

Q #

01.

Both bogies of children for darkness and of human beings for death are born of their familiarity with some terrifying tales except that the former emanates from fables of phantoms and burglars; and the latter, from dying man's agony. Moreover, it can be inferred that the fear of children is purely based on imagination in which the storyteller knows the fable is untrue. On the other hand, agony of death is taken for something more than a mere imaginary forgery. Thus, both fears are different in their sources as well as supposed veracity.

#02

In contrast to cowardly view, consecrated and religious view of death is when grim reaper is thought to be an outcome of one's sinful acts and viewed as a portal to another world. It is based on one's beliefs and faith.

#03

Monks describe the ordeals of pain they underwent by inflicting physical torture. ~~to~~ They call it as a medium to self-purification. Such painful accounts only aggrandize fear of death.

#04

Seneca the philosopher attributes thanatophobia to customs associated with death or dying human. It is that context of ceremonies, rituals and aura of gloom that feeds such fear rather than death itself.

#05

Strange groans of dying man, the convulsing body, pale and bloodless face with life's last vestiges vanishing and its relatives mourning - these are the factors that make death seem horribly painful and unsightly sight. As pointed out by Seneca, the living ones induces more fear of death than the dying one does.