

1. The text is about King Gilgamesh, a wild and violent man who is two-thirds divine and one-third human. He is loved by his soldiers and known as a protector of the people. He journeys to find eternal life and restores the temples and sacraments for the welfare of the people. However, he becomes arrogant and oppressive, causing the people to cry out to the gods for help. The goddess of creation is asked to create a double for Gilgamesh, a man who will balance his strength and courage.
2. Enkidu is introduced as a wild man who lives with the animals in the wilderness. Shamhat, a temple priestess, convinces him to come with her to civilization, where he is introduced to human food and culture. He is taken in by shepherds and becomes a protector of their flocks. He learns about the ways of humans, including the custom of the king of Uruk, Gilgamesh, taking the virginity of every bride on her wedding night. This enrages Enkidu, who decides to go to Uruk and challenge Gilgamesh, shouting that he is the mightiest and supreme. When he arrives in Uruk, the people are amazed by his size and strength and kiss his feet.
3. This passage is a conversation between Gilgamesh and Enkidu, two characters from ancient Babylonian literature. Gilgamesh wants to enter the Cedar Forest to kill the monster Humbaba and make a lasting name for himself. Enkidu is hesitant, he fears the monster and feels that it is forbidden to enter the forest. Gilgamesh tries to convince Enkidu to come with him, pointing out that life is short and that he should not be afraid of death. In the end, Gilgamesh bolts the gates of the city, gathers the people and speaks to them.
4. This is a story from the ancient Babylonian epic of Gilgamesh. Gilgamesh and his friend Enkidu are traveling together to defeat the monster Humbaba. Along the way, they stop to rest and pray for favorable dreams. Gilgamesh has two dreams, both featuring a large mountain, which Enkidu interprets as a good omen for their mission.

5. This is a story from ancient Mesopotamian mythology about the heroes Gilgamesh and Enkidu. They embark on a journey to defeat the monster Humbaba who dwells in the Cedar Forest. Enkidu becomes frightened and wants to turn back but Gilgamesh encourages him to stay and fight alongside him. They enter the forest and face Humbaba who is waiting for them. The story highlights the themes of bravery, friendship, and overcoming fear.
6. Enkidu has two dreams that scare him and make him believe he will die soon. In the first dream, the gods decide that one of the two friends must die and in the second dream, a creature with the features of a lion and an eagle takes him to the underworld. Gilgamesh tries to comfort Enkidu, but Enkidu is still afraid and describes his second dream in detail. The second dream takes him to the underworld where he sees kings, priests, and goddess Ereshkigal, who records every mortal's death.
7. The passage is from the epic of Gilgamesh and describes Gilgamesh mourning for his friend Enkidu after his death. He cries out to various elements of nature and the people of Uruk to mourn for Enkidu as well. He touches Enkidu's heart to confirm his death and covers his face. Gilgamesh expresses his grief by tearing his hair and robes, pacing back and forth like a lioness mourning her cubs.
8. Enkidu has a dream that he and Gilgamesh have offended the gods and one of them must die. In the dream, the gods choose Enkidu to die. He is sick and upset, but Gilgamesh tries to reassure him that the dream may not be a bad omen. Enkidu has a second dream in which he is taken to the underworld and sees many kings and priests who have died. He is upset and afraid.
9. The story of Gilgamesh is an epic poem from ancient Mesopotamia. In the story, Gilgamesh wept over the death of his friend Enkidu and set out on a journey to find Utnapishtim, a man who was granted immortality by the gods. Gilgamesh arrived at the Twin Peaks, guarded by two scorpion people, and told them his mission to find Utnapishtim. The scorpion people warned him about the difficulties of the journey, with

total darkness and a time limit of twelve hours. Gilgamesh, driven by desperation and fear of death, continued on his quest to find Utnapishtim and learn how to overcome death.

10. Shiduri, the tavern keeper, encounters Gilgamesh who is on a journey seeking eternal life. Shiduri is initially frightened of Gilgamesh but listens to his story. Gilgamesh tells Shiduri about the death of his dear friend Enkidu and how it has led to his search for eternal life. Shiduri responds by telling Gilgamesh that he will not find the eternal life he seeks and that when the gods created mankind, they allotted them a certain number of days to live.
11. The text describes the building of an ark and the loading of animals, family, and precious items onto it, in preparation for a great flood. The flood is described as being caused by several gods and the storm is depicted as catastrophic. The narrator gives his palace to the shipwright as a reward before sealing himself in the ark.