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## A Theme of Brotherhood in the Epic of Gilgamesh

In the Epic of Gilgamesh, there is Gilgamesh, half man half demigod whose ultimate goal is to reach immortality and then there's Endiku, who was made from clay and water by Aruru who lived with the wild. The whole creation of Endiku was made to rid Gilgamesh of his arrogance and Gilgamesh quest for immortality is what ultimately led him to meet Endiku and the genuine kinship between those two is libertarian. Everything is shared and the premise of the brotherhood is entirely charitable. The companionship between the ruler Gilgamesh and the man of the steppe, Enkidu, was not a genuine and equivalent kinship. Loyalties and forfeits to that fellowship were unbalanced. Companionship is passed on in more than one path in Gilgamesh. The fellowship among Enkidu and the creatures of the steppe is the principal case of kinship. Enkidu lived with the creatures, as one of them. He liberated them from the devices the seekers set. Ninsun was correct, and the kinship among Gilgamesh and Enkidu was one of incredible dedication and trust. The development of the kinship among Gilgamesh and Enkidu was exceptionally unexpected. After gathering, they battled wildly, ceased, and grasped. This conciseness gives a quality of inventiveness to the relationship, yet that is later broken by their steadfastness to each other in the accompanying scenes. Furthermore, they were companions, they had grasped and made their promise to remain together in every case regardless of the obstacles but the flaws of this brotherhood will soon come to fruition. Overall the brotherhood was a bad thing because it ultimately got Endiku killed for Gilgamesh's deeds.

The arrangement of companionship among Gilgamesh and Enkidu was exceptionally stunning. When they met one another, they began to battle. This occasion would have driven individuals to imagine that their companionship wouldn't work out and that they would be foes. As the book intrigues our imagination, we as a whole discover this is demonstrated off base by their dependability to each other. A case of this would be the accompanying statement, 'And they were friends: They had embraced and made their vow To stay together always, No matter what the obstacle'. The most ideal way the creator depicted this steadfastness is by demonstrating their friendship and consolation to each other. When one of the companions indicated shortcoming, the other fortified boldness and helped them to remember their fellowship and how they will dependably be as one.

As the story goes on, King Gilgamesh of Uruk is portrayed to be in adult masculinity and better than every other man in both excellence and quality. There was nobody who could coordinate with him in the antiquated Mesopotamian culture. The unsatisfied longings of his divine being nature couldn't locate a reasonable mate for him in adoration or war. What's more, his unsatisfied daemonic vitality made the general population of Uruk unsatisfied with his rule. Since he was deficient with regards to love and fellowship, Gilgamesh swung to overabundance

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and guilty pleasure, and he praised his triumphs with a lot of debased celebrating, which irritated the people in the city just as the divine beings in the sanctuaries. Due to his onerous principle, the general population requested assistance from the divine beings since they expected that some time or another Gilgamesh would request a larger piece of his awesome legacy, challenge the divine beings and even shake the mainstays of paradise in the event that he was not controlled. In this way, to counter the risk, the divine beings concocted an arrangement of making Enkidu, who was the perfect representation of Gilgamesh. They trusted that the lord would redirect his perilous energies toward that rival in this way quit testing paradise. The divine beings at that point influenced Enkidu from dirt and left him in the wild to live to and eat as the creatures do.

Enkidu is found by Shamhat the Harlot, a local prostitute. Enkidu is changed by Shamhat, the whore, from a creature to a human. His experience with the whore was his advancement of masculinity. As the whore enlightens Enkidu concerning Gilgamesh, Enkidu feels a requirement for a sidekick and he chooses to meet Gilgamesh. In the meantime, Gilgamesh had a fantasy to advise him that he will get a companion whom he will hold onto as a spouse. In his fantasies, as Ninsun, his mom, translated, 'there will come to you a powerful man, a confidant who spares his companion, he is the mightiest in the land, he is the most grounded'. With now knowing this Gilgamesh is intrigued with the idea of having an equal, a soulmate. Enkidu helps put Gilgamesh's power into balance. Gilgamesh was a ruler who was hated by the inhabitants of his city of Uruk because of his abuse of power. In his regime, "there was no rival who could raise his weapon against him...Gilgamesh didn't leave a son to his father, He didn't leave a girl to her betrothed!" The seduction by Shamhat on Enkidu ultimately is what caused the death of Enkidu because if Gilgamesh had never treated his people badly and had so much arrogance and if Shamhat had never seduced Enkidu everything would have been different.

The bond between Gilgamesh and Enkidu proves strong as time goes on and they go on more and more adventures. At first, the bond between the two was weak until Gilgamesh decided that the two should go to the cedar forest to cut down some trees so that they could build a monument for the gods. The nearby cedar forest is forbidden to mortals and it is also home to demigod monster named Humbaba. Upon entering and cutting down trees from the forest the two companions soon meet the monster and a fight break out between Gilgamesh, Enkidu, and Humbaba. With assistance from Shamash, the sun god, they killed Humbaba and made their way back home. In the meantime, the goddess of love, Ishtar gains lust for Gilgamesh and after he disses her, filled with rage, she asks her father Anu, the god of the sky, to punish him by the sending the bull of heaven, The bull brings with it, seven years of famine. After a battle with the bull. Gilgamesh and Enkidu kill the bull and this makes the god gather in council to discuss the punishment for the two and they decided to punish Gilgamesh by killing Enkidu. Enkidu becomes sick and suffers immensely. He shares his vision of the underworld with Gilgamesh and after he dies, Gilgamesh becomes heartbroken.

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In the Epic Of Gilgamesh, we can watch a few connections however the one among Gilgamesh and Endiku is the most critical. The two men, who are similarly solid, want to join their qualities and shortcomings, their bravery and dread; they are becoming together both candidly and physically making an incredible group. Gilgamesh feels a colossal void after Endiku's passing, and in his despondency to the city guides, he discharges his musings and emotions about his association with Endiku. The relationship they have is that of the two perfect partners, they accentuate sharing and thinking about one another.

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