Elwin Williams

A Magazine Article On The Threats Of Nudear Weapons

- Magazines and newspapers
  - My client / publishing company
  - famous publishers
  - article layout
    - paragraphs
    - pictures
    - colours
- Journalism
  - famous journalists
  - Writing techniques
  - gathering information
- Global impacts
  - Nuclear Pollution
  - impacts on the environment
  - impacts to countries nearby
- Long/short term impacts
  - impacts on land and environment
  - fatalities
  - nuclear fallout
  - deaths caused

AO1 detailed project brief ✓

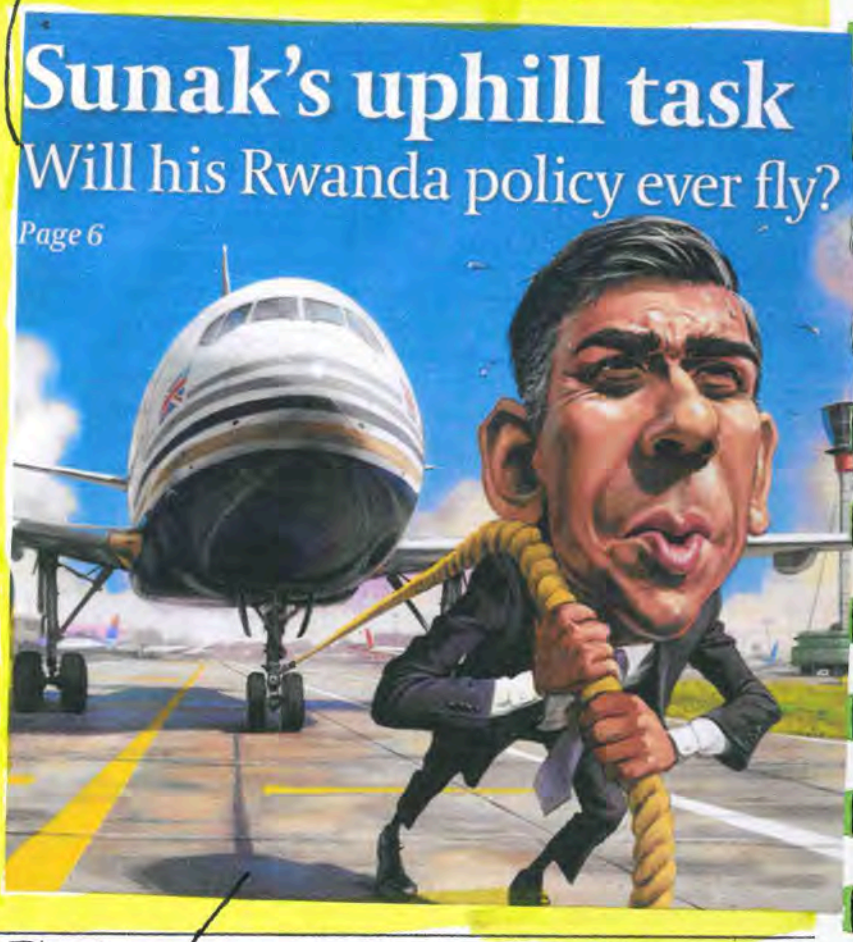
MY CLIENT

THE WEEK

What is the Week?

The week is a large publishing & company that sends out news every week. This can be on sport, ~~economy~~ economy or any relevant information to the public. Two versions of the magizine are made: the week UK and the Week US. For the purpose of my project I will be working for the week UK. They both have the Week junior versions with less adult humor and more child friendly information. The Week often writes about politics in a satyrical ~~way~~ way. Well known for having reliable, unbiased editors, many ~~adults~~ adults buy the week for true and informative information.

Retorichal question to engage readers



The front cover of The Week UK Published 25th November. It is drawn in an over-exagerated way using Satire

History of the Week

The Week was founded in 1995 by a man named ~~Tolyon~~ Jolyon conell (a former worker of the Sunday Telegraph. Later, in 2001 the American version was made and even later, in 2008, the Australian version was made. However, The Australian edition has since stopped publishing in October 2012. three years later The week ~~junior~~ Junior was released to expand The Week's target audience and overall customers.

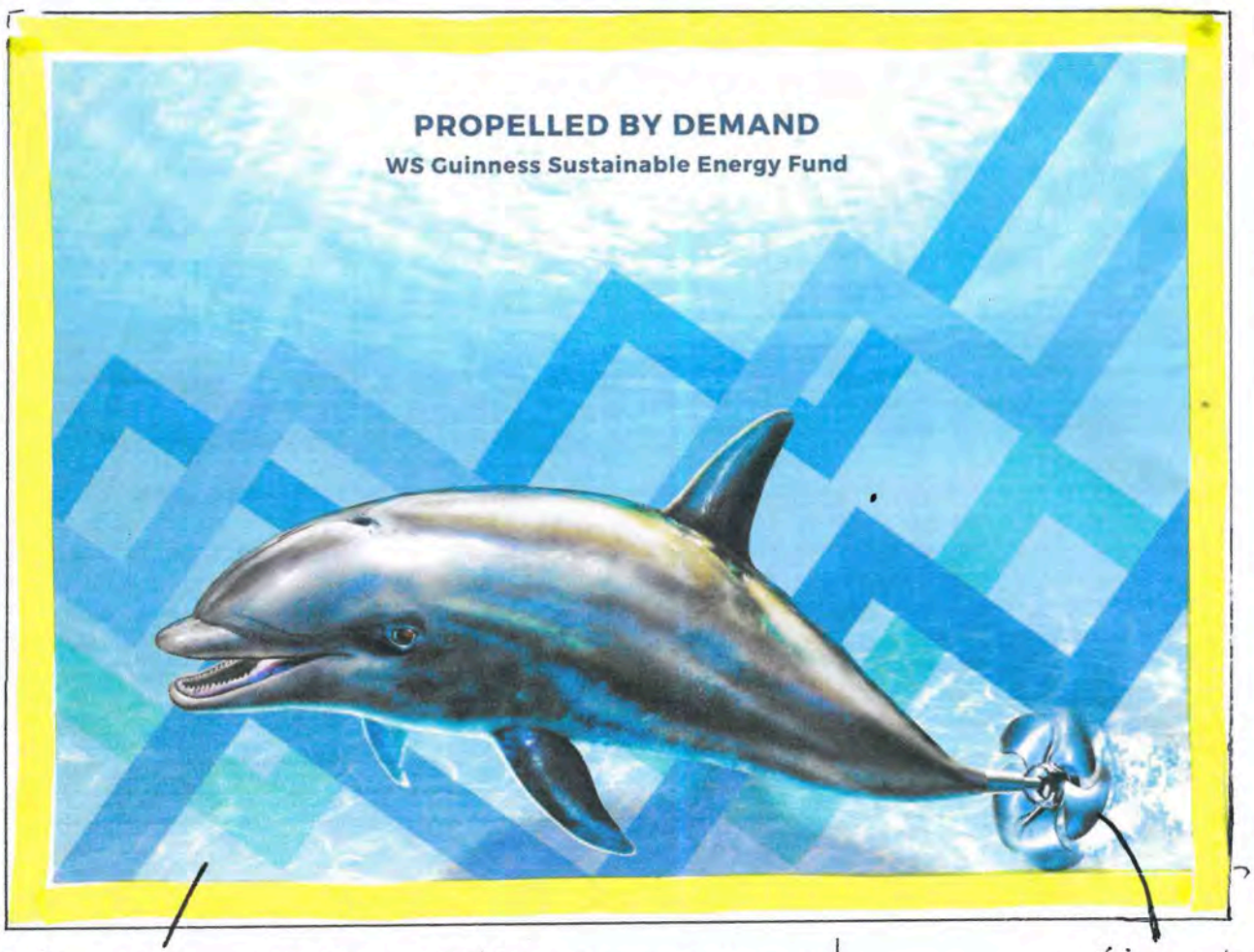
THE WEEK
THE BEST OF THE BRITISH AND INTERNATIONAL MEDIA

My Client

Client page through research + citation given at bottom of page.

