

Did Queens Have Male Concubines



Did Queens Have Male Concubines? Unraveling the Myths and Realities of Royal Relationships

The question of whether queens historically maintained male concubines is a fascinating, albeit complex, one. Popular culture often presents romanticized or sensationalized versions of royal lives, blurring the lines between fact and fiction. This post delves into the historical realities of queens' lives, exploring the power dynamics, social norms, and legal frameworks that shaped their relationships, and directly addresses the question: did queens have male concubines? We'll examine specific examples across different cultures and time periods, separating historical evidence from popular misconception.

H2: The Power and Limitations of Queens: A Contextual Understanding

Before addressing the central question, it's crucial to understand the multifaceted role of queens throughout history. Their power and influence varied drastically depending on the specific culture, the strength of their marriage, and their own personality. In some societies, queens held significant political power, even ruling in their own right. In others, their role was primarily ceremonial, largely defined by their relationship to the king. Their social standing, however, typically elevated them above the possibility of openly maintaining male concubines.

H3: Societal Norms and the Stigma of Male Concubinage

Throughout history, most societies, even those with relatively permissive sexual mores, have viewed male concubines within a queen's household as socially unacceptable. Such a relationship would directly challenge the established patriarchal structures and the very concept of a queen's role as the king's sole wife (or, in polygamous societies, one of his wives). The potential for political intrigue and challenges to legitimacy were immense, making such a union highly improbable.

H3: Legal Frameworks and the Sanctity of Marriage

In many historical contexts, the king's marriage to the queen was a sacred, legally binding contract, often with significant religious implications. The existence of male concubines would constitute a blatant breach of this contract, potentially leading to political instability and even legal repercussions. The queen's position often carried religious significance, further reinforcing the sanctity of the marital union.

H2: Examining Specific Historical Examples: Case Studies

While the existence of male concubines for queens is exceptionally rare, and largely unsupported by credible historical evidence, let's examine some situations where the question might arise. For example, in some cultures with practices of polygamy, the term "concubine" may be misinterpreted. A king might have multiple wives, but these would not be considered "concubines" in the same sense as a queen having a male counterpart. These situations require careful examination of the specific cultural and legal context.

H3: The Misinterpretation of Court Roles

Sometimes, the close relationship between a queen and a male member of her court is mistaken for a romantic or sexual liaison. Close advisors, trusted confidantes, or even eunuchs held positions of considerable influence. These relationships were usually purely platonic, based on loyalty and political strategy rather than romantic attachment. Historical accounts often lack the detail to accurately interpret the nature of these bonds, leading to misinterpretations.

H2: The Role of Popular Culture and Misconceptions

Many films, novels, and television shows depict queens with male lovers or concubines. These portrayals, while often entertaining, frequently distort historical reality. They serve to create

dramatic narratives, prioritizing entertainment value over historical accuracy. It's essential to distinguish between fictional representations and verifiable historical evidence.

H2: Conclusion: Separating Fact from Fiction

The overwhelming historical evidence suggests that queens did not commonly, if ever, have male concubines. The power dynamics, societal norms, legal frameworks, and religious considerations surrounding queens' positions strongly discourage the notion. While instances of close relationships with male members of the court may exist, these relationships should not be conflated with the concept of a male concubine. The rarity, if not impossibility, of such a situation stems from the very nature of queenship and its implications. Further, the persistence of this misconception highlights the need for critical engagement with historical narratives, separating fact-based accounts from fictional embellishments.

FAQs:

1. Could a queen have a male lover without it being considered a concubine? While a queen might have had clandestine relationships, the social implications and potential political ramifications would make it highly unlikely. Such a relationship would almost certainly not be publicly acknowledged or formalized.
2. Were there any societies where queens had more relaxed moral standards? Even in societies with more permissive sexual attitudes, the queen's status often carried unique restrictions, making male concubines highly improbable.
3. How did the king's reaction influence the possibility of a male concubine for the queen? The king's power and attitude towards infidelity would play a decisive role. The potential for political instability caused by such a relationship would be significant.
4. What primary sources could shed light on queens' relationships? Letters, diaries, court records, and other official documents might offer insights, but careful interpretation is essential, as these sources can be biased or incomplete.
5. How did religious beliefs impact the concept of a queen's relationships? Religious beliefs often strongly influenced the sanctity of marriage and the queen's role, making a male concubine highly problematic, especially in societies with strong religious authority.

