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discrepancy food from the woman, covers his nakedness, and must leave his former home, unable to return. The presence of a snake who steals a plant from the hero later in the epic is another point of contrast between the two stories is that while Enkidu experiences regret regarding his seduction away from nature, this is only temporary. After being confronted by the god Shamash for being ungrateful, Enkidu repents and decides to leave the woman who seduced him his final blessing before he dies. This is in contrast to Adam, whose fall from grace is largely portrayed as a punishment for disobeying God and the innocence regarding good and evil. Several scholars suggest direct borrowing of Siduri's advice by the author of Ecclesiastes.[69]A rare proverb about the strength of a triple-stranded rope, "a triple-stranded rope is not easily broken", is common to both books. [citation needed]Andrew George submits that the Genesis flood narrative matches that in Gilgamesh so closely that "few doubt" that it derives from a Mesopotamian account.[70]What is particularly noticeable is the way the Genesis flood story follows the Gilgamesh flood tale "point by point and in the same order", even when the story permits other alternatives.[71] In a 2001 Torah commentary released on behalf of the Conservative Movement of Judaism, rabbinic scholar Robert Wexler stated: "The most likely assumption we can make is that both Genesis and Gilgamesh drew their material from a common tradition about the flood that existed in Mesopotamia. These stories then diverged in the retelling." [72] Ziusudra, Utnapishtim and Noah are the respective heroes of the Sumerian, Akkadian and biblical flood legends of the ancient Near East.Matthias Henze suggests that Nebuchadnezzar's madness in the biblical Book of Daniel draws on the Epic of Gilgamesh. He claims that the author uses elements from the description of Enkidu to paint a sarcastic and mocking portrait of the king of Babylon.[73]Many characters in the Epic have biblical parallels, most notably Ninti, the Sumerian goddess of life, was created from Enki's rib to heal him after he had eaten forbidden flowers. It is suggested that this story served as the basis for the story of Eve created from Adam's rib in the Book of Genesis.[74] Esther J. Hamori, in Echoes of Gilgamesh in the Jacob Story, also claims that the story of Jacob and Esau is paralleled with the wrestling match between Gilgamesh and Enkidu.[75]Gilgamesh is mentioned in one version of The Book of Giants which is related to the Book of Enoch. The Book of Giants version found at Qumran mentions the Sumerian hero Gilgamesh and the monster Humbaba with the Watchers and giants.[76]Numerous scholars have drawn attention to various themes, episodes, and verses, indicating that the Epic of Gilgamesh had a substantial influence on both of the epic poems ascribed to Homer. According to Tzvi Abusch of Brandeis University, the poem "combines the power and tragedy of the Iliad with the wanderings and marvels of the Odyssey. It is a work of adventure, but is no less a meditation on some fundamental issues of human existence." [77] Martin Litchfield West, in his book The East Face of Helicon: West Asiatic Elements in Greek Poetry, speculates that the memory of Gilgamesh would have reached the Greeks through a lost poem about Heracles.[78][79]In the Alexander Romance and many subsequent legends of Alexander the Great, Alexander is on a quest to find the Fountain of Life and become immortal. This was inspired by myths of Gilgamesh's quest for eternal youth in the face of his mortality; despite the influence, there are two main differences. The first is that Gilgamesh seeks the plant of youth whereas Alexander seeks the water of life. The second is that the motif of the snake shedding its skin in the Gilgamesh legend is replaced in the Alexander legend by a fish returning to life upon being washed in the fountain. The reasons for these differences was due to the Christianizing force involved in the adaptation of the Gilgamesh legends. [80]Main article: Gilgamesh in popular cultureThe Epic of Gilgamesh has inspired many works of literature, art, and music.[81][82] It was only after World War I that the Gilgamesh epic reached a modern audience, and only after World War II that it was featured in a variety of genres.