



Why Would Bro. Pouliot Not or Unable Attend to Some Funeral or Wake?

This kind of topic can be one of the aging ways for Bro. Pouliot responds to any person why he cannot attend the funeral or come to the wake. To pay respect to whether it's his relative or friend. Not only Bro. Pouliot, but also how this apply to other people around the world have the same reason why he is unable to show up. Whether it's related to health conditions, work-related conflict schedules, relationship problems, or simply because of personal religious reasons. In this document topic will focus on because of his personal beliefs. This isn't easy for Bro. Pouliot rejects attending his relatives' or friends' funeral. He is not doing this disrespectfully, while he still does care and sympathy for those who pass away and those who lost their loved ones. He is doing this reason to respect the way of אלהים, our heavenly Father exception. This is where most people have trouble understanding and how they weigh respectfully to their loved ones more than אלהים' s exception from us. In this documented article I will explain why I must not attend a specific funeral.

The first and most common reason why Bro. Pouliot won't go to the funeral. It's because most people aren't burying their loved ones on the day they passed. According to the Torah instruction, burial must take place on the same day before sundown:

"A man might be guilty of a sin that must be punished by death. People might kill him and hang his body on a tree. His body is not to remain all night on the tree—instead you must certainly bury him the same day, for anyone hanged is a curse of אלהים. You must not defile your land which אלהים, your Supreme Father is giving you as an inheritance" - Deuteronomy 21:22-23

Again, we're supposed to bury the death as soon as we can get it done on the same day. Most people today aren't honoring this way anymore. It's because of their American legal, logistical, and money reasons. In most states, there are laws and regulations that require a death certificate, a burial permit, and an autopsy before the burial takes place. These processes can take time and can delay the burial. Some people may choose to donate their organs or bodies to science, which can postpone the burial indefinitely time. Some people may also face financial or legal issues that prevent them from burying their loved ones quickly or at all.

Most funeral industry members (and even forensic pathologists, the medical examiners) frequently claim that dead bodies are a source of contagion to the public and that embalming is necessary to prevent the spread of disease. Some will also claim that unembalmed dead bodies must be buried in a casket and a vault to prevent "contamination" of groundwater. These assertions are not true. The myth of contagion from dead bodies is one of the most persistent in the American funeral industry, and it's important for journalists to know there is no evidence, peer-reviewed or otherwise, to justify it. In fact, there is overwhelming scientific evidence against it. This guide should help you separate funeral myths from facts. You can read more about this at <https://funerals.org/?consumers=dead-bodies-disease-danger-doesnt-exist>



So, this is how most people have forgotten what was the false and true way to properly bury our loved ones. Whether it's a business person or not, people no longer know what is false about embalming the death to prevent from spread of disease or do the



autopsy, a medical exam of a body before burial. All of this was done for the reason of making a profit.

The second reason is to understand why we shouldn't autopsy and/or embalming the dead bodies at all. Torah never instructs anyone to do such an autopsy and/or embalming the dead body. Torah does explain how this is a dishonoring and forbidden act because it violates the respect and dignity of the human body, which **אֱלֹהִים** created us. In other words, the Torah introduced to us that the dead body must be cared for and treated with respect of passing one to rest in peace. One of the most well-honoring, understood, and respectful ways to bury the passing one.

"From dust we came, to dust we shall return." - Genesis 3:19.

The bottom line is, that we shouldn't fool around with the dead body by autopsy exam and/or embalming the dead bodies. The worst part is, that those who touch the dead body will be unclean for seven days.

"Anyone out in the open who touches someone who has been killed with a sword or someone who has died a natural death, or anyone who touches a human bone or a grave, will be unclean for seven days" – Numbers 19:16.

So, nowhere in the Torah instructed us to do such autopsy exams and/or embalming the dead bodies at all. We are simply supposed to bury the dead as soon as we can. On the same day before sundown. There will always be someone who will challenge the Torah instructed. For example, if someone points out in the Scripture book of Genesis 50:2-3,

"Joseph commanded his servants to prepare his father's body. The doctors prepared Jacob's body to be buried. They prepared the body in the special way of the Egyptians. When the Egyptians prepared the body in this special way, they waited 40 days before they buried the body. Then the Egyptians had a special time of sadness for Jacob. This time was 70 days."