did queens have male concubines: Queens, Eunuchs and Concubines in Islamic History, 661-1257 El-Azhari Taef El-Azhari, 2019-06-24 Based on original and previously unexamined sources, this book provides a critical and systematic analysis of the role of women, mothers, wives, eunuchs, concubines, qahramans and atabegs in the dynamics and manipulation of medieval Islamic politics. Spanning over 600 years, Taef El-Azhari explores gender and sexual politics and power: from the time of the Prophet Muhammad through the Umayyad and Abbasid periods to the Mamluks

in the 15th century, and from Iran and Central Asia to North Africa and Spain.

did queens have male concubines: Celestial Women Keith McMahon, 2016-04-21 This volume completes Keith McMahon's acclaimed history of imperial wives and royal polygamy in China. Avoiding the stereotype of the emperor's plural wives as mere victims or playthings, the book considers empresses and concubines as full-fledged participants in palace life, whether as mothers, wives, or go-betweens in the emperor's relations with others in the palace. Although restrictions on women's participation in politics increased dramatically after Empress Wu in the Tang, the author follows the strong and active women, of both high and low rank, who continued to appear. They counseled emperors, ghostwrote for them, oversaw succession when they died, and dominated them when they were weak. They influenced the emperor's relationships with other women and enhanced their aura and that of the royal house with their acts of artistic and religious patronage. Dynastic history ended in China when the prohibition that women should not rule was defied for the final time by Dowager Cixi, the last great monarch before China's transformation into a republic.

did queens have male concubines: Queens, Concubines, and Dowagers Pauline Stafford, 1998 'Between the sixth and eleventh centuries, many women exercised a profound influence on the politics of Western Europe. The histories of Frankia, Italy, and England would have been different had it not been for queens such as Brunhild, Judith, Angelberga, Emma and others. This is a composite biography of the early queens and royal bedfellows and provides a fascinating picture of their political importance and the many factors that affected their personal lives. Woven with the political story of these women is the story of courtships, weddings, dowries; the anxieties of confinements, sterility and infant mortality; the tense relationships with in-laws; and the peaceful, if often involuntary, religious retirement of widowhood. A fascinating study of a period in world history that requires more illumination. Maps and charts are excellent. Highly recommended.' *Genealogical Library Journal*

did queens have male concubines: Queens, Eunuchs and Concubines in Islamic History, 661-1257 Taef El-Azhari, 2019-06-24 Drawing on specific historical case studies and events, this book looks at the role of women, mothers, wives, eunuchs, concubines, qahramans and atabegs in the dynamics and manipulation of medieval Islamic politics.

did queens have male concubines: Ancient Israel: What Do We Know and How Do We Know It? Lester L. Grabbe, 2017-02-23 In *Ancient Israel* Lester L. Grabbe sets out to summarize what we know through a survey of sources and how we know it by a discussion of methodology and by evaluating the evidence. The most basic question about the history of ancient Israel, how do we know what we know, leads to the fundamental questions of Grabbe's work: what are the sources for the history of Israel and how do we evaluate them? How do we make them 'speak' to us through the fog of centuries? Grabbe focuses on original sources, including inscriptions, papyri, and archaeology. He examines the problems involved in historical methodology and deals with the major issues surrounding the use of the biblical text when writing a history of this period. *Ancient Israel* provides an enlightening overview and critique of current scholarly debate. It can therefore serve as a 'handbook' or reference-point for those wanting a catalogue of original sources, scholarship, and secondary studies. Grabbe's clarity of style makes this book eminently accessible not only to students of biblical studies and ancient history but also to the interested lay reader. For this new edition the entire text has been reworked to take account of new archaeological discoveries and theories. There is a major expansion to include a comprehensive coverage of David and Solomon and more detailed information on specific kings of Israel throughout. Grabbe has also added material on the historicity of the Exodus, and provided a thorough update of the material on the later bronze age.

