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Korean women prostitution

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Russia

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qDFYbFTfINA&feature=emb_title

https://twitter.com/beetle_mimic/status/1360476689436790785

Korean comfort women are not prostitutes? South Korean lawmaker Kim Ogi said, "Korean women doing expeditionary prostitution abroad is 50,000 in Japan, 2,500 in Australia, 250 in Guam, and 100,000 in New Zealand, China and Hong Kong" [#JohnMarkRamseyer](#)



韓国で遠征売春が横行する理由 男女賃金格差が大きい経済的な困窮

韓国で「遠征売春」が横行する背景には、経済的な困窮があるという。青年失業率は2012年から右肩上がり、日本の倍以上だと筆者。また、男女賃金格差は36%で、経済協力開発機構加盟国の中で最大だとした

news.livedoor.com

<https://news.livedoor.com/article/detail/13443038/>

<https://twitter.com/HopClear/status/1371492619411283970>

Queens couple accused of sex trafficking South Korean women

Queens couple accused of forcing South Korean women into sex work

A couple in Queens, New York has been charged with multiple counts of sex trafficking for allegedly forcing two women from South Korea into prostitution. According to the Daily News, wife and...

hopclear.com

<https://hopclear.com/queens-couple-accused-of-forcing-south-korean-women-into-sex-work/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Choo_Ja-hyun

Choo Ja-hyun (born Choo Eun-joo on January 20, 1979) is a South Korean actress. Best known in Korea for the films Bloody Tie (2006) and Portrait of a Beauty (2008), Choo has mostly worked in mainland China since 2007, notably in television drama The Temptation to Go Home (2011).[2]

Choo announced on November 30, 2016 that she would be marrying Chinese actor and singer Yu Xiaoguang in 2017. Her management agency said that the families of the two recently met and discussed how to prepare for the wedding. The actress first revealed their romantic relationship through Chinese social media site Weibo in September 2015. They first met while appearing in a Chinese drama in 2012.[29] They married on January 18, 2017.

On June 1, 2018, Chu Ja-hyun gave birth to a boy at a hospital in Seoul, South Korea.[30][31][32][33]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chae_Rim

Park Chae-rim (Korean: 박채림; born March 28, 1979),[2] known by the mononym Chae Rim, is a South Korean actress who debuted in 1994. She has starred in Korean dramas including All About Eve (2000), Dal-ja's Spring (2007), and Oh! My Lady (2010).[3]

Chae Rim married singer Lee Seung-hwan (14 years her senior) on May 24, 2003.[7] On March 31, 2006, Lee's agency Cloud Fish released news of the couple's divorce, stating that due to personality differences, the couple had been separated since December 2005. In March 2014, she acknowledged that she is dating Chinese actor Gao Ziqi.[8] Gao and Chae Rim were married in China on October 14, 2014.[9] before divorced in 2020 after six years of marriage [10]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soon-Yi_Previn

Soon-Yi Previn (/ˈprevɪn/; born c. October 8, 1970) is the adopted daughter of actress Mia Farrow and musician André Previn, and the wife of filmmaker Woody Allen. Soon-Yi Previn is notable for her relationship with Allen, who was her mother's boyfriend for over 10 years. Previn's relationship with Allen became national news in 1992.

Soon-Yi Previn (original name Oh Soon Hee) was born in South Korea. She was found in Seoul on February 12, 1976, as an abandoned child. She was placed temporarily in Maria's House, a local institution for abandoned children, while an effort was made to identify and locate her parents and relatives. When the search failed, she was transferred to St. Paul's Orphanage. The Seoul Family Court established a Family Census Register (legal birth document) on her behalf on December 28, 1976, with a presumptive birth date of October 8, 1970.[1][2][3][4] Previn has said that as a young child, she wandered the streets of Seoul starving and living out of trash cans.[5]

https://www.upi.com/Sports_News/2014/02/14/Chinese-curler-Xu-Xiaoming-roots-against-wife-South-Korean-curler-Kim-Ji-sun-at-Olympics/8871392398591/

Chinese curler Xu Xiaoming roots against wife, South Korean curler Kim Ji-sun, at Olympics

ByEvan Bleier

"Through curling we have a lot of interaction with the Chinese female team, so I would be very happy if they won," he says.

SOCHI, Russia, Feb. 14 (UPI) -- Married Olympic curlers Xu Xiaoming and Kim Ji-sun are lucky enough to both be in Sochi and have the opportunity to spend Valentine's Day together.

There's just one problem:

Xu is on the Chinese team and Kim is on the South Korean squad.

Kim and Xu married in May after meeting on a Chinese curling rink in 2007, and this is the first Valentine's Day they will have the chance to spend time together as a married couple.

Unfortunately, Kim's South Korean women's team took on China on Friday and Xu said he was going to be rooting for his homeland.

"I think the Chinese team is very strong," he said, according to the Washington Post. "Through curling we have a lot of interaction with the Chinese female team, so I would be very happy if they won."

In this regard, Kim clearly is Xu's better half.

"Of course I would cheer for the Korean team because those are my countrymen," Kim said. "But I would at the same time be cheering for China because that is my husband. In the end, I would hope for my husband that he would win."

If they have a couch, Xu might find himself sleeping on it after China defeated Kim's team 11-3 on Friday.

[Washington Post] [Sochi 2014]

<https://sports.yahoo.com/blogs/olympics-fourth-place-medal/chinese-curler-rooting-for-country-against-his-south-korean-wife-on-valentine-s-day-225736145.html>

Chinese curler rooting for country against his South Korean wife on Valentine's Day

Ben Rohrbach
February 13, 2014

Any husband who fails to pick up flowers on his way home for Valentine's Day can now point to Chinese curler Xu Xiaoming to put his absentmindedness in perspective. For Xu may be the least romantic of all.

Xu is a member of China's 4-0 men's curling team, and his wife of nine months, Kim Ji-sun, captains South Korea's women's team. Friday will mark their first Valentine's Day as a married couple. Kim's Facebook photo reportedly portrays the two canoodling on the ice together in their respective uniforms. That's where the romance between the two ends and a love for country takes over — at least from Xu's perspective.

According to the Washington Post, Xu will be openly rooting against his wife on Valentine's Day, instead cheering on the Chinese women against Kim's South Korean squad. Both teams enter Day 7 of the Sochi Olympics with a 2-2 record, so there could very well be medal implications on the line.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/sports/olympics/will-country-come-before-love-for-these-two-curlers-on-valentines-day/2014/02/13/184ad748-94cc-11e3-b46a-5a3d0d2130da_story.html

Winter Olympics meets Valentine's Day: Curlers from South Korea and China Kim Ji-sun and Xu Xiaoming. Kim Ji-sun is a South Korean curler and she was captain of the 2014 South Korean Olympic curling team. She married Chinese curler Xu Xiaoming in November

<https://imgur.com/r/EasternSunRising/m3Byu2i>

Winter Olympics meets Valentine's Day: Curlers from South Korea and China Kim Ji-sun and Xu Xiaoming. Kim Ji-sun is a South Korean curler and she was captain of the 2014 South Korean Olympic curling team. She married Chinese curler Xu Xiaoming in November 2011

https://www.reddit.com/r/Sino/comments/7xoeye/winter_olympics_meets_valentines_day_curlers_from/



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Olympics
Will country come before love for two Olympic curlers on Valentine's Day?
By Mike Wise
February 13, 2014

SOCHI, Russia — COLUMN | It was hours from Valentine's Day here, an expected day of love, romance, devotion and loyalty at the Sochi Games.

Well, unless you are Chinese curler Xu Xiaoming. Then you roll a big, fat rock to knock love, devotion and loyalty out of the concentric circles of living happily ever after — while killing any chance of romance or remotely hooking up.

You forget the flowers and candy to essentially forgo your sacred covenant with your betrothed for rampant nationalism and being a deadbeat husband.

I am not saying Xu is the worst spouse in Olympic history. I'm just saying that after Friday, Jeff Gillooly, Tonya Harding's ex who conspired to whack Nancy Kerrigan on the knee, will be No. 2.

If you didn't already know, Xu, the third-stone thrower for China's unbeaten curling team here in Sochi — (I know what you're thinking: "What's a third-stone thrower?" I can't tell you, so just go with it) — is married to a sweet, beautiful woman who unconditionally loves and supports him.

https://www.huffpost.com/entry/valentines-day-olympics-curling-couple-xu-xiaoming-kim-ji-sun_n_4788865

Valentine's Day At The Olympics Will See One Curling Couple Cheering Against Each Other

It's going to be quite the unconventional Valentine's Day at the Olympics for one curling couple in Sochi.

While South Korean curler Kim Ji-Sun leads her team in competition against the Chinese women, her husband, Xu Xiaoming, a member of the Chinese men's curling team, will be cheering on his wife's opponents. Awkward!

Though the two met on the ice in 2007 and reportedly married last May, both Kim and Xu are loyal to their countries.

korean chinese curling married

Korea's 'Garlic Girl' curling champion marries skating coach

www.koreaherald.com > view
Jul 8, 2018 — Kim Eun-jung, the captain and the skip of the **Korean** women's Olympic **curling** team, tied the knot on Saturday. The **wedding** was held in ...

Kim Eun-jung (curler) - Wikipedia

en.wikipedia.org > wiki > Kim_Eun-jung_(curler)
Kim graduated from Uiseong Girls' High School, which has produced many talented **curlers** in educational cooperation with the Uiseong **Curling** Center. She also graduated from Daegu University. She **married** in the summer of 2018.
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Curling Officials Banned For Life - The Curling News

www.si.com > Home > News
Dec 1, 2020 — On Monday, the **Korean Curling** Federation (KCF) sanctioned former ... Kim team at both **Curling** World Cup legs in Suzhou, **China** and Omaha, ... Kim was **married** in July and "plans for pregnancy sometime in the near future.

Will country come before love for two Olympic curlers on ...

www.washingtonpost.com > olympics > 2014/02/13
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<https://books.google.com.au/books?id=p3yW5MdZKnUC&pg=PA114#v=onepage&q&f=false>

In his *Diary of a Refugee (Swaemirok)*, Oh Hui-mun wrote that more than 100 women were able to escape from a Japanese camp as the Japanese troops went out to fight with Korean army. The Japanese detained hundreds of Korean women at each unit and brought them along on horsebacks when they moved. Those with good appearances were sent to Japan and some of them were carried away as far as to South Sea Islands, India and Europe. Most of these women were mostly from southern provinces. They never returned home.

While the traumatic memories from the war with Japan still remained vivid, the nation was driven into another nightmarish conflict with the Manchu invaders. This time many women in the northern provinces of Pyeongan and Hamgyeong suffered more. *The annals of the Joseon Dynasty* depict more than 10,000 women wailing toward King Injo and his retinue returning to the palace from Samjeondo where the king capitulated to the Manchu emperor in a humiliating ceremony ending his evacuation in the Namhan Mountain Fortress. Blocking the road, they cried, "Your Majesty! Your Majesty! Are you going to desert us?" Given that all these women were captured in the capital area alone, it can be easily imagined how many women were taken prisoner across the country.

After Joseon made peace with Qing, discussions on the repatriation of prisoners of war sparked tremendous controversy in Korean society. In the first place, Qing demanded a huge ransom. But even those women who could return had to face cold reception from their families as most of them had lost their chastity. Few were accepted by their in-laws in particular. A surge in divorce demands ensued, causing great social confusion. Taking precedence from similar incidents in the wake of the Japanese invasions, the government rejected the divorce requests, saying the repatriated women should not be regarded to have been dishonored. However, government decision could not mend broken ties between husbands and wives. Eventually, the word *hwanyangnyeo*,

meaning a "homecoming woman," evolved to *hwanyangnyeon*, a woman of loose morals.

