

Thesis For Abortion Paper

The Turnaway Study **The Safety and Quality of Abortion Care in the United States**
The Abortion Papers *The Ethics of Abortion* *The Abortion Papers, Ireland* **Breaking
the Limit !?** **Abortion Rights and Wrongs of Abortion** **Abortion Law in
Transnational Perspective** **An Alternative Defense of Abortion. A critique of
Judith Jarvis Thomson's "A Defense of Abortion"** *An Alternative Defense of
Abortion. A Critique of Judith Jarvis Thomson's "A Defense of Abortion"* Her Body,
Our Laws *Arguments about Abortion* **Breaking the Limit !?** Beyond Roe Aborting
America *The Global Politics of Abortion* **Abortion Politics, Mass Media, and Social
Movements in America** **Tearing Us Apart** Religiosity, Cognitive Dissonance and
Attitude *Safe Abortion When Abortion Was a Crime* *Morality Politics. Abortion Laws
in Idaho and Nevada* **The Moral Case for Abortion** **Design Mom** **My Body My
Choice** Intended Consequences *Abortion Controversy and the Influence of the
Christian Church. Religion and Politics in the US* *Abortion Wars* **Human Rights and**

Common Good Abortion and the Law in America *Abortion Policies and Reproductive Health Around the World* *Contested Lives* *Defending Life* **Complications**
Catechism of the Catholic Church **Killing the Black Body** Biomedical Ethics and the Law **Congressional Record** **Abortion in the United States of America**

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Abortion in the United States of America Jun 28 2019 Seminar paper from the year

1999 in the subject American Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 2 (B), LMU Munich (America Institute), 17 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: In America, abortion is a topic that is especially discussed by the differentiating pro-life and pro-choice groups. They talk about whether women should be allowed to have an abortion or not, and almost every American has an opinion on the issue. One might ask if this is necessary considering the fact that laws do not prohibit abortion. But in the US, the overall question of morality, conservatism, but also individualism and equality plays an important role and is the basis for these discussions. Therefore, it is important to have a look at the history of abortion to understand the controversial opinions and the importance of the topic for the public. Furthermore, one has to understand the procedure of abortion and think about why women decide not to have a child. The fact that pro-life- and pro-choice-groups are trying to convince others of their attitude towards abortion plays an important role, as well as concerns about the future. To ease the beginning of the reading and to make the reader familiar with the issue, the paper starts with a definition of abortion.

Arguments about Abortion Oct 25 2021 Does the morality of abortion depend on the moral status of the human fetus? Must the law of abortion presume an answer to the question of when personhood begins? Can a law which permits late abortion but not

infanticide be morally justified? These are just some of the questions this book sets out to address. With an extended analysis of the moral and legal status of abortion, Kate Greasley offers an alternative account to the reputable arguments of Ronald Dworkin and Judith Jarvis Thomson and instead brings the philosophical notion of 'personhood' to the foreground of this debate. Structured in three parts, the book will (I) consider the relevance of prenatal personhood for the moral and legal evaluation of abortion; (II) trace the key features of the conventional debate about when personhood begins and explore the most prominent issues in abortion ethics literature: the human equality problem and the difference between abortion and infanticide; and (III) examine abortion law and regulation as well as the differing attitudes to selective abortion. The book concludes with a snapshot into the current controversy surrounding the scope of the right to conscientiously object to participation in abortion provision.

Aborting America Jul 22 2021 A prominent obstetrician/gynecologist who led the fight for the repeal of abortion laws, Nathanson explains how his views on abortion have changed and why he now supports a Constitutional amendment on the right to life

Morality Politics. Abortion Laws in Idaho and Nevada Dec 15 2020 Seminar paper from the year 2014 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Public International Law and Human Rights, grade: 1,0, Norwich University, language:

English, abstract: In this paper, I will present the development of jurisdiction regarding abortion across the U.S. after Roe v. Wade briefly in a first step. Subsequently, I will have a closer look at two rather similar U.S. states, Idaho and Nevada. In both states, abortion was illegal until the Roe v. Wade decision. Apart from some general information on the state, I will depict the differences in respective laws and restrictions on abortion. Moreover, I will outline major actors who play an important role. Furthermore, I will show consequences of policies on abortion implemented by the individual states, again, in particular by Idaho and Nevada and illustrate prospects for the policy area of abortion in the future. Eventually, I will develop recommendations for the future with regard to abortion laws and evaluate them.

