

Better Version of the paper

In ancient Sumeria, a king was expected to sustain his people, meeting with the Elder council for wisdom, protecting the city, and appearing to his subjects as a powerful ruler.

As Gilgamesh is king, he was given responsibility and tasks such as meeting with the Elder council for help and wisdom. With the help of the Elder council, Gilgamesh will take on the duty of hearing their wisdom to manage his kingdom. The Elder council gives advice before his brawl, "Do not trust too much in your own strength, be watchful, restrain your blows at first" (p. 9). This important duty as king will not only issue him with intelligence but hear the helpful insight the council may provide to take on the hardships of being a king.

To be a king, Gilgamesh must protect, build, and maintain the people in the city of Uruk. "A king should be a Shepherd for his people" (p. 4) shows the truth of how a king should be. This is one of the main principles Gilgamesh should be considering as king. As king he created sturdy walls, producing a building, "the outer wall where the cornice runs, it shines with the brilliance of copper; and the inner wall, it has no equal" (p. 3)

A king was a person who was seen as all-mighty, with powers and abilities that were godlike. His part as king was to appear to his subjects as a higher power. Without their king, "Men will say, "Who has ever ruled with might and with power like him?" (24). An example of his powerful, godly figure is shown in the text, "...the great gods made his beauty perfect, surpassing all others, terrifying like a great wild bull. Two thirds they made him god and one third man." (3).

In conclusion, a king in ancient Sumeria is to assume the role of three main notions. A king is to support his people by protecting them and the place they live, commune with the Elder council for assistance and aid, and is meant to be seen as an authoritative figure.