Some women were martyred for the nation amid the raging winds of war. Nongae (?-1593), a *gisaeng* in Jinju, vowed avenge on the enemy who trampled upon her country and her family. When the Jinju fortress was conquered, she lured the commander of the Japanese forces to a party at a riverside pavilion. She held the drunken general in her arms and jumped into the river. Upon the death of their commander, the enemy forces were shattered and defeated.

Gyewolhyang (?-1592) was a *gisaeng* from Pyongyang. She was carried away by a deputy commander of General Konishi Yukinaga. She maneuvered with Kim Eung-seo, her lover and a famous general, to kill the Japanese deputy commander, also named Konishi. She died from deep wounds she incurred during the fight. Japanese forces were greatly discouraged when their brave commander was found as a headless body on a street in central Pyongyang. They finally withdrew from the city.

When the war ended, the government built memorial shrines for Nongae and Gyewolhyang in Jinju and Pyongyang, respectively.

Women also helped save the country as the mothers or the wives of great generals. Admiral Yi Sun-sin wrote in his *War Diary (Nanjung ilgi)* that his mother often wrote letters encouraging him to make honorable achievements for the country and the people. General Yu Geuk-ryang (?-1592) also had a very supportive mother. Lady Okho saved a trove of silver in preparation for war and expended it for buying military supplies to help her son make distinguished services. Lady Yi, the wife of militia commander Gwak Jae-u (1552-1617), raised bees and snakes and released them to attack the invading Japanese forces, clearing the way for her husband to lead his troops to advance.

Not only these famous women but numerous other nameless women also did not hesitate to sacrifice their lives in war to save their country.

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Author Pae-yong Yi
Editor Ted Chan
Edition illustrated
Publisher Ewha Womans University Press, 2008
ISBN 8973007726, 9788973007721
Length 319 pages



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<https://books.google.com.au/books?id=To5OA8ZOEYC&pg=PA90#v=onepage&q&f=false>

Sexual Inequalities and Social Justice edited by Niels Teunis, Gilbert H. Herdt, Richard Parker

hundred Korean women have come out and officially registered as victim-survivors with the Department of Health and Welfare in South Korea. Almost all of them came from very poor families. More than a quarter of them have passed away.

The data analyzed in this essay derive primarily from the two collections of testimonies (HCTH 1993; Kang 2000) as well as from my interviews with activist survivors and their supporters. The 1993 volume, which has been translated into English as *True stories of the Korean comfort women* (Howard 1995), contains nineteen testimonies of survivors residing in South Korea. The 2000 volume by Kang Yong-kwŏn, a Korean researcher and permanent resident of the People's Republic of China, includes eight life-historical testimonials of Korean survivors who remained in the north-eastern region of China after the end of the war. As noted earlier, a family history of destitution is a common feature of Korean survivors' life histories, which is unmistakably evidenced in nearly all the cases of the twenty-seven Korean survivors whose reproductive histories are analyzed here.⁶ One distinctive feature in the postwar lives of the women, however, is the remarkably different proportion of the married versus single women between the two groups. Among the nineteen survivors living in South Korea, thirteen have married, whereas *all* eight Korean women residing in China married. Nearly all of them regarded marriage as a means of survival in a foreign land, and the majority (five) of them married Chinese men. Cho Yun-ok reminisced about the personal recommendation of her friend who, having married a Chinese, urged her to do the same, saying: "Chinese men are different from their Korean counterparts. The latter like to drink and harass women but Chinese men are extremely endearing to their wives" (Kang 2000: 351). Cho stated that she was indeed very happy to have taken her friend's advice and married a Chinese man with whom she had a loving conjugal relationship for twenty years until his death.

In contrast, nearly one-third of those in South Korea remained single: five of the nineteen never married, while a sixth married at the age of sixty, well past her reproductive years. She was divorced three years later, and her case is included in the single category since the purpose of this essay is to investigate the impact of sexual enslavement on women's reproductive ability. Moreover, among the thirteen married survivors in South Korea, only five were legally married (mostly to widowers or divorced men), while eight cohabited with married men (remaining "single" in the eyes of Korean family law). The unusually low ratio of married women in the Korean sample, I suggest, reflects the strength of the traditional cult of what one may call "virginal femininity," which mandated women's premarital sexual purity and postmarital chastity for their husbands.

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Japan's Comfort Women: Sexual Slavery and Prostitution During World War II ...

By Toshiyuki Tanaka, Yuki Tanaka

as an incentive for the women to work harder. At some places where the purchase of such drugs was difficult, medics secretly provided some addicted women with morphine injections.⁷⁷

Some women could not endure life as a "sex slave" and were driven to suicide. Some committed suicide by drinking cresol soap solution, which had been provided for them to wash their genitals. Others chose overdoses of drugs mixed with alcohol. There were also cases in which a depressed soldier forced a favourite comfort woman to commit double suicide with him.⁷⁸

It is assumed that many women, especially those who were sent close to the battle zones, died as a result of being directly involved in warfare. Life was harrowing for the women on the battlefields. Pe Pongi was one such woman. She witnessed the deaths of her colleagues and experienced the hardship of surviving the Battle of Okinawa. She and six other Korean women were sent to the comfort station on Tokashiki Island, a small isolated island of Okinawa, in November 1944.⁷⁹

On March 23, 1945, in anticipation of the US invasion, the Korean women were moved to a local school building where members of the Japanese naval unit were staying. That evening the school building was bombarded. A woman named Haruko was killed and two other women – Aiko and Mitsuko – were seriously injured. Aiko and Mitsuko were left in an air-raid shelter by themselves while the four remaining women, including Pe Pongi, followed the Japanese unit and hid in the forest. During the next five months, until mid-August when the Japanese surrendered, these young women lived in a cave with the Japanese soldiers. In the day time they prepared meals, washed the soldiers' clothes, gathered edible plants, carried ammunition and nursed injured soldiers. At night they worked as comfort women.⁸⁰

Yi Tunngam, who spent the last few years of the war at a station in Sumatra, had a similar experience to that of Pe in Okinawa. Towards the end of the war, she and her colleagues would spend the day doing the laundry and treating wounded soldiers at a field hospital near their comfort station in the Sumatran countryside province of Aceh. In the evening they returned to the station to serve the Japanese men.⁸¹ In other places women were forced to serve the men in underground shelters during bombing attacks by the Allied forces.⁸² It is impossible to estimate how many comfort women died as direct victims of warfare.

When the war finished, most of the comfort women were simply abandoned by the Japanese.⁸³ Some were fortunately rescued by the Allied forces and eventually sent home, but many had to find their own means to travel the long distances back to their homes. There were unfortunate women, such as Mun P'ilgi and her colleagues, who were left behind in Manchuria and then had to face the danger of rape by the Russian troops who came southwards in early August 1945.⁸⁴ There were also women who decided not to return home because they felt stigmatized by the sexual abuse they had been subjected to. They could not face their families and friends again. They preferred to stay on in a foreign place and survive as second-class citizens. Today there are still such Korean former comfort women living in China and Kampuchea.⁸⁵

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Ethnicity in Asia

By Colin (Griffith University Mackerras, Australia)

members. Newer immigrant labourers from Mainland China, however, are generally excluded from this support system and tend to rely on official assistance from Japanese authorities and organizations.⁴²

There are several Chinese schools in the big cities with large Chinese populations, and they strive to educate bilingual students with almost equal emphasis on Chinese and Japanese learning.⁴³ Nevertheless, quite a large percentage of the students in these schools are there because their Japanese is either non-existent or not good enough to get them into Japanese schools.⁴⁴

A subgroup of Chinese immigrants are the relatives and descendants of Japanese children and women who became separated from their families and were left behind when the Japanese fled Manchuria and China after their defeat in 1945. The children were brought up by foster parents and in most cases speak only Chinese; the women often married Chinese men and tried to pass as Chinese. In 1974 some Japanese families began to look for their lost relatives in China, and since then around 20,000 returnees and family members from China have settled in Japan, together with 7,000 to 8,000 who are residing there while they await determination of their status. The original family member who was left behind is, of course, Japanese by blood, but the accompanying family is Chinese. But regardless of biological origin, all of them are strangers to Japanese society and culture and must struggle if they want to fit in. This group is quite politically active and demands compensation as war victims from the Japanese state. Some subsist on government assistance and the local government and support organizations provide schooling and legal aid.

In Japan, but not of Japan

This chapter has presented some groups, which are *in*, but not *of*, Japanese society. The groups presented above are marginalized because of imagined or real ethnic differences from mainstream Japanese. But they are not the only ones who find themselves marginalized by the hegemonic discourse. There are many others who fall short of the range of qualifications required to be fully 'Japanese' and to fit into the ideal image. People with physical or mental handicaps, and people who drop out of the mainstream through their lifestyle choices, such as despised occupations, substance abuse, crime and other kinds of aberrant behaviour, are all marginalized – overlooked if possible, and looked down upon if they cannot be ignored. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries a large number of Japanese emigrated to the United States and to Brazil, and those of their descendants who choose to return to Japan also fall somewhat short of qualifying as 'proper Japanese', either because of linguistic shortcomings or because of 'un-Japanese' behaviour. Similarly, Japanese children whose fathers have been stationed abroad with the whole family are seen as lacking in Japanese-ness, and special programmes have been set up in schools to help them reintegrate.⁴⁵ It is even possible to claim, as Maher and McDonald do,⁴⁶ that Japanese women are also a marginalized group. Co-opted as they are into playing a supporting role in the male definition of what constitutes 'Japanese-ness', their

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<https://apjif.org/-Rowena-Ward/2374/article.html>

"Left Behind: Japan's Wartime Defeat and the Stranded Women of Manchukuo" . *The Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus*. Retrieved 17 November 2020.