Beyond Roe Aug 23 2021 Most arguments for or against abortion focus on one question: is the fetus a person? In this provocative and important book, David Boonin defends the claim that even if the fetus is a person with the same right to life you and I have, abortion should still be legal, and most current restrictions on abortion should be abolished. Beyond Roe points to a key legal precedent: McFall v. Shimp. In 1978, an ailing Robert McFall sued his cousin, David Shimp, asking the court to order Shimp to provide McFall with the bone marrow he needed. The court ruled in Shimp's favor and McFall soon died. Boonin extracts a compelling lesson from the case of McFall v.

Shimp--that having a right to life does not give a person the right to use another person's body even if they need to use that person's body to go on living-and he uses this principle to support his claim that abortion should be legal and far less restricted than it currently is, regardless of whether the fetus is a person. By taking the analysis of the right to life that Judith Jarvis Thomson pioneered in a moral context and applying it in a legal context in this novel way, Boonin offers a fresh perspective that is grounded in assumptions that should be accepted by both sides of the abortion debate. Written in a lively, conversational style, and offering a case study of the value of reason in analyzing complex social issues, *Beyond Roe* will be of interest to students and scholars in a variety of fields, and to anyone interested in the debate over whether government should restrict or prohibit abortion.

Abortion and the Law in America Apr 06 2020 With the Supreme Court likely to reverse *Roe v. Wade*, the landmark abortion decision, American debate appears fixated on clashing rights. The first comprehensive legal history of a vital period, *Abortion and the Law in America* illuminates an entirely different and unexpected shift in the terms of debate. Rather than simply championing rights, those on opposing sides battled about the policy costs and benefits of abortion and laws restricting it. This mostly unknown turn deepened polarization in ways many have missed. Never abandoning

their constitutional demands, pro-choice and pro-life advocates increasingly disagreed about the basic facts. Drawing on unexplored records and interviews with key participants, Ziegler complicates the view that the Supreme Court is responsible for the escalation of the conflict. A gripping account of social-movement divides and crucial legal strategies, this book delivers a definitive recent history of an issue that transforms American law and politics to this day.

The Global Politics of Abortion Jun 20 2021 Locating the issue of abortion in a global public policy context, with the array of public health, human rights, and social questions that are implicated, is the aim of this paper. Abortion laws around the world have been liberalized since the 1950s, with a resultant decrease in abortion-related mortality among women. The proportion of the world's population, governed by laws that permit abortion on medical or broader social and economic grounds, is 75 percent (nearly 4 billion people). In addition to women living in those countries that have resisted liberalization of their abortion laws, many women have restricted access to abortion, even those in countries in which abortion is technically legal. There are a number of reasons for this, including a lack of government or public commitment to provide or fund services, lack of trained specialists, administrative roadblocks, a woman's ability to pay, and a lack of truthful information about legal rights and

services. Abortion rates from countries around the world are examined and discussed in terms of the varying demographic and social realities. The large number of maternal deaths due to abortion that still occur is not due to a deficiency in technology, but a deficiency in the value placed on women's lives. The numerous roadblocks to safe abortion services drive women to seek illegal or clandestine abortions that greatly endanger their lives. The debate surrounding abortion has been too often portrayed as a conflict between black and white hues. The debate needs to take place in a larger context, complete with public health, family planning, and human rights concerns. Equality of political rights for women, and likely the lives of many, hinges on political decisions regarding abortion. (DB)

Tearing Us Apart Apr 18 2021 The political philosopher Ryan T. Anderson, bestselling author of *When Harry Became Sally: Responding to the Transgender Moment*, teams up with the pro-life journalist Alexandra DeSanctis to expose the catastrophic failure—social, political, legal, and personal—of legalized abortion. *Hope in the Ruins of Roe* With the Supreme Court poised to return abortion law to the democratic process, a powerful new book reframes the coming debate: Our fifty-year experiment with unlimited abortion has harmed everyone—even its most passionate proponents. Women, men, families, the law, politics, medicine, the media—and, of

course, children (born and unborn)—have all been brutalized by the culture of death fostered by *Roe v. Wade*. Abortion hollows out marriage and the family. It undermines the rule of law and corrupts our political system. It turns healers into executioners and “women’s health” into a euphemism for extermination. Ryan T. Anderson, a compelling and reasoned voice in our most contentious cultural debates, and the pro-life journalist Alexandra DeSanctis expose the false promises of the abortion movement and explain why it has made everything worse. Five decades after *Roe*, everyone has an opinion about abortion. But after reading *Tearing Us Apart*, no one will think about it in the same way.

