

# **Study Guide**

## **Questions For**

### **Hiroshima**

### **Answers**

Atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

*United States detonated two atomic bombs over the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, respectively, during World War II. 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 World War II. The aerial bombings killed between 150,000 and 246,000 people, most of whom were civilians, and remain the only uses of nuclear weapons in an armed conflict. Japan announced its surrender to the Allies

on 15 August, six days after the bombing of Nagasaki and the Soviet Union's declaration of war against Japan and invasion of Manchuria. The Japanese government signed an instrument of surrender on 2 September, ending the war.

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...

Debate over the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

*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*

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.

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". Some debaters focus on the presidential decision-making process, and others on whether or not the bombings were the proximate...

Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum

*Nagasaki a symbolic location for a memorial. The counterpart in Hiroshima is the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. These locations symbolize the nuclear age*

The Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum (長崎原爆資料館, Nagasaki Genbaku Shiryōkan) is in the city of Nagasaki,

Japan. The museum is a remembrance to the atomic bombing of Nagasaki by the United States on 9 August 1945 at 11:02:35 am. Next to the museum is the Nagasaki National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims, built in 2003. The bombing marked a new era in war, making Nagasaki a symbolic location for a memorial. The counterpart in Hiroshima is the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. These locations symbolize the nuclear age, remind visitors of the vast destruction and indiscriminate death caused by nuclear weapons, and signify a commitment to peace.

The Nagasaki museum was completed in April 1996, replacing the deteriorating International Culture Hall. The museum covers the history of the event...

### The Book of Lights

*writes: What about a confrontation where the end result is no answers at all, but only questions? That's what The Book of Lights is all about.*

*Admittedly a*

The Book of Lights is a 1981 novel by Chaim Potok about a young rabbi and student of Kabbalah whose service as a United States military chaplain in Korea and Japan after the Korean War challenges his thinking about the meaning of faith in a world of "light" from many sources.

The Golden Eggplant

*schoolmates have fathers, while he does not. He asks his mother about it and she answers: she was the wife of a powerful lord, but her friends envied her. Thus*

The Golden Eggplant (Japanese: 金茄子; Romaji: Kin no nasu) is a Japanese folktale, published by scholar Seki Keigo in Folktales of Japan. Scholars relate it to tale type ATU 707, "The Three Golden Children", of the international Aarne-Thompson-Uther Index, in that a woman is banished by her husband, but their son restores her position.

Henry L. Stimson

*Turmoil and Tradition: A Study of the Life and Times of Henry L. Stimson (1960), scholarly biography online Newman, Robert P. &quot;Hiroshima and the trashing of*

Henry Lewis Stimson (September 21, 1867 - October 20, 1950) was an American statesman, lawyer, and Republican Party politician. Over his long career, he emerged as a leading figure in U.S. foreign policy by serving in both Republican and Democratic administrations. He served as Secretary of War (1911-1913) under President William Howard Taft, Secretary of State (1929-1933) under President Herbert Hoover, and again Secretary of War (1940-1945) under Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, overseeing American military efforts during World War II.

The son of the surgeon Lewis Atterbury Stimson and Candace C. Stimson (née Wheeler, daughter of Candace Thurber Wheeler) Stimson became a Wall Street lawyer after graduating from Harvard Law School.

He served as a United States Attorney...

Tule Lake War Relocation Center

*or refused to answer the questions altogether. Many interns had problems with the second question. Many were insulted that the question implied they ever*

The Tule Lake War Relocation Center, also known as the Tule Lake Segregation Center, was an American concentration camp located in Modoc and Siskiyou counties in California and constructed in 1942 by the United States government to incarcerate Japanese Americans, forcibly removing from their homes on the West Coast. They totaled nearly 120,000 people, more than two-thirds of whom were United States citizens. Among the inmates, the notation "Tsurureiko (囚囚)" was sometimes applied.

After a period of use as the Tule Lake War Relocation Center, this facility was renamed the Tule Lake Segregation Center in 1943 and used

as a maximum-security segregation camp to separate and hold those prisoners considered disloyal or disruptive to the operations of other camps. Inmates from other camps were sent...

Farewell to Manzanar

*whether to take the oath is divided. Answering "no" to the loyalty questions will result in deportation, but answering "yes" will result in being drafted*

Farewell to Manzanar is a memoir published in 1973 by Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston and James D. Houston. The book describes the experiences of Jeanne Wakatsuki and her family before, during, and following their relocation to the Manzanar internment camp due to the United States government's internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. It was adapted into a made-for-TV movie in 1976 starring Yuki Shimoda, Nobu McCarthy, James Saito, Pat Morita, and Mako.

James K. Morrow

*American novelist and short-story writer known for filtering large philosophical and theological questions through his satiric sensibility. Most of Morrow's*

James Morrow (born March 17, 1947) is an American novelist and short-story writer known for filtering large philosophical and theological questions through his satiric sensibility.

Most of Morrow's oeuvre has been published as science fiction and fantasy, but he is also the author of two unconventional historical novels, *The Last Witchfinder* and *Galápagos Regained*. He variously describes himself as a "scientific humanist," a "bewildered pilgrim," and a "child of the Enlightenment".

Morrow lived in State College, Pennsylvania with his second wife, Kathryn Smith Morrow, and their two dogs. They currently live in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

### Honda Chikaatsu

*dedicated to "Honda spiritual studies", and was its executive until his death in 1986.) A similar text is Questions and answers at Sōkai's window (問答窓,*

Honda Chikaatsu (本田 親) (February 4, 1822 – April 9, 1889) was a Japanese Shinto writer, philosopher, religious teacher, and spiritualist. Honda is known for devising the meditation and spirit possession techniques chinkon (鎮魂) and kishin (起魂), respectively. He produced several writings in Japanese and literary Chinese at the start of the Meiji era during the 1870s and 1880s.

Since the 1970s, there has been a resurgence of interest in Honda's writings as they were published and became widely available. The study of Honda's teachings is typically referred to in Japan as Honda reigaku (本田霊学, "Honda spiritualist studies"). Many books on Honda reigaku are published by Hachiman Shoten (八咫館).

Today, the Japanese new religions Shinto Tenkoko, Ananaikyo, and Oomoto are direct descendants of Honda...

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