did queens have male concubines: Unmarriages Ruth Mazo Karras, 2012-03-19 The Middle Ages are often viewed as a repository of tradition, yet what we think of as traditional marriage was far from the only available alternative to the single state in medieval Europe. Many people lived together in long-term, quasimarital heterosexual relationships, unable to marry if one was in holy orders or if the partners were of different religions. Social norms militated against the marriage of

master to slave or between individuals of very different classes, or when the couple was so poor that they could not establish an independent household. Such unions, where the protections that medieval law furnished to wives (and their children) were absent, were fraught with danger for women in particular, but they also provided a degree of flexibility and demonstrate the adaptability of social customs in the face of slowly changing religious doctrine. *Unmarriages* draws on a wide range of sources from across Europe and the entire medieval millennium in order to investigate structures and relations that medieval authors and record keepers did not address directly, either in order to minimize them or because they were so common as not to be worth mentioning. Ruth Mazo Karras pays particular attention to the ways women and men experienced forms of opposite-sex union differently and to the implications for power relations between the genders. She treats legal and theological discussions that applied to all of Europe and presents a vivid series of case studies of how unions operated in specific circumstances to illustrate concretely what we can conclude, how far we can speculate, and what we can never know.

did queens have male concubines: *The Six Wives of Henry VIII* Alison Weir, 2011-05-31 One of the most powerful monarchs in British history, Henry VIII ruled England in unprecedented splendour. In this remarkable composite biography, Alison Weir brings Henry's six wives vividly to life, revealing each as a distinct and compelling personality in her own right. Drawing upon the rich fund of documentary material from the Tudor period, *The Six Wives of Henry VIII* shows us a court where personal needs frequently influenced public events and where a life of gorgeously ritualised pleasure was shot through with ambition, treason and violence. 'At last we have the truth about Henry VIII's wives. This book is as reliable and scholarly as it is readable' *Evening Standard*

did queens have male concubines: *Women Shall Not Rule* Keith McMahon, 2013-06-06 Chinese emperors guaranteed male successors by taking multiple wives, in some cases hundreds and even thousands. *Women Shall Not Rule* offers a fascinating history of imperial wives and concubines, especially in light of the greatest challenges to polygamous harmony—rivalry between women and their attempts to engage in politics. Besides ambitious empresses and concubines, these vivid stories of the imperial polygamous family are also populated with prolific emperors, wanton women, libertine men, cunning eunuchs, and bizarre cases of intrigue and scandal among rival wives. Keith McMahon, a leading expert on the history of gender in China, draws upon decades of research to describe the values and ideals of imperial polygamy and the ways in which it worked and did not work in real life. His rich sources are both historical and fictional, including poetic accounts and sensational stories told in pornographic detail. Displaying rare historical breadth, his lively and fascinating study will be invaluable as a comprehensive and authoritative resource for all readers interested in the domestic life of royal palaces across the world.

did queens have male concubines: *Boy-Wives and Female Husbands* Stephen O. Murray, Will Roscoe, 2021-04-01 Among the many myths created about Africa, the claim that homosexuality and gender diversity are absent or incidental is one of the oldest and most enduring. Historians, anthropologists, and many contemporary Africans alike have denied or overlooked African same-sex patterns or claimed that such patterns were introduced by Europeans or Arabs. In fact, same-sex love and nonbinary genders were and are widespread in Africa. *Boy-Wives and Female Husbands* documents the presence of this diversity in some fifty societies in every region of the continent south of the Sahara. Essays by scholars from a variety of disciplines explore institutionalized marriages between women, same-sex relations between men and boys in colonial work settings, mixed gender roles in east and west Africa, and the emergence of LGBTQ activism in South Africa, which became the first nation in the world to constitutionally ban discrimination based on sexual orientation. Also included are oral histories, folklore, and translations of early ethnographic reports by German and French observers. *Boy-Wives and Female Husbands* was the first serious study of same-sex sexuality and gender diversity in Africa, and this edition includes a new foreword by Marc Epprecht that underscores the significance of the book for a new generation of African scholars, as well as reflections on the book's genesis by the late Stephen O. Murray. This book is freely available in an open access edition thanks to the generous support of the Murray Hong Family Trust. Access the

book online at the SUNY Open Access Repository at <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12648/1714>.