Target Audience

The week says on their website that their magazine is "for readers who want to know what's going on in the world." This includes many different types of people other than kids and teenagers may be interested in it. The week includes a wide ranges of news so anyone from politics ~~lovers~~ lovers to gardeners could find something for them in the week.



An image on the back of the week uk published November 25th advertising an investment ~~company~~ company, Targeting the target audience of the week - people who may be interested in investing.

Visual metaphor

My Article

I must write an article on the threats of nuclear weapons in the modern world. I will discuss wether we as the public should be scared of them or if they are a distant memory. I will also use journalistic techniques to engage readers. My article will be to inform and to help others make their own opinions ~~of~~ on nuclear weapons.

"The best of the world's media at your fingertips".

The Week,

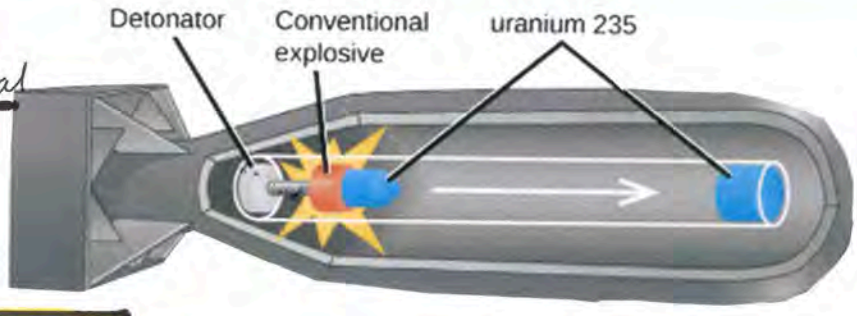
https://theweek/about-us

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

through research and citation provided (10) (refer to page)

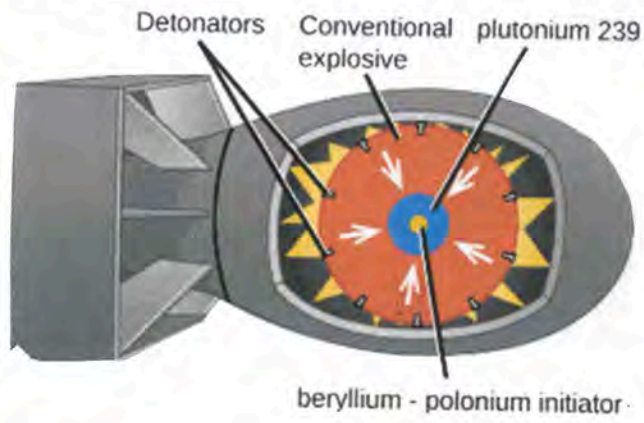
How do they work?

firing nuclear material



Nuclear bombs work by using the nuclear energy stored in the atoms of radioactive materials. The energy is ripped from the atoms through a process called ~~fission~~ nuclear fission. This is where the nucleus of atoms is split into many smaller parts. This happens either by implosion from surrounding explosives or by crashing nuclear material into the atoms of the weapon. This starts a chain reaction causing atoms to crash into one another releasing mass amounts of energy extremely quickly.

Implosion



images from MIT press reader
thereader.mitpress.mit.edu/devistating-effects-of-nuclear-weapons-war/

Short term effects

As soon as a nuclear weapon is detonated, ~~intense~~ intense bursts of radiation, gamma rays and neutrons are sent out in every direction. In less than a ~~second~~ second, radiation can reach over a mile from a 10 kiloton explosion. ~~microseconds~~ microseconds after the explosion, where the bomb was has become hotter than the Sun's core. A fireball is created and sent out burning anything in it's path and sending out mass amounts of energy in the form of x-rays. A light more intense than the sun also comes from this fireball, blinding anyone who looks at it.

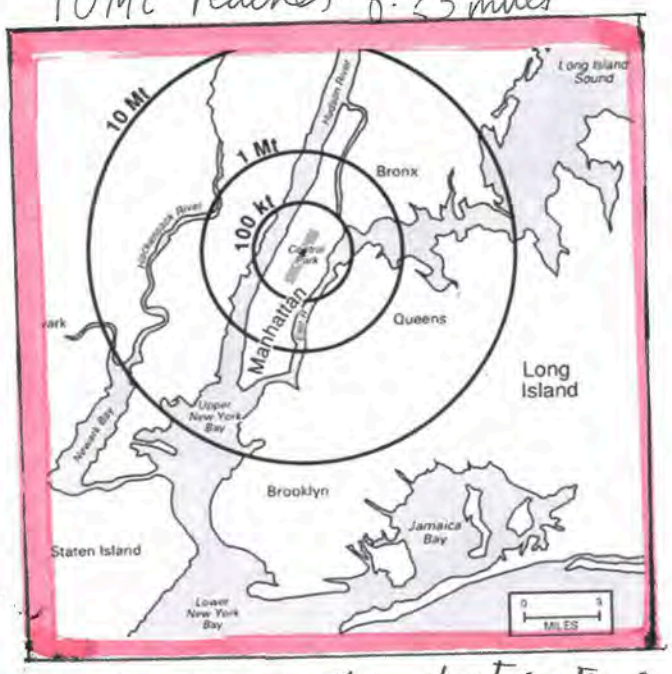
Countries With the most Nuclear Weapons

- Russia – 5,900
- United States – 5,244
- China – 410
- France – 290
- United Kingdom – 230
- Pakistan – 170
- India – 165
- Israel – 90
- North Korea – 40

long term effects

The long term effects of nuclear weapons, or fallout, can vary due to the amount of nuclear material, the power of the bomb and wether it was detonated in the air or on the ground. If detonated in the air the fireball can reach high up in the atmosphere and carry radiation much further, even into the stratosphere. When detonated on the floor, a crater is made full of spread out microscopic particles of nuclear material. Some nuclear material is blown into the ground and slowly ~~XXX~~ rises back to the earths atmosphere. Radiation effects the water, ground and life in the area or even globally creating radiation sickness and uninhabitable land for years.

100Kt reaches 1.5 miles
1Mt reaches 3.75 miles
10Mt reaches 8.25 miles



A map to show the destructive radii of a 100 kiloton, a 1 megaton and a 10 megaton nuclear bomb if they were ~~detonated~~ detonated in the air over central Park. From an article on the "mit press reader."

AO2 synthesis of sources

An article published by "Greek reporter" published March 2022 about the effects of todays Nukes.

The article shows the deaths and effects on people instead of fallout and damage to the enviroment.

The human toll of nuclear war

A possible nuclear weapons exchange in Ukraine would have enormous implications for Europe and beyond.

A nuclear strike would unleash suffering on a scale not seen since World War II — not even considering advances in nuclear technology since then — so it is very possible that the devastation that the next nuclear strike would incur is far, far worse.

The huge number of Nukes dropped would be far greater than ever seen.

It is very hard to picture what the effect a nuclear attack would look like, but Alex Wellerstein, a nuclear historian at the Stevens Institute of Technology, has created a website called Nukemap that allows users to "drop" a specific bomb on any target.

Not a completely ~~accurate~~ accurate representation but gives us a good idea.

