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**Heroic Journeys: Exploring Challenges and Motivations in Herakles, Gilgamesh, and The Iliad**

Herakles, Gilgamesh, and the heroes of The Iliad each navigate a mythic landscape of exception and encouragement that mirror the complicated side of the human condition. In Greek mythology, Herakles stands as a model of forgiveness through hardship. His twelve labors, designed as sorrow for past offences, emphasize a tough journey where physical might is tested against the need for personal transformation. Each task is a steppingstone toward both self-discovery and cleansing, rooting in his narrative the theme that enduring suffering can lead to salvation.

Also, the epic Gilgamesh, as chronicled in ancient Mesopotamian lore, reveal a hero consumed by the fear of mortality. Initially portrayed by an unchecked attitude, Gilgamesh’s challenge quest for immortality becomes a journey fraught with grief and knowledge. His encounter, especially with the sage Utnapishtim, force him to confront the likelihood of death, thereby highlighting an objective struggle that exceed simple heroic attitude. N this context, the film There is No God but God? Provide a modern comparable by portraying the ongoing human quest for meaning a struggle where divine authority and human determination clash in the pursuit of supremacy.

In contrast, heroes from The Iliad, such as Achilles, embody the tension between personal honor and the relentless pull of fate. Achilles challenges are deeply rooted in the harsh realities of war and the relentless pursuit of glory. His internal conflict, often adjoining with his external battles, highlights a hero whose encouragement is to carve out an immortal legacy through sheer martial prowess. While Herakles’ labors are redemptive and remodel, Achilles ‘path is marked by the likelihood of death and the pursuit of eternal fame, each approach reflecting the values of their respective cultures.

Eventually, the relative analysis of these myths demonstrates that while the supporters confront seemingly invincible physical and spiritual challenges, their underlying motivation turn completely. Herakles’ journey is symbolic of personal forgiveness and rebirth, Gilgamesh’s progress reinforce the search for meaning in the face of mortality, and the heroes of The Iliad highlight honor deep in physical existence and the acceptance of fate. These story, though separated by time and culture, collectively enhance our understanding of hero’s role in exploring the depths of human experience.

Citation:

Rosenberg, Charles. Myth in Human Culture. Publisher. Year

Stern, Ricki, and Anne Sundberg. There is No God but God? Film, Distributor, Year.