DORGON

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~qing/WEB/DORGON.html>

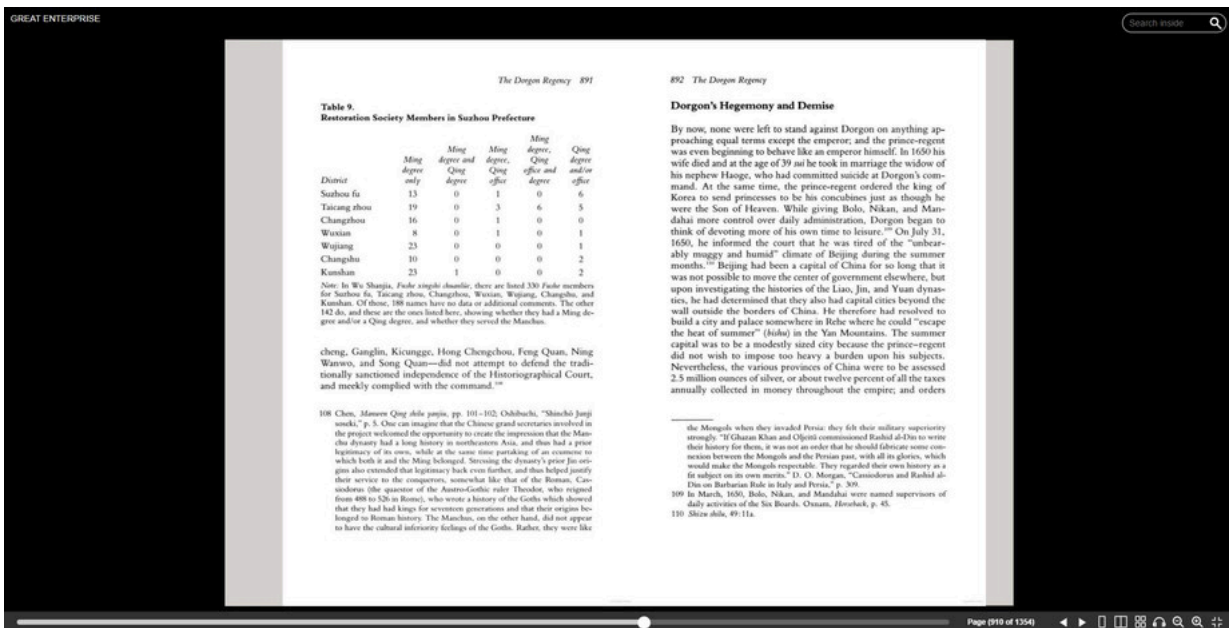
Early in 1648 Dorgon was excused from prostrating himself before the emperor at audiences. Late in 1648 (or early in 1649) he was granted the title of Imperial Father Regent (皇父攝政王). In 1649 he went personally to direct the siege of Ta-t'ung, Shansi, where a general had rebelled (see under Chiang Hsiang). Early in 1650 his wife died and he married the widow of Haoge, his nephew. He ordered the king of Korea to send princesses to be his concubines, and planned to build a palace and a city in the southern part of Jehol where he hoped to retire as a feudal lord with the bondsmen of the two White Banners as his subjects. Entrusting minor governmental affairs to his henchmen, Bolo, Nikan, and Mandahai [qq. v.], he gave himself up to the pursuit of pleasure. Although indisposed at the time, he went to Jehol, late in 1650, on a hunting trip. Being constitutionally weak, he died on the last day of the year at Kharahotun 喀喇和屯 near the Great Wall, aged only thirty-nine (sui). Ten days later he was posthumously honored as an emperor, was given the temple name Ch'êng-tsung 成宗 and was canonized as I Huang-ti 義皇帝.

Hummel, edited by Arthur W. (1991). *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing period : (1644 - 1912)* (Repr. ed.). Taipei: SMC Publ. p. 217. ISBN 9789576380662.

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Jr, Frederic Wakeman (1985). *The great enterprise : the Manchu reconstruction of imperial order in seventeenth-century China* (Book on demand. ed.). Berkeley: University of California Press. p. 892 . ISBN 9780520048041. "dorgon korean princess."



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Page 306

of two, and at the same time he adopted the latest and grandest in a series of grand titles, that of Imperial Father Regent. Power seems to have gone to his head, for he ordered the King of Korea to send princesses to be his concubines and planned to

Dawson, Raymond Stanley (1976). *Imperial China* (illustrated ed.). Penguin. p. 306.

<https://books.google.com.au/books?id=H5AKAQAAIAAJ&q=dorgon+korean+princess>

<https://books.google.com.au/books?id=H5AKAQAAIAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=%22+Power+seems+to+have+gone+to+his+head%2C+for+he+ordered+the+King+of+Korea+to+send+princesses+to+be+his+concubines+and%22>
page 275

and for the first seven years of his young nephew's reign Dorgon exercised supreme power and laid the firm foundations of the dynasty. Within two years of entering Peking, his generals had succeeded in conquering the whole country apart from the south-western provinces, and a temporary revival of Ming fortunes in 1648 was soon crushed

Raymond Stanley Dawson (1972). *Imperial China* . Hutchinson. p. 275. ISBN 9780091084806. Archived from the original on 17 November 2020. Retrieved 17 November 2020.

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Results 1-1 of 1

Page 105

Sino - **Korean** Royal Marriage in the Ch ' ing Period So - ja Choi Sino - **Korean**
Royal marriage had been continually ... That is the marriage between **Princess** I -
shunc E of **Korea** and **Dorgon** (3) who was Prince - Regent of Ch ' ing in 1650 .

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<https://books.google.com.au/books?id=ajcaAQAAIAAJ&q=dorgon+korean+princess>

page 217

Youth and love, she reflected, began when her husband ' s affec-
tions turned from her to her older sister. The Emperor ' s hand-
some and dashing younger brother, Prince **Dorgon**, was the
same age as she, and a man of many parts. They fell in love,
passionately and obsessively. After Abahai died, Prince **Dorgon**

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Events That Formed the Modern World

edited by Frank W. Thackeray, John E. Findling

his leadership of the Plain White banner, he gained control of the Plain Blue and the Bordered White, which gave him three banners when the emperor himself only had two. Dorgon ousted the generals of these banners and, in one case, married the widow of a deceased rival. His behavior grew more outrageous as he demanded Korean princesses to serve as his concubines.

Yet Dorgon was not physically strong enough for this kind of life. On a hunting trip to Kharahotun, near the Great Wall, he died on December 31, 1650. In the immediate aftermath of his death, Dorgon was stripped of his honors by those he had offended near the end of his life. His reputation as one of the most important imperial ancestors was restored by later generations.

ABC-CLIO

LI ZICHENG (1605-1645)

The life of Li Zicheng tells a great deal about conditions in China during the late Ming dynasty. Forced into banditry by the lack of opportunities in a province of little importance to the Ming government, Li eventually organized his followers into a dangerous opposition force. He was not the only man to engage in such activities, but his forces actually captured the Ming capital of Beijing in 1644, even as the dynasty's armies were fighting for its life against the Manchu Qings in the northeast. With this action, Li forced the last great Ming general to go over to the Manchus, and this combined force then turned on Li and quickly defeated him.

Li was born on October 3, 1605, in the province of Shaanxi in northwestern China. As a youth, he gained a reputation for enjoying quarrels and combat and was admired for his skill in horsemanship and archery. He began his career as an employee of the Ming government, working as a postal messenger in the provincial city of Xi'an.

The era in which Li grew up was a period of economic depression and government corruption. Because the Ming officials were increasingly preoccupied with the military threats of the Manchus in the east, they tended to ignore the conditions of Shaanxi and other western provinces. This neglect bred a lack of faith in the government, and the deepening depression in the region led to increasing numbers of bandit uprisings. Moreover, as the financial situation of the Ming court worsened, the government began to lay off employees to save money. Li lost his postal job in this way.

Li had an uncle named Kao Yingxiang, an important bandit leader who enjoyed some success in the mountainous terrain of Shaanxi during the Chinese Peasants' Revolts. As famine struck the province in 1628, a great gathering of bandits came together, including Li's uncle, who was given the name Dashing King. Li himself joined the imperial army in 1630, seeking a different way to support himself. But the Ming officials could not provide the army with any supplies, and a general mutiny took place.

By 1631, in the two provinces of Shaanxi and Shanxi, there were more than 36 bands of outlaws that comprised some 200,000 men. Li joined his uncle and received the name Dashing General. In 1633, their band was almost captured by a skilled Ming general, but the men managed to escape to the province of Henan. After that, Li and his uncle remained on the move, traveling from one area to another. At one point, they raided the burial grounds of the Ming emperors, which lay outside Beijing. The response of the

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page 217

Dorgon

In civil government Dorgon continued most of the institutions and practices of the Ming period. Officials of the defunct dynasty were welcomed and new Chinese officials were selected by examination or recommendation. Dorgon also enlisted the help of the German Jesuit, Adam Schall (see under Yang Kuang-hsien) as head of the Imperial Board of Astronomy after satisfying himself that Schall's calculations were more accurate than those of the Mohammedans. Taxes were lowered and the power of the eunuchs was restricted. The order to shave the forehead and to braid the hair after the Manchu custom met with opposition, but in due time the

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page 227

<https://books.google.com.au/books?id=Hs8LhXwRgPqC&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=%22planned+to+build+a+palace%22>

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Dorgon

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The Great Enterprise: The Manchu Reconstruction of Imperial Order ..., Volume 1

By Frederic E. Wakeman

Bibliographic information

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Author	Frederic E. Wakeman
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Publisher	University of California Press, 1985
ISBN	0520048040, 9780520048041
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Subjects	History > Asia > China



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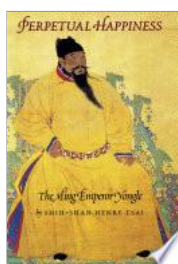
<https://books.google.com.au/books?id=H5AKAQAAIAAJ&q=dorgon+korean+princess>
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APPENDIX

The Children of Emperor Hongwu

SONS			
<i>Birth Order</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Mother</i>
1	Crown Prince	Zhu Biao	Empress Ma
2	Prince of Qin	Zhu Shuang	Empress Ma
3	Prince of Jin	Zhu Gang	Empress Ma
4	Prince of Yan	Zhu Di	probably Consort Gong, but raised by Empress Ma
5	Prince of Zhou	Zhu Su	Empress Ma
6	Prince of Chu	Zhu Zhen	Consort Hu Chongfei
7	Prince of Qi	Zhu Fu	Consort Da Dingfei
8	Prince of Tan	Zhu Zi	Consort Da Dingfei
9	Prince of Zhao	Zhu Ji (died at three <i>sui</i>)	unknown
10	Prince of Lu	Zhu Tan	Consort Guo Ningfei
11	Prince of Shu	Zhu Chun	Consort Guo Huifei
12	Prince of Xiang	Zhu Bo	Consort Hu Shunfei
13	Prince of Dai	Zhu Gui	Consort Guo Huifei
14	Prince of Su	Zhu Ying	Mistress Gao (not accorded imperial concubine title)
15	Prince of Liao	Zhu Zhi	Mistress Han (Korean)
16	Prince of Qing	Zhu Zhan	Mistress Yu
17	Prince of Ning	Zhu Quan	Mistress Yang
18	Prince of Min	Zhu Bian	unknown
19	Prince of Gu	Zhu Hui	Consort Guo Huifei
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Perpetual Happiness: The Ming Emperor Yongle

By Shih-shan Henry Tsai

About the author (2011)

Shih-shan Henry Tsai is professor of history and director of Asian studies at the University of Arkansas. He is the author of four books, including *Eunuchs in the Ming Dynasty*.

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appendix. The. Children. of. Emperor. **Hongwu**. sons Birth Order Title Name Mother 1 Crown **Prince** Zhu Biao Empress Ma 2 **Prince** of Qin ... concubine title) 15 **Prince of Liao** Zhu **Zhi** Mistress **Han** (**Korean**) 16 **Prince** of Qing Zhu Zhan Mistress ...
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and **Korean** women, and even a consort of his defeated nemesis Chen ... spring.) Shuang was invested as the **prince** of Qin by the emperor in. 1370 ... Cf. Wu **Han** Zhu Tuanzhang zhuan (Beijing: Sanlian shu- ... (Leiden: E J.Brill, 1995), **appendix** i. ... Qin dated September 1, 1378 (**Hongwu** 11/7/ 19), and preserved in Taizu.

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large-format album of **Korean** cartography, **Han**'guk ko chido (Old **Korean** ... Choson, whose territory was limited to the eastern **Liao**- ... have contained maps, the Yudi **zhi** (Monograph on the ... the now lost Yutu (Terrestrial map, 1320) of **Zhu** Siben ... Chosonsa, 1939; reprinted Seoul: Kyong'in Munhwasa, 1969), **appendix**,.

