

Primary Sources

Amsterdam, Anthony G. "Research Project." Received by Valerie Rogel, *Research Project*, 27 Dec. 2019.

This email dialogue took place between one of the group members and an attorney in the case of Furman v. Georgia. Professor Amsterdam discussed and attached documents pertaining to the more recent cases involving the juvenile justice system. This enabled us to make our research more efficient and brought our attention to the significance of Miller v. Alabama.

"Atkins v. Virginia, 536 U.S. 304 (2002)." Justia Law, supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/536/304/.

This is the full briefing of Atkins v. Virginia, with annotations and summaries included. This was an essential document in terms of gathering essential information as well as a source of perspective for the controversy of the death penalty for the mentally disabled.

"Atkins v. Virginia." Washington Journal, C-Span, 2002,

www.c-span.org/video/?168756-2%2Fatkins-v-virginia.

This video discusses Atkins v. Virginia, a case related to Stanford v. Kentucky and Roper v. Simmons, which once again details the evolving standards of decency in the United States surrounding the death penalty.

Analysis: Arguments for and Against Juvenile Death Penalty. NPR, Washington, D.C., 2004. ProQuest,

<https://search-proquest-xaaa.orc.scoolaid.net/docview/190833620?accountid=699>.

This NPR broadcast details the thoughts of Americans surrounding the death penalty and juveniles at the time of Roper v. Simmons. It was especially important for us to understand the historical context during each case, and broadcasts like these became very useful.

Bagley, Pat. "Utah Firing Squad." The Salt Lake Tribune, 2015.

This image is a political cartoon image that talks about the metrics by which we determine the cruelty of execution, and shows an opinion that the methods of execution used in the US are not better than places we denounce for their executions, namely the Middle East.

“Bellotti v. Baird, 443 U.S. 622 (1979).” Justia Law,
<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/443/622/>
This case, though unrelated to capital punishment, established that minors are not capable of the same decision-making skills as adults due to their still-developing brains. As a result, many legal battles, such as Stanford v. Kentucky, have referenced this case, in an attempt to eliminate some responsibility from the defendant and lessen the punishment.

Brennan, William Joseph Jr., in Biographical Encyclopedia of the Supreme Court 57 (Melvin I. Urofsky ed., 2006),
<http://library.cqpress.com/scc/bioenc-427-18975-1014156>.
This image of Justice William Brennan was used on the Breaking the Legal Barrier page in order to provide a visual for Brennan’s supreme court quotes.

Capital punishment: protesters demonstrating against the death penalty. Image.
Britannica

Academic, Encyclopædia Britannica, 7 Dec. 2019.
academic-eb-xaaa.orc.scoolaid.net/levels/collegiate/assembly/view/157733.
Accessed 15 Dec. 2019.
This image depicts the stigmatism surrounding the death penalty as well as the recent movement towards higher standards as a whole. This issue is one that has spanned the entire history of the United States. The colorization of this pictures juxtaposes the black and white of older images, and also shows how times have changed.

Chappatte, Patrick. “In Death Penalty We Trust.” Billy Ireland Cartoon Library and Museum, 2016.
This political cartoon highlights some of the arguments made against the death penalty as a whole, for both adults and minors. In this particular cartoon, it is implied that justice is blind to the innocent executed, and that an excessive amount of trust is placed in the court system, especially when death sentences are doled out.

Charles Lane, Washington P. "Justice's Switch Alters Death Penalty: Final Edition]." Journal - Gazette, Mar 09, 2005, pp. 6A. ProQuest,
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/411195070?accountid=699>.
This newspaper article, published shortly after the Roper v Simmons decision, details the results of the case. It highlights the change of opinion of Justice Anthony Kennedy, who had voted in favor of the death penalty during Stanford v.

Kentucky. This primary source is useful because it illustrates a change in time and barriers being broken over the course of history.

