This thesis focuses on death, fearing of death and the way youth is perceived by western society as a preferred era in the life of an individual. It defines youth as a sociodemographic category and examines the problematic role of youth in modern society. It offers an insight into historical perspectives on death, fear of it and how these perspectives have changed. It examines Plato’s theory of reincarnation, medieval Christianity’s stance towards death, Hume’s critical view of whether a soul actually exists and Heidegger’s perception of death as an authentic way to end one’s life. The thesis emphasizes the fear of death in modern society and the absence of relevant thanatological literature that would approach death in modern society as a complex phenomenon. It notices the ambivalent attitude towards youth in the history of modern society and pinpoints the peculiar position of youth the 20th century. It includes both the rise of the so-called death awareness movement in the second half of 20th century, as well as the hospice movement, that slowly brings back the original and private meaning of death into society. This thesis also examines whether the current modern society is in fact death-denying. At its very end, the thesis ponders about the possible future of death as a phenomenon in the modern society and why is it still hard to talk about death.