Most Bible versions use the word physicians "embalmed". Don't be fooled by the translated version(s) that said embalmed or a reason what Egyptians did to Jacob's body. Because the word "embalmed" was not used in the ancient scripture language. Secondly, who should we honor, the Egyptian way or **אֱלֹהִים**'s way? The other point is, that it was not **אֱלֹהִים**'s order, it was Joseph's command.

There are some people around the world who still do bury their loved ones right away:

- Islam: Muslims bury their dead in a simple shroud, buried facing Mecca. Muslims are not allowed to embalm or bury their dead with metal objects. The body is washed and shrouded in a white cloth, and the burial occurs as soon as possible after death.
- Judaism: The Jewish bury their dead in a simple shroud in a burial society plot. The burial occurs as soon as possible after death, and the body is not embalmed.
- Baha'i: Baha'is bury their dead in a simple coffin, without embalming or cremation.



Islam, Judaism, and Baha'i have carried this burial custom for thousands and thousands of years. Because Jewish and Islamic traditions were from the Ishmael ancestor of Arabs. And Baha'i was from the Baha'u'llah, who is the descendant of Jesse (father of David). They all knew about the proper burial way.

Islam as Muslims once believed how the Torah (or Tawrat in Arabic) taught. Because their ancestors did follow Moses. Before they claimed the Torah had been corrupted or altered over time, and that only the Quran is the final and complete revelation of their Creator's "Allah's" will.

Judaism claims to be the Jewish who also believe that the Torah is the core and foundation of their faith with the Almighty ONE, as it contains the covenant between their Creator ONE and Israel, the Ten Commandments, and the 613 mitzvot (commandments) that govern all aspects of their Jewish's life. They once may have followed and practiced the Torah teachings, before they used the interpretation of the Oral Torah by the rabbinic tradition taught in their Talmud script and the Halakha (the Jewish law).

Baha'i may also have believed that the Torah is one of the sacred scriptures revealed by the Creator ONE to Moses, who is one of the Manifestations of the Supreme Father. However, they somehow believe that this Torah is not the final or ultimate revelation of their Creator ONE, but rather one of the progressive stages in HIS plan for humanity. Therefore, Baha'is do not follow or practice the original Torah teachings, but rather the writings and teachings of Baha'u'llah way, the founder of the Baha'i faith.

So today, most of our burial customs are carried on partly like the Egyptian way. How do we know this, it is according to history. First, let us understand where the Americans get this embalmed influence from and where.

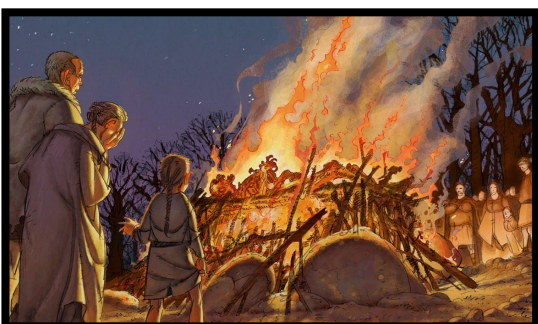
- The development of the technique by the English physiologist William Harvey in the 17th century, who used it to demonstrate the circulation of blood in cadavers. <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/how-lincolns-embrace-embalming-birthered-american-funeral-industry-180967038/>.
- The need for preserving bodies for anatomical studies and medical education, increased the demand for embalming services in the 18th and 19th centuries. <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/how-lincolns-embrace-embalming-birthered-american-funeral-industry-180967038/> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viewing_%28funeral%29.
- The popularity of public displays of embalmed bodies, such as those of famous or notorious people, which attracted curiosity and admiration from the public. <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/how-lincolns-embrace-embalming-birthered-american-funeral-industry-180967038/> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viewing_%28funeral%29.
- The influence of foreign cultures and practices has carried on since Egypt. This is why France and America have been introducing these methods and materials for embalming for a long time now. <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/how-lincolns-embrace-embalming-birthered-american-funeral-industry-180967038/> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viewing_%28funeral%29.

