

arguments revolving around the premise that it is ultimately the woman's right to determine what she chooses to do with her own body; and then there are arguments that aim to protect the rights of the unborn child's life. Furthermore, even though abortions have been around for thousands of years, the United States made abortions illegal in the early 1880's due to the lack of medical education, procedures, and surgeries posing as dangerous threats for women. According to the National Abortion Federation, abortions were only legally made with a physician consent if he considered the pregnancy a danger to the patient's life. Abortions were not legalized again in the United States until 1973, when the Supreme Court made a court ruling that decided the "Americans' right to privacy included the right of a woman to decide whether to have children, and the right of a woman and her doctor to make that decision without state interference".

In summation, new advancements in abortion technology have been able to prove that abortions can be performed safely with minimal threat to the woman's body, even regarding her future pregnancies. As opposed to the gruesome "at-home" techniques observed above, today's medical improvements have allowed doctors and scientists to formulate procedures that are quick and harmless, and ones that showcase milder side effects as well. Since medical and surgical abortions are gradually becoming widespread, so is its accessibility—which will then allow for more women to safely perform abortions without the threat of harming oneself. And the conflict with abortion, either pro or con, will be inevitable and long-lasting; however, under the circumstances that a woman may be unsure or hesitant to go through the procedure, at least now the science can prove that it has been developed and enhanced to the point where many concerns regarding abortion can now be debunked.