Death Ritual And Belief: The Rhetoric Of Funerary Rites

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Death is already an uncomfortable topic to talk about, let alone the idea of human sacrifices. The reasoning behind this ritual was due to the belief that it was offering of nourishment to the gods. The sacrifice of a living creature was a powerful offering and a human sacrifice was the ultimate one. The chilan then wore the skin of the victim.

The Aztecs would often adopt gods from different cultures and allow them to be worshiped as part of their pantheon. For example, the fertility god, Xipe Totec, was originally a god of the Yopi (the Nahuatl name of the Tlapanec people), but became an integrated part of the Aztec belief system. Further, sometimes foreign gods would be identified with an already existing god.

Belief in life after death is a fundamental principle in Islam. Muslims believe in the Day of Judgment and life after death. The best reward for performing good deeds is getting closer to God.

Death is seen as a natural process. Death is not something to dread and avoid, but a central part of living that involves honoring the deceased with the utmost care to give it proper respect and dignity.

The belief in life after death not only guarantees success in the Hereafter but also makes this world full of peace and happiness by making individuals most responsible and dutiful in their activities. Think of the people of Arabia before the arrival of the Prophet Muhammad. Gambling, wine, tribal feuds, plundering and murdering were their way of life.

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