All religions

# The Death Penalty

The death penalty is killing someone as punishment for a crime — it's also called capital punishment.

## The Death Penalty Isn't Used Much Nowadays

- 1) Capital punishment has been <u>abolished</u> in many countries, including most of Europe and South America. Elsewhere, it only tends to be used for <u>very serious</u> crimes, e.g. <u>murder</u>, <u>espionage</u> (spying) and <u>treason</u>.
- 2) Religious and non-religious people might make some of these arguments for and against the death penalty:

#### For the Death Penalty

- The risk of death might act as a <u>better deterrent</u> to violent criminals than a prison sentence.
- If you execute a murderer, it's impossible for them to kill again.
  Imprisoned murderers have been known to order killings from jail,
  or to reoffend when released on parole. In cases like these, the
  suffering of the criminal could potentially protect many people.
- <u>Utilitarianism</u> (or the <u>principle</u> of <u>utility</u>) is the idea that the <u>best</u> course of action creates the best <u>balance</u> of <u>good</u> and <u>bad</u> results, e.g. it could be used to argue that killing criminals, although bad for them, would be good for the <u>majority</u> of society.

#### **Against the Death Penalty**

- Killing as punishment is just as bad as murder — many religious people and Humanists are against any form of killing.
- · It doesn't give the offender the chance to reform
- There have been cases where someone has been proved innocent after having been executed.
- Life is <u>special</u> and should be <u>preserved</u> many religious people believe in the <u>sanctity of life</u>.
- Many religious believers think God alone can decide when to end someone's life.
- 3) Christians and Jews might be against the death penalty because the Ten Commandments forbid killing.
- 4) Some people might use <u>situation ethics</u> to decide on a <u>case-by-case</u> basis if the death penalty should be applied. This could lead to people being <u>for</u> the death penalty in <u>some</u> cases, but <u>against</u> it in <u>others</u>, depending on, e.g. the <u>severity</u> of the crime and the <u>background</u> to the case.

#### Christians have Mixed Views on Capital Punishment

- 1) Many <u>Christians</u> are opposed to <u>capital punishment</u>, as it doesn't allow for <u>reform</u>, or show <u>mercy</u>. <u>Jesus</u> said to set aside "eye for eye" (<u>Matthew 5:38 NIV</u>) and told people to "love your enemies" (<u>Matthew 5:44 NIV</u>). Many are against the <u>violent nature</u> of the death penalty.
- 2) However, some Christians in the <u>United States</u> (where capital punishment is <u>legal</u>) believe that the death penalty is a <u>good</u> thing. They say it <u>protects</u> the innocent. They might refer to <u>biblical texts</u> such as "Whoever sheds human blood, by humans shall their blood be shed" (Genesis 9:6 NIV) and "Anyone who strikes a person with a fatal blow is to be put to death" (Exodus 21:12 NIV).

### Islamic Law Allows the Death Penalty

- 1) The Qur'an outlines crimes punishable by death, but encourages victims' families to take compensation.
- 2) Muhammad said that death could be a punishment in <u>three</u> cases: "the married adulterer, a life for life, and the deserter of his Din (Islam)" (Sahih Muslim 16:4152). This is reflected in <u>shari'ah law</u>.
- 3) However, some Muslims believe that <u>Allah</u>, not humans, should decide when <u>life ends</u> they <u>don't</u> agree with capital punishment.

### Many Jews are Against Capital Punishment

- Exodus 21:12-17 outlines crimes <u>punishable</u> by death, such as <u>kidnapping</u>. Someone who "schemes and kills someone deliberately" (Exodus 21:14 NIV) could face the <u>death penalty</u>. Many Jews <u>disagree</u> with this people can <u>pay</u> for their <u>actions</u> and seek <u>forgiveness</u>. The death penalty is an option in <u>Israel</u>, but is <u>hardly</u> used.
- 2) Mishnah Makkot 1:10 suggests that the death penalty should be <u>avoided</u>. A court "that would execute somebody once in seven years would be considered destructive". The <u>Talmud</u> put many <u>restrictions</u> on using the death penalty so it was nearly <u>unusable</u>.

# Learn all the different arguments about the death penalty...

You must discuss both sides of the argument for the essay question — don't just stick to your own views.

