Compass Life Adult Sunday School

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March 17, 2019

**“Little Boy and Fat Man”**

**1. Biblical View of War**

2 Samuel 8, 1 Samuel 15:1-4, 7, Rev 19:19, Luke 14:31-32, James 4:1-4

**2. History of the Atom Bomb**

* 1897 – English Physicist Joseph John Thompson discovered the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 1905 – Albert Einstein developed a lot of theories including E=MC2. Every atom contains energy and energy is equal to an object’s mass multiplied by the speed of light, squared.
* 1907 – Ernest Rutherford (Cambridge) discovers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* 1932 – James Chadwick (Cambridge) discovers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Enrico Fermi – the “architect of the nuclear age” wanted to transform atoms by bombarding them with sub-atomic particles. He experimented with this concept and discovered there was a reaction when working with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but could not identify the end product.
* 1934 – Ida Hoddock, a German Chemist, published a paper and sent it to Fermi urging him to look for smaller pieces when Uranium was broken up. Fermi and the Germans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this advice.
* 1938 – Enrico Fermi is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work and accepts the award in Stockholm, Sweden with his Jewish wife and they immediately travel to the United States, where he continues his work
* Otto Hahn and Lise Meitner (German physicists) investigate Fermi’s work. Lise (also Jewish) leaves Germany for Sweden and continues her work and along with Frisch Strassman determine that the Uranium atom does split into two pieces, but the sum of the pieces do not add up to the total of the original. This means energy is released and it was called “fission.”

These and many more scientists end up in the US and continued their experiments and came to the conclusion that what they may have discovered could be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They also knew they left colleagues (Heisenberg) in Germany that were just as smart (Noble Peace Prize) working on similar projects. While they wondered whether they should be working on this project at all, they felt an obligation to warn the US that Germany might be able to produce a bomb before the US could. A letter was drafted to president Roosevelt alerting him to the problem and they enlisted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to sign the letter. In June 1940, President Roosevelt organized the National Defense Research Committee. Ultimately Major General Leslie R. Groves was put in charge of the Manhattan Engineer District (the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), which was a new branch of the Army's Corp of Engineers. Their objective was to develop military uses of uranium. On December 2, 1942, the first self-sustaining chain-reacting pile was successfully operated at the University of Chicago by Enrico Fermi under a stadium at the school. It was also discovered that Plutonium works as well as Uranium 235 in producing energy. Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer arrived at Los Alamos, New Mexico in March 1942 to take charge of the development of the atomic bomb. He had three major tasks (1) how to get more Uranium 235, (2) how to get more Plutonium and (3) how to make a delivery system (bomb). All of these objectives were accomplished and after years of work, experiments, secrecy and determination on July 16, 1945, the first test, code named "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_," was exploded at Alamogordo, New Mexico.

**3. Pacific Theater 1942 – 1945**

* September 1944 - Combined Chiefs of Staff issued a statement, approved by Roosevelt and Churchill, that read in part… “To force unconditional Surrender by Japan by: (1) Lowering Japanese ability and will to resist by establishing sea and air blockades, conducting intensive air bombardment, and destroying Japanese air and naval strength and (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and seizing objectives in the industrial heart of Japan.” They also said “Unless a definition of unconditional surrender can be given which is acceptable to the Japanese, there is no alternative to annihilation and no prospect that the threat of absolute defeat will bring about capitulation.”
* Joint Strategic Survey Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff issued a paper that read in part: “Our great superiority over the Japanese rests in our capacity to produce and to employ more efficiently and in overwhelming strength machines of war – primarily naval vessels and aircraft. Enemy strength rests in his land forces, some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Based on recent experience it could cost us over 500,000 American lives..
* March 9-10, 1945 - Tokyo Fire storm. An aerial armada of 334 B-29 bombers took off from newly established bases in the Mariana Islands, bound for Tokyo. In the space of a few hours, they dropped 1,667 tons of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -filled incendiary bombs on the capital, killing more than 100,000 people in a single strike, and injuring several times that number.
* March 9-25, 1945 - Fire bombing runs including Nagoya (twice), Osaka, Kobewere were very successful and the US only stopped them because the B-29’s were needed to help the seizure of Okinawa.
* April 12, 1945 - Harry Truman became president after Franklin D. Roosevelt died in office. One of his first tasks was to determine how many more Americans would die until the war with Japan was won.
* May 1945 - Operation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was approved and the invasion of Japan was planned. Target date to invade Japan was November 1, 1945. First phase was referred to as Operation Olympic and the second phase was referred to as Coronet. The early stages of planning turned out to be based on faulty assumptions. One of these faulty assumptions was that our troops would not face “a fanatically hostile population.”
* June 15, 1945 - Truman felt the weight of his decisions of whether to invade Japan or bomb and blockade the country. Some estimates put the loss of life at between 500,000 to 1,000,000 American fatalities. Final numbers that were given to Truman on June 15, 1945 were actually reduced to 193,500 casualties and 43,500 dead, with a footnote indicating “The cost in casualties of the main operations against Japan are **not** subject to accurate estimate.”
* June 18, 1945 - All hands meeting to discuss strategy and they considered casualties of other campaigns.
* June 22, 1945 – The Japanese Emperor acknowledged that at a previous meeting on June 8 a course of action was agreed to that included a fight to the end, but now, “I desire that concrete plans to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the war, unhampered by existing policy, be speedily studied and that efforts be made to implement them.” “When the meeting adjourned, the eight principle decision makers in Japan agreed on only one point: pursuit of peace negotiations through the Soviets.”
* July 19, 1945 – Successful test of the first atomic bomb (Trinity) in New Mexico
* July 26, 1945 – The Potsdam Declaration.
* August 6, 1945 – US drops an Atom bomb on Hiroshima
* August 8,1945 – Russia declares war on Japan
* August 9, 1945 – US drops an Atomic bomb on Nagasaki
* August 10, 1945 – Japan surrenders in accordance with the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration
* September 2, 1945 – Documents signed on the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay

**4. What would you do?**

Matthew 24:6-13

Matthew 28:18-20

**3/24/2019 - The Rise of the Religious Movements in 19th Century America**