

## Research Paper Death Penalty

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*The Death Penalty* Crown

Since 1996, death sentences in America have declined by more than 60 percent, reversing a generation-long trend toward greater acceptance of capital punishment. In theory, most Americans continue to support the death penalty. But it is no longer seen as a theoretical matter.

Prosecutors, judges, and juries across the country have moved in large numbers to give much greater credence to the possibility of mistakes - mistakes that in this arena are potentially fatal. The discovery of innocence, documented in this book through painstaking analyses of media coverage and with newly developed methods, has led to historic shifts in public opinion and to a sharp decline in use of the death penalty by juries across the country. A social cascade, starting with legal clinics and innocence projects, has snowballed into a national phenomenon that may spell the end of the death penalty in America.

**Determinants of the Death Penalty** Cambridge University Press

TCR Singles Contains one featured essay from a previous issue of *The Concord Review* (TCR). TCR contains essays from a unique international journal of exemplary history research papers by secondary students of history. This issue features: "Capital Punishment" was written by Benjamin Patrick Chiacchia while attending Lincoln High School in Lincoln, Rhode Island. Abstract: Capital punishment has served a unique function in the American penal system, and its 400-year history in the United States has been surrounded by controversy. While the death penalty has a complicated history of influence, including religious norms, social sentiments, and political fervor, its exercise has often fallen to the will of the people. Activism on both sides, coupled with the normal political processes that influence this contentious facet of criminal justice, has led to a nationwide struggle over the continuation and methods used to carry out capital punishment. In the absence of a constitutional provision regarding the death penalty, debate has and continues to revolve around how and if this form of punishment will continue to be employed by the United States. This paper explores the relationship between the people and the death penalty, as well as the general history of capital punishment and the arguments posed by both sides of the debate.

**Essays on a Cruel and Unusual Punishment** Rowman & Littlefield Publishers

The death penalty is contested across modern social, political, academic, and legal institutions, and this interdisciplinary text helps readers analyze that debate. It begins with *Furman v. Georgia*, which doubles as the Supreme Court's only decision striking down the death penalty and as the origin of the modern American death penalty. The text explores the legal rules and moral reasoning behind the principle that the death penalty be reserved for the worst offenders, as well as the most uncomfortable realities of American capital punishment--the likelihood of wrongful executions and the undeniable influence of race on death penalty practice. Discussion of law and theory is always supplemented with appropriate empirical studies, and is connected to the practice of lawyers on the ground. The text concludes with a glimpse to the future of the death penalty, and situates the increasingly exceptional American experience in an international context. This legal material is carefully presented so as to remain accessible to non-lawyers, and it is intended for anyone with an interest in capital punishment.

**Enduring Injustice** National Academies Press

Vollum analyzes the content of the last statements of the condemned and statements made by co-victims; he seeks to "give voice" to these two different groups. Vollum finds that the most dominant themes among the condemned center around transformation, redemption, and positive messages of connection to others. The most dominant themes of co-victims are more conflicting with a mix of frustration with the death penalty process, relief that it is over, and the desire for justice or revenge. Through their own words, we learn that the death penalty is neither a soothing salve for the pain and suffering of co-victims nor simply an extraction of evil and irredeemable criminals.

**The Case Against the Death Penalty** The New Press

Research Paper (undergraduate) from the year 2015 in the subject Law - Criminal process, Criminology, Law Enforcement, grade: A, University of Alaska Fairbanks, language: English, abstract: This is an investigation into the death penalty and how it is applied across political lines in America. With a focus on the differences in Democratic run states and Republican run states. The death penalty and its effects on a state's murder rate have long been a point of controversy. It has been debated whether the death penalty is a deterrent to crime. There is an ongoing need to understand the deterrence effect of the death penalty, in order to understand how to properly lower the murder rates in a given area. Further, in order to understand if the death penalty is applied in a given state, it is important to look at the political orientation of a particular state. Political orientation can have a

strong affect on the punishment type chosen by a particular state. This study seeks to clarify the debate by looking at the statistical facts, and formulating hypothesis. (1) the death penalty is a deterrent for the crime of murder. (2) Conservative states are more likely to employ the death penalty. Null hypothesis, (1) the death penalty has no effect on the murder rate. (2) political leanings of a state do not determine if they have the death penalty.

**The Decline of the Death Penalty and the Discovery of Innocence** Springer Science & Business Media

Zimring reveals that the seemingly insoluble turmoil surrounding the death penalty reflects a deep and long-standing division in American values--a division that he predicts will soon bring about the end of capital punishment in this country.

**Capital Punishment As a Social Psychological System** UPNE

Focuses on what happens when the American public gets decide on the fate of capital punishment.

