

## Abortion Choice Paper Topics

***"This report assesses progress over the past decade regarding the legality, safety and accessibility of abortion services worldwide. It summarizes developments in policy and documents recent trends in abortion incidence, with a focus on unsafe abortion. It also examines the relationship between unintended pregnancy, contraception and abortion, placing abortion within the broader context of women's reproductive lives." - p. 4.***

***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."***

***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.***

***How can someone who condemns hunting, animal farming, and animal experimentation also favor legal abortion, which is the deliberate destruction of a human fetus? The authors of Beating Hearts aim to reconcile this apparent conflict and examine the surprisingly similar strategic and tactical questions faced by activists in the pro-life and animal rights movements. Beating Hearts maintains that sentience, or the ability to***

*have subjective experiences, grounds a being's entitlement to moral concern. The authors argue that nearly all human exploitation of animals is unjustified. Early abortions do not contradict the sentience principle because they precede fetal sentience, and Beating Hearts explains why the mere potential for sentience does not create moral entitlements. Late abortions do raise serious moral questions, but forcing a woman to carry a child to term is problematic as a form of gender-based exploitation. These ethical explorations lead to a wider discussion of the strategies deployed by the pro-life and animal rights movements. Should legal reforms precede or follow attitudinal changes? Do gory images win over or alienate supporters? Is violence ever principled? By probing the connections between debates about abortion and animal rights, Beating Hearts uses each highly contested set of questions to shed light on the other.*

**Abortion Is Healthcare Pro Choice Abortion Ban Liberal Gift**

**Journal/Notebook Blank Lined Ruled 6x9 100 Pages**

**Pro-choice/pro-life Issues in the 1990s**

**The Psychology, Culture, and Politics of Abortion**

**Abortion, Public Policy, and the Economics of Fertility**

**With Modifications from the Editio Typica**

**Women's Rights, Human Life, and the Question of Justice**

**Abortion & Dialogue**

**Presents opposing viewpoints on the legality, morality, responsibility for, and justification of abortion, and includes critical thinking skills activities.**

**New medical technologies, women's willingness to talk online and off, and tighter judicial reins on state legislatures are shaking up the practice of abortion. As talk becomes more transparent, Carol Sanger writes, women's decisions about whether to become mothers will be treated more like those of other adults making significant personal choices.**

**Presents critical and forcefully argued debate between two moral philosophers, setting out strong cases on both sides of the argument.**

**This updated second edition of the Catechism of the Catholic Church incorporates all the final modifications made in the complete, official Latin text, accompanied by line-by-line explanations of orthodox Catholicism, summaries of each section, a detailed index, extensive cross-references, and helpful footnotes.**

**Abortion**

**Composition Notebook**

**The Safety and Quality of Abortion Care in the United States**

**Pro-Life Answers to Pro-Choice Arguments**

**Terminating Pregnancy in Twenty-First Century America**

**Keep America Pro Choice - Pro Abortion - Pro-choice**

**Journal/Notebook Blank Lined Ruled 6x9 100 Pages**

**Catechism of the Catholic Church**

An indispensable resource for students, scholars, and activists concerned about current events on abortion rights, this book offers an unmatched account of the emergence, consolidation, and consequences of the antiabortion movement's paternalistic abortion regret narrative. • Examines the historical continuity of the abortion regret narrative as a political strategy to limit women's access to abortion • Asserts that the abortion regret narrative is intimately tied to a gendered and paternalistic construction of women's divine role as mothers • Examines the antiabortion movement's strategy to place the "grieving" mother at the center of its public narrative • Uses interviews, textual analysis of primary sources, and content analysis of antiabortion policies to trace the growing impact of the abortion regret narrative • Explains and reveals the antiabortion movement's calculated political motivation for using the abortion regret narrative as its primary strategy to oppose abortion rights

From an esteemed scholar of American religion and sexuality, a sweeping account of two centuries of religious conflict that produced our culture wars Gay marriage, transgender rights, birth control -- sex is at the heart of many of the most divisive political issues of our time. The origins of these conflicts, historian R. Marie Griffith argues, lie in sharp disagreements that emerged among American Christians a century ago. From the 1920s onward, a once-solid Protestant Christian consensus regarding gender roles and sexual morality began to crumble, as liberal Protestants sparred with fundamentalists and Catholics over questions of obscenity, sexual education, and abortion. Both those who advocated for greater openness in sexual matters and those who resisted new sexual norms turned to politics to pursue their moral visions for the nation. Moral Combat is a history of how the Christian consensus on sex unraveled, and why this unraveling has made our political battles over sex so ferocious and so intractable. A balanced look at the writing on pro-choice and pro-life issues in the 1990s.