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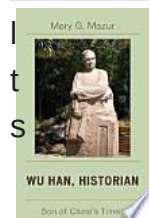
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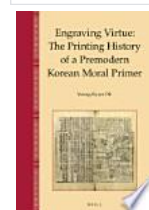
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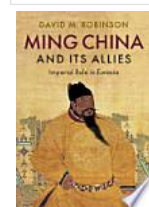
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	Wu Han , "Guanyu Dongbei shi shang de yiwei guaijie de xin shiliao Lichao shilu zhong zhi Li Manzhu ," later published ... Ming Taizu was Zhu Yuanzhang, the Ming founding emperor, also known by his reign name, the Hongwu Emperor. 47.
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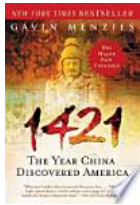
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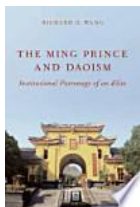
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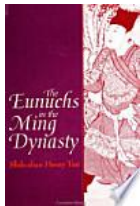
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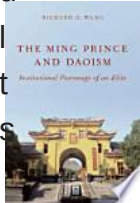
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to put an end to the awkward system of armed princedoms headed by the founder's sons and placed at strategic locations along the ... **Zhu Zhi, Prince of Liao**, was called back to Nanjing from his recently fortified base at Guangning in southern ...

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... and [the method of] holding the one, DZ 827) in stone.⁵⁴ Like **Zhu** Quan, **Prince** Jian of **Liao** (**Zhu Zhi**), the first **prince** of the **Liao** fief-state, was heavily involved in the production of Daoist books, although he did not write Daoist works himself.

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When Wu Zixu escaped from the kingdom of **Chu** and arrived in the lands of Wu, he recognized Zhuan **Zhu** as a man of talent. ... Now Wu Zixu knew that **Prince** Guang wanted to murder King **Liao**, and said to himself, "This **Prince** Guang harbors ambitions within the kingdom; it is useless ... We have beheaded.
au Lord **Zhi**.

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moved to Gansu and his title changed to Su . **zhi** # the Weiwang **Zhu Zhi** , Taizu ' s fifteenth son **Prince** of wei . In 1392 he became the **Prince of Liao** at Guangning . All of these early shifts were part of a program to strengthen border defenses .



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Prince Liao ' s Tomb About 12 kilometres northwest to the city is the tomb in which lies **Zhu Zhi** , the 19th son of the first emperor of the Ming dynasty . The 5 chambers of the tomb , of stone and brick structure , form a Chinese character " 尸 " ...



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zhu zhi prince of liao hongwu

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Perpetual Happiness: The Ming Emperor Yongle - Page 215

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Shih-shan Henry Tsai · 2011

FOUND INSIDE – PAGE 215

Hongwu. sons Birth Order Title Name Mother 1 Crown **Prince Zhu** Biao Empress Ma 2 **Prince** of Qin **Zhu** Shuang ... title) 15 **Prince of Liao Zhu Zhi** Mistress Han (Korean) 16 **Prince** of Qing **Zhu** Zhan Mistress Yu 17 **Prince** of Ning **Zhu** Quan ...

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Li Shi

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In the past three years, he has sealed his twenty sons as **princes** (**Zhu** Yuanzhang has 26 sons, of which the eldest son is marked as a **prince**; ... Wang **Zhu** Mo, Zhen Ganzhou; **Liao** Wang **Zhu Zhi**, Zhen Guangning; Qing Wang **Zhu** □, Zhen Ningxia; Ning Wang **Zhu** Quan, Zhen ... In the last years of **Hongwu**, **Zhu** Xi had a heavy army of 100,000, Ning Wang **Zhu** Quan took A 80, and the leather car 6,000 4 ...

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Da Xue

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cut off. Liu Futong died in battle, and **Zhu** Yuanzhang rescued Han Liner to Zhangzhou. In the Northern ... In the 21st year of **Zhengzhi**, he built the Xiaguo and claimed to be the emperor. Chen Youliang ... In 1368, **Zhu** Yuanzhang called the emperor, established the Ming Dynasty, and the year number **Hongwu**. In 1367, **Zhu** ... After the Yuanshun emperor led the squad, the **prince** fled to Shangdu. On the ...

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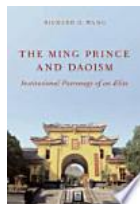


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The **Prince's** family: The 14th branch of Ming Fan - King Su (Mu + Ying) Family The King's Mansion of Su was a branch of ... In the eleventh year (1378 AD), Ming **Hongwu** was conferred the title of King of Han, and in the twenty-fifth year (1392 AD) he was conferred the title of King of Su. ... **Liao** Wang Family: The **Liao** Fan **Zhu Zhi** Family of Zong Weak Branch Chang, Developing Taiwan for Decades In the ...

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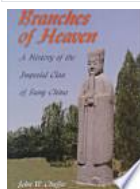
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韓妃 (明太祖)^[编辑]

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韩妃，明朝初期妃嫔，明太祖朱元璋妃，名字不详，封号不详，高丽人。

生平^[编辑]

韩氏因姿色娇美，受明太祖宠爱，被封为妃。洪武十年二月十五（1377年3月24日）韩氏生第十五皇子辽简王**朱植**。洪武十三年（1380年），韩氏生下一个女儿**含山公主**^[1]。洪武二十六年（1393年）五月廿七日朱植就藩辽东都司广宁卫。後移国湖广承宣布政使司荊州府^[2]。

參考文獻^[编辑]

^[1] 《明史》 公主传

^[2] 《明史》 皇子传

宋氏，生朱貴熠^[10]

子^[编辑]

長子：遼世子**朱貴煥**

第二子：遼王**朱貴烱**

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第七子：宜都王**朱貴燿**

第八子：松滋安惠王**朱貴炘**

第九子：益陽安僖王**朱貴桴**

第十子：湘陰安僖王**朱貴焜**

第十二子：衡陽莊和王**朱貴爕**

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第二十子：蘄水靖和王**朱貴燮**

女^[编辑]

江陵郡主

瀘溪郡主^[11]

參考資料^[编辑]

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. ^ 《大明憲宗純皇帝實錄卷之九十三》

. ^ 《大明憲宗純皇帝實錄卷之四十八》

. ^ 《大明憲宗純皇帝實錄卷之六十》

. ^ 《大明英宗睿皇帝實錄卷之三百三十》

. ^ 《大明英宗睿皇帝實錄卷之九十七》

. ^ 《大明英宗睿皇帝實錄卷之九十三》

. ^ 《大明英宗睿皇帝實錄卷之一百六十五》

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. ^ 《大明英宗睿皇帝實錄卷之二百三十三》

. ^ 《大明英宗睿皇帝實錄卷之五十三》

無	明衛國國王	空缺
原因：明太祖封之	1378年－1392年	下一位持有相同頭銜者： 恭王朱瞻埜
無	明遼國國王	繼任者：
原因：明太祖改封之	1392年－1424年	子朱貴烱

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仁祖淳皇帝**朱世珍**（追尊）
淳皇后陈氏（追尊）

兄弟
追封南昌王**朱興隆**，追封盱眙王**朱兴盛**，追封临淮王**朱兴祖**

姊妹
曹國長公主·**太原長公主**

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孝慈高皇后马氏·**成穆**贵妃孙氏·**淑妃**李氏·**宁妃**郭氏·**郭惠妃**·**莊靖安**榮惠妃崔氏·**江貴妃**·**趙貴妃**·**昭敬**充妃胡氏·**鄭安妃**·**達定妃**·**胡順妃**·**李賢妃**

皇
懿文太子**朱标**长（追尊明兴宗）

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皇 臨安公主长 · 寧國公主次 · 崇寧公主三 · 安慶公主四 · 汝寧公主五 · 懷慶公主六 · 大名公主七 · 福清公主八 · 壽春公主九 · 十公主 · 南康公主十一 · 永嘉貞獻女

前朝：元順帝皇室 · 后朝：明惠宗皇室

分类：

- 1377年出生
- 1424年逝世
- 明太祖皇子
- 明朝遼國藩王
- 諡簡
- 朱姓

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Zhu Zhi, Prince Jian of Liao 朱

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Zhu Zhi, Prince Jian of Liao 朱

English (default): Zhu Zhi, Prince Jian of Liao, Chinese: 遼簡王 朱植(十五)

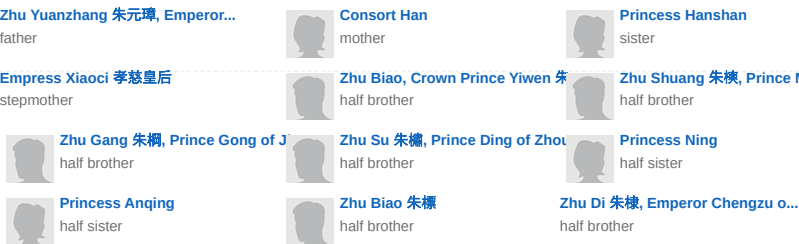
Birthdate: estimated between 1333 and 1393
Death: 1424

Son of Zhu Yuanzhang 朱元璋, Emperor Taizu of Ming and Consort Han
Brother of Princess Hanshan
Immediate Family: Half brother of Zhu Biao, Crown Prince of Qin; Zhu Gang 朱綱, Prince Gong of Jin; Zhu Su 朱橐, Prince Ding of Zhou; Princess Ning and 27 others

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Immediate Family



1424 1424 Death of Zhu Zhi, Prince Jian of Liao 朱
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During the Jin dynasty-Yuan dynasty transition Han Chinese men like general Shi Tianze (Shih T'ien-tse) married a Korean woman (Li) and 2 Jurchen women (Na-ho and Mo-nien (Nahe and Monian). The Korean woman was from Mongol war booty and loot in Goryeo. His principle wife was a Han woman also surnamed Shih (Shi).

Zhu Zhi, Prince Jian of Liao 朱's Geni Prof

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His Han father Shi Bingzhi (Shih Ping-chih) married a Jurchen woman (Na-ho aka (Chang aka Zhang).

Zhang Rou (Chang Jou) of the northern Han (Chinese) or Black (Hei) army in the Mongol empire and Yuan dynasty against the Jurchen Jin dynasty and southern Song dynasty.

Yan Shi (Yen Shih) of the northern Han (Chinese) or Black (Hei) army in the Mongol empire and Yuan dynasty against the Jurchen Jin dynasty and southern Song dynasty.

Defection of Han Chinese officers and soldiers to the Mongols and Southern Song was a major factor in the collapse of the Jin dynasty and the Jurchens were crushed.

Han (Chinese) Tumen General Shi Tianze's son Shi Gang married a Mongol Kerait woman. His aunt was married to Muqali, in the Mongol empire, later Yuan dynasty.