**The Culture of Capital Punishment in Japan** Elsevier

In 1976, the US Supreme Court ruled in *Gregg v. Georgia* that the death penalty was constitutional if it complied with certain specific provisions designed to ensure that it was reserved for the 'worst of the worst.' The same court had rejected the death penalty just four years before in the *Furman* decision because it found that the penalty had been applied in a capricious and arbitrary manner. The 1976 decision ushered in the 'modern' period of the US death penalty, setting the country on a course to execute over 1,400 inmates in the ensuing years, with over 8,000 individuals currently sentenced to die. Now, forty years after the decision, the eminent political scientist Frank Baumgartner along with a team of younger scholars (Marty Davidson, Kaneesha Johnson, Arvind Krishnamurthy, and Colin Wilson) have collaborated to assess the empirical record and provide a definitive account of how the death penalty has been implemented. Each chapter addresses a precise empirical question and provides evidence, not opinion, about whether how the modern death penalty has functioned. They decided to write the book after Justice Breyer issued a dissent in a 2015 death penalty case in which he asked for a full briefing on the constitutionality of the death penalty. In particular, they assess the extent to which the modern death penalty has met the aspirations of *Gregg* or continues to suffer from the flaws that caused its rejection in *Furman*. To answer this question, they provide the most comprehensive statistical account yet of the workings of the capital punishment system. Authoritative and pithy, the book is intended for both students in a wide variety of fields, researchers studying the topic, and--not least--the Supreme Court itself.

**The Effects of the Death Penalty on Families of the Accused** Temple University Press

People from all walks of life speak out against the barbarism of government control over a person's death, as well as the inconsistent pardoning of some criminals

**Death Penalty Cases** American Psychological Association (APA)

An in-depth examination of what life under a sentence of death is like.

**Leading U.S. Supreme Court Cases on Capital Punishment** Oxford University Press on Demand

Many studies during the past few decades have sought to determine whether the death penalty has any deterrent effect on homicide rates. Researchers have reached widely varying, even contradictory, conclusions. Some studies have concluded that the threat of capital punishment deters murders, saving large numbers of lives; other studies have concluded that executions actually increase homicides; still others, that executions have no effect on murder rates. Commentary among researchers, advocates, and policymakers on the scientific validity of the findings has sometimes been acrimonious. Against this backdrop, the National Research Council report *Deterrence and the Death Penalty* assesses whether the available evidence provides a scientific basis for answering questions of if and how the death penalty affects homicide rates. This new report from the Committee on Law and Justice concludes that research to date on the effect of capital punishment on homicide rates is not useful in determining whether the death penalty increases, decreases, or has no effect on these rates. The key question is whether capital punishment is less or more effective as a deterrent than alternative punishments, such as a life sentence without the possibility of parole. Yet none of the research that has been done accounted for the possible effect of noncapital punishments on homicide rates. The report recommends new avenues of research that may provide broader insight into any deterrent effects from both capital and noncapital punishments.

**American Roulette** Cambridge University Press

A Descending Spiral Exposing the Death Penalty in 12 Essays The New Press

**The Contradictions of American Capital Punishment** Psychology Press

Annotation In the US, murderers, particularly those sentenced to death, are usually considered as entirely different from the rest of us. Sociologist Susan F. Sharp challenges perspective by reminding us that those facing a death sentence, in addition to being murderers, are brothers or sisters, mothers or fathers, daughters or sons.

**Hidden Victims** UN

In the 1970s and the 1980s, polls in the United States showed approval of the death penalty growing consistently, with nearly 80 percent of the public favoring capital punishment for murderers in 1988. Yet during the last decade, when approximately 300 persons were sentenced to the death penalty each year, an average of only ten were executed each year. And those deaths that did occur were normally delayed for eight years after sentencing. What explains these significant refusals to implement policies of capital punishment? Raymond Paternoster demonstrates conclusively that despite the public's desire to punish criminals, to protect ourselves, to spend tax dollars effectively, and to compensate victims' families, we are reluctant to

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actually take the lives of prisoners, and, in fact, that most Americans would choose to abolish capital punishment if they knew of an effective alternative. That alternative, Paternoster asserts, is to replace the death penalty with sentences of life without parole, along with mandatory financial restitution to the victim's survivors. This policy would ensure that convicted murderers receive harsh punishment, and with parole forbidden in all cases, the public would be protected from any future crimes such criminals could commit. Paternoster shows that life sentences may actually be less expensive than execution and a more effective deterrent than the infrequently imposed death penalty. In addition, life sentences could require prisoners to pay a portion of their prison wages to their victims' survivors. Most importantly, such a policy would ensure that the government does not execute innocent people. Paternoster's well-documented book argues cogently against capital punishment as an appropriate and effective response to murderers and offers a sound alternative that addresses the public's demand for justice, safety, and restitution.