Defending Life Jan 04 2020 *Defending Life* is arguably the most comprehensive defense of the pro-life position on abortion - morally, legally, and politically - that has ever been published in an academic monograph. It offers a detailed and critical analysis of *Roe v. Wade* and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* as well as arguments by those who defend a Rawlsian case for abortion-choice, such as J. J. Thomson. The author defends the substance view of persons as the view with the most explanatory power. The substance view entails that the unborn is a subject of moral rights from conception. While defending this view, the author responds to the arguments of thinkers such as Boonin, Dworkin, Stretton, Ford and Brody. He also critiques Thomson's famous

violinist argument and its revisions by Boonin and McDonagh. *Defending Life* includes chapters critiquing arguments found in popular politics and the controversy over cloning and stem cell research.

Breaking the Limit !? Sep 23 2021 Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject Sociology - Gender Studies, grade: 1,0, Mid Sweden University (Department of Sociology), course: Introduction to Advanced Studies in Social Sciences, language: English, abstract: The decision to abort a child brings the prospective mother/parents always into a morally and ethically conflict. Anneli Kero conducted a case study examining this assumption in 2002. My task for the present paper was to create an own research design with a different focus in the range of the same topic. I chose the questioning if the decision-making process of aborting a child would be different if the soon-to-be child would be handicapped. The aim of the research design was to find out if the inhibition treshold of the abortion of a handicapped child would be lower than with a physically healthy child. My second task within this paper was to relate the research design to Poppers falsification principle and Chalmers ? thoughts about science in general.

Human Rights and Common Good May 08 2020 This central volume in the *Collected Essays* brings together John Finnis's wide-ranging contribution to central

issues in political philosophy. The volume begins by examining the general theory of political community and social justice. It includes the powerful and well-known Maccabaeen Lecture on Bills of Rights — a searching critique of Ronald Dworkin's moral-political arguments and conclusions, of the European Court of Human Rights' approach to fundamental rights, and of judicial review as a constitutional institution. It is followed by an equally searching analysis of Kant's thought on the intersection of law, right, and ethics. Other papers in the book's opening section include an early assessment of Rawls's *A Theory of Justice*, a radical re-interpretation of Aquinas on limited government and the significance of the private/public distinction, and a challenging paper on virtue and the constitution. The volume then focuses on central problems in modern political communities, including the achievement of justice in work and distribution; the practice of punishment; war and justice; the public control of euthanasia and abortion; and the nature of marriage and the common good. There are careful and vigorous critiques of Nietzsche on morality, Hart on punishment, Dworkin on the enforcement of morality and on euthanasia, Rawls on justice and law, Thomson on the woman's right to choose, Habermas on abortion, Nussbaum and Koppelman on same-sex relations, and Dummett and Weithman on open borders. The volume's previously unpublished papers include a foundational consideration of labour unions, a

fresh statement of a new grounding for the morality of sex, a surprising reading of C.S. Lewis's *Abolition of Man* on contraception, and an introduction reviewing some of the remarkable changes in private and public morality over the past half-century.

Abortion Law in Transnational Perspective Feb 26 2022 It is increasingly implausible to speak of a purely domestic abortion law, as the legal debates around the world draw on precedents and influences of different national and regional contexts. While the United States and Western Europe may have been the vanguard of abortion law reform in the latter half of the twentieth century, Central and South America are proving to be laboratories of thought and innovation in the twenty-first century, as are particular countries in Africa and Asia. *Abortion Law in Transnational Perspective* offers a fresh look at significant transnational legal developments in recent years, examining key judicial decisions, constitutional texts, and regulatory reforms of abortion law in order to envision ways ahead. The chapters investigate issues of access, rights, and justice, as well as social constructions of women, sexuality, and pregnancy, through different legal procedures and regimes. They address the promises and risks of using legal procedure to achieve reproductive justice from different national, regional, and international vantage points; how public and courtroom debates are framed within medical, religious, and human rights arguments; the meaning of different narratives

that recur in abortion litigation and language; and how respect for women and prenatal life is expressed in various legal regimes. By exploring how legal actors advocate, regulate, and adjudicate the issue of abortion, this timely volume seeks to build on existing developments to bring about change of a larger order. Contributors: Luis Roberto Barroso, Paola Bergallo, Rebecca J. Cook, Bernard M. Dickens, Joanna N. Erdman, Lisa M. Kelly, Adriana Lamařková, Julieta Lemaitre, Alejandro Madrazo, Charles G. Ngwena, Rachel Rebouché, Ruth Rubio-Marín, Sally Sheldon, Reva B. Siegel, Verónica Undurraga, Melissa Upreti.

