

# The mystery of the West: The special meaning of the J - Q - K cards

In the deck of cards, the 'J, Q, K' cards consist of 12 cards representing 12 months of the year. Each of the J, Q, and K cards bears the fate and identity of an ancient Roman historical figure.

If each suit has 13 cards (from 2 to ace) is because each season has 13 weeks; a day has daytime and night, so the card also has two colors black and red, 'J, Q, K' includes 12 cards representing 12 months of the year. But what's even more interesting is that the J, Q, and K cards all have real characters behind them. Who they are, what meanings they bring makes many readers curious.

Among the head pieces, K is the king (King), Q is the queen (Queen) and J is the soldier (Jack). Many experts in the field of playing cards, or drawing on the cards J, Q, K are real characters.

## **Military K**

The most famous and perhaps the most sought-after mystery is the K-card or the suicide card of the king (the sword stabs directly into the head). It is believed that the image was taken from King Charlemagne Charles the Great (742-814).

Charlemagne was the great King of the Franks, and later became the **Roman Emperor**, who had been in office for more than 50 years and owned half of Europe. During his 14 years in office, he has conducted more than 50 conquests, owning more than half of European territory.

Under him, Rome was at its peak. On the wood carving of the first wooden Charlemagne, the opaque man accidentally made the chisel graze on his upper lip, causing his mustache to disappear. On the K Force, the only king without a mustache is modeled after the image of King Charlemagne. The checkered K card represents a great military man, another great Roman general, Gaius Julius Caesar (100 - 44 BC).



Gaius Julius Caesar came from a noble family, having served as a bureaucracy, judge, supervisor . In 49 BC, he led the army to invade Rome, establishing power in a dictatorship. . Caesar has a great influence on the Roman Empire and is also one of the characters who left many legacies for world history. He played a key role in converting the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire.

Unfortunately, in 44 BC, he was betrayed by his subordinates and murdered. The image of Caesar on the Roman Empire's coin image is in italics, and of the four K-pieces only K has a slant, in the hand holding an ax. The image in the card of the cloves ( dragon) is *Alexander the Great* (356-332 BC). He was the 14th King of the Argead family in the Kingdom of Macedonia, the son of King Philip II, but had little time to rule the country in his home town of Macedonia.

At the age of 20, this talented military man inherited the throne and had the ambition to rule the world. In fact, if he lived longer (32 years old), perhaps that ambition is not far away at all. Because after 13 years of war on the saddle, Alexander made most enemies speechless, prostrate at his feet.

But at the peak of his life, he suddenly passed away in the regrets of the empire. The spade is a symbol of King David. King David (1040 BC - 970) was the famous king of the united kingdom of Israel. David is famous not because of his ability to fight or to lead, but because he is talented in art.

He was very good at playing harps and wrote many hymns in the bible, so in his drawings there was a picture of the guitar. In addition, in another sermon, King David liked to play theater, so the costume he wore was the costume of the play.

### **Military Q**

The image appearing on the Q card is the image of Queen Judith - a legendary figure in the Old Testament Bible. She is a widow who not only has an unbelievably beautiful beauty, but also possesses the sublime intelligence. With beauty and cunning, she murdered General Holoferne to save the people of Bethulia.

Next, the Qero card is Queen Rachel, also a very famous person in the legend. According to the Genesis Bible, Rachel is Jacob's second wife, the Jewish ancestor, and the wife he loves most. She is also Leah's younger sister, Jacob's first wife. The most prominent is probably Queen Argine for the Q cloves (dragonfly).



Behind this card is the story of the rose war of the nobility in England. The Lancaster royal family took the red rose as a symbol, while the York royal family chose the white rose. After the two royal families went through the famous rose war, they reconciled and 'shook hands' with each other. Argine was a great person in reconciling peace between the two families so the queen holds the rose in his hand.

The last among the queens is Queen Eleanor (3rd wife of Emperor Leopold I) for the Q flang. She is also the mother of King Charles VI. This is the only woman in the card with a weapon.

### **Military J**

The embodiment of the J Force is the Knight La Hire (1390-1443), originally a close entourage of King Charles VII le Victorieux. Later, he was a powerful 'right hand' of the famous St. Jeanne d'Arc. There is still a lot of controversy surrounding the story of who is the Joker card. But many people believe that it is Prince Hector, the son of King Priamus.

After his younger brother, Paris, caused a major disaster, Hector had to lead the Troy army against the Greek forces. Despite the foresight of the dark future that the entire Troy and Priam family will be destroyed but Hector did not run away. He led the people of Troy to fight the Greeks to protect what they love most.



In the end, he died after a duel with Achilles in the battle of Troy, which is as famous as J the clover. The character appearing in the J clogs is the Knight Lancelot - one of King Arthur's most versatile and loyal knights, but entangled in an affair with the queen.

Upon being discovered, King Arthur sent his death to the queen, Lancelot rushed in to save her and from there became an opponent of the king. When the rebellious god threatened the throne of King Arthur, Lancelot returned to support him but it was too late.

The king was murdered, the queen also became a nun, Lancelot abandoned the knighthood and lived the rest of his life as a priest. The round table war broke out also due to an unreasonable mistake of him.

The last card is J-spades, many claim that J-spades are General Albrecht von Wallenstein - the military and political leader serving under Roman Emperor Ferdinand II. He was the most influential figure in the 30-year war (1618-1648) when he commanded an army of 30,000 to 10,000 people of the Emperor in this war. Some others think this is the image of Ogier - the retainer of King Charlemagne.

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