

# How the American Military Played a Role in Dropping the Atomic Bomb

Posted on October 31, 2018

Every country in the whole world has a military; the president is the commander of the armed forces in any particular country. The military protects the country from crises such as terrorism, which does a lot of damage to the country's economy. The government sends an army to war zones in other countries to help regain peace and stability. The army is made up of highly trained individuals and, thus, the best troops to send out in case of a national crisis. Terrorist groups like Alshabab, Al-Qaida, and Isis, neutralization is done by the military forces. The government helps each other when there is war by sending military troops to help restore peace. The United States Army, in collaboration with the government in Iraq, brings down a leader of a dangerous al-Qaida group who, in the past, has caused the death of innocent civilians and destruction of property through bombing. Osama Ben Laden led to the destruction of the tallest building in the United States of America, known as the Twin Towers.

How did the American military play a role in the dropping of the atomic bomb following the order by the president? During World War Two, the United States military dropped an [atomic bomb](#) on Hiroshima, Japan, back in August 1945. United States military also bombed Nagasaki after Hiroshima in Japan. People argue that it is better if the military convinces Japan to surrender to end a civil war than bombing Japanese home islands. The Vietnam War led to confusion among many Americans with the [Cold War](#) and the role of the United States in the whole world back in the 1960s. Some sources indicate that the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was to intimidate the Soviet Union rather than to defeat the Japanese. Before the military drops the bombs, the Japanese has no plan to surrender but plans the most determined resistance available to the American invasion of their country. Japanese are well prepared to resist American invasion to an extent. The results of resistance are much worse than two consecutive bombings. President Roosevelt highlighted the war objective during a conference in Casablanca back in 1943. United States president, at the conference, announced that all his enemies would surrender to allow the occupation of their territories and the formation of new political institutions as Americans see fit.

## How did the dropping of the atomic bomb affect the military? What can later military events be linked to the dropping of the atomic bomb?

After the Nagasaki bombing, some military soldiers set up camps at the bombed site. The military squad disposed of dead bodies from the site without any protective gear. Military drinks water from

around the bomb site as the government assures them of no radiation atoms left behind. Jacob Bronowski, a biologist, travels to Nagasaki to collect information regarding radiation levels. When biologists returned to Britain, he convinced the government of both the United States and Britain that the bombed sites should be left alone. Both governments didn't listen, and after a while, the military troops went back home. Initially, the number of troops deployed in Nagasaki was 9000, but as months progressed, the number slowly dropped due to the death of some soldiers. On the return of military troops in the United States, many suffer from strange rashes and sores, and others are afflicted with thyroid problems, leukemia, or other types of cancer as a result of ionizing radiation exposure. Despite the good service of the military to their country, the government of the United States denied the soldier's compensation claim due to various disabilities suffered (Bernstein, 1975).

## How did the dropping of the atomic bomb influence the military to take action to contain communism?

The dropping of the atomic bomb in Hiroshima and Nagasaki served as a turning point for many countries that provided hostility to American rule. The United States aims to create a stable government and economy and also bring peace to the country. The two consecutive bombings brought an end to the war between America and the Soviet Union; after the bombing, the Japanese surrendered and drafted treaties allowing American troops to occupy their territory. Military troops maintain peace in the governments of Japan and Britain. Some political leaders in power who make people fight the military overthrow them and bring in just leaders to take powerful positions. In the countries that the United States occupies, they bring democracy to the people, giving rise to democratic leaders (Harry, 1946).

## How did the dropping of the atomic bomb relate to the Marshall Plan?

George Marshall, the United States Army chief, oversaw the project to make the atomic bomb. Marshall's aid in an atomic bomb is made through collections of funds, which is kept as a top secret to prevent the Congress from finding out. When the atomic bomb is complete, only the president has the mandate to order its release or not. The bombing causes the loss of life to many innocent civilians and a turning point to many Japanese. How did it relate to the Berlin Airlift? How did it influence Winston Churchill's famous "Iron Curtain" speech? The Berlin airlifts come to an end after the end of World War 2.

Civil war results in the loss of innocent lives in many countries. The government should work in good faith with one another to avert disasters like the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings during World War

2. The government should be mindful of the health of military troops as they tirelessly work to ensure harmony across all political divides. Countries should avoid the use of atomic bombs to neutralize war as the ionizing radiation levels are harmful to plants, animals, and humankind. The government should consult with Congress before embarking on any mission.

## References

Bernstein, B. (1975). Roosevelt, Truman, and the atomic bomb, 1941-1941: A reinterpretation. *Political Science Quarterly*, 90(1), 23-69.

Harry S. Truman Library and Museum. (1946, July 1). United States strategic bombing survey: Japan's struggle to end the war, July 1, 1946.