did queens have male concubines: Empress of the East Leslie Peirce, 2018-09-06 Abducted by slave traders from her home in Ruthenia - modern-day Ukraine - around 1515, Roxelana was brought to Istanbul and trained in the palace harem as a concubine for Sultan Suleyman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire and one of the world's most powerful men. Suleyman became besotted with Roxelana and foreswore all other concubines, freeing and marrying her. The bold and canny Roxelana became a shrewd diplomat and philanthropist, helping Suleyman keep pace with a changing world in which women - Isabella of Hungary, Catherine de Medici - were increasingly close to power. Until now Roxelana has been seen by historians as a seductress who brought ruin to the empire, but in *Empress of the East*, acclaimed historian Leslie Peirce reveals with panache the compelling story of an elusive woman who transformed the Ottoman harem into an institution of imperial rule.

did queens have male concubines: The Unforgettable Queens of Islam Shahla Haeri, 2020-03-26 A cross-cultural and ethno-historical perspective exploring the lives and legacies of several Muslim women rulers from medieval to modern times.

did queens have male concubines: Blood Royal Robert Bartlett, 2020-07-09 An engaging history of royal and imperial families and dynastic power, enriched by a body of surprising and memorable source material.

did queens have male concubines: Empress Orchid Anchee Min, 2006-04-04 'Empress Orchid is strong on both sexual chicanery and violent conspiracy ... fascinating' GUARDIAN 'An engrossing story ... enhanced by Min's imaginative power ... Like all good novelists, she implies as much as she says, and her characterisation is subtle and worldly-wise' GLASGOW HERALD

It is the 19th century, and China is in chaos. One woman will rise from poverty to change its history for ever. To rescue her family from poverty and avoid marrying her slope-shouldered cousin, seventeen-year-old Orchid competes to be one of the Emperor's wives. When she is chosen as a lower-ranking concubine she enters the erotically charged and ritualised Forbidden City. But beneath its immaculate façade lie whispers of murders and ghosts, and the thousands of concubines will stoop to any lengths to bear the Emperor's son. Orchid trains herself in the art of pleasuring a man, bribes her way into the royal bed, and seduces the monarch, drawing the attention of dangerous foes. Little does she know that China will collapse around her, and that she will be its last Empress...

did queens have male concubines: Elizabeth and Mary Jane Dunn, 2007-12-18 Superb.... A perceptive, suspenseful account. --The New York Times Book Review Dunn demythologizes Elizabeth and Mary. In humanizing their dynamic and shifting relationship, Dunn describes it as fueled by both rivalry and their natural solidarity as women in an overwhelmingly masculine world. --Boston Herald The political and religious conflicts between Queen Elizabeth I and the doomed Mary, Queen of Scots, have for centuries captured our imagination and inspired memorable dramas played out on stage, screen, and in opera. But few books have brought to life more vividly the exquisite texture of two women's rivalry, spurred on by the ambitions and machinations of the forceful men who surrounded them. The drama has terrific resonance even now as women continue to struggle in their bid for executive power. Against the backdrop of sixteenth-century England, Scotland, and France, Dunn paints portraits of a pair of protagonists whose formidable strengths were placed in relentless opposition. Protestant Elizabeth, the bastard daughter of Anne Boleyn, whose legitimacy had to be vouchsafed by legal means, glowed with executive ability and a visionary energy as bright as her red hair. Mary, the Catholic successor whom England's rivals wished to see on the throne, was charming, feminine, and deeply persuasive. That two such women, queens in their own right, should have been contemporaries and neighbours sets in motion a joint biography of rare spark and page-turning power.

did queens have male concubines: Women and the Making of the Mongol Empire Anne F. Broadbridge, 2018-07-18 A wide-ranging study of the critical roles that women played in the history of the Mongol conquests and empire.

