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## The death penalty pros essay

The death penalty is an issue that is quite divided between the United States. Although he has many supporters, there is also a lot of resistance. There are currently thirty-one states where the death penalty is legal, and nineteen states that have abolished it (Death Penalty Information Center, November 9, 2016). I believe that the death penalty should be legal throughout the country. There are many reasons why I believe that the death penalty should be legalised in all states, including deterrence, retribution and morality; and since the opposing arguments do not persist. I refute the notions that the death penalty is an unconstitutional, irrevocable mistake and that the level of race and income is disproportionate. The use of the death penalty greatly discourages citizens from committing crimes such as murder. Many people's greatest fear is death; therefore, if they know that death is a possible consequence of their actions, they are less likely to perform such acts. Ernest van den Haag, professor at Fordham University, wrote about the question of deterrence: ... The death penalty is likely to deter more than other punishments because people are more afraid of death than anything else. They fear most of the deaths were intentionally caused by law and planned by the courts... Therefore, the threat of the death penalty deterred some murderers who otherwise would not have been discouraged. And the death penalty is certainly the only punishment that can deter those already serving life sentences and the temptation to kill a guard, or the perpetrators, who are arrested and face life in prison. (Death Penalty Curriculum High School) Van den Haag brings forward the argument that the death penalty is the strongest deterrent society against murder, as has been proven by many studies. Since it's in society's best interest to prevent murder, it should use the harshest possible punishment to deter murder... (Death Penalty Curriculum High School). According to a study by Isaac Ehrlich in 1973, they found that each execution of a criminal saved the lives of seven potential victims (Death Penalty Curriculum for High School). This was due to other possible killers being deterred from committing murder after realizing that other criminals had executed him for crimes. Ehrlich's argument was also supported by studies that achieved similar results. The death penalty is also a deterrent to recidivism (the rate by which they return to committing crimes after the release of previously convicted criminals); if the criminal is executed, he will not be able to commit crimes again. Some argue that there is not enough concrete evidence to argue deterrence in favour of the death penalty. The reason why some inconclusive is that the death penalty often takes some time, some prisoners sitting years before execution. This can affect the effectiveness of deterrence, as quickly executed penalties are better examples for others. Although the death penalty already effectively deters potential criminals, it would be even more effective if legal proceedings were carried out more quickly, rather than prisoners being on death row for years. The death penalty is also a fair retaliation. The punishment it deserves morally protects society by restoring this just order, so straying pays a price corresponding to the damage it has caused. (Budziszewski). Committing a crime disrupts the order of society; these crimes take away lives, peace and freedoms from society. Giving the death penalty as punishment simply restores order in society and properly punishes the criminal for his misdemeanors. Retribution will bring justice to the victims of the murder and their families. Some see this as revenge, but this retribution is motivated not by malice, but by the need for justice and the principle of lex talionis (eye for an eye principle). The lack of malice is demonstrated by a simple definition of retribution: retaliation is a state-sponsored, rational response to crime, which is justified given that the state is the victim when a crime takes place (Justification for the death penalty). The death penalty rebalances the balance of justice after being unfairly tipped towards the criminal. The morality of the death penalty has been the subject of heated debate for years. Those who oppose the death penalty say it is immoral for the government to take the life of a citizen in all circumstances. This argument is refuted by Immanuel Kant, who put forward the idea that a society that refuses to claim the life of someone else's life is simply immoral (ProCon.org). It is immoral not to properly punish a person who has committed such a terrible crime. The criminal is also eded humanely; will not be subjected to torture or any cruelty in any way. All states that use the death penalty use lethal injection; The sun falling on the prisoner hanging or the electric chair has long since left the U.S. Inmates are first given a high dose of anesthetic, so they do not feel pain; this proves that the process is as humane as possible, so inmates do not physically suffer. Although the issue of morality is very personal to many people, it is important to see the facts and realize that the death penalty takes morality into account and therefore happens in the best possible way. The Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution prevents cruel and unusual punishment. Many opponents of the death penalty say that execution is cruel and unusual punishment and therefore violates the Constitution. As mentioned earlier, the humanely treated and not tortured in any way, form or form. After administering the anesthetic, the person does not feel pain; the only part of the process that is considered painful when the IV is inserted, but this happens daily in hospitals, and no one calls it unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has repeatedly supported the death penalty as constitutional in the cases over which it presided. In Furman v. Georgia the court stated: The punishment for death is not cruel, meaning that word as used in the Constitution. This means that there is something more inhumane and barbaric than the mere dusting of life (Lowe). The Supreme Court did not find the death penalty unconstitutional, so the argument for abolition is invalid. The death penalty can be a difficult subject because people tend to have views with extremist views. The death penalty is useful for society; it deters potential criminals and serves to retaliate against criminals, and is by no means immoral. Arguments against the death penalty are often not maintained when examined more closely. It is important that the nation is united on this issue, rather than some states that use the death penalty and others do not. It is extremely important that we begin to pass legislation that makes the death penalty legal throughout the United States so that justice can serve it properly. Here you will find advice on how to structure IELTS essay and IELTS model answers on death penalty issues. Question type: pros and cons. Here is the question card: So this is the advantage/disadvantage essay. In this essay, you have to ask: Advantages of death penalty disadvantages death penalty. The opinion about it Before writing this IELTS essay, you need to decide what your opinion is and then choose the arguments to describe pros and cons of the death penalty. You don't have to reconcile complicated ideas. Even simple but well-written arguments often give you a band of 9 writing. Some possible arguments: The disadvantages of the death penalty: we have no right to kill other people, innocent people can be killed, because unfair punishments even criminals deserve a second chance The benefit of the death penalty: preventing serious crimes to restore justice balance, reducing the cost of maintaining prisoners How do you structure my response? Surely, there are a lot of ways to organize this essay. But here's one possible way of structuring your answer to produce a band of 9 essays: Introduction: rephrasing the subject and your opinion. Body paragraphs: paragraph 1: disadvantages of the death penalty (2): advantages of the death penalty amount amount ideas from the body paragraphs and give your opinion briefly. Band 9 essay sample (death penalty) Many believe that the death penalty is necessary to make the security system effective in society. Although there are some negative aspects to the death penalty, I agree with the view that without it we will become more vulnerable to violence. The death penalty can be regarded as inadequate punishment for a number of reasons. The strongest argument is that we have no right to kill other people. The right to life is the fundamental right of every human being, and no one should be in a way that is in the way of that right, regardless of the actions of the person. In addition, innocent people may face wrongful executions. Such unfair sentences take the lives of innocent people and leave other citizens to lose faith in law and justice. And besides, sometimes criminals regret their actions. In this case, it is necessary to give a second chance to improve themselves. However, I believe that the death penalty is needed in society. Firstly, it is an effective deterrent to serious crime. The best way to prevent a person from committing a crime is to illustrate the consequences of his actions. For example, the Government of Pakistan has regulated the extent of terrorism by carrying out death sentences on members of terrorist organisations. Secondly, governments spend large sums of money from the national budget on the maintenance of detainees. Instead, this money can be used for the development of society and the well-being of people. In conclusion, although there are drawbacks to the death penalty, I believe that this is the best way to control criminals, reduce government spending and prevent others from committing crimes. (257 words) Useful vocabulary death penalty = death penalty to commit a crime - to commit a crime from serious crimes - something that prevents large crimes from facing wrongful execution - to mistake and kill a criminal to violate someone's right - to restrict someone's right, innocent people - people who are not guilty or not responsible for crimes committed in repentance - to apologize for some right to life, a fundamental right to all human punishment - not a just judgment