Impacts of a nuclear bomb on Kyiv, Ukraine

https://greekreporter.com/2022/03/03/nuclear-war-world/

Synthesis of sources (AO2) Citations provided.
AO2 - sources applied well to project outcomes.

a professional view on the matter.

What if a nuclear bomb struck Kyiv, Ukraine? Alex Wellerstein, a nuclear historian at the Stevens Institute of Technology, created Nukemap, which illustrates the impacts of a nuclear bomb strike anywhere in the world using visuals. His website found that Kyiv would see nearly 25,000 deaths and nearly 4,500 injuries, assuming the roughly 140-kiloton explosive that North Korea tested in September 2017 was dropped on the city.

Most countries have access to this kind of explosive power. However more recent bombs can reach 800Kt.

Some injuries may turn into deaths

Detonating the roughly 140-kiloton explosive that North Korea tested in September 2017 in the heart of Kyiv resulted in a devastating human toll, with nearly 25,000 deaths and nearly 4,500 injuries, according to Nukemap.

"Without medical treatment, there can be expected between 50% and 90% mortality from acute effects alone," Nukemap says here. "Dying takes between several hours and several weeks."

HIROSHIMA

CASE STUDY

https://www.History.com/Topics/world-war-ii/bombing-of-hiroshima

On the 6th of August 1945 ~~the~~ The first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima ~~Killing~~ Killing an estimated 140,000 people. Hiroshima is a good display of what nuclear bombs have done, and could show us what they could do today with all of the advancements made.

THE BOMB

The Nuclear bomb dropped on Hiroshima was called "little boy" and detonated with a 15 Kiloton explosion which isn't much compared to Today however it still ~~xxxx~~ destroyed a whole city faster than ever seen before. "Little boy" was detonated by firing a uranium bullet into a uranium target causing a chain reaction of nuclear fission releasing all the energy.

INSTANT EFFECTS

The bomb was dropped by the B-29 bomber plane and was detonated 2,000 feet above Hiroshima. An equivalent of around 14,000 tons of TNT exploded and flattened around 5 square miles of the city. Nearly 100,000 people instantly died and many of the rest were struck with radiation. A fireball at over 7,000°C covered the city hitting people with even more thermal radiation. A mushroom cloud rose to 12km in height and was visible from 640 km away.

Skin was ripped off due to burns.

The skin wasn't burnt where she wore black clothing.

A Hiroshima Victims skin with flash burns from the fireball. from the Nuclear Defence Agency.

THE AFTERMATH

The whole of hiroshima was completely destroyed apart from 85 buildings and so it had to be rebuilt. As Many children were evacuated before the bomb was dropped, their parents died and thousands became orphans, most starved to death. Survivors suffered from a wide range of Symptoms due to radiation Sickness; this included balding, Vomiting, diarrhea and bloody gums.

Thorough + cited A2. Relevant content ✓

Survivor's Stories

Photographer Haruka Sakaguchi went out and found survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They were asked to give a brief testimony to sum up their experiences. Haruka did this to give the future generation a view into how actions can have huge ~~consequences~~ effects.
https://time.com/after-the-bomb.

SACHIKO MATSUO

AGE: 83 / LOCATION: NAGASAKI / DISTANCE FROM HYPOCENTER: 3.4 KM

America wanted Japan to surrender before dropping the bomb

"American B-29 bombers dropped leaflets all over the city, warning us that Nagasaki would 'fall to ashes' on August 8. The leaflets were confiscated immediately by the kenpei (Imperial Japanese Army). My father somehow got a hold of one, and believed what it said. He built us a little barrack up along the Iwayasan (a local mountain) to hide out in.

likely didn't want people to be scared and surrender to America

We went up there on the 7th, the 8th. The trail up to the barrack was rugged and steep. With several children and seniors in tow, it was a demanding trek. On the morning of the 9th, my mother and aunt opted for staying in the house. "Go back up to the barrack," my father demanded. "The US is a day behind, remember?" When they opposed, he got very upset and stormed out to go to work.

likely the only way anybody survived the bomb

We changed our minds and decided to hide out in the barrack, for one more day. That was a defining moment for us. At 11:02am that morning, the atomic bomb was dropped. Our family – those of us at the barrack, at least – survived the bomb.

We were later able to reunite with my father. However, he soon came down with diarrhea and a high fever. His hair began to fall out and dark spots formed on his skin. My father passed away – suffering greatly – on August 28.

radiation sickness

Weakened skin and hair, scalp from the blast

EMIKO OKADA

AGE: 80 / LOCATION: HIROSHIMA / DISTANCE FROM HYPOCENTER: 2.8 KM

parents were in the city but children were evacuated

"Hiroshima is known as a 'city of yakuza.' Why do you think that is? Thousands of children were orphaned on August 6, 1945. Without parents, these young children had to fend for themselves. They stole to get by. They were taken in by the wrong adults. They were later bought and sold by said adults. Orphans who grew up in Hiroshima harbor a special hatred for grownups.

No protection

I was eight when the bomb dropped. My older sister was 12. She left early that morning to work on a tatemono sokai (building demolition) site and never came home. My parents searched for her for months and months. They never found her remains. My parents refused to send an obituary notice until the day that they died, in hopes that she was healthy and alive somehow, somehow.

extremely dense rubble

I too was affected by the radiation and vomited profusely after the bomb attack.

whole body exposure to strong radiation causes lots of symptoms

My hair fell out, my gums bled, and I was too ill to attend school. My grandmother lamented the suffering of her children and grandchildren and prayed. "How cruel, how so very cruel, if only it weren't for the pika-don (phonetic name for the atomic bomb)..." This was a stock phrase of hers until the day that she died"

radiation sickness like this hadn't been studied much so treatment was not great

Detailed research - relevant content + citation ADL

YASUJIRO TANAKA

AGE: 75 / LOCATION: NEGASAKI / DISTANCE FROM HYPOCENTER: 3.4 KM

due to the Fireball from the bomb

"I was three years old at the time of the bombing. I don't remember much, but I do recall that my surroundings turned blindingly white, like a million camera flashes going off at once.

Then, pitch darkness.

possibly from extreme burns of from radiation

I was buried alive under the house, I've been told. When my uncle finally found me and pulled my tiny three year old body out from under the debris, I was unconscious. My face was misshapen. He was certain that I was dead.

damaged ~~damaged~~ skin from radiation

Thankfully, I survived. But since that day, mysterious scabs began to form all over my body. I lost hearing in my left ear, probably due to the air blast. More than a decade after the bombing, my mother began to notice glass shards growing out of her skin – debris from the day of the bombing, presumably. My younger sister suffers from chronic muscle cramps to this day, on top of kidney issues that has her on dialysis three times a week. 'What did I do to the Americans?' she would often say, 'Why did they do this to me?"

exploded so fast it was fired into ~~people~~ peoples bodies

damage ~~damaged~~ to cells from radiation

Journalism

What is journalism?

Simply degined as the collection, preperation and distribution of news and related commentary and feature materials through print and electronic media such as Newspapers, magazines, blogs or podcasts. For the purpose of my project I will focuss on Magazines.

