Teach about the atomic bomb and its long shadow with this exciting Common Core-aligned package from The New York Times Upfront!

FROM THE MARCH 16, 2015, ISSUE

The package includes:

FOUR-PAGE ARTICLE on the atomic bomb, with a map and timeline of the atomic age

- PRIMARY SOURCE (skills activity): Petition from 70 nuclear scientists to President Harry S. Truman

- IN-DEPTH LESSON PLAN on the atomic bomb

DEBATE: Should the U.S. Have Dropped the Atom Bomb?

- ANALYZING AUTHORS’ CLAIMS (skills activity): Evaluating two sides of an argument

- ANSWERS for ANALYZING AUTHORS’ CLAIMS
The Atom Bomb

On the 70th anniversary of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, a look at the long shadow of nuclear war

BY VERONICA MAJEROL

On Aug. 6, 1945, 8-year-old Shigeaki Mori was walking across a bridge on his way to summer classes when “suddenly, I felt a massive shock wave and a blast from above,” he recalled recently. That blast, which obliterated Mori’s hometown of Hiroshima, Japan, was caused by the world’s first-ever nuclear attack.

Mori was blown off the bridge and into a shallow river. When he regained consciousness, nearly everything around him was enveloped in thick black smoke, and the few things Mori could see, like a woman walking toward him, were horrifying.

“She was swaying . . . and holding something white,” he said. “I realized she was holding the contents of her stomach.”

The United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima—and three days later on the Japanese city of Nagasaki—70 years ago to force Japan to surrender and end World War II (1939-45). The bombings killed as many as 250,000 and led to Japan’s official surrender three weeks later, which arguably saved many thousands of American lives.

But dropping those bombs also had long-lasting consequences for the U.S. and the world that plague us today. In the years since, more nations have developed their own nuclear arsenals. Today, the threat of an attack by rogue nations like North Korea or Iran—or from a terrorist group that gets its hands on a bomb—remains a terrifying security problem for the U.S. and the world, with no easy solution.

Einstein’s Letter

How did the U.S. come to possess the most destructive weapon the world had ever known? It started with a letter that physicist Albert Einstein wrote to President Franklin D. Roosevelt on Aug. 2, 1939—a month before Nazi Germany invaded Poland and started the Second World War. Einstein, a Jew who had fled Germany in 1933, warned Roosevelt about the potential
destructive power of a nuclear weapon. He urged the president to fund a project to develop an atomic bomb—and quickly, before Germany’s dictator Adolf Hitler beat him to it.

Roosevelt heeded Einstein’s warning and partnered with Britain and Canada to recruit thousands of scientists to collaborate on the Manhattan Project (so named because it began in an obscure office in New York City). Stationed at isolated sites in Tennessee, Washington State, and New Mexico beginning in 1942, the scientists worked feverishly to figure out how to unleash the enormous amounts of energy contained in atoms. Einstein had first theorized the relation between matter and energy in his 1905 equation E = mc² (see Timeline, p. 20). Because other countries, like the Soviet Union, Germany, and Japan, were also racing to develop an atomic weapon, the Manhattan Project was kept top secret.

Roosevelt never got to see the project’s completion. He died on April 12, 1945. Shortly after, Secretary of War Henry Stimson sent President Harry S. Truman a brief memo referring to “a highly secret matter” that “has such a bearing on our present foreign relations . . . that I think you ought to know about it without much further delay.” (Truman had become vice president in January 1945, but Roosevelt had never told him about the Manhattan Project.)

The first test to see whether the bomb worked took place on July 16, 1945, with scientists and military experts gathering at Alamogordo, New Mexico. Just before dawn, a giant fireball exploded into a mass of dust and gaseous iron, soaring a mile a minute and forming a mushroom cloud. The blast carved a 1,200-foot crater in the desert floor. The blinding light and enormous roar traveled hundreds of miles.

