

**Sin-leqqi-unninni, *The Epic of Gilgamesh*, Tablet 2**  
**Wesley Advocates 12 February 2017**

*II. i*

Note Gilgamesh's second dream as reported to Ninsun: this time he sees an ax. How does he regard the ax? To what or whom does he compare it? How is that comparison appropriate for Enkidu—though still unknown to Gilgamesh?

What does Ninsun describe as "god-sent"?

*II.ii*

Meanwhile, Shamhat prepares Enkidu for Uruk, for urban life. Why is he now "as if a god"? How does she describe Gilgamesh? How will Enkidu regard him?

What is the "immaculate domicile" of Anu and Ishtar?

Note the epithet "dispenser of Ishtar's sacrament"—what does that mean and to whom does the epithet refer? What is its significance?

Why does Shamhat split her robe and share it with Enkidu?

*II. iii*

What additional human behaviors does Enkidu learn as preparation for life in Uruk?

*II. iv*

As Enkidu learns human manners, what do we learn about Gilgamesh's bad manners? Why the emphasis on Gilgamesh's insistence on the *droit de seigneur* (right of the ruler to the bride's first night)?

As Enkidu approaches Uruk, how do people respond to him? How do they hail him? Why this contrast with Gilgamesh?

*II. v*

What more do we learn about responses to Enkidu? Why is this adoration important?

Enkidu arrives on the day of a wedding? Where does he go immediately?  
What does he prevent?

Why do Enkidu and Gilgamesh engage in the hours-long wrestling match?

Why does the poet tell us about the damage to Uruk's walls?  
Significance?

Describe what we see in Figure 23.

*II. vi*

Who sues for peace? Why?