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## Gilgamesh, Boo 6-11

1. What is the second challenge overcome by Gilgamesh and Enkidu together. What is the cost of their victories?  
The second challenge that Gilgamesh and Enkidu overcame is the killing of the Bull of Heaven that Ishtar brought to take revenge for the death of the monster Humbaba.  
The cost of their victories is the death of Enkidu.
2. What are the immediate and long-term motivation for Gilgamesh's personal quest?  
Gilgamesh thought that the fact that Enkidu is dead means that he will also one day die since only the gods live forever. The consciousness of mortality made him terrified and vulnerable and so he said 'Must I die too? Gilgamesh thought that since there has been one exception to the rule of mortality means that there may be second exception. So, Gilgamesh started a journey to look for Utnapishtim, the immortal, because of his quest for eternal life (immortality). He wanted to overcome death.
3. How are the collective deities in the epic described? How might we characterize their relationships with one another and with humanity?  
The collective deities in the epic are described as immortal and powerful. Their relationship with one another could be described as friendly at some point since they decided to send the Flood by taking an oath to keep the plan secret. But at the same time Ea the cleverest did not like the idea that Enlil the counselor and the rest of the gods have taken to send the Great Flood to destroy all mankind because of the sins of some. The relationship between the deities and humanity were cordial. For instance, when the people Uruk cried to the gods because of the oppression of Gilgamesh, Anu, the father of the gods helped them telling the great mother goddess Aruru to create Enkidu to help them. Again, when the Great Flood came to destroy humanity, Aruru screamed out like a woman in childbirth and the other gods lamented with her.
4. What are two stylistic or content-related parallels between this epic and the Biblical books of the Old Testament.

The Great Flood that the gods sent to destroy humanity because of their sins in the days of Utnapishtim is like the Flood that God sent to destroy humanity because of their sins in the days of Noah. Again, the cry of the people of Uruk to the gods because of the bad treatment of Gilgamesh is like the cry of the Israelite slaves in Exodus when they were in bondage in Egypt. Again, Aruru the great mother goddess who created Enkidu from the dust of the ground is like how God created human being from the dust of the ground in Genesis creation story.

5. How does Utnapishtim gain immortality?

Utnapishtim gain immortality by slaughtering a sheep on a mountaintop, burning reeds, cedar, and myrtle branches to thank the gods especially Ea, for saving him when the Great Flood came to destroy humanity because of their sins. Enlil, the counselor who thought that all human is destroyed by the Flood, upon seeing Utnapishtim and his wife became angry but finally blessed them by touching their forehands saying 'hear me, from now you and your wife shall be gods like us , you shall live forever at the source of the rivers, far away.

6. What do Utnapishtim and his wife give to Gilgamesh since they cannot give him immortality.

They gave Utnapishtim a mystery, a secret of the gods, the secret of becoming a youth. They show him to get a magical plant in the waters of the Great Deep that can restore him to youth.