Magazines and newspapers are more ~~commonly~~ commonly to inform the reader either ~~locally~~ locally or Globally. These articles also stand ~~seperate~~ separate to each other and should be non-fiction

https://www.britanica.com/topic/journalism

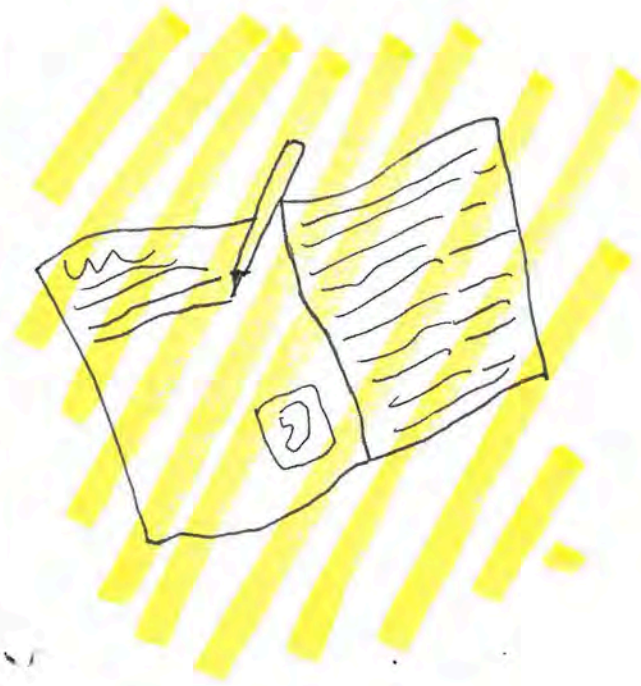
DAFORREST

D-irect adress
A-literation - Anecdote
F-acts
F-actery
O-pinion - Opponent
R-epetition - Rotorichal questions
E-motive language
S-tatistics
T-riplets

A2 Relevant research + cited + Link to project outcome

History of Journalism

The earliest form of journalism was sheets of news in ancient rome before 59 BCE called the Acta Diurna. It was put in important places and told people relevant news or information daily. Similarly during the Tang dynasty a "bao" or report was sent out about ~~government~~ government news. The first modern day form of Journalism was in Europe during the Non 1600 century about taxes and laws. Magazines however, started in the 1700 century and helped to form opinions on current ~~affairs~~ affairs.



This will be the form in which my article will be in

6 Common Types of Magazine Articles

Here are some of the most common formats for magazine writing:

- **Long-form investigative articles:** These heavily-researched pieces tend to use numerous sources and citations, and can take months to write and edit.
- **Character profiles:** These articles can range from a few hundred words to several thousand. They focus on one person, and are often run as cover stories.
- **Commentary:** Magazines that feature current events tend to feature commentaries, too. A very common example is a sports commentary article.
- **Criticism:** Critical commentary or reviews are common for books, art, music and film.
- **Humor:** Usually shorter in length, magazines like *The New Yorker* contain humor articles. These are often found in weeklies that accompany newspapers.
- **Fiction:** Fiction also has a place in magazines like *The New Yorker* and *Harper*, usually in short story form or as excerpts from longer works.

1. Learn the difference between "subject" and "story"

The fact that Anne Lamott or Stephen King both wrote books about writing is a *subject*. How Anne Lamott and Stephen King fought to get their books published is a *story*. What's the difference between subject and story? Conflict. Suspense. Drama. Problems. Growth. Here's another – better – example: "The cat is lying on her mat" is a fact. The story comes alive when "The dog and the cat both want to lie on the mat." Knowing the difference between a subject and a story one of the most important tips on how to write a magazine article. Even nonfiction articles contain the threads of a story.

2. Don't opine (give your opinion). Just write the article

This is a follow-up to the first tip on how to write a magazine article: don't tell us what you think because – unless you are Anne Lamott or Stephen King and we're a bunch of geeky writers – we don't care. "Unless you are a recognized expert, your opinion is not relevant," writes author Don McKinney in *Magazine Writing That Sells*. "To support your points, quote real experts."
My *Reader's Digest* editor also repeatedly gave me this writing advice. This is why I not only mentioned it before my tips on how to get a magazine article published, but am expanding on it now. I myself am still learning how to just tell or write a story instead of trying to explain every nuance to the reader.
How do you know if you're over-explaining or overwriting? After all, you're just beginning to learn how to write a magazine article! Here's a tip: Reread and edit your past work. Don't let your past articles, blog posts, book chapters, newsletter entries or editorial just sit there. Read them carefully and critically. How can you improve on your writing? What can you do to make it into a publishable magazine article? Challenge yourself. You'll become a better writer.

3. Do extra research – especially when you're still learning how to write a magazine article
It's better to do too much research and have more information than you can include when you write your magazine article. Here are two reasons why:

1. Your research will inform your writing even when you don't include it all in the article
2. You can use your research in a different magazine article. Your excess research won't be wasted unless you throw it away. Don't cram everything you learned in your article. Pick out the best information that makes your article better.

The more you practice writing articles for magazines, the better you'll get at discerning how much information is "too much."

4. Relax. There is no one "right" way to write a magazine article

While there aren't any perfect, right or best ways to write good magazine articles, it's important to remember the first sentence. The beginning of your magazine article can be the most frustrating and time-consuming part of writing. My first paragraphs and headline (article title) take more time that writing the whole article or blog post. This is because the first sentence of your article or the introduction – is the most important. That, and the ending. Why? Because the lead is what will either hook your reader or leave her cold. If she's cold, she doesn't care about reading your work. Then all the time you spent learning how to write a magazine article was wasted! Unless, of course, you're writing for your teacher or mom.

5. Don't let rejection stop you from writing your best article

Here's what I had to learn when I first started freelance writing for magazines: Writers get rejected dozens of times – *especially* when they're first learning how to write articles for magazines. But even experienced freelancers and professional journalists get rejected. Not every query letter sells, not every pitch is sold, and not every magazine article is published.
The best writers do not associate rejection with themselves. That is, successful freelance writers know getting rejected is part of the game. And writing *is* a game! It's fun to be a writer, so have fun with it. It's even more fun to be a blogger, so have even more fun with writing blog posts. Don't take yourself too seriously. Learn how to write good magazine articles, but loosen your collar. Ungrip your hands. Maybe even take them off the steering wheel. Do the best you can to write good articles for magazines and other media outlets, then let your writing go.

6. Don't even *think* about writer's block

Jack London said something like, "Writer's block? Writing inspiration? I see to it that I'm inspired every morning at 9 am." Now that is a professional freelance writer who knows how to write magazine articles, books, blog posts and feature profiles.
Do you struggle with writer's block? Here's a writing tip: Stop writing while the writing is going well. Leave the paragraphs and sentences you know will come easily for tomorrow, or your next writing stint. For example, don't stop writing when you come to a natural conclusion.

7. Remember who you're writing for

"Even before writing the query, remember who you're talking to," writes McKinney in *Magazine Writing That Sells*. "At every stage of the process, from query to finished manuscript, remember one little word Audience." Who are your readers? What are their pain points, fascinations, obsessions, yearnings? Knowing who you're writing for will help you write better.
A great way to learn how to write for different readers is to read print newspapers and magazines. Vancouver-based freelance writer Daniel Wood encouraged writers to clip newspaper articles when they resonate with you. When a piece of writing stands out to you in some way, keep it close. Study it.