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 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 dignity and true regard for individual conscience demand that we respect a woman's right to decide for herself. That support for a woman's right to a termination has moral foundations and ethical implications. 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. Listen to Ann Furedi and three distinguished panellists discuss her book here.

The Ethics of Abortion

Technical and Policy Guidance for Health Systems

Religiosity, Cognitive Dissonance and Attitude

Issues of Choice and Acceptability

A Decade of Uneven Progress

A Feminist Re-examines Abortion

How Sex Divided American Christians and Fractured American Politics

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.

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 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.

Discusses abortion from a feminist-theological perspective and explores weaknesses in pro-life and pro-choice arguments, including the failure of both sides to address the larger issue of reproductive health

According to the Pew Research Center, 59 percent of Americans say abortion should be legal. However, nearly four-in-ten Americans say that abortion is morally wrong. Individual states continue to be polarized and have instituted their own restrictions on this controversial issue. This comprehensive volume explores the debate surrounding abortion, the history of the procedure, arguments for and against it, and its physical and psychological consequences.

Essays from Philosophical, Sociological, Anthropological, Political, Health and Other Perspectives

Safe Abortion

Abortion and Animal Rights

Pro-choice, Pro-life, and American Law

Abortion and the Law in America

Reconciling Faith, Politics, and Justice

Invisible Women and the Criminalization of Motherhood

Presents a collection of essays that discusses varying viewpoints on the subject of abortion, covering such topics as its historical background, the pro-choice and pro-life movements, and current legal arguments over abortion restriction.

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 pro-life, 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. Every woman in the world has the right to control her own body, plan her family, receive good quality medical care, and give birth to a healthy baby. This book takes a comprehensive look at the status of women's reproductive rights from a transnational, human-rights perspective. • Contributions from 25 distinguished international scholars with research, practice, and public policy expertise on reproductive rights • Bibliography with each chapter • Concluding chapter on international public policy

Abortion has remained one of the most volatile and polarizing issues in the United States for over four decades. Americans are more divided today than ever over abortion, and this debate colors the political, economic, and social dynamics of the country. This book provides a balanced, clear-eyed overview of the abortion debate, including the perspectives of both the pro-life and pro-choice movements. It covers the history of the debate from colonial times to the present, the mobilization of mass movements around the issue, the ways it is understood by ordinary Americans, the impact it has had on US political development, and the differences between the abortion conflict in the US and the rest of the world. Throughout these discussions, Ziad Munson demonstrates how the meaning of abortion has shifted to reflect the changing anxieties and cultural divides which it has come to represent. Abortion Politics is an invaluable companion for exploring the abortion issue and what it has to say about American society, as well as the dramatic changes in public understanding of women's rights, medicine, religion, and partisanship.

About Abortion

Pro-Choice and Christian

Not an Easy Choice

The Moral Case for Abortion

Moral Combat

Beating Hearts

Public Opinion about Abortion

Although more than one method of abortion has been available for many years, in most countries the provider chooses the method and may be skilled in one method only. This paper discusses choice and acceptability of medical abortion from the perspective of both

women and abortion providers and argues that choice of method is important for both. Safety, efficacy, number of visits, how the method works, how long it takes for the abortion to be complete and cost all affect acceptability. Medical abortion is considered more natural because it happens in women's own bodies and can take place at home before nine weeks of pregnancy; surgical abortion with vacuum aspiration is simple and over quickly. Unless the costs of both methods are similar, however, women and providers will tend towards whichever is the cheaper option, limiting choice. Medical abortion is effective from when a woman misses her period through 24 weeks of pregnancy, and more women and providers need to be made aware of this. In legally restricted situations, complications tend to be less serious and easier to treat with early medical abortion than after unsafe invasive methods. Ideally, both medical and surgical methods should be available, but each can be provided without the other. copy; 2006 Reproductive Health Matters. All rights reserved.

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 Turnaway Study Ten Years, a Thousand Women, and the Consequences of Having—or Being Denied—an Abortion Simon and Schuster

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.

