



Argumentative Essay on Death Penalty

The death penalty is the final punishment. There is no more severe penalty after it. Fifty-eight countries currently use the death penalty. The United States of America is one of the fifty-eight nations practising the death penalty. The United States will use the death penalty only if a person commits the first murder offence. People who believe in the death penalty believe that the most significant punishment will be death. In this paper, I would argue that the death penalty does not deter criminals and that the United States should ban this practice.

Before I present my case, I would like to give students a basic overview of the death penalty. The idea of the death penalty was abolished in Britain when the founding fathers proclaimed freedom. Our ancestors loved the concept of the death penalty, as it was a normal part of life. Europeans handed down the death sentence on various charges. The first recorded massacre in America took place in Jamestown, 1608. A man named George Kendall was assassinated in a coup d'etat. In the colonies' early days, laws regarding the death penalty varied from place to place.

The death penalty underwent significant changes over the nineteenth century. At this point, the death penalty began to lose popularity. Provinces did not commit genocide. All executions were carried out in secret. Pennsylvania was the first country to adopt the practice. Some districts eventually abolished the death penalty. At present, 14 of the 50 states no longer carry the death penalty. Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin are among the states in this group.

In addition, a series of cases involving the death penalty went to the Supreme Court. Many try to argue that the death penalty violates the eighth amendment and that the death penalty is cruel and uncommon. In 1972, *Furman v. Georgia* successfully abolished the death penalty for ten years. The death sentence was finally reversed by the assassination of Gary Gillmore on January 17, 1977.

To this day, the United States continues to use the death penalty. However, there are limitations. For example, the government cannot eradicate mental disability and should not kill children. Currently, the United States has six discharge modes, lethal injection, electric shot, lethal gas, firing squad, and suspension. Routes will vary from province to province. Although the United States is still serving a death sentence, homicides are declining, compared to the past, statistically.

Those on the death sentence say the death penalty will serve as a barrier and the only way to get revenge on the killers. Both stories are highly controversial and have been widely criticized.

Punishment as a deterrent has been a goal for many years. This concept works, but it should not be applied to all criminals, in my opinion. The most significant punishment for people who say it is adequate to prevent criminals. In the article "The death penalty is a hindrance," the authors say that Violent crime will reduce by executing the death penalty. "Homicides have declined by over 22%, while violent crime has decreased by 11%. We believe this is partly attributable to the powerful message given by the death sentence to violent and murderous criminals. The figures taken from this



article may be inaccurate and should be carefully examined. There is a lot of conflicting evidence from similar studies done now and in the past.

Retaliation was also a form of punishment. Logically if a killer is killed, there will be no more murders. American society seems to love revenge. An eye for an eye has been a rule since time immemorial. In the death penalty, the author believes, "When a person takes a life, equality of justice is violated. Unless that balance is restored, society falls into the law of violence. This view has many flaws, especially moral issues. For example, if a country punishes a person for murder, what gives the government the right to kill?

Both articles fail to present solid evidence supporting the thesis. "The death penalty is a deterrent" had mathematical knowledge but could not disclose how the information was obtained. Depending on the researcher's collection methods, statistical information would vary. These errors and omissions in the body of scientific evidence have undermined its credibility as a basis for law and order in its decisions on life and death. Those who claim that the death penalty is a successful deterrent fail to present the actual evidence, so as a critic, we should dismiss the claim that the death penalty serves as a deterrent.

In addition, several studies seem to contradict the notion that the death penalty is an excellent deterrent to violent and murderous crimes. According to the Death Penalty Information Center, states with the death penalty have a lower homicide rate. In their seventeen-year study, districts without a death sentence showed a 40% drop in homicide rates.

On the subject of the "Death penalty is a hindrance," New York has now abolished the death penalty, and their murder rate has dropped significantly compared to the time when the state was still using the death penalty. In fact, in the first-year New York ended its death sentence, they saw a 4 per cent drop in their homicide rates.

