

Q1. 1608

Q2. Yes, regularly, under various governments/administrations (whatever the political party in charge after the elections)

Q3. Capital punishment

Q4. Murder

Q5. 24, 23, 3

Q6. 1,532

Q7. Lethal Injection

Q8. Gassing, Electrocutation, Hanging, Death by firing squad

Q9. England

Q10. Captain George Kendall

Q11. 1608, death by firing squad, treason (assuming he was serving as a Spanish spy)

Q12. various, rulings, limits

Q13. The Supreme Court Of The US (**SCOTUS\***) declared the death penalty cruel and unusual, and as a result, that it violated the 8th amendment. Thus the death penalty became unconstitutional (-> **POTUS** : President Of The US)

Q14. No execution was carried out over the next 4 years.

Q15. The SCOTUS decided to allow the death penalty again, but this time, a sentence to death was to be sided with an appellate court review.

It means the review of the lower courts' decision by higher courts (to make the verdict more legitimate).

Q16. In the 2000s, the SCOTUS abolished the death penalty for young people (under 18) and /or prisoners with mental disabilities/illnesses.

Q16. Yes ! While the Black population only represents 13% of the overall American population, the number of Black inmates correspond to about 42% of the carceral population on death row, which is disproportionate.

Q17. The death penalty is criticized because justice has been **acknowledged** for making mistakes and executing innocent people. Moreover, it does not act as a deterrent – murders still occur. Finally, sentencing a culprit is costly.

Q18. The lawyers' fees to defend a culprit facing the death penalty are high : the proceedings cost over 600,000.00 dollars in federal trials, which is 8 times more than asking for life imprisonment. That is the reason why some prosecutors stopped asking for the death penalty.