Gang, Yi Xun, Chao, Zhuo	Chuan, Heng, Su, Zi, Chi
Prince of Dai's descendants:	
Xun, Shi, Cheng, Cong, Jun	Chong, Ting, Nai, Ding, Yi
Chuan, Yi, Lian, Xiu, Yu	Bing, Yao, Zhuang, Hong, Ji
Prince of Su's descendants:	
Shan, Lu, Gong, Zhen, Bi	Jin, Shen, Shi, Lie, Zhong
Xi, Hui, Ji, Fu, Yun	Kai, Jian, Chu, Heng, Long
Prince of Liao's descendants:	
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Yun, Reng, Qi, Bao, He	Cao, Han, Li, Long, Yu
Prince of Qing's descendants:	
Zhi, Sui, Zhi, Tai, Zi	Ni, Shen, Shuai, Zhuo, Qi
Shi, Wan, Yin, Ju, Kan	Zhi, Juan, Fa, Xu, Pi
Prince of Ning's descendants:	
Pan, Dian, Jin, Chen, Gong	Duo, Mou, Tong, Yi, Zhong
Zong, Tian, Zhi, Shu, Kuo	Zuo, Zhe, Xiang, Qin, Zhong
Prince of Min's descendants:	
Hui, Yin, Ying, Yan, Yu	Ding, Gan, Qi, Yin, Yong
Chong, Li, Yuan, Zi, Fang	Kuan, Rong, Xi, Ben, Cong
Prince of Gu's descendants:	
Fu, Zhi, Xi, Xiong, Chang	Cong, Xing, Chan, Fu, Chang
Du, Xie, Xun, Yi, You	Kuo, Ji, Yu, Zhen, Xiang
Prince of Han's descendants:	
Chong, Fan, Zheng, Xie, Xu	Rong, Mo, Lang, Jing, Kui
Dan, Shao, Yu, Hao, Cao	Ling, Xu, Jie, Fan, Wei
Prince of Shen's descendants:	
Ji, You, Quan, Xun, Yin	Tian, Cheng, Xiao, Jiong, Huang
Shi, Yuan, Yin, Xi, Wei	Kui, Bi, Che, Cheng, Ang
Prince of An's descendants:	
Fei, Xu, Bin, Yan, Shang	Ning, Tan, Jun, Zhi, Xiang
Hui, Yan, Zhuan, Ji, Ju	Zhen, Mi, Guo, Cheng, Gang
Prince of Tang's descendants:	
Qiong, Zhi, Mi, Yu, Zhou	Shuo, Qi, Yu, Lin, Ju
Qi, Ling, Meng, Song, Ti	Jia, Li, Xie, Ming, Tu
Prince of Ying's descendants:	
Wei, Wen, Can, Wang, Shi	Zhen, Hui, Ji, Gao, Kui
Qi, Lin, Yu, Ji, Zhao	Kui, Ying, Ye, Xuan, Ji
Prince of Yi's descendants:	
Yong, Mian, Shi, Xu, Dian	Bao, Ke, Cai, Feng, Chen
Ying, Chou, Pan, Zhou, Xuan	Kun, Yu, Guan, Quan, Jin
Bi, Chu, Si, Jian, Jie ²⁸	Xu, Hao, Bi, Zhen, Chuan

²⁸ These are extra sets of names.

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Zhu Yuanzhang and Early Ming Legislation: The Reordering of Chinese Society ...

edited by Edward L. Farmer

About the author (1995)

Edward L. Farmer, Ph.D. (1968) in History and Far Eastern Languages, Harvard University, is Professor of History and East Asian Studies at the University of Minnesota. He was editor of the journal "Ming Studies" for ten years (1975-1985) and is author of "Early Ming Government: The Evolution of Dual Capitals" (1976) and co-author of "Ming History: An Introductory Guide to Research" (1994).

Bibliographic information

A Mongol Borjigin princess was married to Han Chinese Southern Song Emperor Gong of Song (Zhao Xian) after he surrendered Hangzhou (Lin'an) to Kublai Khan in the Yuan dynasty (Mongol empire)

Mongol empire ruler Genghis Khan forced the Jurchen Jin dynasty to give him an Imperial Jurchen princess Qi (quguo) of the Jurchen Wanyan royal family so he could rape and marry her.

The Mongol empire Yuan dynasty distributed Korean women captured from Goryeo (Koryŏ) to Han Chinese soldiers of the Southern Song dynasty so these troops would defect to the Yuan dynasty.

The Jurchen Jin dynasty distributed Khitan princesses and concubines to the captured Han Chinese Southern Song imperial princes of the Zhao royal family.

Mongol empire Yuan dynasty military army structure, Mongol army (Menggu jun), Tammachi army, Han jun (Chinese army) Hei jun (Black army) (Jin dynasty defectors) and Newly Submitted (Xinfu jun) army (Southern Song dynasty defectors)

Han (Chinese) Tumens led by Chinese defectors like Shi Tianze, Zhang Rou and Khitan Tumens led by defectors like Yelü Liuge opened the gates of cities and walls all over Manchuria and northern China against the Jurchen.

Shi Tianze's son Shi Gang married a Mongol Kerait woman.

The Jurchen hated the Khitan because the Khitan used to regularly rape Jurchen. The Khitan frequently raped Jurchen girls and Khitan nobles practiced right of first night with Jurchen women when the Khitan ruled the Jurchen.

China Under Jurchen Rule: Essays on Chin Intellectual and Cultural History

Liao envoys, for example, had customarily demanded Jurchen girls for bed partners and sometimes took married Jurchen women forcibly to bed for the night (Franke 1990, 415).

The Han Chinese Shi family defected to the Mongols and led a Han Chinese Tumen in the Mongol empire's army to destroy the Jurchen in the Jin dynasty. They intermarried with Mongols. The Han Chinese Tumen General Shi Tianze had Jurchen and Korean wives and his son Shi Gang was married to a Mongol-Turkic

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Kerait woman while Shi Gang's aunt was married to Muqali.

Han Chinese Tumen General Shi Tianze destroyed the 80,000 man Jurchen army led by Jin Jurchen Prince Wanyan Chengyi at Pucheng, opening the way to besiege the Jin Wanyan Jurchen princes in the capital Kaifeng.

Kaifeng was won when a Han Chinese officer named Cui Li defected and opened one of the gates for the Mongols.

The Khitan royal descendant of the Liao, Yelu Chucai, who had previously looked on and said nothing to defend the Tangut civilians while the Tangut capita Xingqingl in Western Xia was sacked by the Mongols, persuaded the Mongol commanders not to harm the Han civilian of Kaifeng. The Mongols then ordered the people of Kaifeng to turn over all Jin Jurchen Waynan princes so they could brutally execute them.

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<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%9C%B1%E8%A1%93%E6%A1%82>
<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/朱術桂>

朱術桂^[编辑]

维基百科，自由的百科全书

跳到导航跳到搜索

寧靖王



竹滬華山殿裡的明寧靖王朱術桂神像

監軍

姓名 朱術桂
字 天球

註釋​(编辑)

- ↑ 鄭成功驅逐荷蘭人後，在台灣設一府二縣，府名**東都承天府**（今**台南市**），二縣中北為**天興縣**（縣治今台南市**佳里區**），南為**萬年縣**（今**屏東縣**，**高雄市**，及臺南市大部分）， **永曆**十六年（1662年）改東都為**東寧**，**永曆**十八年（1664年）改縣為州，直至**鄭克塽**降清為止。
- ↑ 竹滬村原歸湖內鄉管轄。**民國**三十九年（1950年）行政區域調整方案之規定，將原歸湖內鄉管轄之竹滬村、頂寮村改劃路竹鄉管轄。
- ↑ 《**臺灣縣志**·卷九 雜誌·丘墓記載方式是寫「癸亥六月二十二日，靖海將軍侯施琅既克澎湖，王語諸妃曰：『我之死期至矣！汝輩聽自主之。』妃曰：『王生俱生，王死俱死。』遂結纓齊縊堂上。王親自殯殮，葬仁和里。越二十六日，王死。」^[*?*]

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- ↑ **跳转至** : **3.0 3.1** 連橫，《台灣通史》·卷二十九，列傳一·寧靖王列傳。
- ↑ 2004，**許雪姬**總策劃，《臺灣歷史辭典》，「朱術桂」條目，頁303。台北：文建會
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- ↑ **跳转至** : **8.0 8.1** **王禮** 主修，**陳文達**、林中桂、李欽文、張士箱 編纂；臺灣史料集成編輯委員會 編輯. 《臺灣縣志》 原版約刊行於康熙五十九年（1720年）. 行政院文化建設委員會、遠流. 2005-06-30: 279 頁. ISBN 986-00-1269-5.
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外部連結​(编辑)

高雄市湖內區公所 明寧靖王墓園導覽簡介

参见​(编辑)

五妃廟 明寧靖王墓 竹滬華山殿					
				人物主题	
				历史主题	
				中国主题	
				台湾主题	
				高雄主题	

查论编

前期	元末民变·红巾军起义（韩山童被杀·韩林儿起义、徐寿辉起义、郭子兴起义、张士诚起事）·二十四将·三打集庆·统一江南（灭陈友谅、洪都（徐达北伐、洪武北伐、攻取河南和山东、攻克河北和上都、平定山西与收复甘肃、平定云南、平定四川、收回燕雲十六州、平定辽东、金山之戰·俄力思軍民元帥府）·创建衛所制·建都之议·洪武之治·洪武大移民（洪洞大槐树、江西填湖广、湖广填四川）·茶马贸易·废中书省·都布按：按察使司）·海運弛禁·朱元璋反腐·明初四大案（胡惟庸案、空印案、郭桓案、藍玉案）·南北榜案·建文改制·靖难之役·壬午之难·永乐迁都（內行廠）·郑和下西洋·经营南海（永乐群岛·永樂环礁、宣德群岛、永乐龙洞、郑和群礁、于锡兰山国之战、舊港宣慰司）·万国来朝（朝鲜、美洛居、婆罗、古麻剌朗、冯嘉施兰、真腊、帖木兒等）·确立宗藩·三大营（五軍營、三千營、神机营）·南征安南·統治安南（交趾等處承宣蓝山起义）·贵州建制·三宣六慰·唐赛儿民变·明成祖北伐·经营东北（设立奴儿干都司、亦失哈巡视东北、奴儿干城、永宁寺、永宁寺碑、建《西域行程记》）·永乐大典·朱高熾監國·高煦之亂·仁宣之治·三杨辅政·宣宗廢后·票拟制度·建立哈密卫
中期	王振擅政·麓川之役·浙閩民變·大同之战·土木堡之变·景泰继统·午門血案·京师保卫战·易储之争·夺门之变·曹石之變·重修《寰宇通志》·汪直擅政·鄖陽民變·藤峽盜亂·哈密之爭·固原盜亂·河套之患·成化新风·王文素与《新集通證古今算學寶鑑》·弘治中兴·九邊建制·南徼北晋·滿倉兒案·海運嚴禁·郑旺妖言案·劉瑾擅政·安化王之乱·真鐸之亂·劉六劉七乱与阳明学·世宗继统·大禮議·佛朗機〔葡萄牙〕人東來（葡佔屯門、屯門海戰、西草灣之戰、雙嶼港、租借澳門）·大同兵變·更定祀典·嘉靖南巡·迁陵之议·岑猛之亂·壬寅宮變·嘉靖中兴·楚藩宮變·嚴嵩擅政·北虜南倭·戚继光抗倭·李福達隆慶新政（隆庆开关、俺答封贡、開中法）·张居正辅政（一条鞭法、考成法、王国光著《万历会计录》、潘季驯治河）·萬曆中興·重修长城·（國本之爭、礦稅之弊）·齐楚浙党·朱載堉与十二平均律·伊利亞〔西班牙〕人東來（呂宋大屠殺·明西聯軍滅林鳳）·明缅战争·妖書案（第·楚宗劾禎案）·明末三大案（梃擊案、紅丸案、移宮案）·東林黨爭·光宗中兴·和蘭〔荷蘭〕人東來（沈有容諭退紅毛番、澎湖風櫃尾荷蘭城、聖教三柱石、南京教案、《崇祯历书》、《几何原本》、红夷大炮）·徐光启与《农政全书》·建州女真叛明·薩爾滸之戰·三饒加派·奢安之亂·徐（·閹党）·复社之兴·王恭廠大爆炸·袁崇煥督師薊、遼（关宁锦防线、宁远之战、宁锦之战、诛杀毛文龙）·崇禎治亂·寧遠兵變·清兵入塞（·第二次北直隸山東之战）·第一次皮岛海战·第二次皮岛海战·走西口·己巳之變·沙定洲之亂·吳橋兵變·英格蘭〔英國〕人東來（伊丽莎白一世不断（低溫、鼠疫、水灾、旱灾、蝗灾）·吴有性与《温疫论》·松錦之戰（洪承畴降清、祖大寿降清）·明末民變（王二起義、張獻忠起義、李襄阳之战）·孙传庭抗击大顺军·盧象昇練天雄军·「四正六隅」灭流寇·曹文詔殉国·三顺王（恭顺王孔有德、怀顺王耿仲明、智顺王尚可喜）
南明與	南明紛立（弘光、魯王、隆武、紹武、永曆）·入關戰爭·江北四鎮（高杰、黃得功、劉澤清、劉良佐）·青州之变·大顺军灭亡（潼关战役、陝西之戰）·左良玉清君侧·联虏平寇·睢州之变·潞王监国·张献忠称帝·剃髮易服·圍地投充·满清大屠杀（扬州十日、嘉定三屠、江阴八十一日、南京

