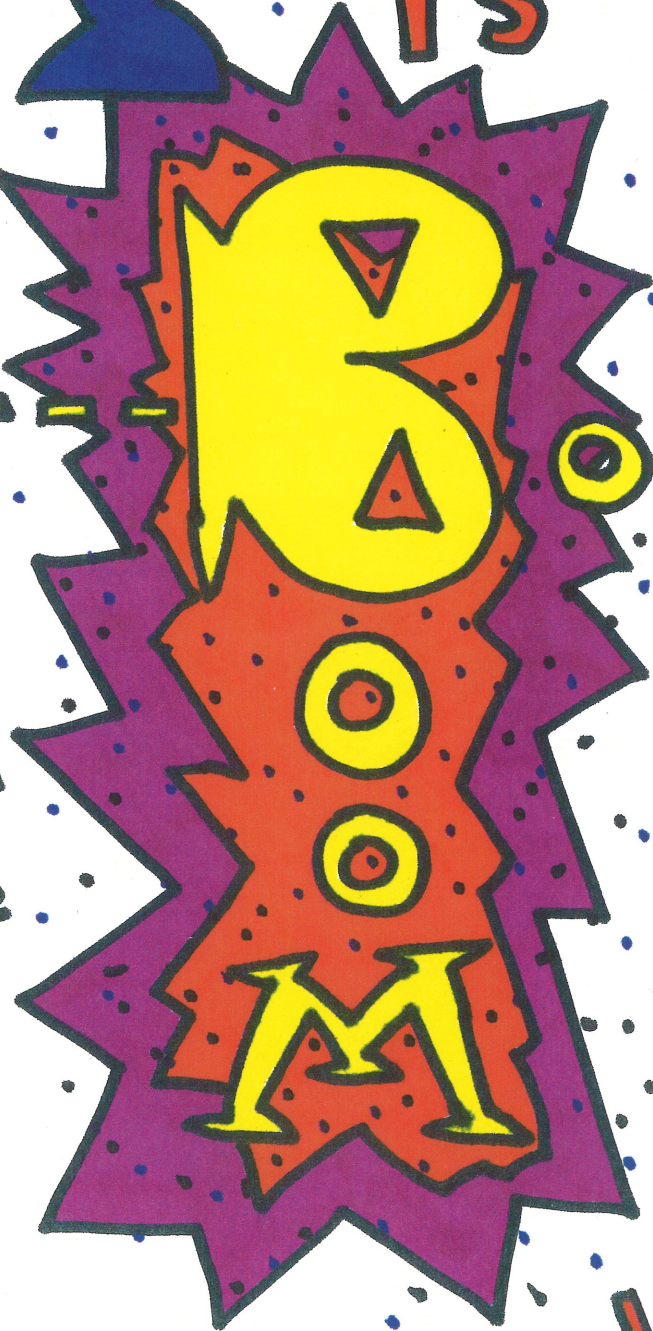




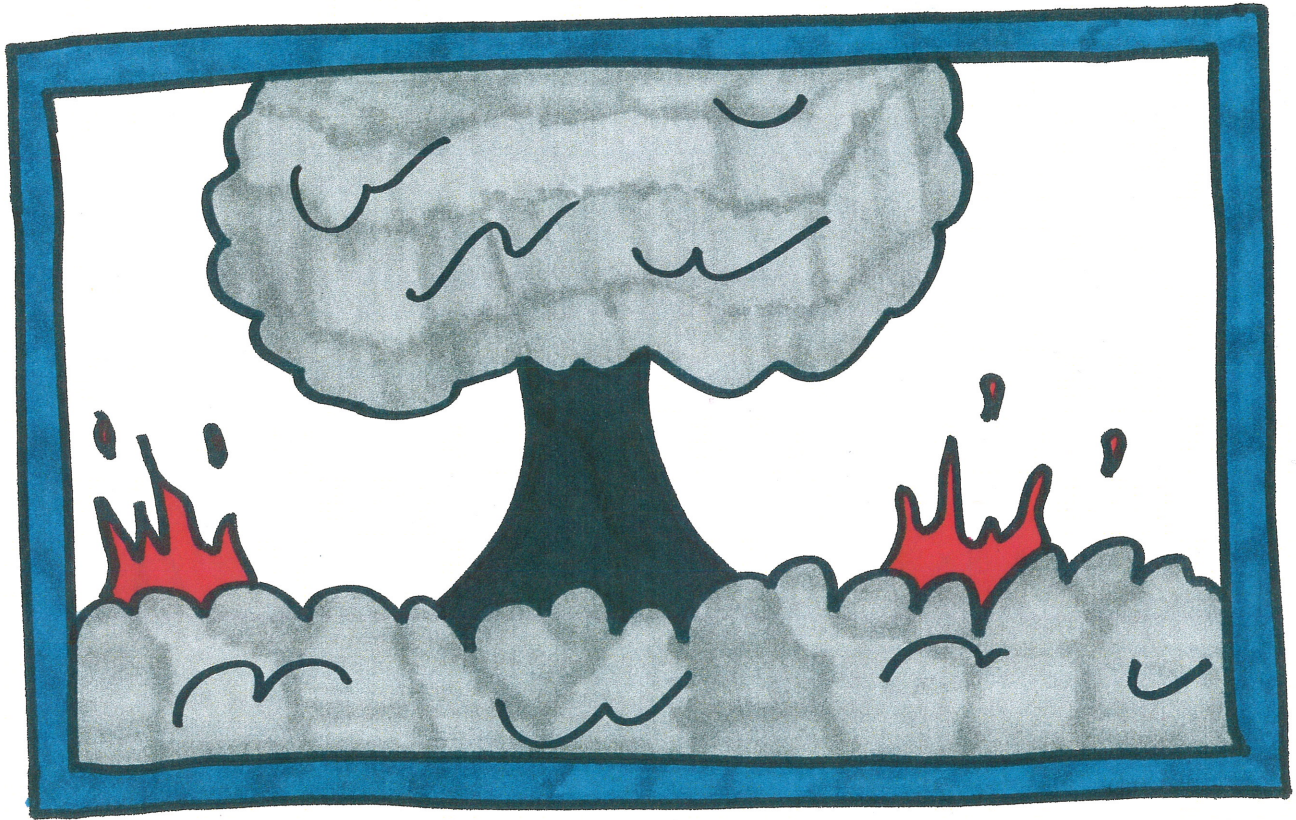
A - - - B o m b



An illustrated
guide to the
history of the
Atomic Bomb

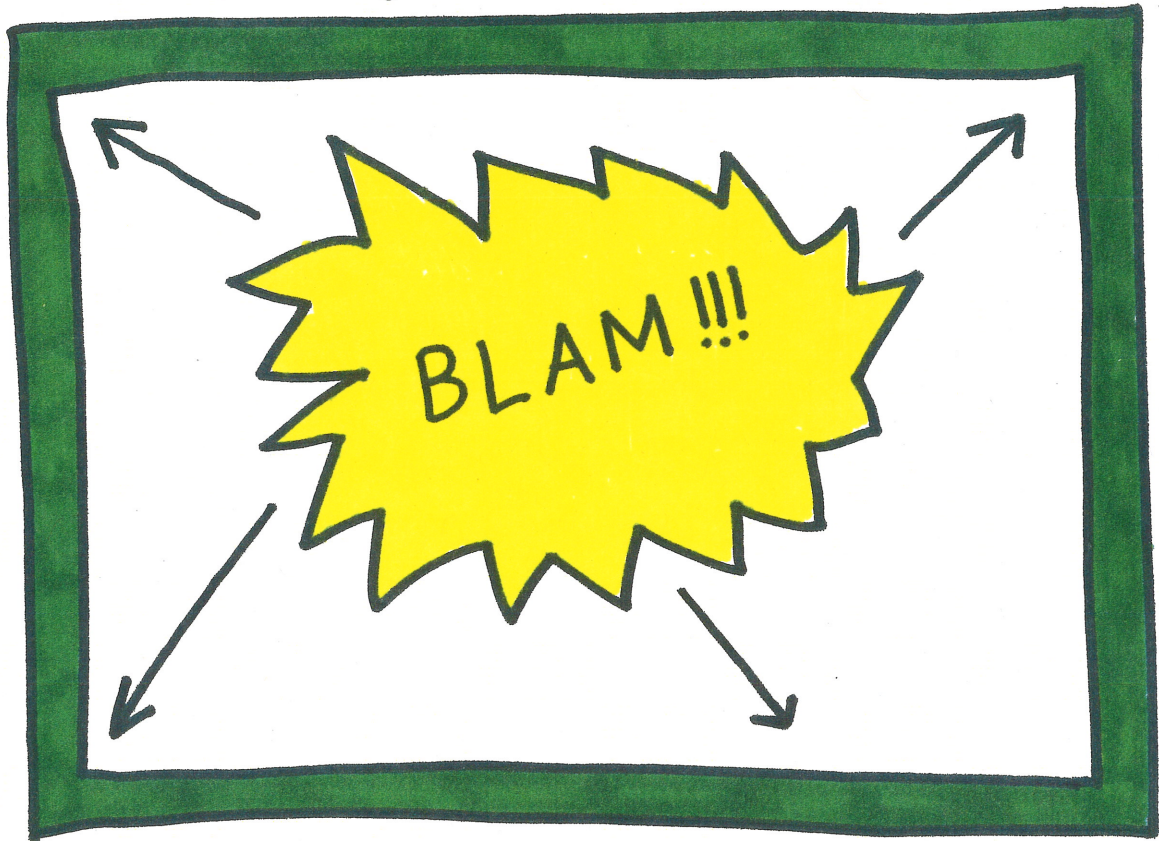
Alex!