[82] Hayao Miyazaki's 1997 anime film Princess Mononoke is partially based on the Cedar Forest episode of The Epic of Gilgamesh.[83]Asia portalLiterature portalMythology portalList of artifacts in biblical archaeologyList of characters in Epic of GilgameshBabylonian literatureCattle in religionEridu GenesisSumerian literature ◌ In 2008, manuscripts from the median Babylonian version found in Ugarit, written before the Standard version, already started with Ša naqba murā.l[1][4] ◌ a b c Brando 2020, p. 23. ◌ "Gilgamesh" Archived 13 April 2019 at the Wayback Machine. Random House Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. ◌ Rubio, Gonzalo (January 2012). 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The Epic of Gilgamesh tells of the Sumerian Gilgamesh, the hero king of Uruk, and his adventures. This epic story was discovered in the ruins of the library of Ashurbanipal in Nineveh by Hormuzd Rassam in 1853. Written in cuneiform on 12 clay tablets, this Akkadian version dates from around 1300 to 1000 B.C.The Epic of Gilgamesh was one of the most beloved stories of Mesopotamia. According to the tale, Gilgamesh is a handsome, athletic young king of Uruk city. His mother was the goddess Ninsun and his father the priest-king Lugalbanda, making Gilgamesh semi-divine. Gilgamesh is rambunctious and energetic, but also cruel and arrogant. He challenges all other young men to physical contests and combat. He also proclaims his right to have sexual intercourse with all new brides. Gilgamesh's behavior upsets Uruks citizens and they cry out to the great god of heaven Anu for help with their young king. Mesopotamian Civilization: Gilgamesh, Sargon, and Why 1 GB of information on Cuneiform Tablets Weights as Much as a 747For the full History Unplugged podcast, click hereIn the Epic of Gilgamesh, the gods send a wild man, Enkidu, to challenge Gilgamesh. At first, Enkidu lives in the rural wilds, living with animals. He is partially civilized by a temple priestess, Shamhat, who seduces him and teaches him how to eat like a human being. Enkidu then heads for Uruk and meets Gilgamesh and they fight. Gilgamesh wins the fight, and he and Enkidu become the best of friends. The first half of the epic of Gilgamesh concerns the adventures of Gilgamesh and Enkidu. They conquer and kill the monster Humbaba, who the gods had set over the Forest of Cedar. Gilgamesh rejects Ishtar/Inanna when she tries to seduce him. In revenge, Ishtar asks the god Enlil for the Bull of Heaven, with which to attack Gilgamesh. However, Gilgamesh and Enkidu kill the Bull, which angers all the gods. The gods decide to punish Gilgamesh by the death of Enkidu. The second half of the epic of Gilgamesh has Gilgamesh searching for immortality as he deeply mourns Enkidu's death and worries about his own. He searches for Utnapishtim, an immortal man who survived the Great Flood, a precursor to the Biblical Noah. Gilgamesh finally finds Utnapishtim, who tells him to accept his mortality as he cannot change it. In the epic of Gilgamesh, he then returns to Uruk and becomes a good king. He rules for 126 years, according to the Sumerian King List.Gilgamesh was not only an epic hero, but a historical king of Uruk who appears in contemporary letter and inscriptions found by archeologists. From a human, mortal king, however, in stories Gilgamesh became the semi-divine hero of Mesopotamia's greatest tale. The Epic of Gilgamesh is still one of the most famous stories of all time.The Epic of Gilgamesh conveys many themes important to our understanding of Mesopotamia and its kings. Themes of friendship, the role of the king, enmity, immortality, death, male-female relationships, city versus rural life, civilization versus the wild and relationships of humans and gods resound throughout the poem. Gilgamesh's many challenges throughout the poem serve to mature the hero and make him a good king to his people. This is part of why the Epic of Gilgamesh has endured through the ages.This article is part of our larger resource on Mesopotamian culture, society, economics, and warfare. Click here for our comprehensive article on ancient Mesopotamia."The Epic of Gilgamesh: The Story Of The Legend" History on the Net 2000-2025. Salem Media July 21, 2025 ◌ More Citation Information.

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