The atom bomb came too late to affect the war in Europe, where more than 300,000 American soldiers had died; Germany had already surrendered in May. But fighting still raged in the Pacific, and Japan—which drew the U.S. into World War II by attacking Pearl Harbor in Hawaii on Dec. 7, 1941—showed no signs of giving up. Dropping the atomic bomb as opposed to committing U.S. troops to an invasion of mainland Japan would save half a million lives, Truman said. America’s use of the atom bomb—to this day, the only time it was ever used—is still controversial (see Debate, p. 22).

“The Americans had concluded that the Japanese, [with] their kamikaze
**The Nuclear Club**

Who's got nukes, and when did they get them?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>UNITED STATES</th>
<th>RUSSIA (formerly the Soviet Union)</th>
<th>U.K.</th>
<th>FRANCE</th>
<th>CHINA</th>
<th>ISRAEL</th>
<th>INDIA</th>
<th>PAKISTAN</th>
<th>NORTH KOREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESTIMATED WARHEADS TODAY</td>
<td>7,315</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>80–100</td>
<td>90–110</td>
<td>100–120</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Federation of American Scientists; Arms Control Association; dates for Israel, India, Pakistan, and North Korea are approximate.

NOTE: India, Israel, and Pakistan haven't signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. North Korea did but later withdrew. Israel has never admitted having nuclear weapons.

suicide attacks and their refusal to surrender—you couldn’t fight people like that with anything but full measures,” says Christopher Hamner, a history professor at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia.

On August 6, an atomic bomb—named Little Boy by one of the nuclear physicists—was dropped on Hiroshima, a city of several hundred thousand people in southern Japan. Nearly 70 percent of the city’s buildings and houses were leveled or irreparably damaged. The War Department (today the Defense Department) said the bomb packed more explosive power than 20,000 tons of TNT.

“The force from which the sun draws its power has been loosed against those who brought war to the Far East,” Truman declared.

Three days later, a second bomb, called Fat Man, was dropped on Nagasaki, about 200 miles southwest (see p. 19). The two bombs killed between 150,000 and 250,000 people—some immediately and some from radiation sickness later on.

On August 15, Japan accepted the Allies’ peace terms, and on September 2, it formally surrendered, finally ending World War II.

**The Cold War**

After the war, America found itself embroiled in a new conflict that would last five decades: the Cold War with the Communist Soviet Union, which had been an ally in the fight against Nazi Germany in World War II. The U.S. assumed it would have the upper hand in this battle because it was the only country in the world with atomic...
weapons. But America’s nuclear monopoly abruptly ended in September 1949, when it became clear that the Soviets had developed their own bomb, helped in part by information from American spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The nuclear arms race between the U.S. and the Soviets was fierce. The irony was that both sides were extremely hesitant to use any of their bombs: They realized an attack from either side would result in immediate retaliation. That belief became known as “mutually assured destruction” (or the appropriately named acronym MAD). In schools across the U.S., students participated in “duck and cover” drills, practicing huddling under their desks in case of an attack. (Never mind that ducking under a desk in the face of a nuclear attack is pretty useless.) And the Cold War almost turned hot in 1962 with the Cuban Missile Crisis, which brought the U.S. and Soviets to the brink of nuclear war. (See Upfront, Sept. 17, 2012.)

To reduce the chances of a nuclear Armageddon, dozens of countries signed the United Nations’ 1968 Non-Proliferation Treaty. And in the decades leading up to the Soviet Union’s collapse in 1991, the Soviets and the U.S. signed several treaties to reduce their respective nuclear arsenals. (In recent years, the U.S. and Russia, which controls the old Soviet arsenal, have further reduced their stockpiles.)

Despite these efforts, the nuclear threat remains. Today, at least nine countries, including the U.S., have the bomb (see “The Nuclear Club”). And Iran is suspected of being close to developing nuclear weapons, posing a serious threat to Israel and Saudi Arabia—both longtime U.S. allies in the region—and most of Europe. The U.S. and its allies have imposed economic sanctions on Iran and have tried negotiating with its leaders to end its nuclear program, so far without success.