A



A is for A-bomb, a brand new creation
That brought end to a war & defense to a nation.
We thought we were smart but alas we were lubbers
Who cheered at a thing that turned people to rubber.

B



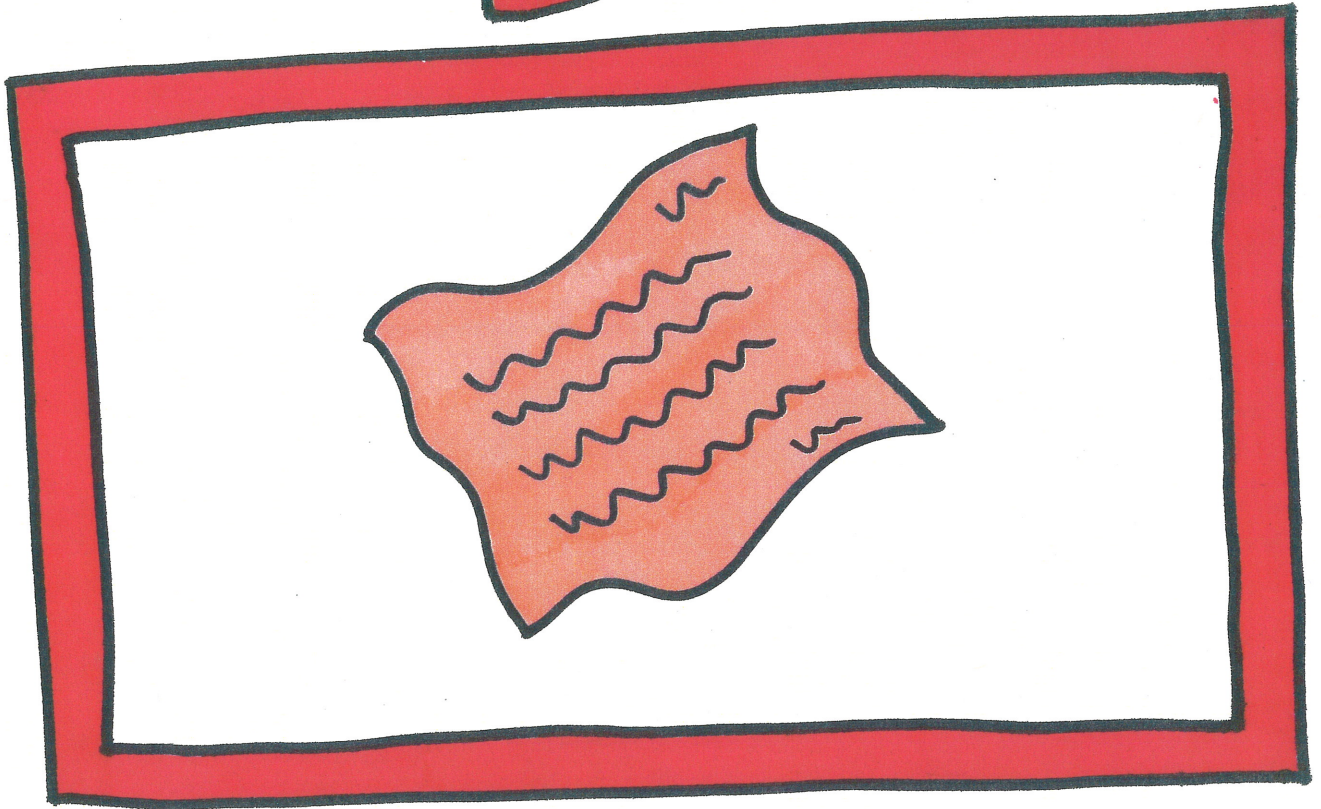
B is for blast wave - the powerful burst of energy released when the bomb detonates 1st. When this happened, people got swept off their feet, Got pummeled by glass & burned from intense heat.

C



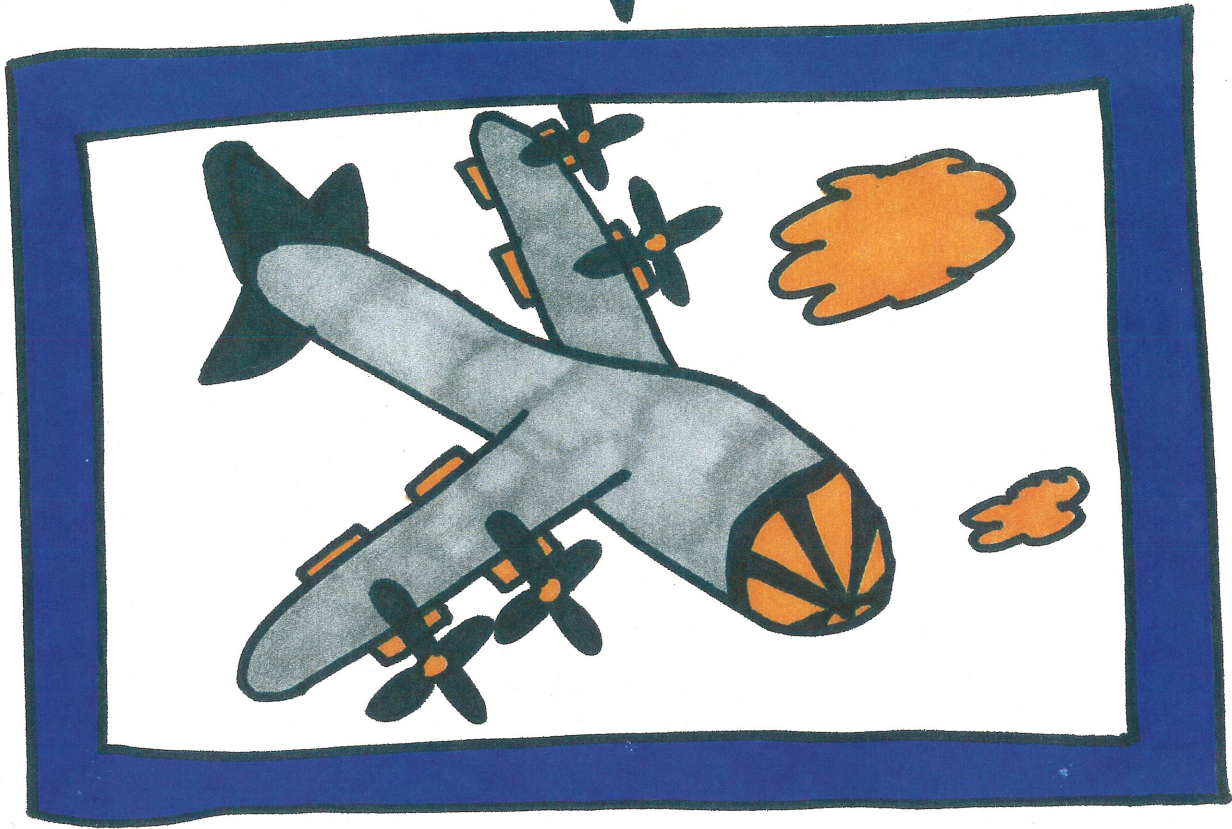
C is for Chadwick, a man who used logic
When he came to work at the Manhattan Project.
He predicted a nuke and discovered the neutron
And foresaw a new technological dawn.

