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Brief Conclusion to Andrea Yates Final Trial Conviction

Andre Yates was tried in 2002 for capital murder after drowning her five children in Houston, Texas. The above charges refer to the state's attempt to seek the death penalty against the offender for the delinquency classified as first-degree murder. Texas state leads in the USA for executions related to the sturdy death penalty (Galanti 345). Hence, since Andre Yates was charged with a capital crime, the jury presiding on her case was *death qualified*. The latter statement infers to all jury members' questioning on the Yates case during the jury selection process (*voir dire*). The investigation aimed to get the jury's beliefs about the death penalty (Galanti 345). Possible legal hearers whose individual convictions would keep them from having the option to decide in favor of capital punishment were rejected from the jury because only death-qualified juries are bound to convict respondents.

During the trial, both the defense and prosecution agreed that the accused was mentally ill. Before tying the knot, Mrs. Yates, who had had a successful nursing career, began to ail from hallucinations before her first child delivery (Galanti 345). Before she was convicted, her mental illness record was well established. She had responded with an improvement in the antipsychotic treatment, but her psychiatrist stopped the prescription on the conviction that the medication's side effects were problematic. Moreover, Mrs. Yates tried her best to hide her ailment where possible. Her lawyer pleaded not guilty on her behalf because of insanity. In a nutshell, it could be referred to as an insanity defense. Using M'Naghten Rule, the defense contended that Andre

Yates was out of touch with reality that she sincerely supposed she was redeeming her progenies from the grip of Satan and an eternity in hell. Mrs (Galanti 345). Yates was eventually found not guilty by the court because of insanity.

Final Impression of Michael Thompson

The video depicting Michael Thompson's life as a member of the Aryan Brotherhood portrays a very ferocious white supremacist in American prisons. From the illustrated operations carried out inside and outside the prison, the inmates under the Aryan Brotherhood gang are nothing but something to dread. However, although Michael Thomson's life may negotiate a corner after lengthy prison rehabilitation, the horrendous acts of violence that he was trained to do will forever be vivid in his head. Thus, if the correction service may grant him parole after serving his prison term for a while, Thompson remains someone to watch as anyone who can identify him will forever be scared to challenge him on whatever ground.

Summary of the case of Ted Kaczynski, the Unabomber

Ted Kaczynski earned the name the Unabomber after positioning himself as America's domestic terrorist. Using mail bombs, Kaczynski targeted learning institutions, corporate executives, and others in unbridged series of attacks that lasted for seventeen years (History.com). His bombing campaign left three for the dead, while twenty-three nursing injuries commenced in the late 1970s and persisted until his seizure in 1996. Kaczynski apprehension came after a nationwide search by the FBI. Moreover, the Unabomber arrest ended the lengthiest and most expensive chase by the agency. In the dawn of series of attacks, Ted Kaczynski occasionally hand-delivered or used US Postal Service to mail bombs to his target victims (History.com). For instance, his first attack targeted professor Buckley Crist of North Western University. However, professor Crist escaped death by a whisker when he failed to pick a

package with his return address that Kaczynski had feigned to have returned to him. Nonetheless, the security guard who opened it sustained a hand-wound when the bomb detonated.

Consequently, Kaczynski spends a record seven years sent almost ten homemade bombs to his victims. The targets ranged from but were not limited to United and American airline administrators and academic administrators (History.com). Finally, the 1995 Sacramento attack that took the timber industry lobbyist's life, Gilbert Murray, marked Ted Kaczynski's last foray.

On the day the Unabomber was arrested, the FBI had acquired a search warrant from a Montana based Federal Judge. The warrant authorized them to explore Kaczynski's cottage. Upon descending upon his rural residence, the FBI found Kaczynski in a messy condition, and bomb-making equipment and parts surrounding him (History.com). Soon after that, he was prosecuted by a government grand jury on ten tallies of illicitly shipping, posting, besides utilizing ammo as well as three homicide checks. Even though his lawyers needed to plead an insanity supplication, Kaczynski rebuffed besides, in its place, confessed to all charges. Currently, Ted Kaczynski remains detained, carrying out eight life punishments without the possibility for an early release from the Supermax haven jail in Colorado.

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<<https://www.history.com/topics/crime/unabomber-ted-kaczynski#:~:text=The%20Unabomber%20is%20the%20nickname,academics%2C%20business%20executives%20and%20others.&text=Kaczynski%20was%20arrested%20seven%20months,after%20his%20last%20admitted%20bombing>>.

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