

What to do about...gay marriage.

Our proposition: Legalize Gay Marriage
11170655

Although our group is in favor of same sex marriage, the issue is a national controversy that shows no sign of waning. More than three states banned the same-sex marriage practice in 2009 while six other states made it legal. (<http://www.pewforum.org/Gay-Marriage-and-Homosexuality/A-Contentious-Debate-Same-Sex-Marriage-in-the-US.aspx>) The issue is something that will not change for a while, seeing as how half the nation is opposed and half is in support of this issue. With such diverse opinions, there will be no cure to this controversy anytime soon.

As we are in favor of same sex marriage, there are multiple studies and research in favor of same sex couples. Banning homosexual marriage is a violation of their privacy and personal freedom. Denying any human being these rights is a form of discrimination and a loss of rights for each person. Our group is in favor of gay marriage and although only 6 U.S. States and 10 nations have it legalized, we would recommend talking to your local governments and voting in favor of politicians who approve of gay marriage. As more press and acknowledgment of gay marriage comes into play, the better the chances are to accept and acclimate gay couples into being part of a “norm” in our culture. Another option we would recommend, would be to avoid prejudice and hate towards people that consider themselves homosexual.

Against gay marriage

ID Number: 11000168

Even there are multiple studies in favor of same-sex couples, we have also to consider the aspects which would lead people not to support gay marriage. But first it's useful to understand what marriage is. Marriage is a critical social institution including four aspects that are the personal bond, the community-recognized relationship, the religious rite and the civil contract. A strong religious institution against gay marriage is the Vatican. Papal considerations of same-sex marriage can be identified in one sentence: “No ideology can erase from the human spirit the certainty that marriage exists solely between a man and a woman”. Because the Sacred Scripture condemns homosexual acts as “a serious depravity” and sees reproduction as the central purpose of marriage, in the Vatican's view what lies beyond gay marriage is no marriage at all.

However lesbians and gay men struggle politically for the right of marriage not as a religious rite. They are seeking the state-sanctioned contract that guarantees a significant set of legal benefits to married couples, ones that help them take care of each other during difficult times, as well as enable them to provide for their children. How said before, marriage is a critical social institution. Stable families depend on it and society depends on stable families. Up to now, with all the changes in marriage, the one thing we've been sure of is that marriage means monogamy. Gay marriage could break that connection, because once we say that gay couples have a right to have their commitments recognized by the state, it becomes next to impossible to deny that same right to polygamists, polyamorists or even cohabiting relatives and friends. And once everyone's relationship is recognized, marriage is gone, and only a system of flexible relationship contracts is left. Moreover while gay men in civil unions are more likely to affirm monogamy than gays outside of civil unions, gay men in civil unions are for less supportive of monogamy than heterosexual married men. Then there are the possible concerns about children, as the

concept of marriage is closely related to that one of family. The importance of the traditional family has been increasingly verified by research showing that children from married two-parent households do better academically, financially, emotionally and behaviorally. They delay sex longer, have better health and receive more parental support. In a study published in the “Journal of Divorce and Remarriage”, P.A. Belcastro et al. reviewed fourteen studies on homosexual parenting according to accepted scientific standards. Their most impressive finding was that “all of the studies lacked external validity. The conclusion that there are no significant differences in children raised by lesbian mothers versus heterosexual mothers is not supported by the published research data base”.

Marriage definition - Intro

ID Number: 11000221

Marriage definition: Even if the social values and attitudes and how people and institutions interact with the word is changing, our general concepts of many issues are not changing. In that context, is the language the human cognitive capacity that mediate in how we perceive the world. Language usually is changed by the society and the historical and cultural context of the people of a certain era or place, but it does not happen always like that. In most of the languages, “marriage” is defined to be the union between just a man and a woman. If we look to the historical issues around that word we can easily know how it appeared.

The concept of marriage and union is quite ancient, but it was established in every culture by the mediation of religions. Religions have influenced every single aspect of today’s occidental societies; and, as a consequence of that influence, the word marriage is still defined like just the union between a man and a woman.