8. Remember that good magazine articles start with the first sentence (or even the first word!)

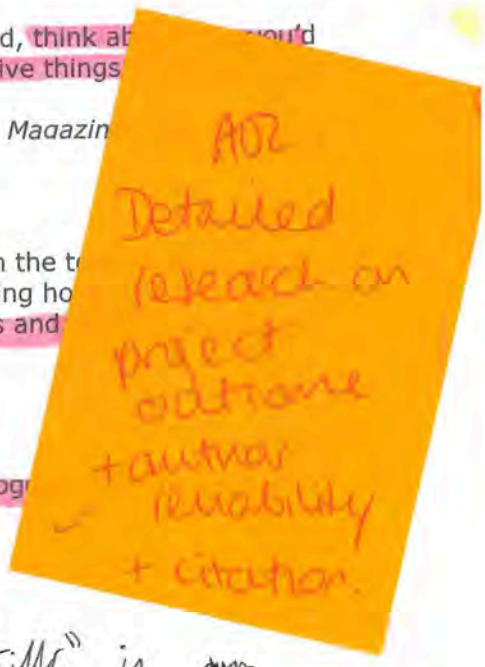
Circling back on my fourth tip on how to write a magazine article: If you're struggling with the introduction or lead, think at[bout] [how] you'd tell your story to a friend. Describe it in your own words, out loud, in your own voice. What are the most impressive things [about] your story? The one fact may be a good lead.
"If it's the first thing you'd tell a friend, maybe it should be the first thing you'd tell a reader," writes McKinney in *Magazin[e Writing That] Sells*.

9. Use different sentence lengths for different tones and moods
This isn't just a tip on how to write a magazine article, it's a general tip for good writing. Your writing should match the t[one] of your piece. If you're describing quick or abrupt action, for example, use short, punchy sentences. If you're describing ho[w the] grass is swaying in the field, use longer sentences that flow. Also, don't forget to vary the length of your sentences and [the words] you use! I gets boring to read the same style of writing, even if it's just a 500 word magazine article.

10. Help your interviewees sound good

My final tip on how to write a good magazine article involves interviewing experts or sources. Direct quotes or dialog[ue can] bring your story to life! Interviewing experts or regular folk is good for at least two reasons:

1. You can include dialogue, which breaks up paragraphs or chunks of text
2. Dialogue or direct quotes add flavor and color to your article



These are "10 simple tips to improve your magazine writing skills," is a website written by Laurie Pawlick in 2020. She is a professional journalist who writes blogs and electronic articles and decided to share her tips to the [illegible] public.

https://www.theadventurouswriter.com/blogwriting/10-ways-to-write-better-articles

THE BASICS OF JOURNALISM

Tips from Journalism classes for young Journalists created by Migratory Birds

read daily news and headlines

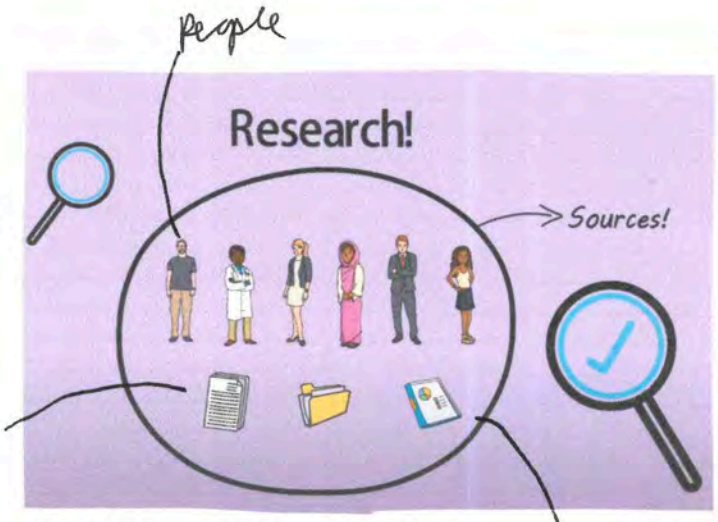
what is trending now

what talk around the world is about

actively trying to improve

practice makes perfect

read more articles



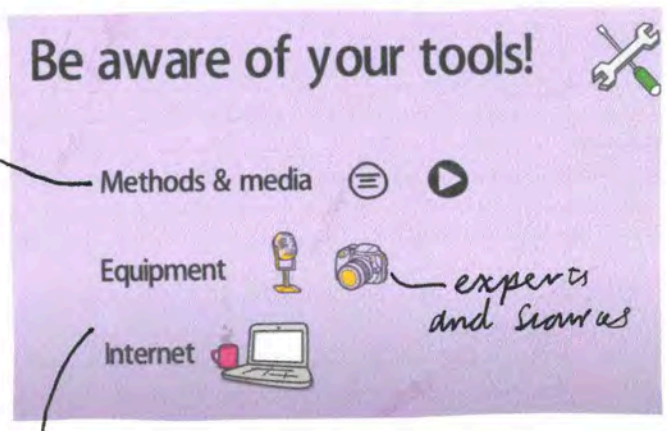
people

use more than one source

books

more open mind

social media



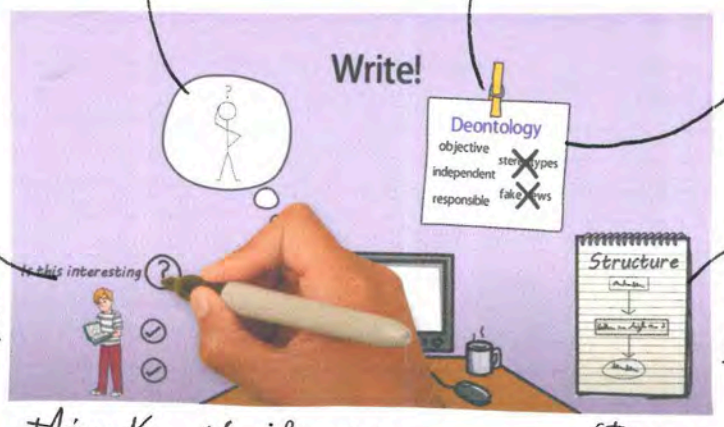
Keep in mind the necessary techniques

experts and sources

Bibliography

give the whole picture

how you plan to write this article



open mind

proof-read again and again

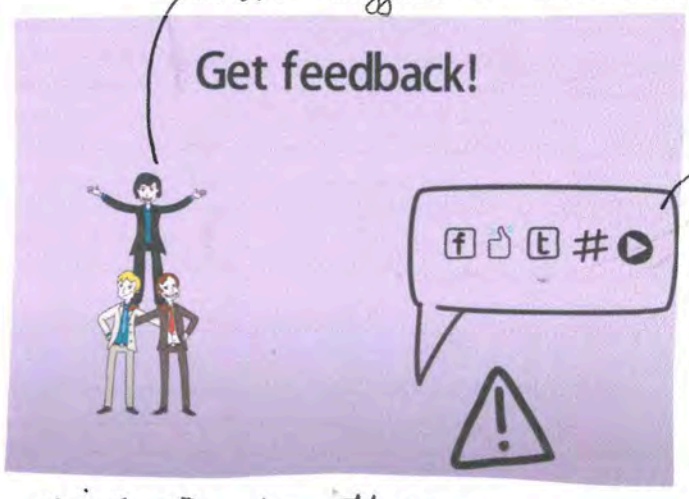
having a specific structure helps

think as if you were a ~~viewer~~ Viewer

stay on topic

research strategies and How i write that up

ask friends with different backrounds



Send on social media

give it to other people and ask for feedback

This Video was sent out on 18th of May 2020.

THE WEEK

LAYOUT

I have gathered 4 various pages and layouts of The Week magazine's articles. This will give me an idea of what font to use and colours as well as formats or layouts.

Application of research for project outcome planning AO3.

+ AO3 - careful well-thought at, effort development

Sub-article along the side of the main article or story.

prominent image relating to headline.

Section of the magazine showing what the articles on that page would be about or related to.

Sport

quote from an expert.

Sub title or explanation for a picture.

certain prominent or important information in yellow.

Very brief and small article or sub-article with another big story.

Small headlines that relates to the section of magazine.

page split into two equally sized and detailed articles.

Very Red and Pink

PLAN

Key points to include in each section of My magazine article.

Outline Planning process clear

AO3 ✓

Introduction

- Catch reader's attention
- Main points

Nuclear energy

- Fusion
- How Nuclear Weapons work
- Risks

What happens when a bomb is detonated?