Rights and Wrongs of Abortion Mar 30 2022 During its first two years of publication, *Philosophy & Public Affairs* contributed to the public debate on abortion a set of remarkable and brilliant articles which examine the basic philosophical issues posed by this controversial subject: whether the fetus is a person, whether it has a right to life, whether a woman has a right to decide what happens in and to her body, whether there is an ethical connection between abortion and infanticide, whether there is any point after conception where it is possible to draw the line beyond which killing is impermissible. These five essays, together here for the first time in a single volume, offer radically differing points of view; they provide the best sustained discussion of these philosophical issues available anywhere. Contents: Judith Jarvis Thomson, "A

Defense of Abortion"; Roger Wertheimer, "Understanding the Abortion Argument"; Michael Tooley, "Abortion and Infanticide"; John Finnis, "The Rights and Wrongs of Abortion"; and Judith Jarvis Thomson, "Rights and Deaths."

When Abortion Was a Crime Jan 16 2021 As we approach the thirtieth anniversary of *Roe v. Wade*, it's crucial to look back to the time when abortion was illegal. Leslie J. Reagan traces the practice and policing of abortion, which although illegal was nonetheless widely available, but always with threats for both doctor and patient. In a time when many young women don't even know that there was a period when abortion was a crime, this work offers chilling and vital lessons of importance to everyone. The linking of the words "abortion" and "crime" emphasizes the difficult and painful history that is the focus of Reagan's important book. Her study is the first to examine the entire period during which abortion was illegal in the United States, beginning in the mid-nineteenth century and ending with *Roe v. Wade* in 1973. Although illegal, millions of abortions were provided during these years to women of every class, race, and marital status. The experiences and perspectives of these women, as well as their physicians and midwives, are movingly portrayed here. Reagan traces the practice and policing of abortion. While abortions have been typically portrayed as grim "back alley" operations, she finds that abortion providers often practiced openly and safely.

Moreover, numerous physicians performed abortions, despite prohibitions by the state and the American Medical Association. Women often found cooperative practitioners, but prosecution, public humiliation, loss of privacy, and inferior medical care were a constant threat. Reagan's analysis of previously untapped sources, including inquest records and trial transcripts, shows the fragility of patient rights and raises provocative questions about the relationship between medicine and law. With the right to abortion again under attack in the United States, this book offers vital lessons for every American concerned with health care, civil liberties, and personal and sexual freedom.

Abortion Policies and Reproductive Health Around the World Mar 06 2020 The report on "Abortion Policies and Reproductive Health Around the World" provides up-to-date information on Government policies on abortion and related reproductive health issues for all 193 Member States, 2 Observer States and 2 non-member States of the United Nations. The report provides changes between 1996 and 2013 in legal grounds on which induced abortion is permitted in each country. Seven legal grounds for abortion are included, namely: (1) to save the life of a woman; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; and (7) on request. The report also includes latest available information on Government policies

and programmes related to fertility, family planning, access to reproductive health services, and maternal mortality. In addition, the report provides information on how abortion policies are associated with selected reproductive health indicators.

Biomedical Ethics and the Law Aug 30 2019 In the past few years, an increasing number of colleges and universities have added courses in biomedical ethics to their curricula. To some extent, these additions serve to satisfy student demands for "relevance. " But it is also true that such changes reflect a deepening desire on the part of the academic community to deal effectively with a host of problems which must be solved if we are to have a health-care delivery system which is efficient, humane, and just. To a large degree, these problems are the unique result of both rapidly changing moral values and dramatic advances in biomedical technology. The past decade has witnessed sudden and conspicuous controversy over the morality and legality of new practices relating to abortion, therapy for the mentally ill, experimentation using human subjects, forms of genetic intervention, and euthanasia. Malpractice suits abound, and astronomical fees for malpractice insurance threaten the very possibility of medical and health-care practice. Without the backing of a clear moral consensus, the law is frequently forced into resolving these conflicts only to see the moral issues involved still hotly debated and the validity of the existing law further questioned. Take

abortion, for example. Rather than settling the legal issue, the Supreme Court's original abortion decision in *Roe v. Wade* (1973), seems only to have spurred further legal debate. And of course, whether or not abortion is a morally acceptable procedure is still the subject of heated dispute.