North Korea, which joined the nuclear club in 2006, is now led by the mysterious and unpredictable Kim Jong-Un. There’s fear that he’ll use his nuclear weapons to attack South Korea or Japan, or sell them to terrorist groups like Al Qaeda or ISIS, which could target the U.S. Speaking at a nuclear-security summit in Belgium last year, President Obama said one of his biggest concerns is “the prospect of a nuclear weapon going off in Manhattan.” The massive destruction that one terrorist could unleash—even without a military force behind him—is perhaps the most frightening legacy of the creation of the atom bomb.

“[Before 1945], if you wanted to do that kind of damage, you had to field an army of 75,000 men,” says Hamner, the history professor. “Today, a very determined small group of people can do an incredibly disproportionate amount of damage.”

With reporting by Reuters and Sam Roberts of The New York Times.

---

**1962**

**Cuban Missile Crisis**

U.S. spy planes discover Soviet-built nuclear missile sites in Cuba, just 90 miles from Florida. After a tense 13-day standoff with the U.S., the Soviets agree to remove the missiles.

**1968**

**U.N. Treaty**

The U.N. approves the Non-Proliferation Treaty to halt the spread of nuclear arms. Nuclear nations agree to help other countries use the technology for peaceful purposes, like electricity. The treaty has been signed by 189 countries.

**1969–’91**

**SALT**

The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in 1969 is the first of several agreements over the next two decades to reduce nuclear arsenals.

**2010**

**‘New Start’**

President Obama, who vowed to make nuclear disarmament an administration priority, signs a major arms-reduction agreement with Russia, called New Start. Obama has since pushed for further reductions, but Russian President Vladimir Putin has resisted.

**TODAY**

**North Korea & Iran**

The U.S. fears North Korea could sell nuclear arms to terrorists who could target the U.S. The U.S. and its allies have imposed economic sanctions on Iran to curb its suspected nuclear weapons program; ongoing talks with Iran have so far yielded no progress.
Beginning in 1942, thousands of scientists collaborated to build the world’s first atomic bombs as part of the United States government’s top-secret Manhattan Project. By 1945, they had succeeded—and realized that use of the bombs against Japan could be imminent. Below is an excerpt from a petition drafted by 70 Manhattan Project scientists to President Harry S. Truman in July 1945. Read it along with the Upfront article about the atomic bomb. Then answer the questions below.

**Petition to President Harry S. Truman, July 17, 1945**

We, the undersigned scientists, have been working in the field of atomic power. Until recently, we have had to fear that the United States might be attacked by atomic bombs during this war and that her only defense might lie in a counterattack by the same means. Today, with the defeat of Germany, this danger is averted and we feel impelled to say what follows:

The war has to be brought speedily to a successful conclusion, and attacks by atomic bombs may very well be an effective method of warfare. We feel, however, that such attacks on Japan could not be justified, at least not unless the terms which will be imposed after the war on Japan were made public in detail and Japan were given an opportunity to surrender.

If such public announcement gave assurance to the Japanese that they could look forward to a life devoted to peaceful pursuits in their homeland and if Japan still refused to surrender our nation might then, in certain circumstances, find itself forced to resort to the use of atomic bombs. Such a step, however, ought not to be made at any time without seriously considering the moral responsibilities which are involved.

The development of atomic power will provide the nations with new means of destruction. The atomic bombs at our disposal represent only the first step in this direction, and there is almost no limit to the destructive power which will become available in the course of their future development. Thus a nation which sets the precedent of using these newly liberated forces of nature for purposes of destruction may have to bear the responsibility of opening the door to an era of devastation on an unimaginable scale.

If after this war a situation is allowed to develop in the world which permits rival powers to be in uncontrolled possession of these new means of destruction, the cities of the United States as well as the cities of other nations will be in continuous danger of sudden annihilation. All the resources of the United States, moral and material, may have to be mobilized to prevent the advent of such a world situation. Its prevention is at present the solemn responsibility of the United States—singled out by virtue of her lead in the field of atomic power.