D



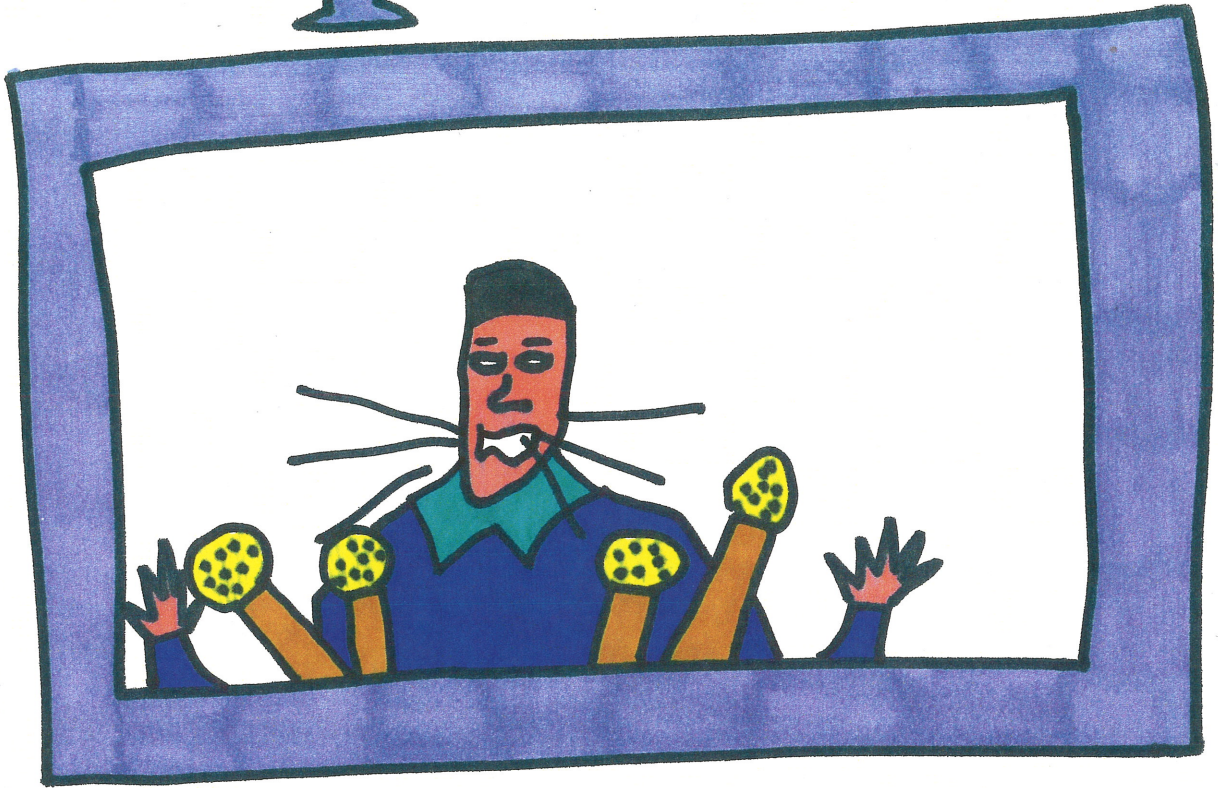
D is for Dr. Szilard who wrote a letter
That said Nazi technology was getting better.
He said that making a bomb they might pursue.
Einstein put his signature on the note, too.

E



E is for Enola Gay - it headed off Saipan
And went northwest to Hiroshima to atom bomb Japan
The pilot, Colonel Tibbets, kept the plane on time & on course
And when he dropped the "Little Boy", he didn't feel remorse

F



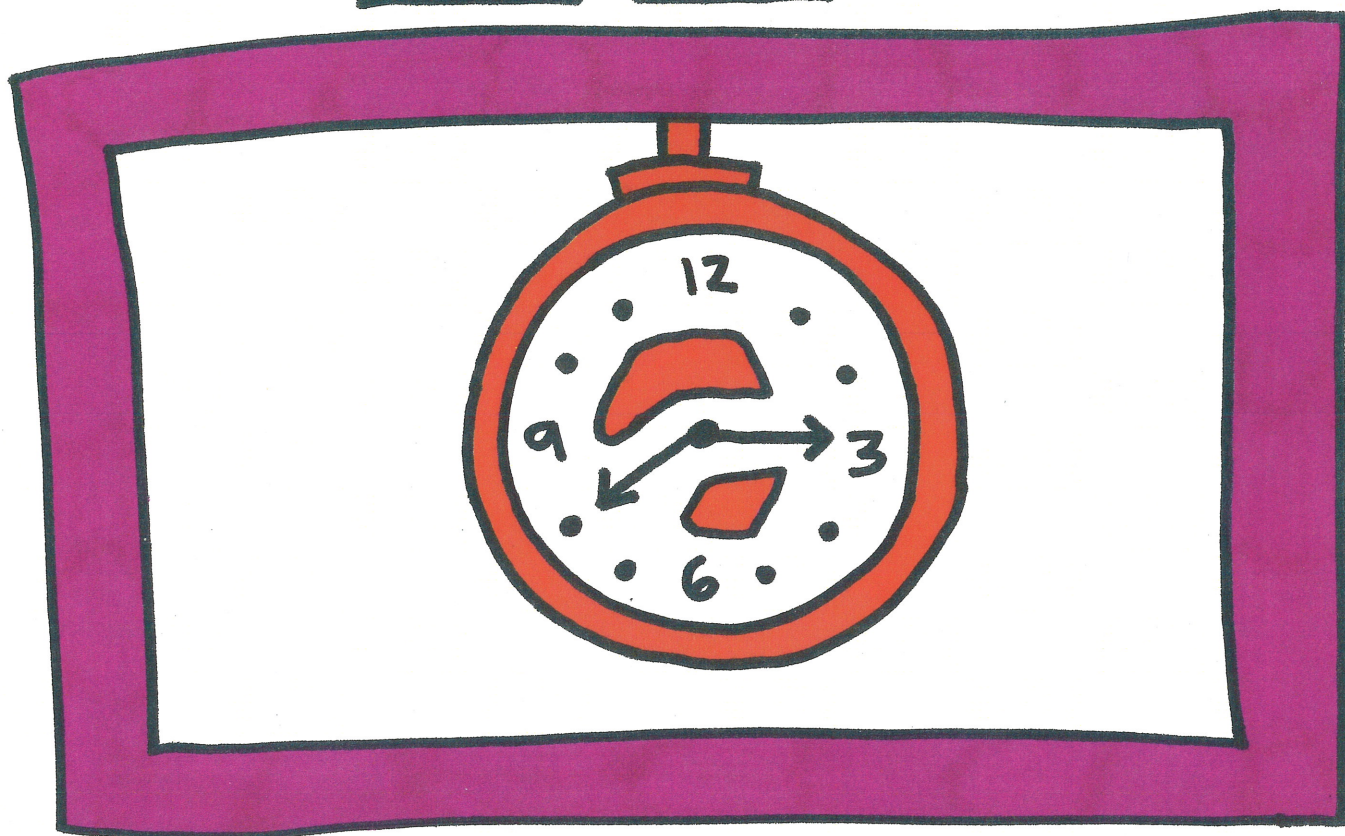
F is for Franklin Delano Roosevelt.
He understood all the terror the Americans felt.
To the Manhattan Project he gave the okay
And held fireside chats at the end of the day.