Related articles

ID Number: 11000221

Modern science usually is defined by being developed through lots of small changes, instead of for big massive discoveries. In the social issues it happens the same. There is not a big research conducted all around the world in millions of people about a certain topic and that gives the reader a clear conclusion about the issue. Experiments are usually small and very comprehensive about a certain topic. So, looking to that topic, there are an amount of small researches that define many phenomena that happens in homosexual marriage. There are experiments on the satisfaction of couples, on child growth, on years of duration, etc. Most of those researches have contributed to normalize how homosexual marriages are perceived. In most of them, there was found no differences between both styles of marrying.

I.D number 09536604

Gay Marriage remains a controversial subject worldwide. There are a select number of arguments which in favour of the legalization of Gay Marriage. The majority of which are related to the civil benefits that accompany a recognised civil matrimony. Aside from the obvious stigmatization Of the Gay community, the other primary arguments involve the rights of a partner. In the event of an illness of one partner the second has no legal access for visitation as regards hospital visits. Similarly, in the event of a fatality, partners, who have been in long-term relationships, are not entitled to any compensation, nor are they entitled to any inheritance. All of these are logical arguments and are for rights which Gay Couples should be entitled to under the law.

The next main argument comes about adoption. Homosexual individuals who are unmarried have very little ability to adopt children as the majority of adoption agencies do not allow unmarried couples, of any sexual orientation, to adopt children.

Finally, Gay Marriage would have essentially no effect on the heterosexual community and most definitely not on Heterosexual Marriage. It would not alter the divorce rate, as the divorce rate is already too high. The majority of converse arguments opposing the legalization of Gay Marriage do not hold water.

Homosexuals wanting to get marriage is a legitimate request and one that has more arguments in favour than against.

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1)History of same sex unions

Marriage, by dictionary definition, is a sacred union between a man and a woman. However, same sex relationships and marriages have been a phenomenon for centuries. Gay marriage dates back as far as the early Roman Empire, until the introduction of Christianity.

Today there is widespread controversy over the issue. Only ten countries legally recognise same sex marriage, and only 10 U.S. states do likewise. Ireland only recently passed a civil partnership bill in 2010, giving new legal rights to non-marital couples. Though marriage is still illegal, this is one step in what we see as a step in the right direction. This was reiterated at the time in quotes from politicians, including Labour Minister Brendan Howlin,[civil partnership bill] “brings the country further along the road to equality”.

Unfortunately, this is the minority opinion. Though many other states and governments recognise the partnership, millions of people worldwide view it as unnatural, wrong, immoral, disgusting and dangerous.

2)Worldwide today

The majority of countries worldwide either have no recognition of the gay couple, or it is specified as an illegal relationship. Apart from South Africa, all other African countries incur large penalties, life in prison or the death penalty for such an “offence”. Most of the Asian continent and Eastern Europe likewise, do not recognise the couple in any form.

Studies into religiosity, conservatism and individual's attitudes towards gay marriage contribute to our understanding of external influencing factors that shape the attitudes of individuals. It is vital to investigate factors linked with prejudice towards homosexuals. In doing this we can then potentially change these attitudes and encourage equality and recognition.

Religious organisations have much to answer for in relation to the spread of prejudice. The Catholic, Jewish and Islamic religions all denounce homosexuality and same sex marriage as a subversion of God's will. However, liberal divisions of nearly all of these religions condone it.

3) Existing Divisions

More people and governments are against homosexuality and expressions of partners' commitment to each other than are in favour. This landslide majority represents a major obstacle to achieving equal rights for all. Arguments are made, especially by religious organisations that if one were to allow such behaviour, it would in turn lead to the condoning of polygamy. In a survey carried out by PEW research centre in 2003, the most common reasons for objecting to gay and lesbian marriage were moral and religious. This is interesting in the context of morality especially. How separate are a religious individual's religious beliefs from their personal morals and how much of an influence does one have over the other? Regardless of the origin of the discrimination, it is clear it has negative consequences on young homosexual people. Ramirez & Brown in 2010, cite Colman, who proposed that "gay men experience difficulties in intimate relationships because of negative responses from family and friends as they grew up" (p.203). Providing an equality based support structure for homosexuals will only help encourage healthy relationships to develop.