In view of the foregoing, we, the undersigned, respectfully petition: first, that you exercise your power as Commander-in-Chief, to rule that the United States shall not resort to the use of atomic bombs in this war unless the terms which will be imposed upon Japan have been made public in detail and Japan knowing these terms has refused to surrender; second, that in such an event the question whether or not to use atomic bombs be decided by you in light of the considerations presented in this petition as well as all the other moral responsibilities which are involved.

**DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

1. How would you sum up the scientists’ purpose in petitioning the president?

2. How would you describe the tone of the petition?

3. Under what circumstances do the writers say that use of the atomic bomb against Japan might be justified?

4. What “solemn responsibility” does the U.S. bear, according to the scientists? Why?

5. What does the petition add to your understanding of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as outlined in the Upfront article?
The Atom Bomb

On the 70th anniversary of the nuclear attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Times Past explores what led the U.S. to drop the atom bombs and why that decision is still controversial today.

Before Reading

1 List Vocabulary: Share with students the challenging general and domain-specific vocabulary for this article. Encourage them to use context to infer meanings as they read and to later verify those inferences by consulting a dictionary. Distribute or project the Word Watch activity to guide students through this process, if desired.

2 Engage: Watch the video on the Manhattan Project and discuss what motivated the nuclear scientists.

Analyze the Article

3 Read and Discuss: Have students read the article. Discuss what makes this a secondary source. (*It was written in contemporary times by an author who researched the topic but didn’t experience the events firsthand.*) Then pose the following critical-thinking questions:

- **Why do you think Albert Einstein felt compelled to reach out to President Franklin D. Roosevelt about the prospect of an atomic weapon in 1939?** (Einstein knew that the enormous amount of energy inside atoms could be unleashed to create a powerful weapon, and he was concerned that German dictator Adolf Hitler would develop an atomic bomb before the U.S.)

- **Explain why the Manhattan Project was kept top-secret. Do you think that such a large-scale government project could be kept under wraps today?** (Other nations, including the Soviet Union, Germany, and Japan, were also trying to develop atomic weapons—and the U.S. was determined to be first. Answers will vary on whether such a project could remain secret today.)

To order, call 1-800-SCHOLASTIC or visit www.scholastic.com/buy-upfront.
Describe how the concept of “mutually assured destruction” (MAD) shaped the nuclear arms race. (MAD was the idea that a nuclear attack by either the U.S. or the Soviet Union would result in immediate retaliation by the other side. Knowing this made both nations reluctant to use atomic weapons even as they stockpiled them.)

Analyze why the U.S. is particularly concerned about North Korea’s possession of nuclear weapons. (North Korea’s leader, Kim Jong-Un, is mysterious and unpredictable. There are concerns that he might use the weapons to bomb Japan or South Korea, both U.S. allies, and that he may sell the weapons to terrorists.)

Integrate the Primary Source: Project or distribute the PDF ‘New Means of Destruction’ (p. 13 of this Teacher’s Guide), which features an excerpt from a petition discouraging the use of the atomic bomb written by scientists to President Harry S. Truman in 1945. Discuss what makes it a primary source. (Scientists wrote it in 1945.) Have students read the excerpt and answer these questions (which appear on the PDF without answers). Discuss.

Writing Prompt
In what ways are we still living with the legacy of the creation of the atomic bomb? Write a brief essay, using evidence from both the article and the scientists’ petition to support your response.

Classroom Debate
Choose a side: Was use of the atomic bomb inevitable once the technology existed?

Quiz & Paired Text
Use the quiz on page 10 of this Teacher’s Guide. Try pairing the article with the book Hiroshima by John Hersey (true stories of six Hiroshima survivors). Compare and contrast how the two texts portray the consequences of the bombing.
Should the U.S. Have Dropped the Atom Bomb?

Seventy years ago, the U.S. became the first and only nation to use a nuclear weapon in war.

