

Aeneas and Jesus essay

[Religion](#), [Jesus](#)



The Roman ideal of the *pieta* that Virgil's Aeneas embodies, observing what is ascribed to the gods and the powers of labor, and submitting to fate (destiny) or naming. In Virgil's *Aeneid*, Aeneas has no choice but to be devoted to the gods, whereas Jesus in the New Testament freely chooses to be devoted to God alone. Religion for the Romans was really bound up in the thought of duty, not only to the gods, but also to his family and state. Aeneas preserves his sanity and the life of his working forces by stopping his anxieties and desires in relation to the demands of fate and the rules of piety. Religion in the *Aeneid* includes, in addition, the making of petitions to the gods.

The thought was that if you do this, the gods may wish you and help you. The point is that they can not only neglect you and ruin your life for nothing. Therefore. When Aeneas tells Dido. " I am taking on Italy not of my own free will. " he does not mean that his fate is forcing him to travel to this place. He means that he has a duty (obligation) to travel in that place, which he takes to settle. On another manus. Jesus believes in one God. Jesus is totally devoted to his God and teaches society about how good his God is. In the New Testament. Jesus has people or subversives who are totally devoted and devoted to God.

The four gospels describe the life of Jesus before his resurrection, and the balance of the New Testament concerns the community of Jesus' followers that grows steadily after his death. Conclusion. Aeneas and Jesus are two different characters who gave their devotion to their higher beings. Aeneas was pious or responsible for carrying his household with him and following his devotion to the Gods. In contrast. Jesus uses his free will to teach us to

follow his God. Aeneas must give up his free will to give to the Almighty because it is his destiny, whereas Jesus sacrifices himself voluntarily.