An Alternative Defense of Abortion. A critique of Judith Jarvis Thomson's "A Defense

of Abortion"

Opposing Viewpoints

Thinking Critically About Abortion

Policing the Womb

A Critical Analysis of Pro-Choice Arguments

Abortion in the United States of America

Interdisciplinary Views on Abortion

"A groundbreaking and illuminating look at the state of abortion access in America and the first long-term study of the consequences—emotional, physical, financial, professional, personal, and psychological—of receiving versus being denied an abortion on women's lives"--

Are you looking for a fun gift for someone close to you? This is a perfect blank, lined notebook for men, women, and children. Great for taking down notes, reminders, and crafting to-do lists. Also a great creativity gift for decoration or for a notebook for school or office! This notebook is an excellent accessory for your desk at home or at the office. It's the perfect travel size to fit in a laptop bag or backpack. Use it on the go and you will keep all of your notes and reminders in organized in one place. Professionally designed this 6x9 notebook provides the medium for you to detail your thoughts. Buy your notebook today and begin to fill the pre-lined pages with your heart's desire. Your new notebook includes: Fresh white paper 100 pages 6x9 inch format Paper color: White We have even more wonderful titles that you'll enjoy! Be sure to click on the author name for other great notebook ideas.

"Bioethicists have achieved consensus on two ideas pertaining to beginning of life issues: (1) persons are those beings capable of higher-order cognition, or self-consciousness, and (2) it is impermissible to kill only persons. As a consequence, a consensus is reached regarding the permissibility of both destroying human embryos for research purposes and abortion. The present collection aims to interact critically with this consensus. Authors address various aspects of this 'orthodoxy'. Issues discussed include: theories of personhood and in particular the role of thought experiments used in support of such theories; the notion of an intrinsic potential and the moral relevance of having one; new formulations of the virtue argument against abortion rights; four-dimensionalism and abortion; the notion of moral status and who (or what) has it; scientific accounts of what a human being is, as well as addressing empirical evidence of fetal consciousness; and analysis of the public policy implications given the epistemic status of pro-choice arguments. Given the issues discussed and that the arguments in critical focus are fairly new, the collection provides a novel, comprehensive, and rigorous analysis of contemporary pro-choice arguments."

Despite the claim by many Christian leaders that the pro-life/antiabortion position is the only faithful response to the debate about reproductive rights, many people of faith find themselves in a murky middle of this supposedly black-and-white issue. Christians who



are pro-abortion rights are rarely pro-abortion. However, they view the decision to carry a pregnancy to term as one to be made by the woman, her medical team, her family, or personal counsel rather than by politicians. Pro-Choice and Christian explores the biblical, theological, political, and medical aspects of the debate in order to provide a thoughtful Christian argument for a pro-choice position with regard to abortion issues. Kira Schlesinger considers relevant Scriptures, the politics of abortion in the United States, and the human realities making abortion a vital issue of justice and compassion. By examining choice from a Christian perspective, Schlesinger provides a common vocabulary for discussing faith and reproductive rights.

Keep America Pro Choice AF Womens Pro Abortion Journal/Notebook Blank Lined Ruled 6x9 100 Pages

Sex and Consequences

Abortion Regret: The New Attack on Reproductive Freedom

On the Front Lines of the Abortion War, from El Salvador to Oklahoma  
Medical Abortion

An Annotated, Selected Bibliography

**As politicians, citizens, and families continue the raging national debate on whether it's proper to end human life in the womb, resources like Randy Alcorn's Prolife Answers to Prochoice Arguments have proven invaluable. With over 75,000 copies in print, this revised and updated guide offers timely information and inspiration from a "sanctity of life" perspective. Real answers to real questions about abortion appear in logical and concise form. The final chapter -- "Fifty Ways to Help Unborn Babies and Their Mothers"-- is worth the price of this book alone!**

**In this monograph the authors illuminate the complexity of people's views about abortion, and they show that opinion has been stable since the 1973 Roe v. Wade decision.**

**This book introduces readers to the many arguments and controversies concerning abortion. While it argues for ethical and legal positions on the issues, it focuses on how to think about the issues, not just what to think about them. It is an ideal resource to improve your understanding of what people think, why they think that and whether their (and your) arguments are good or bad, and why. It's ideal for classroom use, discussion groups, organizational learning, and personal reading. From the Preface To many people, abortion is an issue for which discussions and debates are frustrating and fruitless: it seems like no progress will ever be made towards any understanding, much less resolution or even compromise. Judgments like these, however, are premature because some basic techniques from critical thinking, such as carefully defining words and testing definitions, stating the full structure of arguments so each step of the reasoning can be examined, and comparing the strengths and weaknesses of different explanations can help us make progress towards these goals. When emotions run high, we sometimes need to step back and use a passion for calm, cool, critical thinking. This helps us better understand the positions and arguments of people who see things differently from**