The most significant factor that shaped the custom of burial people in America was when they decided to embalm the death more often after the Civil War. Many servicemen died far from home and their families wished to have their remains returned for local burial. This created a need for preserving the bodies during the lengthy transport from the battlefield. One of the pioneers of modern embalming in America was Dr. Thomas Holmes, who received a commission as a captain in the Army Medical Corps and was assigned to Washington, D.C. where he embalmed many army officers killed in battle. He reportedly embalmed over 4,000 soldiers and officers. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embalminghttps://bartonfuneral.com/funeral-basics/history-of-embalming/>.

Not only how the change about the burial custom of the dead after embalming, but the burial custom also changes how to deal with the dead body. By having the body cremated after autopsy and embalmed it. So, the question here is, where did the Americans start changing this burial custom into cremation? According to history in America, cremation has become a well-known custom since 150 years ago. The first dependable cremation chamber was developed in Italy and displayed in 1873. In 1874, Queen Victoria's surgeon, Sir Henry Thompson, and his colleagues founded The Cremation Society of England. Europe's first crematories were built in Woking, England, and Gotha, Germany in 1878.

While two recorded cremations occurred in North America prior to 1800, the first crematory wasn't built until 1876 in Washington, PA. The first modern crematory in the U.S. was built in 1876 by Francis Julius LeMoyné after hearing about its use in Europe. Like many early proponents, he was motivated by a belief it would be beneficial for public health. Before LeMoyné's crematory closed in 1901, it had performed 42 cremations.

Cremation's popularity surged among a Protestant clergy that desired reformation of burial practices as well as medical professionals' health concerns regarding cemeteries. Twenty crematories were in operation by 1900. That number grew to 52 by 1913 and over 10,000 cremations took place that year. Neptune Society was established in 1973 and currently has 45 locations across the United States with continued plans for growth.



The historical record shows us that the preference for burial and cremation is cyclical. While cremation remained popular throughout the battle-ravaged empires of Greece and Rome between 1000 B.C. and 395 A.D. The rise of Christianity under the Emperor Constantine saw a sharp decrease in the cremation. While cremation remained a common practice among the Romans, the early Christians considered it pagan. Traditional sepulcher entombment remained the preference of Jewish cultures. By 400 A.D., earth burial replaced cremation except in rare times of plague and war. It remained the preferred method of disposition throughout Europe for the next 1,500 years.

So here, we can see why these embalmed and cremation customs are like the Egyptian and Roman customs. But understand this, the ancient Egyptians very much did not practice cremation, but rather buried their dead in elaborate tombs and mummified their bodies to preserve them for the afterlife. They believed that cremation would destroy the body and prevent the soul from reaching the netherworld. This is how similar was taken by the Semitic people's custom beliefs, which explains why the Yisraelites people were once among them.

However, in modern-day Egyptians, may choose cremation for various reasons, such as personal preference, environmental concerns, or lack of burial space. Cremation is not illegal in Egypt, but it is not widely available or accepted by the majority of the population. Most Egyptians still adhere to the traditional Islamic or Christian views on burial and respect for the dead. Therefore, cremation is not a common custom among Egyptians, but rather an exception.

We now have to look over all of the historical evidence of why the embalmed and cremation custom isn't normal, proper, or acceptable in אֱלֹהִים 's eyes. How far back in the old ancient times people once buried their people in the grave of the ground (or cave) on the same following day. Since אֱלֹהִים taught this way according to the Torah introduction book. Bro. Pouliot encourages you as a reader here, to honor this way by studying this Torah introduction book of life. אֱלֹהִים 's way of life. To know how to have our loved one Rest In Peace (RIP) in an honoring way is what Deuteronomy 21:22-23 taught us earlier. To honor אֱלֹהִים 's commanded also. Since HE created us and HE wants our body must be done with care when we die, because HE owns us. You also now can see why Bro. Pouliot is unable to attend a funeral or wake.