“Cruel and Unusual Punishment: The Juvenile Death Penalty Facts and Figures.”
Juvenile Justice Center, American Bar Association, Feb. 2004,
www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/publishing/criminal_justice_section_news_letter/crimjust_juvjus_factsandfigures.pdf.
This graphic from the American Bar Association’s Juvenile Justice Center shows the statistics of juveniles under death penalty sentences as of 2004, prior to the ruling of Roper v. Simmons. The information presented was important in evaluating the extent to which Roper v. Simmons affected American legal systems across different states.

Death Penalty Info Center, director. Juvenile Offenders in Their Own Words. YouTube, YouTube, 2000, www.youtube.com/watch?v=doX4ljCm64Y.
In this video clip from 2000, juvenile offenders on death row were interviewed. Glen McGinnis and Napoleon Beasley, both featured in this clip, were executed in 2000 and 2003, respectively. This video was helpful in depicting how the juvenile death penalty directly affected lives on death row between 1989 and 2005.

Doebele, Connie. “Washington JournalC.” Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network, 13 Oct. 2004.
This news source depicts the high levels of tension and disagreement among individuals with respect for capital punishment for juveniles. In this clip, both sides of the argument are presented by credible speakers, such as the CEO of the Child Welfare League of America and the Solicitor General of Alabama.

“Drawing of Hannah Ocuish's Execution.” Hartford Courant, 1 Apr. 2014,
www.courant.com/news/connecticut/hc-250-hannah-occuish-20140401-story.html?trb=20181212.
This drawing, originally created in 1964, depicts the first execution of a minor in United States history, which took place in 1786. The image is located above the timeline, used as a background to establish the historical context of the death penalty for minors in the United States.

“Furman v. Georgia, 408 U.S. 238 (1972).” Justia Law,
supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/408/238/.

The official website of the United States Supreme Court has allowed us to access the full briefing of cases, which has been highly helpful during the course of our research. We have taken thorough notes on four of these cases, including Furman v. Georgia. Having this material is critical to the development of our thesis.

Granlund, Dave. "Death Penalty and Pain." 2019.

This political cartoon elicits politically charged conclusions from the audience, and was thus deemed imperative to the arguments surrounding a means of execution. Painful executions are compared with medieval practices and thus, capital punishment practices are indirectly referred to as unprogressive and almost barbaric nature.

Gramlich, John. "California Is One of 11 States That Have the Death Penalty but Haven't Used It in More than a Decade." Pew Research Center, Pew Research Center, 14 Mar. 2019,

www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/03/14/11-states-that-have-the-death-penalty-havent-used-it-in-more-than-a-decade/.

This recent article illustrates the perspective that the death penalty has become less and less common as time goes on. It supports the idea of evolving standard of decency, which was a contributing factor to the outlaw of the juvenile death penalty specifically.

Greenhouse, Linda. "COURT TO REVIEW USING EXECUTION IN JUVENILE CASES: JUSTICES CLOSELY DIVIDED DEBATE ON DEATH PENALTY FOR CRIMES COMMITTED AT AGES 16 AND 17 JUVENILES AND THE DEATH PENALTY." The New York Times (1923-Current file), Jan 27, 2004, pp. 2. ProQuest, <https://search.proquest.com/docview/92826738?accountid=699>. *This newspaper article documents the effects of Stanford v. Kentucky years after the Supreme Court decision in the United States. It is also written prior to Roper v. Simmons reaching the Supreme Court, serving as a public opinion on the subject.*

Greenhouse, Linda Special to The New York Times. "COURT SAYS YOUNG AND THE RETARDED CAN BE EXECUTED: TWO CASES DECIDED BY 5-4 NO BAR TO DEATH PENALTY SEEN IN THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT -- MINIMUM AGE IS 16 JUSTICES CLEAR EXECUTION OF YOUNG AND RETARDED." The New York Times (1923-Current file), Jun 27, 1989, pp. 2. ProQuest, <https://search.proquest.com/docview/110363931?accountid=699>.

This article presents a very significant outlook on the Stanford v. Kentucky decision. The New York Times was widely distributed to readers in 1989 and, as a result, became a major influence on the American people. This article, in particular, provides a concise summary of the events that unfolded on the decision of the case.