Abortion Wars Jun 08 2020 A "pro-rights" collection of essays by abortion providers, journalists, legal strategists, and philosophers includes a timeline of events from 1940 to the present

Safe Abortion Feb 14 2021 At a UN General Assembly Special Session in 1999, governments recognised unsafe abortion as a major public health concern, and pledged their commitment to reduce the need for abortion through expanded and improved family planning services, as well as ensure abortion services should be safe and accessible. This technical and policy guidance provides a comprehensive overview of the many actions that can be taken in health systems to ensure that women have access to good quality abortion services as allowed by law.

The Turnaway Study Nov 06 2022 "Now with a new afterword by the author"--Back cover.

Abortion Apr 30 2022 Presents opposing viewpoints on the legality, morality, responsibility for, and justification of abortion, and includes critical thinking skills

activities.

Contested Lives Feb 03 2020 Based on the struggle over a Fargo, North Dakota, abortion clinic, *Contested Lives* explores one of the central social conflicts of our time. Both wide-ranging and rich in detail, it speaks not simply to the abortion issue but also to the critical role of women's political activism. A new introduction addresses the events of the last decade, which saw the emergence of Operation Rescue and a shift toward more violent, even deadly, forms of anti-abortion protest. Responses to this trend included government legislation, a decline in clinics and doctors offering abortion services, and also the formation of Common Ground, an alliance bringing together activists from both sides to address shared concerns. Ginsburg shows that what may have seemed an ephemeral artifact of "Midwestern feminism" of the 1980s actually foreshadowed unprecedented possibilities for reconciliation in one of the most entrenched conflicts of our times.

Intended Consequences Aug 11 2020 After World War II, American policy experts - convinced that unchecked population growth threatened global disaster - successfully lobbied bipartisan policy-makers in Washington to initiate federally-funded family planning. In *Intended Consequences*, Donald T. Critchlow deftly chronicles how the government's involvement in contraception and abortion evolved into one of the most

bitter, partisan controversies in American political history. *Intended Consequences* encompasses over four decades of political history, examining everything from the aftermath of the Republican "moral revolution" during the Reagan and Bush years to the current culture wars concerning unwed motherhood, homosexuality, and the further protection of women's abortion rights. Critchlow's carefully balanced appraisal of federal birth control and abortion policy reveals that despite the controversy, the family planning movement has indeed accomplished much in the way of its intended goal - the reduction of population growth in many parts of the world.

Breaking the Limit !? Jun 01 2022 Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject Sociology - Gender Studies, grade: 1,0, Mid Sweden University (Department of Sociology), course: Introduction to Advanced Studies in Social Sciences, language: English, abstract: The decision to abort a child brings the prospective mother/parents always into a morally and ethically conflict. Anneli Kero conducted a case study examining this assumption in 2002. My task for the present paper was to create an own research design with a different focus in the range of the same topic. I chose the questioning if the decision-making process of aborting a child would be different if the soon-to-be child would be handicapped. The aim of the research design was to find out if the inhibition treshold of the abortion of a handicapped child would be lower than

with a physically healthy child. My second task within this paper was to relate the research design to Poppers falsification principle and Chalmers' thoughts about science in general.

Killing the Black Body Oct 01 2019 Killing the Black Body remains a rallying cry for education, awareness, and action on extending reproductive justice to all women. It is as crucial as ever, even two decades after its original publication. "A must-read for all those who claim to care about racial and gender justice in America." —Michelle Alexander, author of *The New Jim Crow* In 1997, this groundbreaking book made a powerful entrance into the national conversation on race. In a media landscape dominated by racially biased images of welfare queens and crack babies, *Killing the Black Body* exposed America's systemic abuse of Black women's bodies. From slave masters' economic stake in bonded women's fertility to government programs that coerced thousands of poor Black women into being sterilized as late as the 1970s, these abuses pointed to the degradation of Black motherhood—and the exclusion of Black women's reproductive needs in mainstream feminist and civil rights agendas.

"Compelling. . . . Deftly shows how distorted and racist constructions of black motherhood have affected politics, law, and policy in the United States." —Ms.

My Body My Choice Sep 11 2020 Abortion is one of the most common of all medical

procedures. But it is still stigmatized, and all too often people do not feel they can talk about their experiences. Making abortion illegal or hard to access doesn't make it any less common; it just makes it dangerous. Around the world, tens of thousands of women die from unsafe abortions every year. People who support abortion rights have been fighting hard to create a world in which the right to access safe and legal abortion services is guaranteed. The opposition to this has been intense and sometimes violent, and victories have been hard won. The long fight for abortion rights is being picked up by a new generation of courageous, creative and passionate activists. This book is about the history, and the future, of that fight.