G

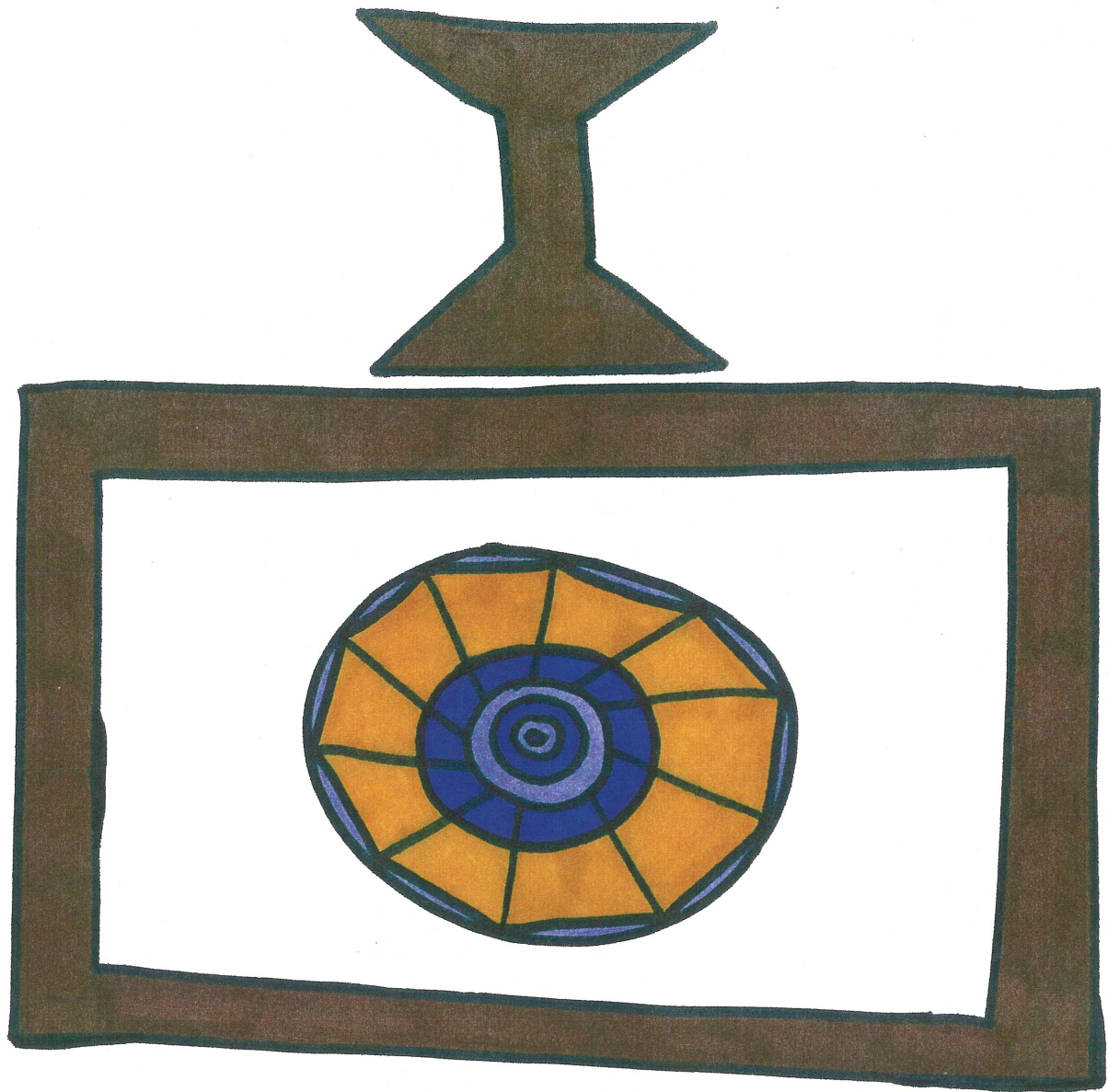


G is for Groves - he worked on the atomic Bomb and his contributions were astronomical. He was a military advisor, per say Who helped plan out the course for the Enola Gay.

H



H is for Hiroshima, the city that was rocked
By an atomic explosion around 8 o'clock
On the 6th of August 1945.
Very few Japanese people survived.



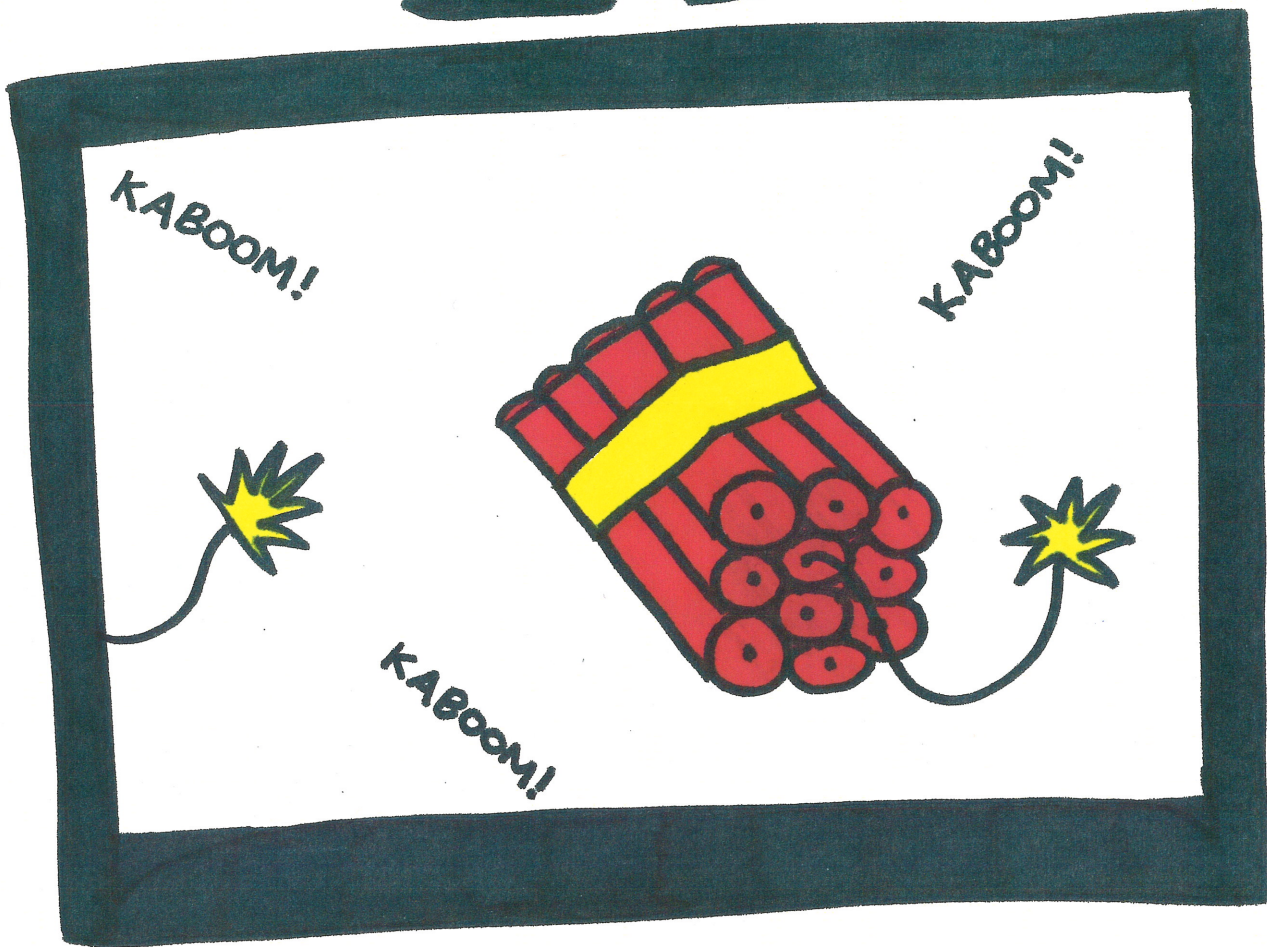
I is for implosive assembly,
Which allowed smaller U. & Pu. quantities
To be condensed to a supercritical state.
It was one of the most precise methods to date.