Greenhouse, Linda. "SUPREME COURT, 5-4, FORBIDS EXECUTION IN JUVENILE CRIME: RETREAT FROM '89 RULING, CITING 'EVOLVING STANDARDS,' AFFECTS 72 ON DEATH ROW." *New York Times* (1923-Current file), Mar 02, 2005, pp. 2. ProQuest, <https://search-proquest-xaaa.orc.scoolaid.net/docview/92897105?accountid=699>. *This article, written in discussion of Roper v. Simmons case, was especially imperative to determining the immediate impact of the decision, offering insight into the lives of the individuals who were released from death row.*

"Gregg v. Georgia, 428 U.S. 153 (1976)." Justia Law, supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/428/153/. *The full briefing of Gregg v. Georgia allowed us to see the actual words of the law and properly analyze both perspectives with reference to the death penalty. Having access to the full case and audio is invaluable because it provides us with the most pure basis for our argument.*

A Headline from the Valentine Democrat. 9 Apr. 1903.

This image was used as a background on the "Historical Context" page. It reads, "Senate Declines to Abolish the Death Penalty," providing evidence that the efforts to eliminate death penalty as a whole goes back as far as the early twentieth century. Consequently, this makes the movement to abolish the death penalty for juveniles appear to be less progressive in nature, and enhances the viewer's understanding of national sentiment surrounding capital punishment.

"Iran, Saudi Arabia, Sudan: End Juvenile Death Penalty." Human Rights Watch, 2 Nov. 2015, www.hrw.org/news/2010/10/08/iran-saudi-arabia-sudan-end-juvenile-death-penalty. *This news report from 2010 indicates that relatively recently after Roper v. Simmons, the very last three nations to execute juvenile criminals outlawed the practice entering the new decade. Considering the global influence of the United States, it was interesting to see how the domestic outlawing of the juvenile death penalty impacted other nations.*

“Juvenile Death Penalty Update.” PBS, Public Broadcasting Service, 4 Mar. 2005, www.pbs.org/video/religion-and-ethics-newsweekly-juvenile-death-penalty-update/.

This 2005 video details the evolving standards of decency surrounding the juvenile death penalty following Roper v. Simmons. This is a valuable primary source that tells the perspective of the American public following this significant change in the legal world.

Kaleem, Jaweed. Little Rock, Arkansas, 2017.

This image depicts a protest by a judge in Arkansas, indicating the level to which the movement spread to eliminate the death penalty throughout the United States. This image was indicative of a pushback against death sentences from judiciary officials, which may have caused the overall reduction in capital punishment for juveniles throughout the end of the twentieth century.

Kennedy, Anthony McLeod, in Biographical Encyclopedia of the Supreme Court 307 (Melvin I. Urofsky ed., 2006), <http://library.cqpress.com/scc/bioenc-427-18167-979331>.

This image of Justice Anthony Kennedy was used on the Breaking the Legal Barrier page in order to provide a visual for Kennedy’s supreme court quotes.

Kennedy. “ROPER V. SIMMONS.” Legal Information Institute, Legal Information Institute, 1

Mar. 2005, www.law.cornell.edu/supct/html/03-633.ZO.html.

The full briefing of Roper v. Simmons allowed us to see the actual words of the law and properly analyze both perspectives with reference to the death penalty, particularly for those under the age of 18. Having access to the full case and audio is invaluable because it provides us with the most pure basis for our thesis.

Lichtenstein, Andrew. 1 Aug. 2019.

This powerful image depicts a table designed for lethal injections. This image is critical to eliciting a powerful reaction from the audience, which Lichtenstein focuses on in his photography. This visual effectively highlights the clinical approach to execution that the government takes, in contrast with older techniques, such as death by hanging or firing squad.

“Miller v. Alabama, 567 U.S. 460 (2012).” Justia Law,
<https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/567/460/#tab-opinion-1970510>.
This Supreme Court case was critical in establishing the present-day connections with our case, since debates about the death penalty continue to take place in national media. This particular case established the unconstitutionality of a life-without-parole sentence for crimes committed by individuals under the age of 18 and, in conjunction with Roper v. Simmons, show a shift in national sentiment in the twenty-first century.