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【说明：绿色为西方人来华事件】

中國歷史事件

傳疑時代 → 夏朝 → 商朝 → 西周 → 東周（春秋 → 戰國） → 秦朝 → 漢朝 → 三國 → 晉朝／十六國 → 南北朝 → 隋朝 → 唐朝 → 五代十國 → 宋朝／遼

明鄭時期

[隐藏]

- 鄭成功攻臺之役
- 鄭經嗣位之爭
- 鄭泰事件
- 清荷聯軍

- **歷史**
- 沙轆社之役
- 三藩之亂
- 東寧之變
- 澎湖海战

統治者	君王	鄭成功・鄭襲・鄭經・鄭克塽・鄭克塽
	王妃	董王妃・唐王妃・陳世子妃・馮王妃

王室宗親
(世系圖)

一世 鄭芝龍・田川氏・鄭芝虎・鄭鴻達

二世 鄭泰・田川七左衛門・鄭省英

三世 鄭聰・鄭明・鄭睿・鄭智・鄭寬・鄭裕・鄭溫・鄭柔・鄭發

四世 鄭克塽・鄭克均・鄭克塽・鄭克□・鄭克圻・鄭克塽

五世 鄭安福・鄭安祿・鄭安康・鄭安畿・鄭安甸・鄭安德

	外戚	唐顯悅·陳永華·洪淑貞·馮錫範·黃安·董騰·陳夢球·馮錫圭
	明皇族	朱術桂·朱弘桓·朱怡鎬·魯王公主
重要人物	文臣	楊英·鄭斌·蔡政·柯平·葉亨·鄭得瀟·何斌·楊朝棟·楊彥迪·翁天祐·顧祜·楊賢
	武臣	洪旭·劉國軒·馬信·周全斌·蕭拱宸·黃昭·蔣毅庵·林鳳·謝永常·毛興·蔡添·陳澤
	其他	沈光文·李茂春·王忠孝·徐孚遠·蔡雲·李科羅

制度	王室	延平王・監國・世子
	後宮	王太妃・王妃・夫人・世子妃
	中央	東寧總制・諮議參軍・六官・協理六官・六官都事
	地方	承天府府尹・州知事（縣知事）・安撫使・簽首・總理
	科舉	太學・院試・府試・州試・社學
	其他	察言司・承宣司・審理司・賞勳司・中書科・儲賢館・育胄館

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	宮殿	安平王城・北園別館・寧靖王府邸・承天府府署
現存遺跡	國廟	大王廟・二王廟・先師聖廟・大上帝廟
	其他	夢蝶園・紅毛城・寧靖王從死五妃墓・藩府二鄭公子墓・藩府曾蔡二姬墓

相關列表 [鄭成功征臺部將列表](#)

分类：	
1617年出生	
1683年逝世	
明朝宗室	
鄭氏王朝人物	
臺灣人物神	

奇氏生下儿子**爱猷识理达腊**，更加赢得了元惠宗的欢心。1340年（元至元六年），元惠宗册立奇氏为第三任皇后（兩后並立）^[1]。1363年奇氏打算結交宰相**賀太平**，以擁立**爱猷识理达腊**為**繼承人**，元惠宗怠弃政事，奇皇后与其子**達謀****内禪**，但太平並不領情。奇氏便在**元惠宗**面前貶損太平，於是太平被貶往**西藏**，旋即賜死。

奇皇后留在高丽的家人，因为逆谋篡位被**高丽恭愍王**一举击破，并杀尽奇氏族人，相关记录见高丽史相关记载：

元遣轅子完者不花，改冊**榮安王**為敬王，又追封三代為王授轍大司徒。時**權謙**、**盧鏐**俱納女於元，有寵轍與謙等，聲勢相倚，知天下亂，自念積惡*斂{斂}怨，恐一朝勢去難保。預謀自安以親戚腹心，布列權要，陰樹黨援，將圖大逆，閱諸道兵器，詐為詔使，扇動訛言，密諭期會約，以舉事。王先知之，托以曲宴，令宰樞皆會宮庭，遣判密直洪義宰，臣裴天慶等，召轍、鏐、謙及轍子贊成事有傑侄完者不花，謙子萬戶恆舍人和尚鏐子行省郎*中濟等，轍、謙先赴密直慶千興黃石奇。判事中青等密白王曰：「二人已至，其餘子侄及*盧鏐父子未至，若事洩變起不虞，不如早圖。」王然之，即令密直姜仲卿、大護軍睦仁吉*、於達赤李蒙大等，伏壯士，出其不意，椎擊轍，應手而僕。謙走避，追及於紫門殺之，血濺宮門，遂殺轍從者二人屍於朱橋。義為兵所害，奇權麾下狼狽四散，禁衛四番軍士一時俱發劍槊交於路。仲卿等率兵至鏐家，捕殺之，屍於北泉洞路上。有傑偕天慶詣關道，聞變走匿，完者不花、濟恆和尚等及支黨皆逃竄。命中外搜捕，沒入三家奴婢於義成德泉，有備諸倉。無賴之徒多乘亂攘奪，宮城戒嚴，自宰執至胥徒備兵仗宿衛。

____^[2]

1364年（**至正**二十四年）7月，**李罗帖木兒**称兵犯阙，皇太子出奔冀宁，下令讨李罗帖木兒。李罗帖木兒大怒，唆使**監察御史武起宗**举报奇皇后干扰国政，建议元惠宗驱逐奇皇后，帝不答。二十五年三月，李罗帖木兒幽禁奇皇后于诸色总管府，令**姚伯颜****不花**看守。四月庚寅，李罗帖木兒逼奇皇后还宫取印章，伪作诏书召太子，事后奇皇后仍回幽所，奇皇后向李罗帖木兒献美女，至百日，始还宫。李罗帖木兒死后，皇太子回京师，奇皇后传旨令**廓扩帖木兒**以兵拥皇太子入城逼元惠宗**禅位**。廓扩帖木兒到京城三十里外，故意遣军还营，拒绝配合。^[3]

1365年8月**伯顏忽都**皇后在冷落寂寞中去世，享年42歲。1365年（**至正**二十五年）十二月，**元惠宗**冊封奇氏為皇后，冊文是：

坤以承乾元，人道莫先於夫婦；后以母天下，王化實始於家邦。典禮之常，古今攸重。咨爾肅良合氏，篤生名族，來事朕躬。儆戒相成，每勤於夙夜；恭儉率下，多歷於歲年。既發祥元子於儲闈，復流慶孫枝於甲觀。眷若中宮之位，允宜淑配之賢。宗戚大臣，況僉言而敷請；掖庭諸御，鹹傾望以推尊。乃屢遜辭，尤可嘉尚。今遣攝太尉某持節授以玉冊玉寶，命爾為皇后。於戲！慎修壺政，益勉爾輔佐之心；昭嗣徽音，同保我延洪之福。其欽寵命，以衍壽祺。

1368年（**至正**二十八年）正月，**朱元璋**建立了**明朝**，建元**洪武**。朱元璋派征虏大将军**徐达**，副将军**常遇春**，率师25万北上灭元。元朝仍旧内部纷争不息。**元惠宗**只好集合后妃、**皇太子**、**皇太子妃**，半夜北逃**上都开平**（今**内蒙古多伦**西北）。1368年9月14日，明军攻入**元大都**，元朝至此灭亡，自**元世祖忽必烈**1260年登基到**元惠宗**1368年北奔共108年。

奇皇后逝世于1369年^[4]，这年朱元璋出兵进攻开平，元惠宗又逃到**应昌**。不久51岁的元惠宗因**痢疾**去世。皇太子爱猷识理达腊继位，这是**北元**昭宗。他的皇后也是**高丽人权氏**。1378年爱猷识理达腊在和**林**去世。朝鲜半岛有奇皇后墓，不知真假。

评价^[编辑]

監察御史李泌：“**世祖**有誓：子孙不得与高丽女子共事宗庙。陛下踐世祖之位，何忍忘世祖之言，乃以高丽女并位宫中。今灾异屢起，河决地震，盜賊滋蔓，皆阴盛阳微之渐。乞仍降为妃，庶使三辰定位，灾异可息。”元惠宗不听。^[4]《**新元史**》：“为人谄黠，务自矮饰，无事则取《**女孝经**》、史书，访问历代皇后有贤行者为法。四方贡献珍味，非荐太庙不敢先食。”元惠宗没有听从**元世祖**的遗训，以高丽女子为实际皇后，“卒成亡国之祸云”。惠宗惑于孽后，宠遇无节，揆其政刑紊乱，虽不尽由帷闥，而后衅召戎，则奇后实为之导焉。呜乎，是亦褒閹之亚匹欬！”^[4]

对奇皇后的称呼^[编辑]

元称**西夏**、高丽，不举其国，举其部族曰唐兀氏、肃良合氏。奇皇后以“肃良合氏”诏天下^[4]。

言论^[编辑]

伯顏忽都皇后去世时，遣农质散，奇皇后曰：“正官所服何至斯耶！”太子既长，帝为建端本堂，命儒臣教授国法。帝与太子多受佛戒，帝师因后后曰：“太子向学佛法颇开悟，今乃使习孔子教，罔坏真性。”后曰：“我虽居深宫，不明道德，尝闻自古及今治天下者，须用孔子教，舍此则为异端。佛法虽好，不可以治天下，安可使太子不读书耶？”帝师惭退。后证位中宫，诞日百官进笺贺，后诫左丞相沙蓝答里曰：“自世祖以来，正官皇后寿日未尝进笺。近年虽有，不合典礼。”却之。奇皇后外戚在高丽，怙势骄横，**高丽恭愍王**尽杀之。至正二十三年奇皇后谓皇太子曰：“汝年已长，不能为我复仇耶？”皇太子乃请帝废高丽王，立其弟塔思帖木儿留京师者为王，以奇氏族子三宝奴为太子，将作同知崔帖木儿为丞相，将兵万人送之至鸭绿江，为伏兵所败，余十七骑而返。^[4]

家庭^[编辑]

高祖^[编辑]

高祖
高祖：奇允肅，生性侈靡，攀附**崔忠獻**，被拜為上將軍，長期管理兩省。官至門下侍郎平章事，謚號康靖

父母^[编辑]

父母：奇子**敖**，繼承父蔭補散員缺額，累遷至撙節散郎，出守宣州，六十三歲卒。奇氏被封為第三任皇后後，追封東德承和毓慶功臣，封榮安王，謚莊獻。

母親：李氏，典書**李行儉**之女。奇氏被封第三任皇后後，冊封榮安王大夫人。

兄弟姐妹^[编辑]