At least nine countries now have nuclear weapons, but the United States remains the only country that actually used an atomic bomb against an enemy. On Aug. 6, 1945, the U.S. dropped an atom bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima; three days later, a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. Six days later, on August 15, Japan announced it would surrender, effectively ending World War II. But the decision to use this devastating weapon remains controversial. (For more on the development and impact of the atomic bomb, see Times Past, p. 18.)

✓ Analyze the arguments, cast your vote, and see instant results at www.upfrontmagazine.com

YES

Dropping the atomic bomb was necessary to end the war with Japan at the earliest possible moment. By the early summer of 1945, Japanese leaders knew they couldn’t win. But they fought on in hopes of securing better surrender terms.

President Harry S. Truman recognized that he had several options to convince Japan to end the war: 1) intensifying the already-heavy bombing of Japanese cities; 2) waiting for the Soviet Union, an ally in defeating Germany, to join the war against Japan; 3) telling Japan that the U.S. would allow Emperor Hirohito to remain on his throne after the war; and 4) invading Japan with ground troops.

But there was no guarantee that any of these options, or a combination of them, would force the Japanese to surrender quickly, and each one posed serious military, political, and diplomatic risks. Invading Japan may have been the least uncertain militarily, but it carried the highest price: More than 100,000 Americans had already died fighting the Japanese in the Pacific, and an invasion was certain to be very costly in American lives. And for Truman, any number of American lives that could be saved by using the bomb would be well worth it.

When the atomic bomb became available in July 1945, it was the most promising way to end the war as soon as possible and without the drawbacks of the other options. The attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki persuaded Emperor Hirohito, who had wavered for weeks, that the war must end immediately. Combined with the Soviet Union’s entry into the conflict after Hiroshima, the atom bombs brought about Japan’s surrender within a few days.

The bomb was necessary to accomplish Truman’s primary objectives of forcing a prompt Japanese surrender and saving American lives, perhaps many thousands of them. •

—J. SAMUEL WALKER

Author, Prompt and Utter Destruction: Truman and the Use of Atomic Bombs Against Japan
When General Dwight D. Eisenhower, then the Supreme Allied Commander, was informed by the U.S. Secretary of War that the atomic bomb was going to be used, he later recalled saying it was unnecessary because Japan was already largely defeated. Eisenhower said the bomb was “no longer mandatory as a measure to save American lives.” After the war, as president of the United States (1953-61), he even stated publicly: “It wasn’t necessary to hit them with that awful thing.”

Before the bomb was used, American intelligence officials believed the war would likely end when two things happened: When the U.S. let Japan know the emperor could remain as a figurehead, and when the Soviet army attacked. The U.S. did tell Japan the emperor could remain on his throne as part of a surrender, and the Soviets declared war, as agreed, on August 8.

But American officials chose not to test whether this intelligence was correct. For logistical reasons, an invasion of Japan couldn’t begin for another three months, so the U.S. could have waited to see if Japan would surrender before dropping the atomic bombs. Instead, Hiroshima was bombed on August 6, and Nagasaki on August 9.

Hiroshima was of only marginal value as a military target, which is why it hadn’t already been a target of conventional bombings, and it was full of women, children, and old people, since most of the men had left to fight in the war.

Many top World War II military leaders are on record agreeing with Eisenhower that using the atomic bomb was unnecessary.

Some felt it was deeply immoral. Even Admiral William Leahy, President Truman’s chief of staff, later called the bomb a “barbarous weapon” that should not have been used. Leahy wrote, “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.”