“Mugshot of Christopher Simmons.” *San Francisco Gate*, Hearst Communications, Inc., 20 July 2004,
www.sfgate.com/news/article/Leaders-decry-youth-executions-Ban-urged-in-2740222.php#item-85307-tbla-2.
This image of Christopher Simmons following his arrest can be viewed in the Roper v. Simmons Historical Context subpage. The image was especially critical in showing the youth of Simmons, which is more effectively shown through media than through writing.

“Mugshot of Kevin Miguel Stanford.” *Courier Journal*, 27 Jan. 2017,
www.courier-journal.com/story/news/crime/2017/01/27/killer-kevin-stanford-see-ks-release/97137350/.
This image of Kevin Stanford was released by the Kentucky Corrections Department, where Stanford has resided. It was deemed important to include a recent image of Stanford, in order to demonstrate his aging and juxtapose his aging with his youth.

Nevas, Steve. *C-Span*, NBC, 14 Nov. 1987,
www.c-span.org/video/?c4006231/user-clip-thompson-v-oklahoma.
This news broadcast was delivered in the midst of the Thompson v. Oklahoma hearings. NBC reporter Steve Nevas describes the potentially mitigating circumstances surrounding Thompson’s actions including his past history with abuse and his youth.

O'Connor, Sandra Day, in *Biographical Encyclopedia of the Supreme Court* 381 (Melvin I. Urofsky ed., 2006), <http://library.cqpress.com/scc/bioenc-427-18168-979440>.
This image of Justice Sandra Day O’Connor was used on the Breaking the Legal Barrier page in order to provide a visual for O’Connor’s supreme court quotes.

Oliphant, Pat. “Swing Shift.” *The New Yorker*. September 12, 2005.

This political cartoon of Justice Anthony Kennedy shows his tendency to switch between liberal and conservative interpretations of the law. This was critical in Roper v. Simmons, when Kennedy's decision to change his opinion from what he had voted in Stanford v. Kentucky resulted in the outlaw of the juvenile death penalty in the United States.

“Penry v. Lynaugh.” *Legal Information Institute*, Legal Information Institute, www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/492/302.

This is the full briefing of Penry v. Lynaugh, a 1989 case that established the death penalty as constitutional for mentally disabled criminals. It is relevant to our case as it establishes a parallel with Stanford v. Kentucky, showing the connection between evolving standards of juvenile capital punishment and the legality of the death penalty for the mentally challenged.

RECENT CASES: EIGHTH AMENDMENT - DEATH PENALTY - MISSOURI SUPREME COURT HOLDS THAT THE JUVENILE DEATH PENALTY VIOLATES THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT - State Ex Rel, Simmons v. Roper." Harvard Law Review, vol. 117, no. 7, 2004, pp. 2456-2461. ProQuest, <https://search.proquest.com/docview/218849152?accountid=699>. *This publication, from the Harvard Law Review in 2004, discusses the Roper v. Simmons decision at the Missouri Supreme Court Level and addresses the legality of the issue at hand. It is useful as a guide to how the death penalty can be viewed from a legal standpoint.*

Rimer, Sara. "In Similar Cases, One Inmate is Executed, One Wins Stay: Appeals were Based on Eighth Amendment." *New York Times (1923-Current file)*, May 29, 2002, pp. 1. ProQuest, <https://search-proquest-xaaa.orc.scoolaid.net/docview/92316723?accountid=699>. *This New York Times article is critical to demonstrating a possible divide in the opinions of American courts prior to the Roper v. Simmons decision. There were two separate decisions for nearly identical cases in which both individuals convicted of murder were aged 17 at the time of the crime. There are also parallels drawn between decisions regarding juveniles and the mentally disabled, which is critical because there is a common reasoning between advocates against the death penalty for the two groups.*

ROBERT REINHOLD Special to The New York Times. "Execution for Juveniles: New Focus on Old Issue." *New York Times (1923-Current file)*, Sep 10, 1985, pp. 1.