Deterrence and the Death Penalty Oxford University Press

This book examines public attitudes to the death penalty in Japan, focusing on knowledge and trust-based attitudinal factors relating to support for, and opposition to, the death penalty. A mixed-method approach was used. Quantitative and qualitative surveys were mounted to assess Japanese death penalty attitudes. The main findings show that death penalty attitudes are not fixed but fluid. Information has a significant impact on reducing support for the death penalty while retributive attitudes are associated with support. This book offers a new conceptual framework in understanding the death penalty without relying on the usual human rights approach, which can be widely applied not just to Japan but to other retentionist countries.

*Capital Punishment Challenged in the World's Courts* Harvard University Press

How can otherwise normal, moral persons - as citizens, voters, and jurors - participate in a process that is designed to take the life of another? In *DEATH BY DESIGN*, research psychologist Craig Haney argues that capital punishment, and particularly the sequence of events that lead to death sentencing itself, is maintained through a complex and elaborate social psychological system that distances and disengages us from the true nature of the task. Relying heavily on his own research and that of other social scientists, Haney suggests that these social psychological forces enable persons to engage in behavior from which many of them otherwise would refrain. However, by facilitating death sentencing in these ways, this inter-related set of social psychological forces also undermines the reliability and authenticity of the process, and compromises the fairness of its outcomes. Because these social psychological forces are systemic in nature - built into the very system of death sentencing itself - Haney concludes by suggesting a number of inter-locking reforms, derived directly from empirical research on capital punishment, that are needed to increase the fairness and reliability of the process. The historic and ongoing public debate over the death penalty takes place not only in courtrooms, but also in classrooms, offices, and living rooms. This timely book offers stimulating insights into capital punishment for professionals and students working in psychology, law, criminology, sociology, and cultural area studies. As capital punishment receives continued attention in the media, it is also a necessary and provocative guide that empowers all readers to come to their own conclusions about the death penalty.

Let the Lord Sort Them UN

This book synthesizes scholarly reflections with personal accounts from prison administrators and inmates to show the harsh reality of life on death row.

*Death by Design* Oxford University Press

Argues that understanding the impact of past injustices faced by some peoples can help us understand and overcome injustice today.

*Capital Punishment in America A Descending Spiral* Exposing the Death Penalty in 12 Essays

This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1890 edition. Excerpt: ...said Mr. Fogg. "Well, your honor," replied the pilot, " I can risk neither my men, nor myself, nor yourself, in so long a voyage on a boat of scarcely twenty tons, at this time of the year. Besides, we would not arrive in time, for it is sixteen hundred and fifty miles from Hong Kong to Yokohama." "Only sixteen hundred," said Mr. Fogg. "It is the same thing." Fix took a good long breath. " But," added the pilot, " there might perhaps be a means to arrange it otherwise." Fix did not breathe any more. "How?" asked Phileas Fogg. " By going to Nagasaki, the southern extremity of Japan, eleven hundred miles, or only to Shanghai, eight hundred miles from Hong Kong. In this last journey, we would not be at any distance from the Chinese coast, which would be a great advantage, all the more so that the currents run to the north." "Pilot," replied Phileas Fogg, "I must take the American mail steamer at Yokohama, and not at Shanghai or Nagasaki." "Why not?" replied the pilot " The San Francisco steamer does not start from Yokohama. She stops there and at Nagasaki, but her port of departure is Shanghai." You are certain of what you are saying? " "Certain." "And when does the steamer leave Shanghai?" "On the 11th, at seven o'clock in the evening. We have then four days before us. Four days, that is ninety-six hours, and with an average of eight knots an hour, if we have good luck, if the wind keeps to the southeast, if the sea is calm, we can make the eight hundred miles which separate us from Shanghai." "And you can leave--" " In an hour, time enough to buy my provisions and hoist sail." " It is a bargain--you are the master of the boat? " " Yes, John Bunsby, master of the Tankadere." " Do you wish some earnest money? " " If it does not inconvenience...

*The Rise and Fall of the Death Penalty* GRIN Verlag

Why does the United States, alone among Western democracies, still have the death penalty? It's not a new question, but David Garland provides fresh answers from a multilayered analysis...The title hints at the most provocative part of Garland's answer. In American history, the "peculiar institution" is slavery. Anyone who thinks its vestiges were wiped out by the Emancipation Proclamation or civil rights laws should read this book and think again.