did queens have male concubines: The War Queens Jonathan W. Jordan, Emily Anne Jordan, 2020-03-10 Recently adapted into the War Queens podcast hosted by authors Emily and Jon Jordan, featuring Game of Thrones star Nathalie Emmanuel. Now available on Apple, Spotify, Audible, and all major listening platforms. "Masterfully captures the largely forgotten saga of warrior queens through the ages . . . an epic filled with victory, defeat, and legendary women." —Patrick K. O'Donnell, bestselling author of *The Indispensables* History's killer queens come in all colors, ages, and leadership styles. Elizabeth Tudor and Golda Meir played the roles of high-stakes gamblers who studied maps with an unblinking, calculating eye. Angola's Queen Njinga was willing to shed (and occasionally drink) blood to establish a stable kingdom in an Africa ravaged by the slave trade. Caterina Sforza defended her Italian holdings with cannon and scimitar, and Indira Gandhi launched a war to solve a refugee crisis. From ancient Persia to modern-day Britain, the daunting thresholds these exceptional women had to cross—and the clever, sometimes violent ways in which they smashed obstacles in their paths—are evoked in vivid detail. The narrative sidles up to these war queens in the most dire, tumultuous moments of their reigns and examines the brilliant methods and maneuvers they each used to defend themselves and their people from enemy forces. Father-daughter duo Jonathan W. and Emily Anne Jordan extoll the extraordinary power and potential of women in history who walked through war's kiln and emerged from the other side—some burnished to greatness, others burned to cinders. All of them, legends. "Reminds us intelligently, entertainingly and powerfully that strong-willed women have always been the equal—and very often the superior—of their male counterparts, even in the field historically most jealously reserved for men: warfare." —Andrew Roberts, New York Times-bestselling author "This book should be required reading for anyone who loves history." —James M. Scott, Pulitzer Prize finalist

did queens have male concubines: David's Sexual Sin Exposed Gery Malanda, Often when we have surrendered our lives to Jesus Christ and are looking to live a biblical Christian life, the lustful desires of the flesh can present as a stumbling block. Most often these thoughts and sexual desires can prompt feelings of guilt and condemnation especially when the body of Christ is not addressing sexual immorality and appears to tolerate it. Whilst they were still in the world, women will have undergone abortions and others would have engaged in sexual immorality. Once committed in living a Christian life, the guilt and shame of the past life can leave thoughts of being the worst sinners compared to their brethren. Brother Gery Malanda (Apostle and Leader of House Of Prayer For All Nations-Europe and Teacher on TBN Voice of Healing UK) takes a refreshingly honest and scriptural look on dealing with lustful/ sexual thoughts, abortion, masturbation and the husband/wife of the night phenomenon. Brother Gery reflects on his own personal experiences and draws from the testimonies of others to address the issues that often the body of Christ is shy to discuss. Brother Gery provides a biblical guideline on seeking a godly husband and wife. What does the bible give as the criteria? and the steps according to the word of God one should consider. He also points out God's view on fake marriages and issues a warning to those contemplating it. Lastly Brother Gery has demonstrated through the Word of God that it's possible to walk in the highway of holiness, how to be transformed and transfigured and how to be a disciple of Jesus Christ not just a mere convert. In a society where sexual immorality is ripe, how can a Christian ensure that they are not conformed to the world but have renewed their mind? This book is a wonderful guide as a look in the mirror to discern if you are still walking in the highway of holiness!

did queens have male concubines: Nazi Wives James Wyllie, 2019-11-01 Goering, Goebbels, Himmler, Heydrich, Bormann, Hess - names synonymous with power and influence in the Third Reich. Perhaps less familiar are Carin, Emmy, Magda, Margaret, Lina, Gerda and Ilse ... These are the women behind the infamous men - complex individuals with distinctive personalities who were captivated by Hitler and whose everyday lives were governed by Nazi ideology. Throughout the rise and fall of Nazism these women loved and lost, raised families and quarrelled with their husbands and each other, all the while jostling for position with the mighty Führer himself. And yet they have been treated as minor characters, their significance ignored, as if they were unaware of their

husband's murderous acts, despite the evidence that was all around them: the stolen art on their walls, the slave labour in their homes, and the produce grown in concentration camps on their tables. *Nazi Wives* explores these women in detail for the first time, skilfully interweaving their stories through years of struggle, power, decline and destruction into the post-war twilight of denial and delusion.

did queens have male concubines: Against Jovinianus St. Jerome, 2019-12-07 Jovinianus, about whom little more is known than what is to be found in Jerome's treatise, published a Latin treatise outlining several opinions: That a virgin is no better, as such, than a wife in the sight of God. Abstinence from food is no better than a thankful partaking of food. A person baptized with the Spirit as well as with water cannot sin. All sins are equal. There is but one grade of punishment and one of reward in the future state. In addition to this, he held the birth of Jesus Christ to have been by a true parturition, and was thus refuting the orthodoxy of the time, according to which, the infant Jesus passed through the walls of the womb as his Resurrection body afterwards did, out of the tomb or through closed doors.