Catechism of the Catholic Church Nov 01 2019 Over 3 million copies sold! Essential reading for Catholics of all walks of life. Here it is - the first new Catechism of the Catholic Church in more than 400 years, a complete summary of what Catholics around the world commonly believe. The Catechism draws on the Bible, the Mass, the Sacraments, Church tradition and teaching, and the lives of saints. It comes with a complete index, footnotes and cross-references for a fuller understanding of every subject. The word catechism means "instruction" - this book will serve as the standard for all future catechisms. Using the tradition of explaining what the Church believes (the Creed), what she celebrates (the Sacraments), what she lives (the

Commandments), and what she prays (the Lord's Prayer), the Catechism of the Catholic Church offers challenges for believers and answers for all those interested in learning about the mystery of the Catholic faith. The Catechism of the Catholic Church is a positive, coherent and contemporary map for our spiritual journey toward transformation.

Complications Dec 03 2019 "This book... arises out of a concern that the steadily growing body of information about the harmful complications of abortion for women and their subsequent children should become widely known. These complications are physical, psychological, social, and spiritual." --

Religiosity, Cognitive Dissonance and Attitude Mar 18 2021 Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject Psychology - Miscellaneous, grade: A, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (Psychological Institute), course: Introduction to Individual and Context, language: English, abstract: In the United States of America, a high degree of attention has been paid to the issue of how to legislate abortion. During the past two decades, notions of the so-called „Culture-Wars“ emerged, referring to an increasing polarization of the American public over the abortion topic along the lines of religiously motivated „pro-life“ and secular „pro-choice“ activist groups. This paper is an effort to analyze from a psychological perspective how religiosity mediates people's

attitudes towards abortion legislation, the hypothesis being that the more embedded a person is in an increasingly conservative religious community, the less likely she will be to experience cognitive dissonance over ambivalent topics like abortion, because she adheres to the amplified religious position on it. It was found that religiosity leads to more dismissive attitudes towards abortion in general. Furthermore, the more conservative a religious denomination is in the terms of Bible literalism, the stricter is the view of its adherents that abortion should be forbidden by law in most or all cases. As Bible literalism entails the belief of being indisputably right about any issue touched by it, it leads to attitude persistence, which keeps the „pro-life“ and „pro-choice“ activist groups from finding a compromise. However, contrary to what the „Culture-Wars“-hypothesis suggests, data from public opinion polls do not show an increasing polarization in attitudes over the issue.

The Abortion Papers, Ireland Jul 02 2022 "In these essays, Irish feminist scholars and activists explore the politics of abortion in one of the most profoundly Catholic and traditional countries in Europe. Writing from a wide range of historical and contemporary perspectives, the authors consider the social, ethical and political dimensions of the abortion debate and its implications for women's freedom and life-choices." (Excerpt)

The Ethics of Abortion Aug 03 2022 Appealing to reason rather than religious belief, this book is the most comprehensive case against the choice of abortion yet published. *The Ethics of Abortion* critically evaluates all the major grounds for denying fetal personhood, including the views of those who defend not only abortion but also infanticide. It also provides several (non-theological) justifications for the conclusion that all human beings, including those in utero, should be respected as persons. This book also critiques the view that abortion is not wrong even if the human fetus is a person. *The Ethics of Abortion* examines hard cases for those who are prolife, such as abortion in cases of rape or in order to save the mother's life, as well as hard cases for defenders of abortion, such as sex selection abortion and the rationale for being "personally opposed" but publically supportive of abortion. It concludes with a discussion of whether artificial wombs might end the abortion debate. Answering the arguments of defenders of abortion, this book provides reasoned justification for the view that all intentional abortions are morally wrong and that doctors and nurses who object to abortion should not be forced to act against their consciences.

Her Body, Our Laws Nov 25 2021 With stories from the front lines, a legal scholar journeys through distinct legal climates to understand precisely why and how the war over abortion is being fought. Drawing on her years of research in El Salvador—one of

the few countries to ban abortion without exception—legal scholar Michelle Oberman explores what happens when abortion is a crime. Oberman reveals the practical challenges raised by a thriving black market in abortion drugs, as well as the legal challenges to law enforcement. She describes a system in which doctors and lawyers collaborate in order to identify and prosecute those suspected of abortion-related crimes, and the troubling results of such collaboration: mistaken diagnoses, selective enforcement, and wrongful convictions. Equipped with this understanding, Oberman turns her attention to the United States, where the battle over abortion is fought almost exclusively in legislatures and courtrooms. Beginning in Oklahoma, one of the most pro-life states, and through interviews with current and former legislators and activists, she shows how Americans voice their moral opposition to abortion by supporting laws that would restrict it. In this America, the law is more a symbol than a plan. Oberman challenges this vision of the law by considering the practical impact of legislation and policies governing both motherhood and abortion. Using stories gathered from crisis pregnancy centers and abortion clinics, she unmaskes the ways in which the law already shapes women's responses to unplanned pregnancy, generating incentives or penalties, nudging pregnant women in one direction or another. In an era in which every election cycle features a pitched battle over abortion's legality, Oberman uses her research to