- Initial rays
- Fireball is sent out
- Nuclear fallout

Effects of Hiroshima

- Deaths and casualties
- Interview with survivors
- Long-term effects

Nuclear weapons today

- How many in circulation
- Alliences with Nuclear weapons
- Nuclear War possibly

Conclusion

- Should we be scared?
- What can be done?

DRAFT 1

Clear introduction - development process not

This is my first draft of my magazine article from which I will edit and do a few more drafts to create the best possible outcome.

The threats of nuclear weapons, should we be scared?

wrong font, not like The Week

I'm sure that you reading this have heard of some sort of nuclear weapon, whilst you may have seen some of the consequences that came from Hiroshima, 1945, that was nearly 80 years ago and unfortunately, nuclear weapons have come a long way since.

First of all, the word nuclear comes from the central part of the atom, the nucleus. Nuclear energy is created when it is split into many smaller fragments from a huge implosion. This process is known as nuclear fission and can either power whole cities or blow them to smithereens.

Nuclear weapons harness the pure unpredictability of this process to its full potential in one of two ways. Either a large "bullet" of a nuclear substance can be fired down a tube inside a bomb at huge speeds into a target causing implosion and therefore fission to take place, or by placing a small ball of a radioactive material inside of huge amounts of powerful conventional explosives. Both methods are hugely effective and give off exponential amounts of nuclear energy as well as radiation and heat, serving their destructive purpose arguably too well as you will see.

As soon as the explosives inside of a nuke are detonated, the nuclei (plural for nucleus) are split into fragments and the initial wave of gamma rays and nuclear energy is released beginning a chain reaction that causes fission to happen in millions of other atoms nearby. This all happens in less than a second. In an even shorter amount of time than this, the direct position that the bomb once was, is now hotter than the sun's core. A raging fireball is sent out and expands at close to 200 miles per hour burning anything in its path as well as laying down microscopic particles of nuclear material that can affect the area for months or even years (creating what we know as "fallout"). This leaves the ground riddled with radioactivity, leaves water undrinkable and land uninhabitable. Radiation from as little as a 10-kiloton nuclear explosion can reach a mile in microseconds leaving anyone in its radius, burned, sick or most likely dead. Furthermore, a light more intense than that given off by the sun comes from this deadly fireball, blinding anyone that looks at it.

The first ever nuclear bomb used on people was of course in august of 1945 when the bomb, "little boy" was dropped on Hiroshima killing 140,000 people total out of 340000 (coming to nearly 50% of their population). After only 3 days, America dropped the bomb "fat man" on Nagasaki killing a little less at around 74,00. Back in Hiroshima, only 85 buildings were left standing meaning nearly every person that survived had nearly nowhere to call their own. Many of those survivors said everyone around them including themselves experienced symptoms of radiation sickness such as balding, diarrhoea, intense vomiting, bloody gums and many more.

In an interview with survivors of both Hiroshima and Nagasaki, it is evident that the only way these few survived was by hiding in barracks and shelters on the far outskirts of the cities or by going through huge amounts of medical care. Survivors from as far as 3.4 kilometres away from the hypocentre, still said they suffered with "diarrhoea and a high fever" as well as "hair falling out and dark spots forming on skin". Emiko Okada was still a child at the time and said "young children had to fend for themselves. They stole to get by and were taken in by the wrong adults." This left Japan in a state worse than ever seen, ending a war all together. If two nuclear bombs from over 80 years ago could bring a country to its knees then that begs the question, what could they do if used today?

Whilst the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki showed the sheer power of nuclear weapons, they have not been used since. Countries all over the world have access to nuclear weapons (Russia having the most with nearly 6,000 with the USA having 5,244 China with less at 410 and France with 290). Many of these nuclear bombs have the power of 140 kilotons with the potential to destroy up to 90% of Kyiv's population if Russia decided to use one. The consequences would be horrible, and for Ukraine to recover would be nearly impossible. To drop a nuclear weapon has been shown to be completely inhumane and possessing the power to start and end whole world wars.

Due to alliances between 31 countries in Europe through NATO, bombing even one country could be catastrophic. All other countries in the alliance would be force to stand by each other's side and retaliate leading to an all-out Nuclear war involving the exchange of possibly hundreds or even thousands of nuclear warheads. Whilst it is completely rational to fear the possible destruction that comes with nuclear weapons, many countries are very intelligent and know that the risk and destruction of nukes, heavily outweigh the rewards of which there are little to none. however one wrong move could result in complete and utter destruction of the world we know.

I need to answer the question "should we be saved," in far more detail.

Add a clear conclusion relating to issues today in last paragraph:
- How nuclear bombs are more powerful today
- how they are used as a symbol of Power
- How Nuclear war would unfold

DRAFT 2

AQA Poetry development of ideas - Explosive reaction

different image and caption

The threats of nuclear weapons, should we be scared?

I'm sure that many of you reading this have heard of some sort of nuclear weapon, whilst you may have seen the consequences of Hiroshima, 1945, however that was nearly 80 years ago and unfortunately, nuclear weapons have come a long way since.

First of all, the word nuclear comes from the central part of the atom, the nucleus. Nuclear energy is created when it is split into many smaller fragments from a huge implosion. This process is known as nuclear fission and can either power whole cities or blow them to smithereens.

Nuclear weapons harness the pure unpredictability of this process to its full potential in one of two ways. Either a large "bullet" of a nuclear substance can be fired down a tube inside a bomb into a target causing implosion and therefore fission to take place, or by placing a ball of radioactive material inside of huge amounts of powerful conventional explosives to be detonated. Both methods are hugely effective and give off exponential amounts of nuclear energy as well as radiation and heat, serving their destructive purpose arguably too well.

Not needed

As soon as the explosives inside of a nuclear bomb are detonated, the nuclei (plural for nucleus) are split into fragments and the initial wave of gamma rays and nuclear energy is released beginning a chain reaction that causes fission in millions of other atoms nearby. This all happens in less than a second. In an even shorter amount of time than this the direct point that the bomb once was, is now hotter than the sun's core. A raging fireball expands at close to 200 miles per hour burning anything in its path as well as laying down particles of nuclear material creating what we know as "fallout". This leaves the area radioactive, water undrinkable and land uninhabitable. Radiation from as little as a 10-kiloton nuclear explosion can reach a mile in microseconds killing anyone close enough to it. Furthermore, a light more intense than the sun is produced, blinding anyone that looks at it.

Not Needed

causing

to take place

The first ever nuclear bomb used on people was in august of 1945 when the bomb, "Little Boy" was dropped on Hiroshima killing 140,000 people total out of 340,000 (nearly 50% of their population). America then dropped the bomb known as "Fat Man" on Nagasaki killing around 74,00. In Hiroshima, only 85 buildings were left standing meaning nearly every person that survived had nearly nowhere to call their own. Many of those survivors experienced symptoms of radiation sickness such as balding, diarrhoea, intense vomiting, bloody gums and many more.

furthermore

In an interview with survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki some as far as 3.4 kilometres away from the hypocentre, said they suffered with "diarrhoea and a high fever" as well as "hair falling out and dark spots forming on skin". Emiko Okada was still a child at the time and said "young children had to fend for themselves. They stole to get by and were taken in by the wrong adults." This left Japan in a state worse than ever seen. If two nuclear bombs from over 80 years ago could bring a country to its knees then that begs the question, what could they do if used today?