ProQuest,

<https://search-proquest-xaaa.orc.scoolaid.net/docview/111203581?accountid=699>.

The significance of this news article lies in its recognition of a shift in overall sentiment of the United States in regards to the death penalty for juveniles as early as 1985, in the years leading up to the Stanford v. Kentucky case. There is a presentation of the opposing arguments on either side of the issue, as well as a discussion of the legal differences throughout the fifty states.

"Roper v. Simmons." Oyez, www.oyez.org/cases/2004/03-633. Accessed 16 Oct. 2019.

This is the official report of the court case Roper v. Simmons. It details the case argued against the death penalty for minors and shows a firsthand report of the decision that overruled the prior case of Stanford v. Kentucky.

Scalia, Antonin, and Supreme Court Of The United States. U.S. Reports: Stanford v. Kentucky, 492 U.S. 361. 1988. Periodical. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/usrep492361/>.

This document is a US-issued report of both Stanford and Wilkins arguing the death penalty of individuals aged 17 and 16, respectively, as a violation of the eighth amendment. It offers a firsthand look from the time period at the case, and at the opinions of the justices on the issue.

"Stanford v. Kentucky." *Legal Information Institute*, Legal Information Institute, www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/492/361.

This is the full briefing of Stanford v. Kentucky, the 1989 case that established the death penalty as constitutional for criminals aged 16 and 17. By including the entirety of the Supreme Court's remarks and resources in the case, this web page proved to be especially useful in understanding the controversy of this issue.

Streib, Victor L. Death penalty for juveniles. Vol. 197. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1987.

This law journal article, written while the Stanford v. Kentucky case was occurring, discusses the constitutionality of the death penalty while dissecting the significance of the Eighth Amendment. It provides a perspective from the legal community at the time and highlights the controversy of the issue at hand.

"The Supreme Court's Cruel 'Consensus'." The New York Times (1923-Current file), Jun 28, 1989, pp. 1. ProQuest, <https://search.proquest.com/docview/110363271?accountid=699>.
This newspaper article reflects the controversy behind the decision of Stanford v. Kentucky, and the anger expressed towards the decision shows how the barrier of the death penalty had just begun to be broken. It proves that the arguments to follow would be important in setting up the later reversal of the decision in the Roper v. Simmons case.

"Thompson v. Oklahoma, 487 U.S. 815 (1988)." Justia Law, <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/487/815/#tab-opinion-1957646>.
Thompson v. Oklahoma has a great deal of unrecognized significance throughout death penalty history in the late 19th century. This case was used as evidence that national sentiment agreed upon the unethicallity of executing an individual at the age of 15 and effectively impacted the conclusions drawn by the justices involved with Roper v. Simmons.

Tlumacki, John. Boston, 21 Apr. 2015.

This image was used as a background for the page, "The Death Penalty Today" because of its very humanistic depiction of opposition to the death penalty. This is demonstrative of the common individual becoming involved in the decisions surrounding capital punishment. These very individuals are the foundation on which the idea of a "national consensus" is built.

"Trop v. Dulles." Oyez, www.oyez.org/cases/1956/70. Accessed 28 Dec. 2019.
This case, time and time again, has been credited with the introduction of the judicial idea of "evolving standards of decency." Though it does not directly deal with the death penalty, it became an instrumental phrase to those in opposition to the death penalty. Therefore, this statement is critical for its implication that legislation relating to crime and punishment should be interpreted with a contemporary perspective, not the perspective of the original lawmakers.

U.S. Constitution. Amend. VIII

The Eighth Amendment is the amendment which states that: "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted." This amendment, which was established in 1791, has been debated in courts since. Many lawsuits that involve death penalties have argued that the Eighth Amendment should protect from the death penalty. The verdict on the

interpretation of this part of the amendment has changed in different states over time.

U.S. Supreme Court: courtroom. Image. Britannica Academic, Encyclopædia Britannica, 7 Dec. 2019.

academic-eb-xaaa.orc.scoolaid.net/levels/collegiate/assembly/view/92680.

