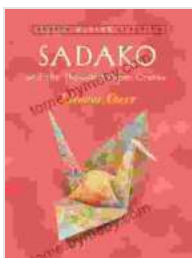


Sadako's Legacy: The Unforgettable Story of Sadako Sasaki and the Thousand Paper Cranes

In the aftermath of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, Japan, a young girl named Sadako Sasaki emerged as a symbol of hope and peace. Her story, as chronicled in the beloved children's book "Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes" by Eleanor Coerr, continues to touch hearts and inspire people worldwide.

On August 6, 1945, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, killing an estimated 140,000 people and leaving behind a legacy of devastation and suffering. Sadako was just two years old at the time of the bombing and lived about a mile and a half from the epicenter. Though she was not directly injured in the blast, she was exposed to high levels of radiation, which would later have tragic consequences.



Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes (Puffin Modern Classics) by Eleanor Coerr

★★★★☆ 4.8 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 3956 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 92 pages



As Sadako grew older, she developed leukemia as a result of her exposure to radiation. In 1955, at the age of 12, she was admitted to the Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital for treatment. It was during her stay in the hospital that Sadako learned about the ancient Japanese legend that if a person folds 1,000 paper cranes, they will be granted a wish.

Determined to recover from her illness, Sadako began folding paper cranes out of any paper she could find, including discarded medicine wrappers and candy wrappers. She folded tirelessly, day and night, as her friends and family helped her by bringing her paper and offering encouragement.

As word of Sadako's story spread, people from all over Japan and around the world sent her letters of support and folded paper cranes. By the time of her death on October 25, 1955, Sadako had folded over 644 cranes. Her friends completed the remaining cranes and buried them with her.

Sadako's story became a national symbol of hope and peace in Japan and inspired the creation of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park. In 1958, a statue of Sadako holding a paper crane was erected in the park, and it has since become a popular destination for visitors from around the world.

Eleanor Coerr's book "Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes" was first published in 1977 and has since been translated into over 30 languages. The book has won numerous awards and has been adapted into several films and television programs.

The story of Sadako Sasaki and the thousand paper cranes continues to inspire people to this day. Her indomitable spirit and her wish for peace serve as a reminder of the devastating consequences of war and the importance of working towards a more peaceful world.

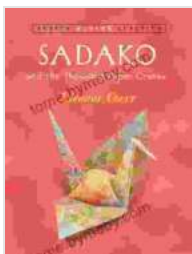
If you are interested in learning more about Sadako Sasaki and her story, I encourage you to read "Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes" by Eleanor Coerr. It is a moving and unforgettable book that will stay with you long after you finish reading it.

You can also visit the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park to see the statue of Sadako and learn more about the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. The park is a powerful reminder of the horrors of war and the importance of peace.

Thank you for reading!



Photo by unknown photographer.



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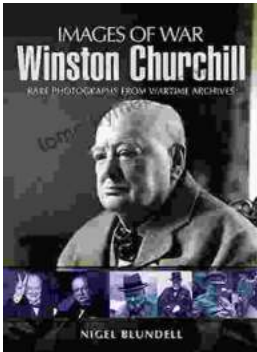
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