Capital punishment definition is the dictionary is:
punishment by death for a crime; death penalty.

Capital Punishment has been used as a infliction of punishment since ancient times because in ancient times they would have seen the barbaric punishment as a good way to punish someone who has killed or plotted treason or something like that. It was also used to suppress political dissent and even military reasons. The death penalty's rejection started in Europe started in 1750's and it was lead by people in such academic power such as the French philosopher, Voltaire. These academic figures argued that capital punishment was unneeded, it cruel, there were other alternatives and it was to overrated and most of the time it was used in unnecessary and fatal error and wrongs like this could not be corrected.

Quakers, a denomination of Christianity, along with other life groups decided to follow the notion for life imprisonment as a better notion to the death penalty because the prisoner would be able to decide what they did is wrong. Currently capital punishment has taken these effects and has been abolished in many countries but in 68 countries they still have the capital punishment, but in some countries they will not use it all over the country and use it the rule entirely, for example Islamic countries. Capital punishment is only used usually for the extreme crimes like murders. There are various methods of execution, like electrocution, shooting, hanging, lethal injections. Gas chambers are disappearing slowly. Stoning for sexual acts, like adultery will still occur in some Islamic countries.

Capital punishment has many aims for juveniles who have committed serious crimes. First of all the most obvious one is that the people who have committed the crimes are removed from society therefore not being able to hurt anyone else. Also another obvious one is that this is punishment for the serious crime this person has committed and not only for the person but for the people who care about him or her, if the offender takes someone's life the one should pay with one's life. Another old fashioned notion is that by having capital punishment it gives out a warning to any other offenders who may think of committing serious crimes.

There are a lot of arguments for and against capital punishment. The aims that I have just mentioned are specifically for capital punishment. An argument that people bring up is ultimately we are all going to die, so why should it them look down upon when a juvenile should be sentenced to a judge upon a fair trial, for which the juvenile has committed a serious crime. Also some may argue that life imprisonment may not be just enough for the juvenile to serve as their sentence because especially previous offenders and normal offenders may not be affected by the prospect of spending at least 25 years in jail and the fact that a life sentence may only prove costly in the long-term. The money use for life-term offenders could be used on something which the money is needed for. But in some countries it has proved an effective punishment like in countries like Singapore where the crime rate has gone down because execution is an absolute certainty when a juvenile has committed such a serious crime, so it serves as effective deterrent. On the other hand people still have many a reasons to question the death penalty. Those who are against it argue that innocent people who have been sentenced wrongly by the court of law and their families cannot be compensated by the court of law for their wrongdoings because you cannot bring the people back to life. There is a lot of concern for the number of convictions of the death penalty which have gone wrong and are being declared unsafe for numerous reasons like the person isn't completely dying, particularly in most serious offences like terrorism and murder. Also most damage is being done to

the innocent families of the criminal who are often brush to the side and overlooked and often say that "two wrongs don't make a right" it is argued that capital punishment removes any chance of rehabilitation and their giving something back to society. Some range argue that death penalty may even have a brutalising effect upon society,

Well since the abolition of the death penalty in 1981 in Britain, there was quite a rise in serious crime which isn't good obviously,

The rates for unlawful killings in Britain have more than doubled since abolition of capital punishment in 1964 from 0.68 per 100,000 of the population to 1 .42 per 100,000. Home Office figures show around unlawful killings 300 in 1964, which rose to 565 in 1994 and 833 in 2004. . The figure for murders in 2007 was 734. These statistics are all true but it does not tell the story being the statistics because society has changed over the nearly 40 years, the murder rate could still be the same if we had continued to use the death penalty. I do not think that it is possible to say that one factor would have changed the death all rate altogether. Whilst statistically all this is true, it does not tell one how society has changed over nearly 40 years. It may well be that the murder rate would be the same today if we had retained and continued to use the death penalty. It is impossible to say that only this one factor affects the murder rate. From about the time of the Second World War there was a lot analysis of the situation Britain and the death penalty seems to be strong deterrent to people like criminal murderers for instance when doing something and intentionally going to kill. But they found out that it was a very poor deterrent to domestic murders, ones that just happen in the heat of the moment. So where a crime was thought about in advance the criminal had time to consider the consequences of their action and plan differently. For instance they may decide to rob a bank at the weekend to avoid coming into contact with the staff and to do so without carrying firearms. So overall I don't think capital punishment would have that much of effect on Britain's small crime issue but may prove to be effective on very severe crimes.