Of Atomic Bomb Hiroshima

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