did queens have male concubines: *Xerxes* Richard Stoneman, 2015-08-15 Xerxes, Great King of the Persian Empire from 486–465 B.C., has gone down in history as an angry tyrant full of insane ambition. The stand of Leonidas and the 300 against his army at Thermopylae is a byword for courage, while the failure of Xerxes' expedition has overshadowed all the other achievements of his twenty-two-year reign. In this lively and comprehensive new biography, Richard Stoneman shows how Xerxes, despite sympathetic treatment by the contemporary Greek writers Aeschylus and Herodotus, had his reputation destroyed by later Greek writers and by the propaganda of Alexander the Great. Stoneman draws on the latest research in Achaemenid studies and archaeology to present the ruler from the Persian perspective. This illuminating volume does not whitewash Xerxes' failings but sets against them such triumphs as the architectural splendor of Persepolis and a consideration of Xerxes' religious commitments. What emerges is a nuanced portrait of a man who ruled a vast and multicultural empire which the Greek communities of the West saw as the antithesis of their own values.

did queens have male concubines: The Creation of the Zulu Kingdom, 1815–1828 Elizabeth A. Eldredge, 2014-10-30 This scholarly account traces the emergence of the Zulu Kingdom in South Africa in the early nineteenth century, under the rule of the ambitious and iconic King Shaka. In contrast to recent literary analyses of myths of Shaka, this book uses the richness of Zulu oral traditions and a comprehensive body of written sources to provide a compelling narrative and analysis of the events and people of the era of Shaka's rule. The oral traditions portray Shaka as rewarding courage and loyalty and punishing failure; as ordering the targeted killing of his own subjects, both warriors and civilians, to ensure compliance to his rule; and as arrogant and shrewd, but kind to the poor and mentally disabled. The rich and diverse oral traditions, transmitted from generation to generation, reveal the important roles and fates of men and women, royal and subject, from the perspectives of those who experienced Shaka's rule and the dramatic emergence of the Zulu Kingdom.

did queens have male concubines: *From emperor to citizen : the autobiography of Aisin-Gioro Pu Yi. 1* , 1964

did queens have male concubines: Making Men Stephen Wilson, 2015-11-02 Making Men identifies and elaborates on a theme in the Hebrew Bible that has largely gone unnoticed by scholars-the transition of a male adolescent from boyhood to manhood. Wilson locates five examples of the male coming-of-age theme in the Hebrew Bible. The protagonists of these stories include the well-known biblical heroes Moses, Samuel, David, and Solomon. He also reveals the existence of a narrative theme of failing to mature to manhood, exemplified in the tales of Samson and Gideon's son Jether. Beyond identifying the coming-of-age theme, Wilson describes how the theme is employed by biblical narrators and redactors to highlight broader messages and transitions in the historical narratives of the Hebrew Bible. He additionally considers how these stories provide unique insight into the varying representations of biblical masculinity and how the ideals associated with

manhood can change dramatically over time.

did queens have male concubines: *The Last Queen of Sheba* Jill Francis Hudson, 2014-03-21 'An enthralling journey into an ancient world.' - Edoardo Albert, author of *Edwin: High King of Britain* A vividly-realized and beautifully crafted novel focused around the fabled meeting between Sheba and Solomon Against all odds Makeda, daughter of an obscure African chieftain, is chosen as Queen of all Sheba. Recognizing her own inexperience, yet desperately wanting to address Sheba's appalling social injustice, she is persuaded by her cousin Tamrin, wealthy merchant and narrator of the novel, to visit Solomon, King of Israel, to find out about how he governs his kingdom. She is hugely impressed by Israel's prosperity, by the wisdom and integrity with which Solomon rules, by the Hebrew religion, which she decides to adopt as her own, and by the justice for all that she determines to copy. However Solomon, who is trapped in a childless and loveless dynastic marriage with Pharaoh's daughter, allows himself to fall in love with the beautiful and intelligent African. He eventually tricks her into sleeping with him, and on the return journey to Sheba she discovers that she is pregnant. The son to whom she gives birth grows up in the court of Sheba, and eventually travels to Israel with Tamrin, to meet his father. But Solomon is a broken man, having put his doomed love for Makeda and need for an heir before his relationship with God. He has taken hundreds of wives and concubines in a fruitless attempt to recapture the love which he and Makeda shared. And Israel is no longer the nation of his youth . . . When the leader of the nation of God is apostate, where will the blessing fall?