J

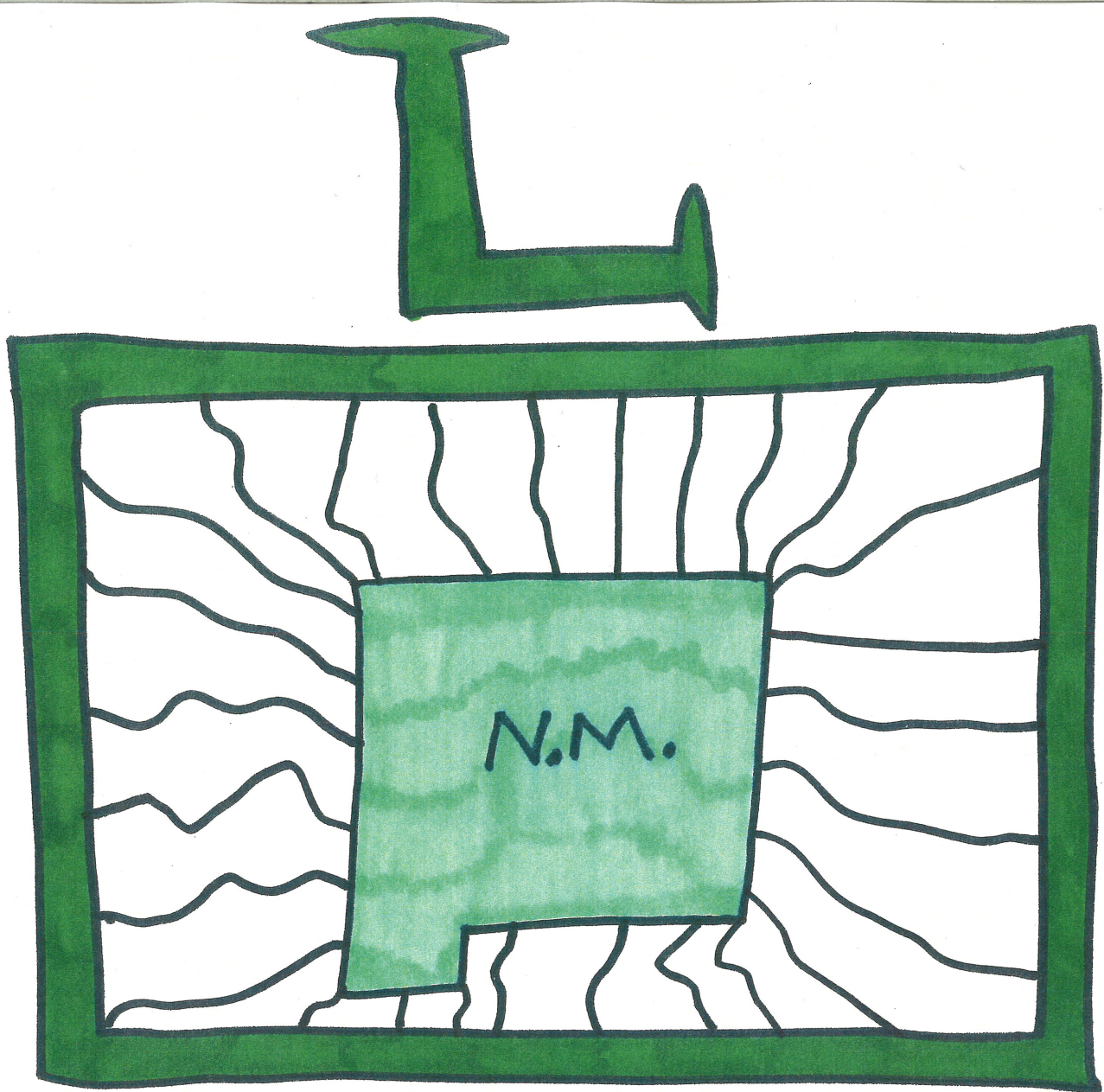


J is for Japan who was at war with us.
We said unconditional surrender or bust.
They said they would fight to the very last man,
So instead we enacted our atom bomb plan.

K

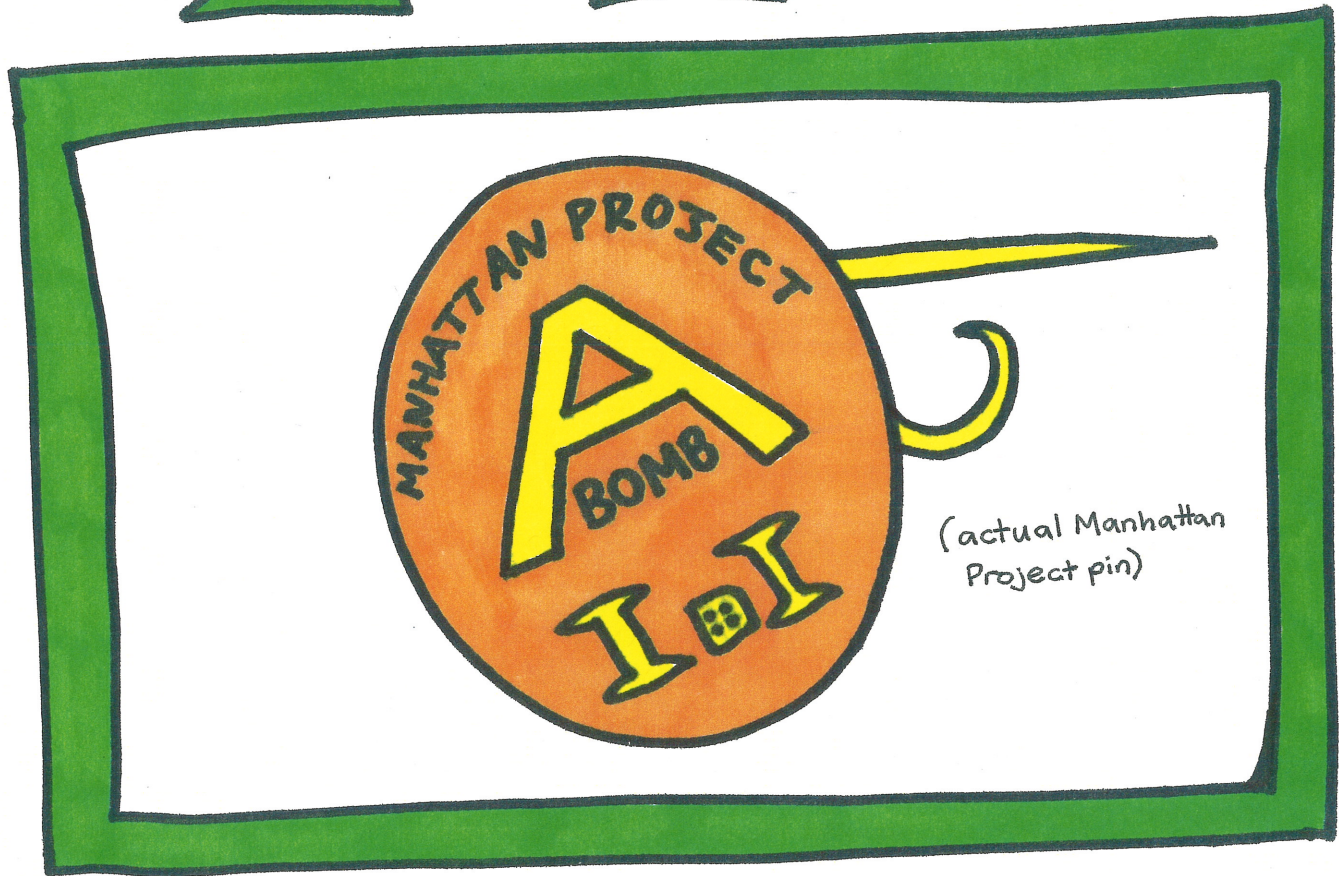


K is for kiloton, a unit used for measuring
How much force a bomb lets off in 1000s of tons of TNT.
Nowadays, there's really no limit to a bomb's explosive power:
The higher the kiloton number, the more it will devour.