Accessed 11 Jan. 2020.

This picture shows the inside of the U.S. Supreme Court, the direct setting of the Roper v. Simmons decision. It was used as the background image on our thesis page in order to highlight the Supreme Court as the “barrier” from national evolving standards of decency.

U.S. Supreme Court, 1998. Courtesy of U.S. Supreme Court.

This image was used on the website to provide a visual for the justices present on the Supreme Court at the time of Roper v. Simmons decision. Throughout the website, there are images of the justices present on each court case, and over time, viewers may have an understanding of the change in justices over the course of the topic.

Vucci, Evan. *The Death-Penalty Feud at the Supreme Court*. 13 Oct. 2015.

This image was used as a background because we felt that it effectively summarized the “National Sentiment” subpage. The sign reads, “Stop Executions!” and thus encompasses the grassroots efforts from United States citizens to sway public opinion. The presence of the protesters on the steps of a government building is critical because it implies that the audience consists of legislators and judicial authorities.

WHAS11. “1982 Convicted Murderer Asks for Parole Hearing.” WHAS11, 25 Mar. 2019,

www.whas11.com/article/news/crime/1982-convicted-murderer-asks-for-parole-hearing/417-e694af14-312c-49eb-bb2b-90a8a1a63cfc.

This recent video published in March 2019 explains that Kevin Stanford, the murderer sentenced to the death penalty in Stanford v. Kennedy, is asking for a parole hearing to be taken off of his life sentence. Stanford’s lawyers reason that he deserves a chance to be sentenced how he would have been in 2019. This source shows evolution over time and the impact of Roper v. Simmons.

Wiener, Richard L, and Monica K Miller. "Determining the Death Penalty for Juveniles." Monitor on Psychology, American Psychological Association, Jan. 2004, www.apa.org/monitor/jan04/jn.

This judicial notebook explains the stance of the American Psychological Association on the juvenile death penalty as of January, 2004. Sources from psychological organizations were helpful in understanding the scientific perspective on the legality of the death penalty for minors.

Wiener, Richard L. Outlawing the Juvenile Death Penalty. American Psychological Association, June 2005, www.apa.org/monitor/jun05/jn.

This judicial journal from the American Psychological Association is a follow-up to a previous article after the prohibition of the juvenile death penalty. This article also makes an interesting connection to the death penalty for the mentally disabled, using science as the basis for reasoning.

Wilson, John J. Juveniles and the Death Penalty. Juveniles and the Death Penalty, U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs, November 2000.

*This pamphlet provides details on the history of the juvenile death penalty, as well as providing important facts and figures on such cases. It provided useful insight for the years between *Stanford v. Kentucky* and *Roper v. Simmons*.*

Secondary Sources

"Atkins v. Virginia." American Psychological Association, www.apa.org/about/offices/ogc/amicus/atkins.

*This source provides general information about *Atkins v. Virginia* while also dissecting the American Psychological Association's stance on capital punishment for the mentally disabled. This made the source helpful in developing a variety of perspectives in our project.*

Banner, Stuart. *The Death Penalty: An American History*. Harvard University Press, 2003.

This book offers a great deal of historical context behind the beginnings of the death penalty in the United States. It offers insight into capital punishment's evolution over time and presents reasons as to why capital punishment rose and fell in popularity throughout the 20th century.

Banner, Stuart. "When Killing a Juvenile Was Routine." New York Times, 6 Mar. 2005, p. WK4. Gale Academic Onefile, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A129782810/AONE?u=nysl_li_esuff&sid=AONE&xid=fa650dfe. Accessed 28 Dec. 2019.

This source provided a timeline that offered insight into the practice of executions throughout American history, especially with juveniles. It provided short, concise explanations for each year included, starting in 1608 that add to the knowledge of historical context.

Borgan, Julian. "US Becomes Last Country to End Death Penalty for Under-18s" The Guardian, 2 Mar. 2005, www.theguardian.com/world/2005/mar/02/usa.julianborger.