did queens have male concubines: *Hidden Power* Mary M. Anderson, 1990 A little-known yet significant role in Chinese history was played by the palace eunuchs--castrated men who developed a concealed subcaste that manipulated monarchs and caused the downfall of immense dynasties. This book vividly chronicles the history of the imperial eunuchs: from the murky origins of the practice to the Ming dynasty when 100,000 eunuchs were employed as agents of the Dragon Throne, to the 1912 uprising that swept away the monarchy and the age-old eunuch system forever.

did queens have male concubines: *The Last Medieval Queens* J. L. Laynesmith, 2004-02-12 The last medieval queens of England were Margaret of Anjou, Elizabeth Woodville, Anne Neville, and Elizabeth of York - four very different women whose lives and queenship were dominated by the Wars of the Roses. This book is not a traditional biography but a thematic study of the ideology and practice of queenship. It examines the motivations behind the choice of the first English-born queens, the multi-faceted rituals of coronation, childbirth, and funeral, the divided loyalties between family and king, and the significance of a position at the heart of the English power structure that could only be filled by a woman. It sheds new light on the queens' struggles to defend their children's rights to the throne, and argues that ideologically and politically a queen was integral to the proper exercise of mature kingship in this period.

did queens have male concubines: *Scholars and Poets Talk About Queens* Carole Levin, Christine Stewart-Nuñez, 2015-08-18 *Scholars and Poets Talk About Queens* is a lively and erudite collection, unusual in an especially appealing way. This collection of essays shows how queens were represented in the Middle Ages and Renaissance through primary accounts, chronicles, and literary representations. The book also contains modern poetry and short plays about these same queens, allowing readers to understand and appreciate them both intellectually and emotionally. Contributors study a wide range of queens including such famous and fascinating women as Queen Elizabeth I, Cleopatra, Hecuba, the Empress Matilda, Mary Stuart, Margaret of Anjou, Catherine of Aragon, and the pirate queen Grace O'Malley. By pairing scholarly essays with contemporary poems about them, the collection demonstrates the continued relevance and immediacy of these powerful and fascinating women.

did queens have male concubines: *Seti* Max Overton, 2014-08 After only nine years on the throne, Merenptah is dead and his son Seti is king in his place. He rules from the northern city of Men-nefer, while his elder brother Messuwy, convinced the throne is his by right, plots rebellion in the south. The kingdoms are tipped into bloody civil war, with brother fighting against brother for the throne of a united Egypt. On one side is Messuwy, now crowned as King Amenmesse and his

ruthless General Sethi; on the other, young King Seti and his wife Tausret. But other men are weighing up the chances of wresting the throne from both brothers and becoming king in their place. Under the onslaught of conflict, the House of Ramesses begins to crumble...

did queens have male concubines: The Oxford Encyclopedia of Women in World History Bonnie G. Smith, 2008 The Encyclopedia of Women in World History captures the experiences of women throughout world history in a comprehensive, 4-volume work. Although there has been extensive research on women in history by region, no text or reference work has comprehensively covered the role women have played throughout world history. The past thirty years have seen an explosion of research and effort to present the experiences and contributions of women not only in the Western world but across the globe. Historians have investigated women's daily lives in virtually every region and have researched the leadership roles women have filled across time and region. They have found and demonstrated that there is virtually no historical, social, or demographic change in which women have not been involved and by which their lives have not been affected. The Oxford Encyclopedia of Women in World History benefits greatly from these efforts and experiences, and illuminates how women worldwide have influenced and been influenced by these historical, social, and demographic changes. The Encyclopedia contains over 1,250 signed articles arranged in an A-Z format for ease of use. The entries cover six main areas: biographies; geography and history; comparative culture and society, including adoption, abortion, performing arts; organizations and movements, such as the Egyptian Uprising, and the Paris Commune; women's and gender studies; and topics in world history that include slave trade, globalization, and disease. With its rich and insightful entries by leading scholars and experts, this reference work is sure to be a valued, go-to resource for scholars, college and high school students, and general readers alike.

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