—GAR ALPEROVITZ
Author, The Decision to Use the Atomic Bomb

BY THE NUMBERS

150,000-246,000
Estimated number of people killed in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, including those killed instantly and those who died of radiation sickness soon after

111,606
Number of U.S. troops killed or missing in the Pacific theater of World War II

137,582
Number of people killed in the 65 conventional bombing raids on Tokyo between Dec. 1944 and Aug. 1945

SOURCES: RADIATION EFFECTS RESEARCH FOUNDATION, ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL: JAPAN FOCUS, PACIFIC WAR ONLINE ENCYCLOPEDIA

The Enola Gay, which dropped the bomb on Hiroshima, and its pilot, Colonel Paul Tibbets

‘It wasn’t necessary to hit them with that awful thing.’
—DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

NO
**Analyze Authors’ Claims**

Read “Should the U.S. Have Dropped the Atom Bomb?” on p. 22, then follow the directions below to analyze each author's claims.

| AUTHOR: J. Samuel Walker  
Author, *Prompt and Utter Destruction* | AUTHOR: Gar Alperovitz  
Author, *The Decision to Use the Atomic Bomb*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author’s main claim or argument in the debate:</th>
<th>Author’s main claim or argument in the debate:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REASON 1:** Name one reason the author gives for his claim.

List any evidence the author gives to support Reason 1.

**REASON 2:** Name another reason the author presents.

List evidence the author gives to support Reason 2.

**REASON 3:** Name a third reason the author presents.

List evidence the author gives to support Reason 3.

**What persuasive devices does the author use?**

- [ ] Appeals to emotions
- [ ] Uses data or scholarly research
- [ ] Tells why the other side’s argument is weak
- [ ] Other: ________________________________

**What persuasive devices does the author use?**

- [ ] Appeals to emotions
- [ ] Uses data or scholarly research
- [ ] Tells why the other side’s argument is weak
- [ ] Other: ________________________________

**EVALUATE:** Which author do you think makes his case more effectively? Do you spot any weaknesses—like a bias or missing information—in either argument? Explain on a separate sheet of paper.
DEBATE PAGES 22-23
Lexile level: 1220L

Should the U.S. Have Dropped the Atom Bomb?

Seventy years ago, the U.S. became the first and only country to use a nuclear weapon in war. Two experts weigh in on whether it was the right decision.

Additional Resources www.upfrontmagazine.com

Print or project:
- Analyzing Authors’ Claims
- Analyze the photo (also on p. 14 of this Teacher’s Guide)

Vote: Choose a side in the debate and see instant results from readers across the U.S.

Analyze the Debate

1 Read: Have students read the introduction and the two views.

2 Discuss: Students should answer the following critical-thinking questions, citing evidence from the text:

- What is the issue at the heart of the debate? (The issue is whether the U.S. made the right decision when it dropped atom bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.)

- Evaluate why these authors might be qualified to comment on the question. (Both authors have published books on the topic. J. Samuel Walker is the author of Prompt and Utter Destruction: Truman and the Use of Atomic Bombs Against Japan. Gar Alperovitz is the author of The Decision to Use the Atomic Bomb.)

3 Core Skill Practice

- Project or distribute Analyzing Authors’ Claims (available online), and have students use the activity to analyze and evaluate each author’s claims.

- Analyze Walker’s view. (He argues that a nuclear attack was necessary to bring about Japan’s surrender. He says that other choices—like waiting for the Soviet Union to enter the war in Asia—carried great military, political, and diplomatic risks and may not have worked. And a U.S. invasion of mainland Japan could have cost thousands of American lives.)

- Analyze Alperovitz’s view. (He argues that a nuclear attack was unnecessary because Japan was mostly defeated. He writes that Japan would have surrendered if the U.S. had waited until the Soviets declared war on Japan. He also describes use of the bomb as barbaric.)

Extend & Assess

4 Writing Prompt

- Evaluate one debater’s arguments in an essay. Assess whether his reasoning is valid and whether it’s supported with solid evidence. Point out biases or missing information.

5 Classroom Debate

- Did the U.S. make the right decision when it used atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Have students use the debaters’ ideas as well as their own in a classroom debate.

6 Vote

- After exploring both sides of the debate, students can weigh in online—and see how their peers around the nation voted.

To order, call 1-800-SCHOLASTIC or visit www.scholastic.com/buy-upfront.