expose the limited ways in which making abortion a crime matters. Her insight into the practical consequences that will ensue if states are permitted to criminalize abortion calls attention to the naïve and misguided nature of contemporary struggles over abortion's legality. A fresh look at the battle over abortion law, *Her Body, Our Laws* is an invitation to those on all sides of the issue to move beyond the incomplete discourse about legality by understanding how the law actually matters.

The Moral Case for Abortion Nov 13 2020 This thought-provoking book sets out the ethical arguments for a woman's right to choose. Drawing on the traditions of sociological thinking and moral philosophy, it maintains that there is a strong moral case for recognizing autonomy in personal decision-making about reproductive intentions. More than this, it argues that to prevent a woman from making her own choice to continue or end her pregnancy is to undermine the essence of her humanity. The author, a provider of abortion services in the UK, asserts that true respect for human life and true regard for individual conscience demand that we respect a woman's right to decide, and that support for a woman's right to a termination has moral foundations and ethical integrity. This fresh perspective on abortion will interest both pro- and anti-choice individuals and organizations, along with academics in the fields of gender studies, philosophy, ethics and religion.

Abortion Politics, Mass Media, and Social Movements in America May 20 2021

Weaving together analyses of archival material, news coverage, and interviews conducted with journalists from mainstream and partisan outlets as well as with activists across the political spectrum, Deana A. Rohlinger reimagines how activists use a variety of mediums, sometimes simultaneously, to agitate for - and against - legal abortion. Rohlinger's in-depth portraits of four groups - the National Right to Life Committee, Planned Parenthood, the National Organization for Women, and Concerned Women for America - illuminates when groups use media and why they might choose to avoid media attention altogether. Rohlinger expertly reveals why some activist groups are more desperate than others to attract media attention and sheds light on what this means for policy making and legal abortion in the twenty-first century.

Design Mom Oct 13 2020 New York Times best seller Ever since Gabrielle Stanley Blair became a parent, she's believed that a thoughtfully designed home is one of the greatest gifts we can give our families, and that the objects and decor we choose to surround ourselves with tell our family's story. In this, her first book, Blair offers a room-by-room guide to keeping things sane, organized, creative, and stylish. She provides advice on getting the most out of even the smallest spaces; simple fixes that make it easy for little ones to help out around the house; ingenious storage solutions for

the never-ending stream of kid stuff; rainy-day DIY projects; and much, much more.

The Abortion Papers Sep 04 2022

An Alternative Defense of Abortion. A Critique of Judith Jarvis Thomson's "A Defense of Abortion" Dec 27 2021 Seminar paper from the year 2018 in the subject Ethics, grade: 1,0, University of Frankfurt (Main), course: Biomedical Ethics, language: English, abstract: One of the main issues that the second wave feminists addressed was the right of women to decide if and when they want to have children. Women in the sixties and seventies protested for their reproductive rights and demanded the legal access to abortion with slogans like "my body, my choice". Although many countries liberalized their laws concerning abortion, the debate about the moral permissibility still remains one of the most heated debates across different societies. Judith Jarvis Thomson's essay "A Defense of Abortion" was published in 1971 and has had a great impact on the philosophical debate on abortion and its moral permissibility. Moral philosophers who are pro- or anti-choice alike have argued about the argumentative strategy that is best to support one's claims concerning abortion. Thomson's essay has been critiqued for various different reasons and this paper's goal is to work out how Thomson's position could be rethought after over forty years of its first publishing. My main thesis is virtually the same as Thomson's: abortion is not always impermissible.