Whilst the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki showed the sheer power of nuclear weapons, they have not been used since. Countries all over the world have access to nuclear weapons; Russia having the most with nearly 6,000, the USA having 5,244, China with less at 410 and France with 290). Many of these nuclear bombs have the power of 140 kilotons Russia having the potential to destroy up to 90% of Kyiv's population with one. The consequences would be horrible, and for Ukraine to recover would be nearly impossible.

Whilst it is completely rational to fear the possible destruction of nuclear weapons, many countries are very intelligent and know that the risk of using a nuclear bomb heavily outweigh the rewards (of which there are little to none). Due to the huge alliances in the world, if one nuclear weapon was dropped on a country others would be forced to fight for each other leading to an all-out nuclear war involving the exchange of hundreds or even thousands of nuclear warheads changing the world we know forever.

possibly mix these two paragraphs together

add examples

tens

In conclusion nuclear bombs are very clearly one of the biggest threats to the world today and can end or start whole world wars if used wrong. Whilst they are used more as a symbol of power, the threat of a possible nuclear war is very much there, and many nuclear scientists say that we are closer to this possibility than ever before.

Not completely correct, may need changing

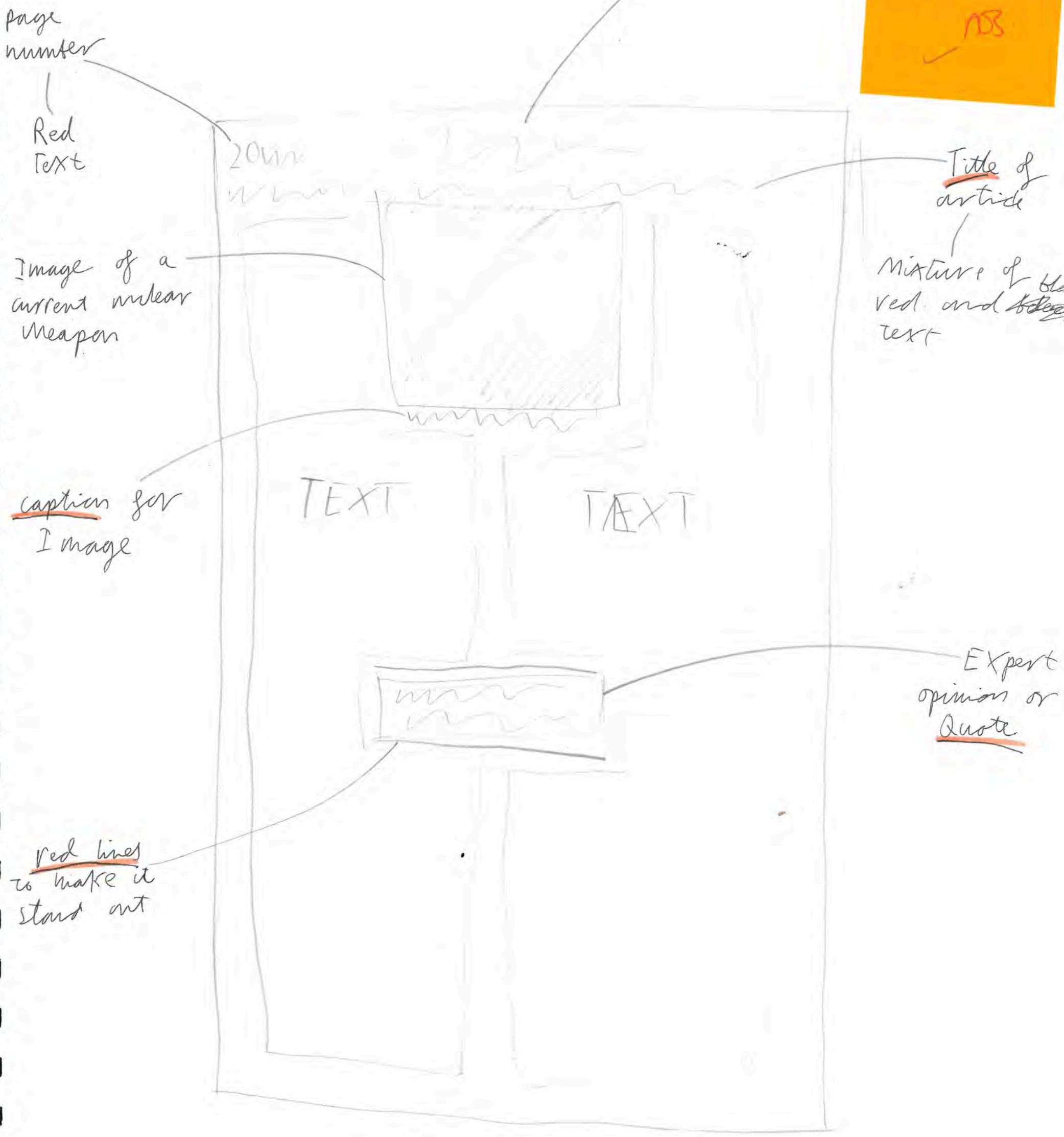
Possibly ended all of humanity

larger, more in depth conclusion

ADJUSTING LAYOUT

Well thought out development of ideas

NS

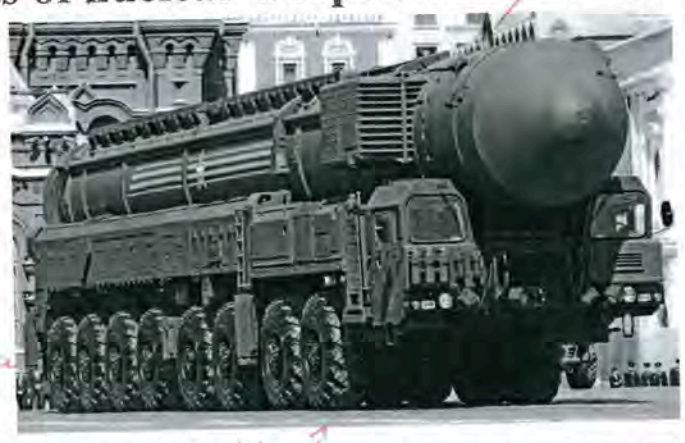


I will re-configure my article and make some final touches to the text before handing it into my english teacher (Mrs Evans) for some helpful feedback to create a finall piece

DRAFT 3

Talking points

~~The threats of~~ nuclear weapons: should we be scared?



I'm sure that many of you reading this have heard of some sort of nuclear weapon and their destructiveness. whilst you may have seen the consequences of august 1945 in Hiroshima, that was nearly 80 years ago and unfortunately, nuclear weapons have come a long way since.

First of all, the word nuclear comes from the central part of the atom, the nucleus. Nuclear energy is created when it is split into many smaller fragments from a huge implosion. This process is known as nuclear fission and can either power whole cities or blow them to smithereens.

Nuclear weapons harness the pure unpredictability of this process to its full potential in one of two ways. Either a large "bullet" of a nuclear substance can be fired down a tube inside a bomb into a target causing implosion and therefore fission to take place, or by placing a ball of radioactive material inside of huge amounts of powerful conventional explosives to be detonated. Both methods are hugely effective and give off exponential amounts of nuclear energy as well as radiation and heat, serving their destructive purpose arguably too well.

As soon as the explosives inside of a nuclear bomb are detonated, the nuclei (plural for nucleus) are split into fragments and the initial wave of gamma rays and nuclear energy is released beginning a chain reaction that causes fission in millions of other atoms nearby. This all happens in less than a second. In an even shorter amount of time than this, the direct point at which the bomb once was, is now hotter than the sun's core. A raging fireball expands at close to 200 miles per hour burning anything in its path as well as laying down particles of nuclear material creating what we know as "nuclear fallout". This leaves the soil radioactive, water undrinkable and land uninhabitable. If the weapon was detonated in the air, radiation from as little as a 10-kiloton nuclear explosion can reach a mile in microseconds killing anyone close enough to it. Furthermore, a light more intense than the sun is produced, blinding anyone who looks at it.