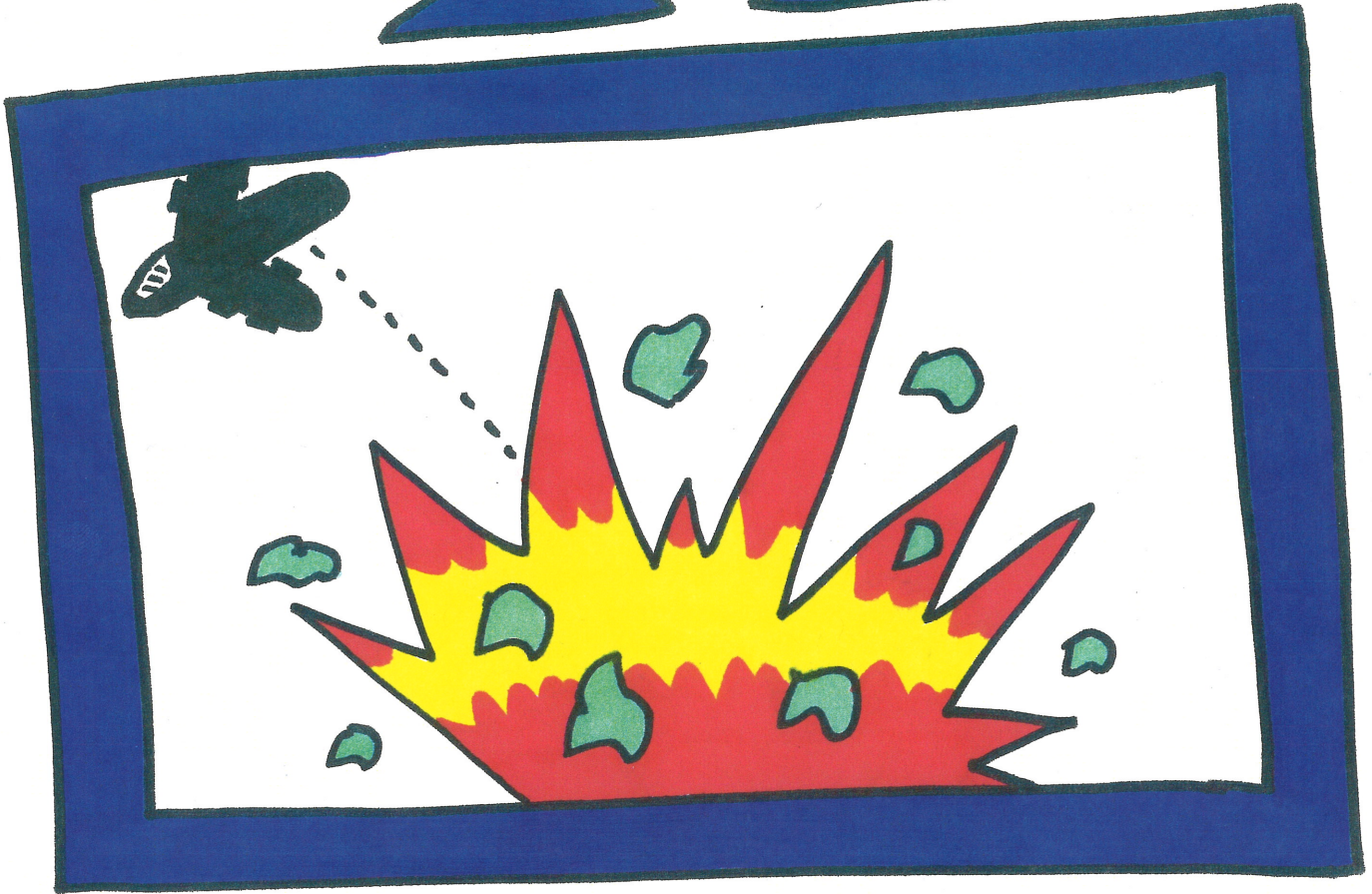
L is for Los Alamos - where the bomb was built.
Some people who worked there felt grief & felt guilt
Knowing they were helping to kill the Japanese,
But all that they wanted was a fast victory.

IM

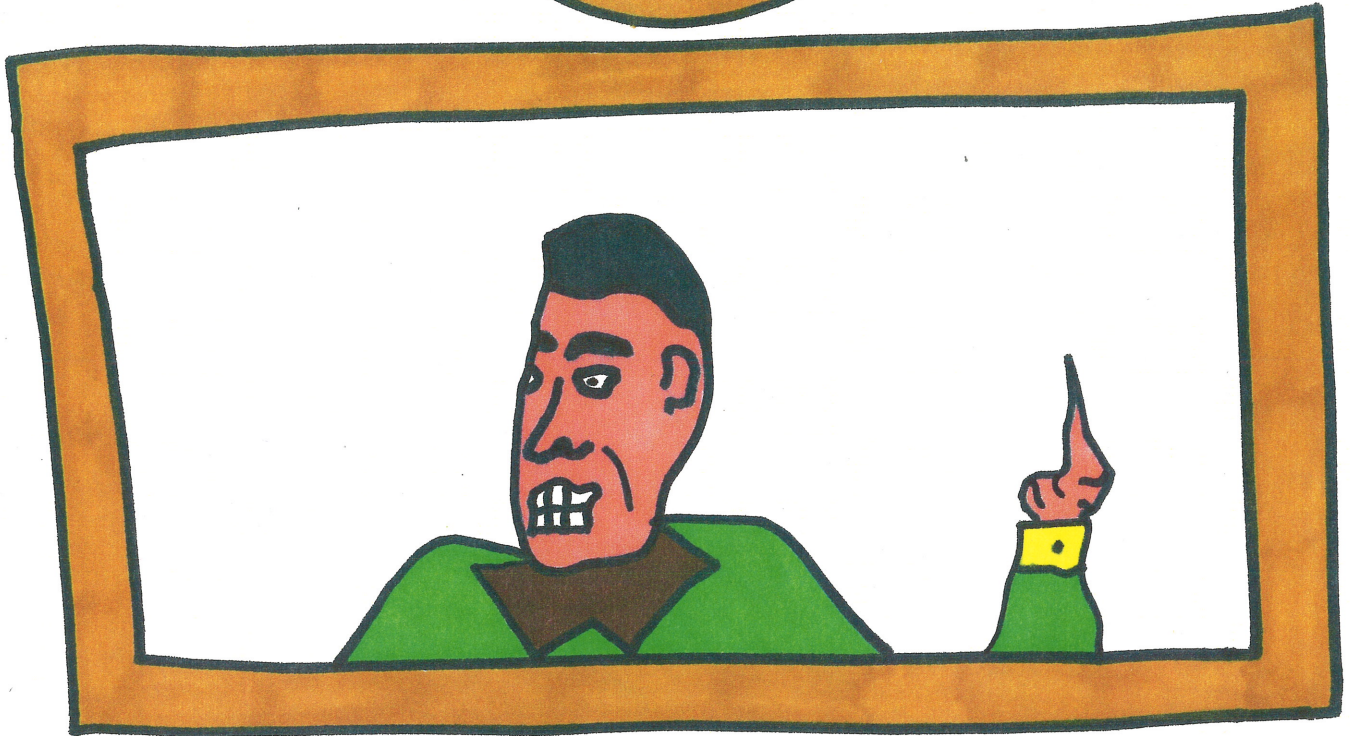
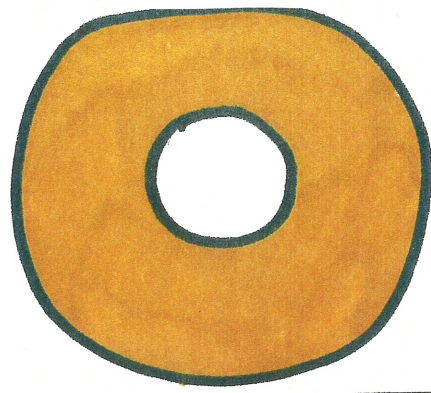


M is for Manhattan Project if I'm right, & I am
This undertaking was our 1st atomic bomb program.
It was mostly comprised of physicists & engineers.
The War Production Board backed it despite their growing fears.

