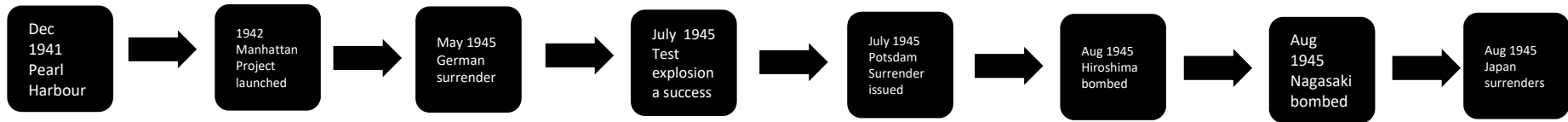


Why did the Americans decide to use the atomic bomb in 1945?



Key Word	Definition
Atomic	A type of bomb which uses nuclear energy
Geneva Convention	International agreement on the treatment of POWs
Hiroshima	Location of the first atomic bomb dropped by the US
Kamikaze	Japanese style of fighting. Pilots fly planes into target
Manhattan Project	Code name for the nuclear programme in the US
Nagasaki	Location of the second atomic bomb dropped by US
Pearl Harbour	US naval base. Site of surprise Japanese attack in 1941.
Radiation	A result of nuclear bombs. Causes radiation sickness.



Many modern critics of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki demand, in effect, that the United States should have accepted a moral responsibility for sparing the Japanese people from the consequences of their own leaders' obduracy. No sane person would suggest that the use of the atomic bombs represented an absolute good, or was even a righteous act. But, in the course of the war, it had been necessary to do many terrible things to advance the cause of Allied victory.
Max Hastings



What do I need to know?	
	Hiroshima was bombed on August 6 th 1945. One bomb was dropped on the city. It was largely a civilian target. It is estimated that the initial fireball and shock wave killed at least 130,000, another 240,000 died from the after effects of radiation poisoning. Most of the city was razed to the ground.
	In December 1941 the Japanese launched a surprise attack on the US naval base at Pearl Harbour. It was hoped that the Japanese could destroy the US aircraft carriers before declaring war. At least 2,403 US sailors were killed. Many Americans wanted revenge.
	The Japanese did not follow the Geneva Convention and treated their prisoners of war badly. Many Allied prisoners of war were beaten, starved, denied medical care and forced to work in inhuman conditions. Many left captivity weighing less than 8 stone. At least 13,000 died building the bridge over the River Kwai.
	The American also wanted to drop the bomb to end WWII. There were great fears that the Japanese would not surrender. Japan is also a collection of islands, so the Allied forces would have to undertake multiple seaborne invasions which would be very costly in terms of the lives of Allied soldiers and sailors

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

READ

<https://www.historyextra.com/period/second-world-war/atomic-bomb-hiroshima-nagasaki-justified-us-debate-bombs-death-toll-japan-how-many-died-nuclear/>

SCAN ME

WATCH

<https://www.dailymotion.com/video/xlk8my>

SCAN ME

LISTEN

<https://podcasts.google.com/feed/aHR0cDovLzI2ZWZlZmZlZWRidXJuZkl1Y291L2JiY2hpc3RvcnltYWdhemluZS9NWXUJ/episode/ODIIZkZkNDYmI0OC00NWY4LTkMDM0GmYjc2OWRkMzA4?hl=en-GB&ved=2ahUKEw11ycro36bqAhVvShUIHUYAA4QjrkEgQIBRAG&ep=6>

SCAN ME

Writing good History: Key skills

Chronology
The order in which events happen. The big "story".

Change/ Continuity
Whether things have changed or remained the same over time.

Similarity/Difference
What events or situations have in common, and how they are different.






Cause
The reasons that something happens- long term or trigger cause.






Consequence
Things that happen as a result of an event. Can be good or bad.

Significance
Whether an event is important or not. The impact it has had on people. How it has changed the world.








Sources
Information that comes from the time studied, or that was produced by someone who was there at the time.

Interpretations
The views of people who were not there at the time but have researched the event.