us, as well as our own positions and arguments. And we can use critical thinking skills help to try to figure out which positions are best, in terms of being supported by good arguments: after all, we might have much to learn from other people, sometimes that our own views should change, for the better. Here we use basic critical thinking skills to argue that abortion is typically not morally wrong. We begin with less morally-controversial claims: adults, children and babies are wrong to kill and wrong to be killed, fundamentally, because they, we, are conscious, aware and have feelings. We argue that since early fetuses entirely lack these characteristics, they are not inherently wrong to be killed and so most abortions are not morally wrong, since most abortions are done early in pregnancy, before consciousness and feeling develop in the fetus. Furthermore, since the right to life is not the right to someone else's body, fetuses might not have the right to the pregnant woman's body—which she has the right to—and so she has the right to not allow the fetus use of her body. This further justifies abortion, at least until technology allows for the removal of fetuses to other wombs. Since morally permissible actions should be legal, abortions should be legal: it is an injustice to criminalize actions that are not wrong. In the course of arguing for these claims, we: 1. discuss how to best define abortion; 2. dismiss many common “question-begging” arguments that merely assume their conclusions, instead of giving genuine reasons for them; 3. refute some often-heard “everyday arguments” about abortion, on all sides; 4. explain why the most influential philosophical arguments against abortion are unsuccessful; 5. provide some positive arguments that at least early abortions are not wrong; 6. briefly discuss the ethics and legality of later abortions, and more. This essay is not a “how to win an argument” piece or a tract or any kind of apologetics. It is not designed to help anyone “win” debates: everybody “wins” on this issue when we calmly and respectfully engage arguments with care, charity, honesty and humility. This book is merely a reasoned, systematic introduction to the issues that we hope models these skills and virtues. Its discussion should not be taken as absolute “proof” of anything: much more needs to be understood and carefully discussed—always.

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.

**Reproductive Justice: A Global Concern**

## **Abortion Politics**

### **Roe v. Wade to the Present**

### **Handmaid Resist Pro-Choice Pro-Abortion Pro-Women History Journal/Notebook Blank Lined Ruled 6x9 100 Pages**

### **Her Body, Our Laws**

### **Persons, Moral Worth, and Embryos**

### **Ten Years, a Thousand Women, and the Consequences of Having—or Being Denied—an Abortion**

Part I examines the complex pattern of variables that influence the heated debate surrounding abortion in the US. Part II describes racial, ethnic, class, religious, and other sociodemographic differences in abortion attitudes and behaviors. Part III covers the intrapersonal and interpersonal contexts of abortion, including method and service delivery system characteristics that influence accessibility, acceptability, and psychological consequences of abortion for women and their partners. Part IV considers issues such as pre- and post-abortion counseling strategies, patient sensitive provision of services, use of psychotherapy to help women better understand and cope with their abortion experience, and the application of experiences in other countries to improve service deliver in the US. The volume concludes with recommendations for improving abortion services, legislation, social policy, advocacy, and research efforts.

This book examines issues surrounding abortion and abortion practices in the United States through the perspectives of multiple disciplines, including sociology, anthropology, philosophy, community health, theology, and political science. The essays parallel the interdisciplinary nature of feminist and women ' s studies, situating abortion within a wider understanding of the impact of reproduction on women ' s lives and their health. The contributing authors provide an accessible summary of the numerous topics surrounding abortion, and the essays reflect both original research and scholarly discourse on existing research and literature. Instructors considering this book for use in a course may request an examination copy here.

This book tells the real-life horror story of states' abusing laws and infringing on rights to police women and their pregnancies.

Discusses the ethical and political implications of abortion, examines the arguments of the anti-abortion movement, and examines issues in the control of human reproduction

The Turnaway Study

Abortion Worldwide

Abortion Rights

Why Most Abortions Aren ' t Wrong & Why All Abortions Should Be Legal

Abortion Controversy and the Influence of the Christian Church. Religion and Politics in the US

The New Civil War

**How do individuals change their behavior when abortion access increases? In this innovative book, economist Phillip Levine uses economic analysis to consider this question, comparing abortion to a form of insurance. Like insurance, he contends, abortion provides protection from downside risk. A pregnant woman who would otherwise give birth to an unwanted child has the option to abort. On the other hand, the availability of this option may increase the likelihood of a pregnancy in the first place. In a very restrictive**

**abortion environment, few women would choose to have an abortion; legalizing abortion would reduce unwanted births. But if abortion becomes readily available, it may cause individuals to increase their sexual activity and/or reduce their use of contraception, Levine contends. Women will become pregnant more frequently, but will abort those pregnancies. Therefore, these abortions will not reduce unwanted births. Levine's analysis suggests that the manner in which individuals change their behavior depends on the extent to which abortion is accessible. He supports these assertions using data from both the United States and Eastern Europe, comparing areas that have restricted access to abortion services with those that have liberalized access. Using sound economic analysis, Sex and Consequences goes beyond the ideological arguments that frequently dominate the abortion debate, lending a new perspective to this controversial subject.**

**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?**