This source, written just after the Roper v. Simmons decision, discusses the possible influence that foreign countries may have had on the conclusions drawn by the Supreme Court. It provides historical context surrounding nations such as Iran and Yemen, and the general consensus of capital punishment around the world.

"Death Penalty." Legal Information Institute, Legal Information Institute, www.law.cornell.edu/wex/death_penalty.

This article provides a timeline of the changes to the death penalty and the cases which initiated the changes to the law. This source provides information about each one and their relevance to legal applications.

The Death Penalty in 2000: Year End Report. Death Penalty Information Center, 2000, The Death Penalty in 2000: Year End Report, deathpenaltyinfo.org/facts-and-research/dpic-reports/dpic-year-end-reports/the-death-penalty-in-2000-year-end-report.

This year-end report proved to be critical to our understanding of shifting standards for the death penalty in the United States in the years leading up to Roper v. Simmons. It presents facts in a relatively unbiased manner, with raw data included before drawing a conclusion allowing us to analyze the information at hand while separating out the conclusions drawn by the Death Penalty Information Center.

Death penalty in 2018. (2018, Apr 10).[Video/DVD] Washington: Agence France-Presse.

Retrieved from

<https://search-proquest-xaaa.orc.scoolaid.net/docview/2213173590?accountid=699>

This video, while not specific to minors or the mentally disabled, is a great visual representation. There are also videos of past years which demonstrate how the rate of executions have decreased over time. We may include other videos that more significant to our topic, but we plan to use this one on our historical context page.

“The Death Penalty in the US: What the Data Says.” USAFacts,

usafacts.org/reports/facts-in-focus/death-penalty-capital-punishment-data.

This website post provides useful statistics and graphics about the death penalty at the federal and state levels. It is helpful in understanding how the death penalty affects America today.

Death Penalty Information Center, Juveniles and the Death Penalty, 2004.

This webpage discussing the capital punishment, especially in the case of minors, this source consistently maintains updated information about the topic, allowing our group as a whole to connect our research with modern-day developments and cases.

“Executions of Juveniles Outside of the U.S.” Death Penalty Information Center,

deathpenaltyinfo.org/policy-issues/juveniles/execution-of-juveniles-outside-of-the-u-s.

This webpage gives important information on the global situation regarding the juvenile death penalty. It was important in broadening the perspective on the United States’s legislation.

Facts About the Death Penalty, Death Penalty Information Center, May 31 2019

This PDF has a multitude of visual demographics which are helpful in developing a full understanding of how the death penalty affects the United States both historically and today. These images will be useful in the development of our website, especially in terms of creating a visually stimulating display.

Fagan, Jeffrey, and Valerie West. “The Decline of the Juvenile Death Penalty: Scientific Evidence of Evolving Norms.” *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, vol. 95, no. 2, 2005, p. 458.

This journal article provided a helpful chart showing the number of juveniles sentenced to death in the years 1980 to 1989. It becomes clear that there is no

clear pattern of a rise and fall over this ten-year span, so it can be assumed by many that there was no drastic shift in the view of capital punishment for minors in the decade before Stanford v. Kentucky

“Furman v. Georgia (1972) | A Moratorium on the Death Penalty.” YouTube, State Bar of

Georgia, www.youtube.com/watch?v=J-Ps8UJJcdc.

This brief video documentary explores the decision of Furman v. Georgia while providing an easy to follow visual. The video is also published by the State Bar of Georgia, making it a fairly reliable secondary source.

Garland, David, et al. America's Death Penalty: Between Past and Present. New York University Press, 2011.

This novel provides a narration of how the death penalty unfolded throughout American history and superpowers around the world. It was especially helpful in drawing parallels and highlighting contrasts between previous and current methods of execution, as well as tying together how social theory aligned with capital punishment.

Granlund, Dave. “Lethal Drug Shortage; Tennessee Reverts to Electric Chair.”

This source is an image which is a political cartoon that discusses an opinion on the immorality of the death penalty and how new methods such as the electric chair are no more or less moral than old methods such as a guillotine.