However, I disagree with her methodology and I argue that the details of different cases and the societal context they happen in ought to decide whether abortion is morally permissible or not. My critique is especially aimed at Thomson's strategy to assume - for the sake of the argument - that the fetus is a person, her conception of bodily autonomy and her terminology. In the first part of the paper I summarize Thomson's position while focusing on the most important aspects for the following critique. In the second part, I mainly use the theories of Gina Schouten and Rosalind Hursthouse to criticize some of Thomson's assumptions. Gina Schouten has argued (from a feminist perspective) for considering that there is a societal moral obligation for

The Safety and Quality of Abortion Care in the United States Oct 05 2022

Abortion is a legal medical procedure that has been provided to millions of American women. Since the Institute of Medicine first reviewed the health implications of national legalized abortion in 1975, there has been a plethora of related scientific research, including well-designed randomized clinical trials, systematic reviews, and epidemiological studies examining abortion care. This research has focused on examining the relative safety of abortion methods and the appropriateness of methods for different clinical circumstances. With this growing body of research, earlier abortion methods have been refined, discontinued, and new approaches have been

developed. The Safety and Quality of Abortion Care in the United States offers a comprehensive review of the current state of the science related to the provision of safe, high-quality abortion services in the United States. This report considers 8 research questions and presents conclusions, including gaps in research.

Abortion Controversy and the Influence of the Christian Church. Religion and Politics in the US Jul 10 2020 Seminar paper from the year 2020 in the subject Theology - Miscellaneous, grade: 1, , course: World Religions, language: English, abstract: This paper discusses the abortion controversy in the United States. It analyses the influence of the Christian Church on the debate whether abortion should be legal or illegal. This question is especially interesting because, even though the constitution requires a separation of church and state, the US government was in its origin partially defined by Christian values. Furthermore, while in other Western countries the importance of religion is declining, the United States is still a very devout country. The discussion, whether abortion should be legal or not, is a never-ending topic all over the world. In America, it has been debated for decades. In presidential campaigns, it is always addressed, but never as much as in the 2020 race with the possible re-election of Donald Trump. Especially concerning the new seat in the supreme court, which was highly disputed. Recently it was confirmed that the conservative judge Amy Coney

Barrett will replace Ginsburg. This could mean that the judiciary branch of the federal government would develop to be more conservative. This could maybe even result in a re-discussion of Roe versus Wade. This would not only affect abortion policies strongly but moreover would be a huge occurrence for American Politics in general. Even though the majority of the American population is positioned in the middle of both political positions, the extreme opinions of Pro-life and Pro-choice have dominated the discussion. Some people are even so involved or even obsessed (some even feel offended in their religious belief) that protests or smaller gatherings in front of abortion clinics are not uncommon. While Pro-choice believes in the option to decide, Pro-life thinks abortion is murder. In general, pro-life tends to be the more conservative view on that topic as it is developing out of the traditional biblical opinion. In the past this had a clear influence on the political decisions concerning the abortion policies. The reason for this is, as we will see, the connection between the strictly believing evangelists and the republicans. How strong was the influence the Church took in this political debate if abortion should be legal or not?

Congressional Record Jul 30 2019

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Ethics, grade: 1,0, University of Frankfurt (Main), course: Biomedical Ethics, language: English, abstract: One of the main issues that the second wave feminists addressed was the right of women to decide if and when they want to have children. Women in the sixties and seventies protested for their reproductive rights and demanded the legal access to abortion with slogans like “my body, my choice”. Although many countries liberalized their laws concerning abortion, the debate about the moral permissibility still remains one of the most heated debates across different societies. Judith Jarvis Thomson’s essay “A Defense of Abortion” was published in 1971 and has had a great impact on the philosophical debate on abortion and its moral permissibility. Moral philosophers who are pro- or anti-choice alike have argued about the argumentative strategy that is best to support one’s claims concerning abortion. Thomson’s essay has been critiqued for various different reasons and this paper’s goal is to work out how Thomson’s position could be rethought after over forty years of its first publishing. My main thesis is virtually the same as Thomson’s: abortion is not always impermissible. However, I disagree with her methodology and I argue that the details of different cases and the societal context they happen in ought to decide whether abortion is morally permissible or not. My critique is especially aimed at Thomson’s strategy to assume – for the sake of the argument – that the fetus is a

person, her conception of bodily autonomy and her terminology. In the first part of the paper I summarize Thomson's position while focusing on the most important aspects for the following critique. In the second part, I mainly use the theories of Gina Schouten and Rosalind Hursthouse to criticize some of Thomson's assumptions. Gina Schouten has argued (from a feminist perspective) for considering that there is a societal moral obligation for caring and protecting the most vulnerable which means that depending on the moral status of fetus', there is an obligation to care for them. Another interesting critique can be made by questioning of the role that (bodily) autonomy plays in bioethics and how Thomson uses it to justify abortion. Rosalind Hursthouse has attacked Thomson's violinist example for being too different from an actual pregnancy and found her terminology too imprecise.