The death penalty does not work as a barrier because criminals do not believe they will be caught. Logically, no one could kill if one knew he would be killed. Prevention is a psychological process. Therefore, if the perpetrator does not believe that the real danger exists, there will be no ban.

The death penalty as a punishment is no longer reasonable in our current society. By killing a criminal, our government is sending meaningless messages about murder. The point of the death penalty is because the United States government wants to show that murder is an intolerable crime. By killing, the criminal, the government opposes. Furthermore, the death sentence might be viewed as a kind of retaliation. We only take a quick look at it. It is impossible to correct two faults at the same time. Killing a murderer will not restore the victim. In the 21st century, our criminal laws must now reflect a high level of eye contact.

The death penalty will no longer be sought as an effective means of retaliation in modern times. There is an excellent delay in murdering a prisoner. Statistics show that it was more than eight years before he was killed. Most prisoners sentenced to death die of old age before being sentenced. The California death list is a good example. Since 1976, only thirteen prisoners have been killed. There are currently about 700 prisoners on California death row. If this practice continues, it will mean that most prisoners will die from natural causes before their sentence is handed down.



Those who claim the death penalty as a punishment fail to recognize the execution process in our criminal justice system. A prisoner is legally allowed to appeal. The complaint is needed in the American criminal justice system because the process is designed to protect human rights. The average appeal may take more than ten years. There are just not enough judges to answer in every case review. For example, the United States Supreme Court receives thousands of cases every year, but only a few cases are reviewed because there are only nine judges in the Supreme Court. For these reasons, the death penalty cannot be claimed as an effective means of retaliation.

Since the death penalty is no longer a punishable offence, I intend to end the practice in the United States. Throughout American history, many have tried to abolish the death penalty. Many succeeded in temporarily abolishing the death penalty, but many provinces reinstated the death penalty after a sentencing review. The most current issue regarding abolishing the death penalty was Baze v. Rees. Baze V. Rees attacked the killing process, especially lethal injections. Baze claims that injections are a form of cruel and unconstitutional punishment. The issue was eventually settled as the judges upheld the death sentence. "The court heard a wide range of cases and provided detailed information on the findings and conclusions of the case. It noted that "[there] are no legitimate means of killing those who oppose the death penalty on moral, religious, or social grounds, but concluded that the procedure" is in line with the constitutional requirements against cruel and inhumane punishment. Baze V. Rees was an excellent attempt to try to end the death sentence, but in the end, he was unsuccessful because they were attacking the process and not the problem. In addition, Baze failed to show any substantial evidence that lethal injections could cause pain.

To successfully terminate the death penalty in the United States, a person must file a lawsuit in the United States Supreme Court. One will need to submit a certiorari letter, mandamus, or prohibition. In addition, a person may appeal the death penalty. If the case were decided, a person would have to argue that the death penalty is no longer a form of justice. The key to winning this case is, in my opinion, to present complete and robust evidence. Show nine judges that the death penalty is a waste of resources and unconstitutional.

Some may argue that the crime rate will increase by abolishing the death penalty. Studies have shown that the death penalty will not deter criminals. There is currently no conclusive evidence that the death penalty will deter criminals; However, there is evidence that provinces that do not have the death penalty have a lower homicide rate than those with a death sentence. "Researchers decided that estimations that the death penalty could save the lives of most people were implausible," according to a recent study. Researchers say that using the same data and method correctly can lead to a completely different conclusion: that is, that the death penalty increases the murder rate.

The death penalty should be abolished. Those who believe in the death penalty have failed to make their case. Any substantial evidence does not back up that allegation. There is, however, evidence that the death penalty fails. Executing a prisoner sentenced to death is no longer an easy task. There may be a long delay in the execution process. Prisoners die before their sentences are handed down. For all of the above reasons, the United States of America must abolish the death penalty.

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