During the final stages of World War II in 1945, the United States army dropped two atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan.

At 08:15 on 6 August 1945, the Enola Gay dropped the Atomic bomb called "Little Boy" over the center of Hiroshima.

It exploded about 600 meters (2,000 feet) above the city with a blast equivalent to 13 kilotons of TNT.

In a few moments, the city of Hiroshima was converted into a ruined city and tens of thousands were killed by blast and fire storm.

Within the first two to four months of the bombings, the acute effects killed 90,000-166,000 people in Hiroshima and 60,000-80,000 in Nagasaki.

Estimates of the total deaths by the end of 1945 from burns, radiation and related disease (the effects of which were aggravated by lack of medical resources), range from 90,000 to 166,000. Some estimates state that up to 200,000 people had died by 1950, due to cancer and other long-term effects.

Long-range health dangers associated with radiation exposure, such as an increased danger of cancer, would linger for the rest of the victims' lives, as would the psychological effects of the attack.