N



N is for Nagasaki
On the ninth of August, 1945
"Fat Man" was dropped out of a plane in the sky.
Less people died though the explosion was bigger.
The Japanese finally surrendered - go figure!



O is for Oppenheimer who directed
The Manhattan Project, which he expected
to have great success—he directed hardcore,
And later became a government advisor.

P



P is for President Truman who gave
The okay for us to bomb the Japanese knaves.
He filled FDR's role after he died,
And led the USA to vic'try with pride.



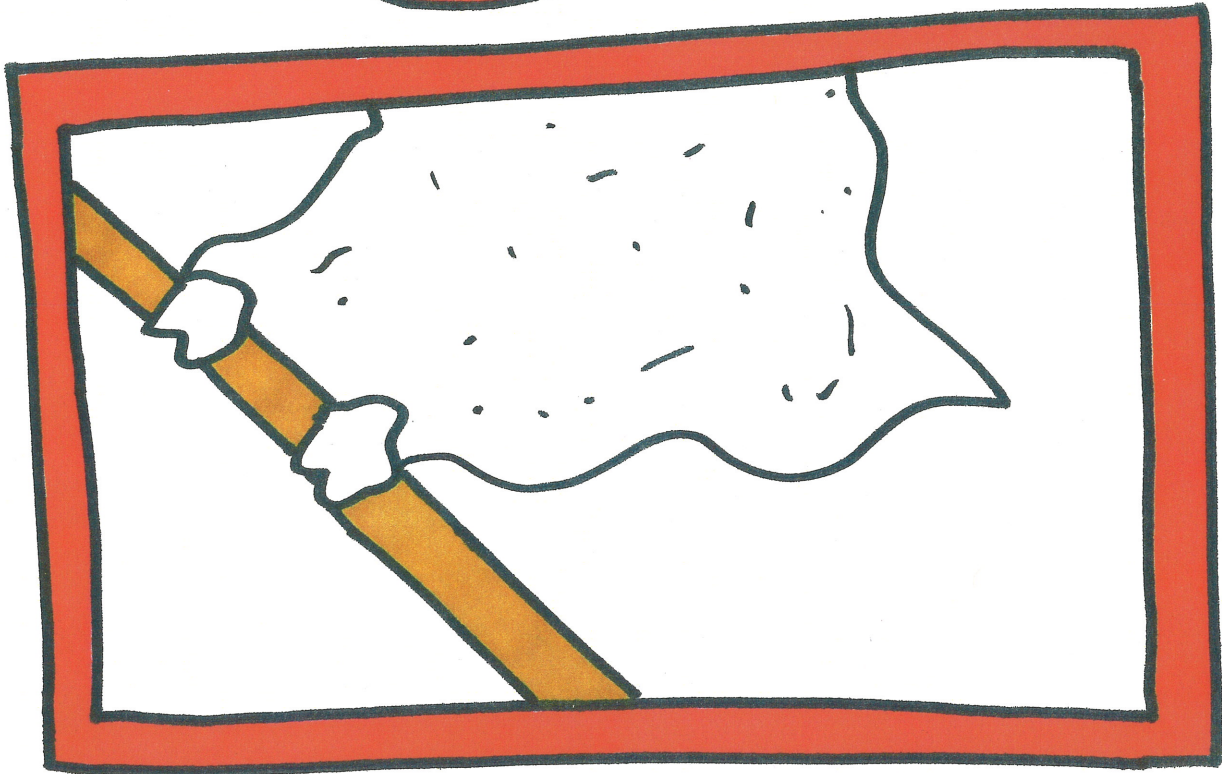
Q is for questions and man we had millions,
Like what should happen to Japanese civilians?
Should we firebomb them & mow them down like lawn?
One question's pros were another one's cons.

R



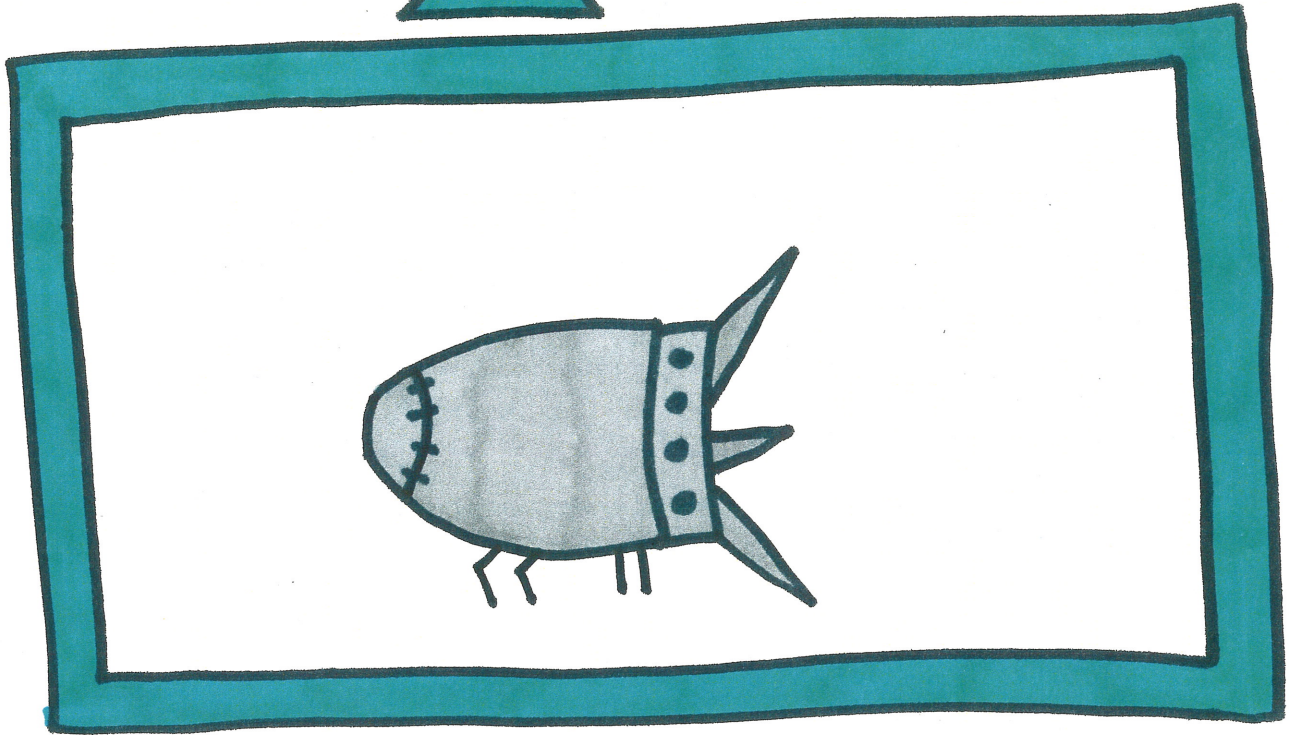
R is for radiation which was released
When the bombs went off so the death rate increased
People's bodies burned up from the thermal x-rays.
They were crippled & suffered the rest of their days.

S



S is for surrender, which Japan finally did.
Hirohito came on the air & said they'd been defeated.
He told the Japs to stop fighting, drop their guns, & withdraw.
I guess the emperor was not really a god at all.