EXTENDED WRITING: What do I need to know?	
	Make sure you include more than once cause when asked to explain WHY something happened.
	If asked if you AGREE you need to include arguments for why you do agree (SUPPORT the statement) and arguments for why you disagree (CHALLENGE the statement). This called having a BALANCED ARGUMENT.
	Try to use the PEE structure- make a POINT that answers the question, add DETAILED EVIDENCE (examples) to support your point, and then EXPLAIN how these are linked.
	Include ANALYSIS that measures the importance of each reason- are they long/short term? Which impacts more people? Are the reasons/points connected?
	Say which reason is most important, or whether you agree or disagree with the statement. This can be done as a conclusion.

USING SOURCES: What do I need to know?	
	Inferences- to make an inference you need to state what you can learn, or work out from a source. Make sure you take note of the focus of the question!
	Utility- when looking at how USEFUL a source is, you first must state what information the source gives you about the topic in the question. This is the CONTENT of the source. Does the source SUPPORT or CHALLENGE your own knowledge?
	Utility- You next need to look at the PROVENANCE of the source. This means looking at who wrote the source, when it was written, what type of source it is and why it might have been produced. Do these things make the source RELIABLE?
	If answering a "how useful" question you need to make a judgement- How useful is it? Extremely? Quite? Not very? Not at all? You can do this in a CONCLUSION
	Whenever you use written sources you must QUOTE from the source, if using a picture source you must mention something you can SEE in the picture.

Suggested Vocabulary: What do I need to know?		
To show importance	To agree/disagree	Linking points
The primary reason...	The evidence supports the view that...	This meant that...
The most significant cause...	This view is convincing because...	The impact of this was...
A crucial role was played by...	One reason to agree is...	In addition to this...
Of lesser importance was...	An alternative view is...	This acted as a catalyst for...
A key factor was...	A less supported view is...	This led to...
The fundamental cause...	A less convincing argument is...	An immediate consequence was...
A less significant reason...	It is clear that...	Long term this was significant because...

		
USING INTERPRETATIONS: What do I need to know?		
	When looking at the similarities or differences between interpretations make sure you mention the point of view given in BOTH interpretations.	
	If you are asked to suggest reasons WHY the interpretations have different views think about whether they FOCUS on different things, or whether one is POSITIVE and the other NEGATIVE, might the authors have done different RESEARCH?	
	To decide how far you AGREE with an interpretation, use your own knowledge- does this SUPPORT or CHALLENGE the view given in the interpretation?	
	You can also use sources to help you decide whether an interpretation is VALID- do the sources support or challenge the view in the interpretation? Are the sources RELIABLE?	
	Remember to always include QUOTES from the interpretations, and include a JUDGEMENT in the conclusion- do you agree?	



How do I use my knowledge organiser if I am isolating at home?



Task 1:

Learn how to spell all the key words correctly. Use the Read, Write, Cover, Check method or get someone else to give you a spelling test. Then write a paragraph which includes all the words.

Task 2:

Use the timeline to create your own illustrated version of a timeline.

Task 3:

Use the picture source on the KO to answer the question: "How useful is this source for finding out about the time period we are studying. Remember to include comments on the content of the source as well as the provenance (who wrote it/ when and why)"

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Max Hastings



Task 6:

Read the historian's opinion. Do you agree or disagree with it? Can you give some reasons why?

Task 5:

Complete the read, watch, listen activities. Write down 5 bullet points from each that you found interesting or thought were important

Task 4:

Use the "What do I need to know?" box and turn it into a mind map. Can you find or remember any additional information to include?

What do I need to know?

Hiroshima was bombed on August 6th 1945. One bomb was dropped on the city. It was largely a civilian target. It is estimated that the initial fireball and shock wave killed at least 120,000, another 240,000 died from the after effects of radiation poisoning. Most of the city was razed to the ground.

In December 1941 the Japanese launched a surprise attack on the US naval base at Pearl Harbour. It was hoped that the Japanese could destroy the US aircraft carriers before declaring war. At least 2,333 sailors were killed. Many Americans wanted revenge.

The Japanese did not follow the Geneva Convention and treated their prisoners of war badly. Many Allied prisoners of war were beaten, starved, denied medical care and forced to work in inhuman conditions. Many left captivity weighing less than 8 stone. At least 13,000 died building the bridge over the River Kwai.

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WATCH



LISTEN