The first ever nuclear bomb used on people was in august of 1945 when the bomb, "Little Boy" was dropped on Hiroshima killing 140,000 people total out of 340,000 (nearly 50% of their population). Almost all survivors said they experienced huge radiation sickness including intense vomiting, bloody gums and many more. America then dropped the bomb known as "Fat Man" on Nagasaki killing around 74,00. In Hiroshima, only 85 buildings were left standing meaning nearly every person that survived had nearly nowhere to call their own.

In an interview with survivors, some as far as 3.4 kilometres away from the hypocentre, said they suffered with "diarrhoea and a high fever" as well as "hair falling out and dark spots forming on skin". Emiko Okada was still a child at the time and said "young children had to fend for themselves. They stole to get by and were taken in by the wrong adults." This left Japan in a state worse than ever seen. If two nuclear bombs from over 80 years ago could bring a country to its knees then that begs the question, what could they do if used today?

The bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki showed the sheer power of nuclear weapons, not a single nuclear weapon has been used on people since. Countries all over the world have access to nuclear weapons; Russia having the most with nearly 6,000, the USA having 5,244, China with less at 410 and France with 290. Many of these nuclear bombs have the power of 140 kilotons and are pointed directly at any major city, ready to fire if ordered to. Russia has the potential to destroy up to 90% of Kyiv's population with one. The consequences would be immense, stretching as far as 25 miles, and for Ukraine to recover would be nearly impossible.

Whilst it is completely rational to fear the possible destruction that comes with the use of nuclear weapons, many countries have intelligence in this field and are aware that the risk of devastation and death heavily outweigh the rewards, of which there are little to none. Due to the huge alliances in the world (NATO, CSTO and many more), if one nuclear weapon was dropped others would be forced to fight and to protect each other leading to an all-out nuclear war involving the exchange of tens of nuclear warheads. The affects shown earlier display how this could affect the lives of so many and, how the world as we know it could be changed forever.

"A nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought."

Ronald Regan 1985

As we have very clearly seen, nuclear bombs are one of the biggest threats in today's society and can start whole world wars if used in incorrectly. Whilst Countries use them more as a symbol of power, experts say the threat of a possible nuclear war is very much there and could result in the end of humanity. This may be a lot to bear but a change can (and should) be made. In the midst of the cold war when nuclear bombs were the largest threat Jhon. F Kennedy set a vision to turn nuclear bombs into the driving force of America and Russia known as "megatons to megawatts". Shortly before this could be put into action, he was assassinated however that does not mean that we should sit and fear the threat nuclear weapons, we need to make a change and rule over them before they rule over us.

Reacting to feedback AO4 ✓

want the opening to grab me more! How about description of Hiroshima after the explosion? Or list of the ongoing consequences to the people Hiroshima?

think the conclusion needs to be extended feel like I've had a satisfactory ~~ends~~ answer the question you posed in the headline.

I gave my most recent draft to Mrs Evans, my english teacher. She then gave me some feedback which I will use to produce my final piece.

FINAL PIECE

Talking points

Nuclear weapons: should we be scared?

I'm sure that many of you reading this have heard of some sort of nuclear weapon and their destructiveness. You may have seen the immense consequences of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima and how that shaped history. Sadly, nuclear weapons have come a long way since.

A detonated nuclear bomb tested in Russia during the cold war

First of all, the word nuclear comes from the central part of the atom, the nucleus. Nuclear energy is created when it is split into many smaller fragments from a huge implosion. This process is known as nuclear fission and can either power whole cities or blow them to smithereens.

Nuclear weapons harness the pure unpredictability of this process to its full potential in one of two ways: Either a large "bullet" of a nuclear substance can be fired down a tube inside a bomb into a target causing implosion and therefore fission to take place, or by placing a ball of radioactive material inside of huge amounts of powerful conventional explosives to be detonated. Both methods are hugely effective and give off exponential amounts of nuclear energy as well as radiation and heat, serving their destructive purpose arguably too well. As soon as the explosives inside of a nuclear bomb are detonated, the nuclei are split into fragments and the initial wave of gamma rays and nuclear energy is released beginning a chain reaction that causes fission in millions of other atoms nearby. This all happens in less than a second. Instantly after this, the direct point at which the bomb was, is now hotter than the sun's core. A raging fireball expands at close to 200 miles per hour burning anything in its path as well as laying down particles of nuclear material creating what we know as nuclear fallout. This leaves the soil radioactive, water undrinkable and land uninhabitable. If the weapon was detonated in the air, radiation from as little as a 10-kiloton nuclear explosion can reach a mile in microseconds killing anyone close enough to it. Furthermore, a light more intense than the sun is produced, blinding anyone who looks at it.

The first ever nuclear bomb used on people was in august of 1945 when the bomb, "Little Boy" was dropped on Hiroshima killing 140,000. Almost all survivors said they experienced huge radiation sickness including intense vomiting, bloody gums and huge burns. In Hiroshima, only 85 buildings were left standing meaning nearly every person that survived had nearly nowhere to call their own. In an interview with survivors, some as far as 3.4 kilometres away from the hypocentre, said they suffered with "diarrhoea and a high fever" as well as "hair falling out and dark spots forming on skin". Emiko Okada was still a child at the time and said "young children had to fend for themselves. They stole to get by and were taken in by the wrong adults." Of course, this was because majority of parents were killed by the bomb. This left Japan in a state worse than ever seen. If a nuclear bomb from over 80 years ago could bring a country to its knees, then that begs the question, what could they do if used today?

The bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki showed the world-destroying power of nuclear weapons, not a single nuclear weapon has been used on people since. Countries all over the world have access to nuclear weapons: Russia having the most with nearly 6,000, the USA having 5,244, China with less at 410 and France with 290. Many of these nuclear bombs have the power of 140 kilotons and are pointed directly at any major city, ready to fire. Russia has the potential to destroy up to 90% of Kyiv's population with just one. The consequences would be immense, stretching as far as 25 miles, and for Ukraine to recover would be nearly impossible.

Whilst it is completely rational to fear the possible destruction that comes with the use of nuclear weapons, many countries have intelligence in this field and are aware that the risk of devastation and death heavily outweigh the rewards, of which there are little to none. Due to the many major alliances in the world (NATO, CSTO and many more), if one nuclear weapon was dropped others would be forced to fight and to protect each other leading to an all-out nuclear war involving the exchange of these world-ruining nuclear warheads. This could affect the lives of so many and, how the world as we know it could be drastically changed forever.

> *"A nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought."*
>
> Ronald Regan 1985

As we have very clearly seen, nuclear bombs are one of the biggest threats in today's society and can start whole world wars if used in incorrectly. Whilst countries use them more as a symbol of power, experts say the threat of a possible nuclear war is very much there and could result in the end of humanity; President Ronald Regan saying, "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought." This may be a lot to bear but a change can (and should) be made. In the midst of the cold war when nuclear bombs were the largest threat, John. F Kennedy created a vision to turn nuclear warheads produced by America and the Soviet Union into mass amounts of power for the whole world from light bulbs to factories known as "megatons to megawatts". Shortly before this could be put into action, he was assassinated, however that does not mean that we should sit and fear the threat nuclear weapons. Should we be scared? In short yes, this issue has become bigger and bigger to the point where it cannot be avoided any longer. we need to make a change and rule over nuclear weapons before they rule over us.