T

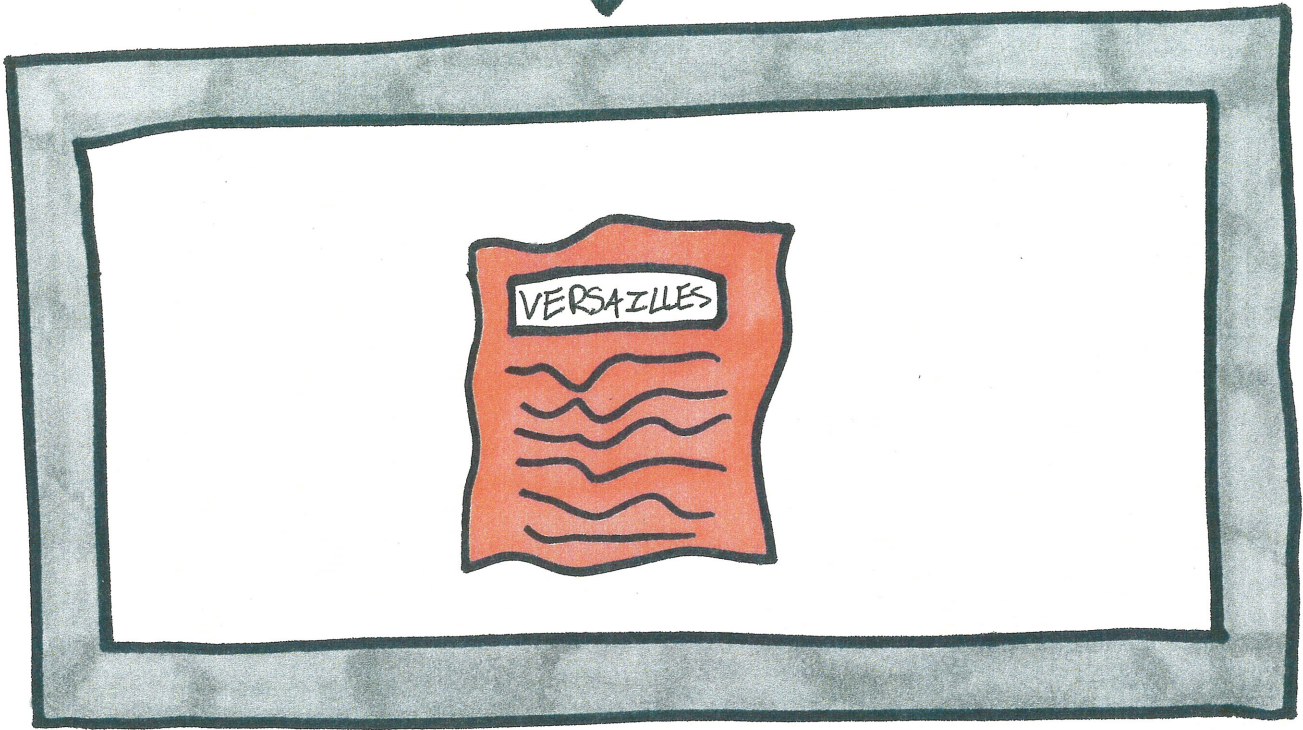
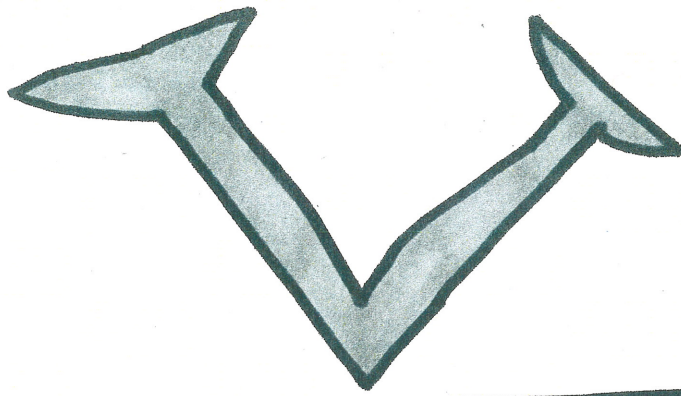


T is for the nuclear test, Trinity.
It was as powerful as 20 kilotons of TNT.
The Atomic Age started when it detonated.
It was the most high-tech thing we'd ever created.

U



U is for uranium—an essential component
In making a bomb, for it is very potent.
Plutonium helps make atomic bombs, too,
But I didn't write that down, 'cause this letter's U.

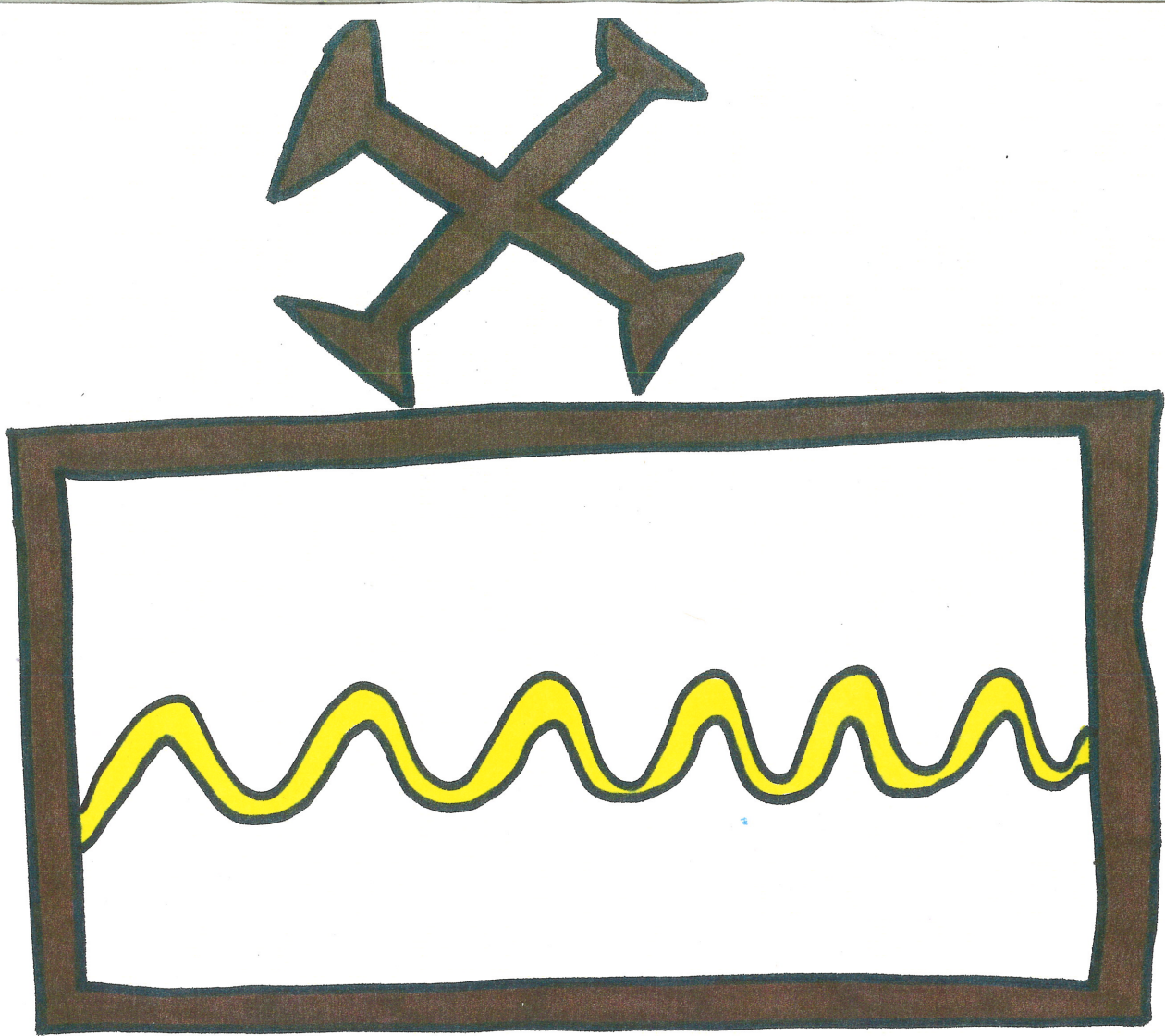


V is for Versailles which in 1919
Brought an official end to the whole WWI scene.
Many thought that its rules were too strict,
So many dictators rose up after quick.

W



W is for World War II,
Which brought nations to their knees & gave soldiers the blues,
Grudges from World War I brought it on;
An unnecessary skirmish that was 6 years too long.



X is for X-ray whose wavelengths are shorter than ultraviolet light's waves just by a quarter. These electromagnetic radiations of high energy can be super hot - sometimes millions of degrees.

Y



Y is for yield. Measured in kilotons,
It's the energy from a nuclear explosion.
When we did the math, our calculations revealed
20 kilotons was "Little Boy's" yield.

Z



Z is the sound that we make when we snore
Which is how bombs have sounded since the Cold War
We put them all down for a long winter's nap
And the rest we discarded and turned into scraps

Alex
Mr. Lowe
World History
10 December 2008

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