兄弟

長兄：奇軾，早卒

次兄：**奇徹**，蒙古名伯顏不花，奇氏被封為第三任皇后後，為行省叅知政事、德城府院君、後封為政丞大司徒，後謀反，最後被**恭愍王**滅族。

三兄：**奇轅**，奇氏被封為第三任皇后後，被任為翰林學士、德陽君。**奇轅**謀反失敗被牽連，被**恭愍王**滅族。

五弟：奇翰，奇轍謀反失敗被牽連，被恭愍王滅族。

六弟：奇輪，奇轍謀反失敗被牽連，被恭愍王滅族。

配偶 [[] []] [[] []]

配偶

妥懽帖睦爾，元順帝，蒙古帝國第十五位大汗，元朝北遁前的最後一位皇帝。

子女 [[] []]

子女

元昭宗愛猷識理達臘，1353年被立為皇太子，1370年即位稱帝，北元皇帝

相關影視作品 [[] []]

電視劇[编辑]

年份	電視台	劇名	演員	剧中姓名	劇中稱謂
2005	MBC	辛旽	金慧利	奇氏	奇皇后
2013	MBC	奇皇后	河智苑	奇承娘	奇皇后

参考文献[编辑]

- 《高丽史节要》记载：“忠惠王后元年（庚辰年，元惠宗后至元六年），“元封奇氏为第三皇后。后，本国人，总部散郎子教之女，生皇太子爱猷识理达腊。”元惠宗后至元六年是公元1340年。
- ^ 《高麗史》卷131 列傳44 叛逆5 奇轍004
- ^ 《元史》列传第一
- ^ 跳转至： **4.0 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4** 《新元史》卷一百四·列传第一

繼任者： 權皇后	
前任者： 元朝皇后	繼任者： 明朝马皇后
伯颜忽都 1365年—1370年	繼任者： 明夏彭皇后
元朝皇后 (附北元皇后及追封皇后)	[隐藏]

查
论
编

蒙古皇后

第一
幹兒朵
朵
第二
幹兒朵
朵

元太祖

第三
幹兒朵
朵
第四
幹兒朵
朵

元太宗

元定宗

元憲宗

元世祖

第一
第二

光獻皇后李兒帖(弘吉剌氏) - 皇后忽魯倫 - 皇后闊里架擔 - 皇后脫忽思 - 皇后帖木倫 - 皇后亦憐真八剌 - 皇后不顏忽禿

皇后忽兰(蔑儿乞氏) - 皇后古兒別速 - 皇后亦乞列真 - 皇后脫忽思

皇后也遂(塔塔儿氏) - 皇后也速干(塔塔儿氏) - 皇后忽魯哈剌 - 皇后阿失命 - 皇后禿兒哈剌 - 皇后李察合 - 皇后阿昔迷失 - 皇后完者忽都

公主皇后完顏氏 - 皇后忽答罕 - 皇后合答安(速勒逊都氏) - 皇后幹者忽思 - 皇后燕里 - 皇后谟盖(贝格林氏)

大皇后李剌合真 - 第二皇后昂灰 - 第三皇后忽帖尼(乞里吉思氏) - 第四皇后 - 第五皇后 - 昭慈皇后脫列哥那(乃馬真氏)

大皇后 - 第二皇后 - 欽淑皇后海迷失(幹兀立氏) - 皇后乃蠻真氏 貞節皇后忽都台(弘吉剌氏) - 大皇后也速儿(弘吉剌氏) -

第二皇后禿忒迷(幹兀立氏) - 第三皇后出卑 - 皇后亦乞烈氏 - 皇后明里忽都魯 - 皇后火里差(火魯剌思氏)

大皇后帖古伦(弘吉剌氏)

昭睿皇后察必(弘吉剌氏)

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淑嘉皇贵妃金佳氏

淑嘉皇貴妃	
國家	大清
姓名	金氏（金佳氏）
封號	嘉
位號	金格格→嘉贵人→嘉嬪→嘉妃→嘉贵妃→淑嘉皇贵妃（追封）
出生	康熙五十二年七月二十五日 （1713年9月14日） 乾隆二十年十一月十五日
逝世	（1755年12月17日）（43歲） 大清北京紫禁城啟祥宮
谥号	淑嘉皇貴妃
墓葬	清裕陵
親屬	
父親	金三寶
夫	高宗純皇帝弘曆
夫之父	世宗憲皇帝胤禩
夫之嫡母	孝敬憲皇后烏拉那拉氏
夫之母	孝聖憲皇后鈕祜祿氏
夫之元配	孝賢純皇后富察氏
夫之繼室	繼皇后辉发那拉氏
夫之側室	孝儀純皇后魏佳氏
兄弟	金簡 皇四子履端親王永瑤
子	皇八子儀慎親王永璇 皇九子（早殤） 皇十一子成哲親王永理

淑嘉皇貴妃（1713年9月14日－1755年12月17日），初隸**索羅豁滿洲包衣**，**乾隆帝**之**皇貴妃**，後奉旨抬入**正黃旗**滿洲旗分，姓氏改寫為金佳氏。上駟院卿金三寶之女，其兄為吏部尚書**金簡**。

目录	
1	早期生平
2	後期生平
3	影视作品
4	參考文獻

早期生平^[编辑]

康熙五十二年七月二十五日出生。

雍正五年(1727年)，皇四子弘曆在成婚前已有**格格**八九人，推測金氏已在其中^[1]。雍正十三年九月，皇四子弘曆**登極**後，封**格格**金氏為**金貴人**。長芦巡盐御史三保會奏請進京，並且叩謁**梓宮**。乾隆帝則在三保奏折上墨批，告誡金貴人的戚屬要為國尽忠，不要因金貴人在宮中而有任何恃恩之念。

乾隆二年五月十一日(1737年6月8日)，詔封金貴人為嬪。內閣典籍廳為金氏晉封為嬪所擬的字樣有「令、婉、嘉、粹」四字，乾隆帝從中選擇了嘉字，同年十二月初四日，正式冊封為**嘉嫔**^[2]。

乾隆四年（1739年）正月十四日卯時，生皇四子**永城**。乾隆六年（1741年）二月十三日，奉**皇太后**懿旨，冊封為**嘉妃**，另有三位貴人一同晉封為嬪^[3]。同年二月十六日，長芦盐政、**武备院**御金三保為嘉嫔奉旨冊封為妃而上了一道謝恩折，奏摺提到嘉妃為他的長女。

乾隆十年（1745年）三月初三日，據《雍和宮滿文檔案譯編》記載，帝后等人前往慧賢皇貴妃金棺停靈的六說道場宮致祭。內務府共使用了四輛牛車接送后妃位下的太監。檔案中的漢文清單可知西暖殿后妃位下的太監獨自乘坐一輛牛車，第二輛牛車由瑚坤宮嬪貴妃和長春宮嘉妃位下的太監乘坐，第三輛牛車由景仁宮純貴妃和永和宮愉妃位下的太監乘坐；最後一輛牛車則由承乾宮舒嬪、延禧宮怡嬪和永壽宮令嬪位下的太監乘坐。由此可見，乾隆初年居住在長春宮的內庭主位應為嘉妃金氏，並非孝賢純皇后富察氏。

乾隆十一年（1746年）七月十五巳午時，生皇八子永璇。

後期生平^[编辑]

乾隆十三年（1748年）七月初一日，**乾隆帝**因嘉妃将要臨盆而詔封其為**貴妃**；同年七月初九日亥時，生皇九子。乾隆十四年（1749年）四月初五日，正式册封为**嘉贵妃**^[4]。礼部原拟按**贤贤皇贵妃**初封贵妃礼仪受礼，惟乾隆帝要求嘉贵妃应按乾隆十年**娴贵妃**和**纯贵妃**晋封贵妃的礼仪执行，即不享有**公主王妃命妇**行礼的待遇。

乾隆十七年（1752年）二月初七日辰时，生皇十一子永理；五月二十八日，领侍卫内大臣扎尔扎上奏宫延用过银叶数目时，称五福堂遇喜处所用吉祥摇车和摇车架子各一份，俱照例已向广储司领用。五福堂在当时是皇子皇女的出生地，而非内廷妃嬪日常生活起居的住所。由此可知，嘉庆妃金氏在五福堂生皇十一子永理^[5]。

乾隆十七年七月二十五日，舉行了嘉贵妃四十千秋慶典，按例恩賜物品八十一件。不久之後的十月十七日，已故**孝賢純皇后**、**慧賢皇貴妃**和**哲愷皇貴妃**靈柩葬入**裕陵**妃園寢，乾隆帝帶同當時的皇后**輝發那拉氏**、嘉貴妃金氏、**怡嬪**柏氏、**穎嬪**巴林氏等人前往**清東陵**，參與此三人的奉安典禮。皇后那拉氏和嘉貴妃更隨乾隆帝巡視裕陵地宮。由此可見，嘉貴妃所出的兒子在皇位繼承人的候選名單內。

乾隆二十年（1755年）十一月十五日，嘉貴妃金氏薨逝，享年四十三歲。據祭文所述，金氏是死於疾疾，即因高溫或體溫不正常地上升而引起的疾病，有可能為中暑、熱衰竭等。翌日，乾隆帝追封其為**皇貴妃**，十一月十七日，賜諡為**淑嘉皇貴妃**，棺槨暫安於东直門外靜安莊殯宮。时为中宫皇后的輝發那拉氏因懷孕而缺席了致祭淑嘉皇贵妃的几次活动。清宮檔案記載嘉妃的滿文意思是“温和之妃”，而淑嘉皇贵妃的滿文意思則为“温和、应当嘉奖的皇贵妃”。

乾隆二十二年（1757年）十月二十三日，淑嘉皇贵妃金棺送往东陵圣水峪陵寝安葬，帝后、**舒妃**等内庭主位親自到靜安莊殯宮臨送淑嘉皇貴妃金棺，同年十一月初二日，金棺葬入**裕陵**地宮。裕陵隆恩殿西暖閣內的神龕內安設三位皇貴妃的神牌，居中為慧賢皇貴妃，東側為哲愷皇貴妃，西側為淑嘉皇貴妃。

金氏生前僅為貴妃，去世後亦僅被追封為皇貴妃，但她位居貴妃之位時的朝冠頂珠已為皇后的規制。乾隆二十三年敬事房收貯兩座已故淑嘉皇貴妃尚為貴妃時穿戴過的兩座朝冠，一座是三鳳朝冠頂，飾有重一錢二釐的頭等大正珠一顆，一座是樺皮三鳳朝冠頂，飾有重一錢的大東珠一顆。按照《國朝宮史》的制度，貴妃朝冠飾應為三等大珍珠，只有皇太后和皇后才能享有三等大東珠。而嘉貴妃的兩具朝冠飾分別飾有頭等大正珠及大東珠，均逾制。**嘉慶**四年三月，淑嘉皇貴妃之家族**抬入正黃旗**滿洲旗分，姓氏亦**滿化**為**金佳氏**。

影视作品**[编辑]**

電視劇					
年份	劇名	演員	剧中姓名	劇中稱謂	
2005	少年嘉慶	岳秀清	金佳氏	嘉貴妃	
2018	延禧攻略	潘时七	金氏	大嘉嫔：嘉嬪→嘉貴人→金答應(被送進 北三所) 小嘉嫔：嘉嬪→嘉妃	
2018	如懿傳	辛芷蕾	金玉妍	嘉貴妃	