Gershman, Gary P. Death Penalty on Trial: A Handbook With Cases, Laws, and Documents. ABC-CLIO, 2005.

A unique element to this source is the discussion of the Supreme Court justices on trial throughout a number of cases regarding the death penalty. Through this action, Gershman offers new perspective to the audience, allowing them to gain insight into the thoughts, perspectives, and shifts in thought of Justices who were critical to deciding the constitutionality of capital punishment throughout the 20th and early 21st centuries.

“How Litigation Can Lead to Divided Politics.” How Litigation Can Lead to Divided Politics, USCNews, 23 July 2015,

news.usc.edu/84172/how-litigation-can-lead-to-divided-politics/.

This article contained an image of the American Flag and the White House which is useful as a background image for the breaking the political barrier page

“Juveniles and the Death Penalty.” *American Civil Liberties Union*,
www.aclu.org/other/juveniles-and-death-penalty.

This page, from the American Civil Liberties Union, shows the growing national support against the juvenile death penalty. The information provided was helpful in showing the building pressure that led up to Roper v. Simmons, as well as why the ruling has not been challenged since.

“The Juvenile Death Penalty Prior to Roper v. Simmons.” Death Penalty Information Center, deathpenaltyinfo.org/policy-issues/juveniles/prior-to-roper-v-simmons.
This webpage offered an interpretation of Professor Victor Streib’s 2005 report on capital punishment for juveniles in the era before the Roper v. Simmons decision. It was helpful in creating legal context surrounding the conclusions made by the Supreme Court justices.

Mandery, Evan J. *A Wild Justice: The Death and Resurrection of Capital Punishment in America*. W.W. Norton & Company, 2014.

This book was instrumental in providing information of the capital punishment debate in the 1960s and 1970s. Mandery allows the reader to delve into the thoughts of the Supreme Court justices and offers a behind-the-scenes look at their individual perspectives. This is especially important because it allowed our research to include multiple perspectives, nearly a dozen of which came from the Supreme Court alone.

Missouri v. Christopher Simmons. www.mrkrieger.com/criminaljustice/unit05/juveniles/3_legal/simmons.htm.

This image is a picture of Christopher Simmons, who was arrested for murder as a minor. The image is especially significant because it creates a visual of Simmons’s youth.

Nott, Dan. “Cruel and Unusual.” *Dan Nott Cartoons and Illustrations*.

This image is a political cartoon that shows an opinion expressing the cruelty of the death penalty because some executions are botched causing pain while being executed, and may fall under a violation of the 8th amendment.

Roth, Mitchel P. “Crime and Punishment in the Twenty-First Century.” *An Eye for an Eye: a Global History of Crime and Punishment*, Reaktion Books, 2014, pp. 260–299.

This source demonstrates that the United States does not influence, but rather follows the lead of other nations' choices in terms of capital punishment. America has continuously made adjustments to capital punishment's constitutionality years after socioeconomically similar countries. Analysis of the content allowed us to determine that various shifts in national consensus left and right on the political spectrum have occurred throughout US history.

“A New Standard of Decency.” The New York Times, 17 May 2017,
www.nytimes.com/2010/05/18/opinion/18tue1.html.

This source demonstrates the impact of psychological research in court decisions, especially in the case of Miller v. Alabama. This news article cites a statement from Justice Kennedy, who indicated that crimes committed by juveniles are not evidence of a “depraved character.” This is especially significant because it demonstrates national sentiment that adolescents are less culpable than adults guilty of the same crime.

Streib, Victor L. The Juvenile Death Penalty Today: Death Sentences and Executions for Juvenile Crimes, January 1, 1973- February 28, 2005. 2005, The Juvenile Death Penalty Today: Death Sentences and Executions for Juvenile Crimes, January 1, 1973- February 28, 2005, www.law.onu.edu/faculty/streib.

This comprehensive report presents statistics and data of juvenile executions and juveniles sentenced to capital punishment throughout the late 1900s and early 2000s. It was especially notable for documenting the details of each inmate who was convicted of a crime carried out as a minor.