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- ^** 《清实录·乾隆朝实录·卷之五十八》乾隆二年。丁巳。十二月……○丁亥。上礼服。御太和殿。宣制。命保和殿大学士鄂尔泰为正使。户部尚书海望为副使。持节。赉册宝。册立嫡妃富察氏为皇后……命礼部尚书**任兰枝**为正使。内阁学士**吴家骕**为副使。持节。册封贵人金氏为嘉嫔。册文曰。朕惟赞宫庭而敷化。淑德丕昭。班位号以分荣。恩光式焕。珩璜克叶。纶綍攸加。尔贵人金氏。早毓名门。夙禀温恭之度。久勤内职。备嫔敬慎之仪。兹仰承皇太后慈谕。册封尔为嘉嫔。尔其象服钦承。履谦和而迓福。鸿禧永荷。懋敦顺以凝祥。钦哉。
- ^** 《清实录·乾隆朝实录·卷之一百三十六》乾隆六年。辛酉。二月……○戊申。上诣皇太后宫问安。○谕、钦奉皇太后懿旨。嘉嫔著晋封妃。**贵人海氏**、**贵人柏氏**、**贵人叶赫勒氏**俱著封嫔。钦此。所有应行典礼。交与该部察例具奏。
- ^** 《清实录·乾隆朝实录·卷之三百三十八》乾隆十四年。己巳。夏四月。戊寅朔……○又谕曰。皇贵妃、嘉贵妃、令妃、舒妃、婉嫔初五日进册宝仪注。内开初六日行谢恩礼……○壬午。上御太和殿宣制……命大学士**史貽直**为正使、礼部尚书**王安国**为副使。持节册封嘉妃金氏为贵妃。册文曰。朕惟赞雅化于椒涂。质推柔顺。协令仪于彤管。德重幽闲。爰考彝章。式颁纶綍。尔嘉妃金氏、祇奉女箴。凜遵内则。恪勤有素。膺揄翟之光华。婉顺靡愆。叶珩璜之矩度。兹仰承皇太后慈谕、以册宝封尔为贵妃。尔其常怀敬慎。迓景福于方来。弥事谦冲。荷鸿禧于有永。钦哉。
- ^** 清宮檔案有載：「为奏闻用过银叶数目事，准营造司郎中穆隆阿等文开，五福堂遇喜处所用吉祥摇车一分、摇车架子一分，所有鍍银铁式件见新修理锭给等因前来……俱照例已向广储司领用，为此谨题奏闻。」

维基共享资源中相关的多媒体资源：**淑嘉皇貴妃**

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论	
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父母	世宗宪皇帝 胤禩 孝聖憲皇后 鈕祜祿氏 尊封
兄弟	追贈端亲王 弘暉 长·弘昉· 弘昀 次· 弘時 三·和恭亲王 弘昼 五· 福宜 ·追贈怀亲王 福惠 · 福沛 ·果恭郡王 弘瞻 六
姊妹	皇长女· 和硕怀恪公主 次·皇三女·皇四女
养兄	理郡王 弘暘 ·辅国公 弘晔 · 永璈
兄弟	
养姊	和硕淑慎公主 · 和硕和惠公主 · 和硕端柔公主
姊妹	
后妃	孝賢純皇后 富察氏
妃	继皇后 辉发那拉氏· 孝儀純皇后 魏佳氏 追贈 · 慧賢皇貴妃 高佳氏· 哲愷皇貴妃 富察氏 追贈 · 純惠皇貴妃 苏氏· 淑嘉皇貴妃 金佳氏 追贈 · 慶恭皇貴妃 陆氏 追
皇子	追贈定安亲王 永璜 ·追贈端慧皇太子 永琰 ·追贈循郡王 永璋 ·追贈履端亲王 永城 ·荣纯亲王 永琪 ·质庄亲王 永瑤 ·追贈哲亲王 永琮 ·仪慎亲王 永璇 · 皇九子 · 皇十子 · 五

皇女 皇長女・皇次女・固伦和敬公主・和硕和嘉公主・皇五女・皇六女・固伦和静公主・皇八女・和硕和恪公主・固伦和孝公主

前朝：清世宗皇室・后朝：清仁宗皇室

分類：

1713年出生

1755年逝世

清高宗皇贵妃

滿洲正黃旗人

金姓

清朝朝鮮族人

During the winter of 342, the Xianbei of Former Yan, ruled by the Murong clan, attacked and destroyed Goguryeo's capital, Hwando, capturing 50,000 Goguryeo men and women to use as slave labor in ㄹ

<https://books.google.com.ua/books?id=EazRC28tdIIC&pg=PA4>

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Tennant, Charles Roger (1996). *A History of Korea*. Routledge. p. 22. [ISBN 9780710305329](#). "Soon after, the Wei fell to the Jin and Koguryŏ grew stronger, until in 313 they finally succeeded in occupying

dutch shipwrecked korea

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hendrick_Hamel

<https://kingdombythesea.nl/site/en/blogs/dutch-marco-polo-discovered-korea/>

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<https://www.timelineindex.com/content/view/3908>

<https://gwangjunewsgic.com/arts-culture/korean-myths/do-byeongyeong-koreans-have-dutch-ancestors/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byeongyeong_Nam_clan

Byeongyeong Nam clan (Korean: 병영 남씨; Hanja: 兵營 南氏) was one of the Korean clans. During Joseon period, the ship of Hendrick Hamel's group had an accident and was adrift in Jeolla Province. A

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean_clan_names_of_foreign_origin

<https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%85%B5%E5%96%B6%E5%8D%97%E6%B0%8F>

兵營南氏(朝鮮語: 병영남씨)は、朝鮮の氏族の一つ。

李氏朝鮮時代にオランダのホルクム出身のヘンドリック・ハメルー行が遭難して全羅道に漂流し、現地の朝鮮人女性と結婚したが、その子孫が兵營南氏である。

Hendrick Hamel - Wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hendrick_Hamel

DUTCH MARCO POLO 'DISCOVERED' KOREA - MarkMedia ...
<https://kingdombythesea.nl/site/blogs/dutch-marco...>

제주위클리 모바일 사이트, Not what they signed on for
<http://www.jejuweekly.com/news/articleView>

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Hendrick Hamel - World Heritage Site - Pictures, Info and ...
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Dutch prisoners

During the Siege of Fort Zeelandia the Chinese took many Dutch prisoners, among them the Dutch missionary [Antonius Hambroek](#) and his wife, and two of their daughters. Koxinga sent Hambroek to Fort Zeelandia to persuade the garrison to surrender; if unsuccessful, Hambroek would be killed upon return. Hambroek went up to the Fort, where two of his other daughters still remained, and urged the garrison to not surrender. He subsequently returned to Koxinga's camp and was beheaded. Additionally, a rumor was spread among the Chinese that the Dutch were encouraging the native Taiwan aboriginals to kill Chinese. In retaliation, Koxinga ordered the mass execution of Dutch male prisoners, mostly by crucifixion and decapitation with a few women and children also being killed. The remainder of the Dutch women and children went into slavery, with Koxinga taking Hambroek's teenage daughter as his concubine (she was described by the Dutch commander Caeuw as "a very sweet and pleasing maiden", and some sources report her submission to have been voluntary) while other Dutch women were sold to Chinese soldiers to become their (secondary) wives or mistresses. The daily journal of the Dutch fort recorded that "the best were preserved for the use of the commanders, and the rest were sold to the common soldiers. Happy was she that fell to the lot of an unmarried man, being thereby freed from vexations by the Chinese women, who are very jealous of their husbands." The Chinese took Dutch women as slave concubines and wives and they were never freed: in 1684 some were reported to be still living. In Quemoy a Dutch merchant was contacted with an arrangement to release the prisoners which was proposed by a son of Koxinga's but it came to nothing. Some Caucasian physical traits like auburn and red hair among people in regions of south Taiwan are most likely a consequence of this episode of Dutch women becoming concubines to the Chinese commanders.

The Chinese taking Dutch women as concubines was featured in Joannes Nomsz's famous play "Antonius Hambroek, of de Belegering van Formosa" ("Antonius Hambroek, or the Siege of Formosa"), which documented European anxieties at the fate of the Dutch women and defeat by non-Europeans.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Fort_Zeelandia#Dutch_prisoners

Dutch prisoners

During the siege of Fort Zeelandia, the Chinese took many Dutch prisoners, among them the Dutch missionary [Antonius Hambroek](#) and his wife, and two of their daughters. Koxinga sent Hambroek to Fort Zeelandia to persuade the garrison to surrender; if unsuccessful, Hambroek would be killed upon return. Hambroek went up to the Fort, where two of his other daughters still remained, and urged the garrison to not surrender. He subsequently returned to Koxinga's camp and was beheaded. Additionally, a rumor was spread among the Chinese that the Dutch were encouraging the native Taiwan aboriginals to kill Chinese. In retaliation, Koxinga ordered the mass execution of Dutch male prisoners,^[33] mostly by crucifixion and decapitation^[34] with a few women and children also being killed. The remainder of the Dutch women and children were enslaved, with Koxinga taking Hambroek's teenage daughter as his concubine (she was described by the Dutch commander Caeuw as "a very sweet and pleasing maiden", while other Dutch women were sold to Chinese soldiers to become their (secondary) wives or

The Chinese taking Dutch women as concubines was featured in Joannes Nomsz's famous play "Antonius Hambroek, of de Belegering van Formosa" ("Antonius Hambroek, or the Siege of Formosa"), which documented European anxieties at the fate of the Dutch women and defeat by non-Europeans.^[42]

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Born	1607 Rotterdam, Dutch Republic
Died	July 21, 1661 Taiwan

Antonius Hambroek (1607 – 21 July 1661) was a [Dutch missionary](#) to [Formosa](#) from 1648 to 1661^[1] during the [Dutch colonial era](#). He was [martyred](#) by [Koxinga](#) as the Chinese-Japanese warlord wrested Taiwan from the Dutch.^[2] Koxinga had captured Hambroek along with his wife and three of his children, and sent him as a messenger to [Frederik Coyett](#), the [Governor of Formosa](#), to demand the surrender of the Dutch garrison at [Fort Zeelandia](#) and the abandonment of their colony. Koxinga promised the missionary death should he return with a displeasing answer; Coyett refused to surrender and Hambroek was executed on his return to Koxinga's camp.^[3]

After the [Siege of Fort Zeelandia](#), Koxinga took Hambroek's teenage daughter as a concubine.^{[4][5]} Other Dutch women were sold to Chinese soldiers to become their wives.^[6]

Antonius Hambroek takes leave of his daughters before being sent away, historical painting by [Jan Willem Pieneman](#) in 1810

The playwright Joannes Nomsz wrote a tragedy for the stage in 1775 about the martyrdom of Hambroek, "Antonius Hambroek, of de Belegering van Formosa" rendered in English as "Antonius Hambroek, or the Siege of Formosa",^{[7][8]} sealing the missionary's fame in Holland.

The topic of the Chinese taking the Dutch women and the daughter of Antonius Hambroek as concubines was featured in Joannes Nomsz's play which became famous and well known in Europe which revealed European anxiety at the fate of the Dutch women and being subjected to defeat by non-Europeans.^[9]

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Nederlands: De zelfopoffering van predikant Hambroeck op Formosa (Taiwan), 24 mei 1661, Links de Nederlanders verschanst in het fort Zeelandia, waaronder zijn twee dochters, door Hambroeck aang

1776

Shi Tianze (Shih T'ien-tse) of the northern Han (Chinese) or Black (Hei) army in the Mongol empire and Yuan dynasty against the Jurchen Jin dynasty and southern Song dynasty.

Wu Xian (Wu Hsien), a Han deputy revolted against his Han commander Shi Tianni (Shih T'ien-ni) and attempted to restore Jin control against the Mongols when the Southern Song and Mongols were fighting. Shi Tianni's brother Shi Tianze (Shih T'ien-tse) defeated Wu Xian and helped the Mongols defeat the Jurchen.

Mongols appointed Han Chinese defectors as hereditary feudal warlords (shih-hou) in northern China.

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