

# 4. DEATH / SEX

## DEATH

### Genocide and democide

- \* 40,000,000, *contradictory* - Mao Zedong's Regime (China, 1949-1975)
- \* 20,000,000–62,000,000 - Stalin's regime (1924-53), (not including WWII)  
(some claim as little as 6,000,000 with 25,000,000 or so being the generally accepted number)
- \* 11,000,000–19,000,000 - Slave trade in Islamic World over 1200 years (7th - 19th century)
- \* 50,000,000–60,000,000 - African and Atlantic slave trade (16th - 19th century)
- \* 5,000,000–12,000,000 - Nazi internments and Holocaust in Europe
  - 5,100,000–6,000,000 - Jews
  - 3,500,000–6,000,000 - Slavs
  - 3,000,000 - victims of camps of other nationalities, mostly Eastern European
  - 2,600,000–4,000,000 - Soviet prisoners of war
  - 1,000,000+ - Political prisoners
  - 250,000–1,000,000 Roma
  - ~100,000 - Jasenovac concentration camp in Croatia
  - 70,000–275,000 Disabled
  - 10,000–220,000 Homosexuals
- \* 5,000,000–10,000,000 - Congo Free State, (1877 - 1908)
- \* 2,000,000–100,000,000 - Destruction of Native Americans (after 1492)  
*The estimates involved are controversial.*
- \* 2,000,000–3,000,000 - Pol Pot's comunization program (Cambodia, 1975-1979)
- \* 1,000,000–3,000,000 - Armenian Massacres (1895-1923)  
*Heavily Disputed. Most cited number is 1.5 million.*
  - 30,000–300,000 - Hamidian (First Armenian) Massacre (1895-1896)
  - 6,000–30,000 - 1909
  - 600,000–2,000,000 - Second Armenian Massacre (1915-1918)
  - 250,000–500,000 - (1919-1923)
- \* 937,000 - Genocide in Rwanda (Rwanda, 1994)
- \* 800,000–1,000,000 - Partition of India and Pakistan, (1947-1948)
- \* ~400,000 - Ustasha/Independent State of Croatia genocide of Serbs, Jews, Roma people during World War II (1941-1945)
- \* 300,000 - Idi Amin's dictatorship (Uganda, 1971-1979)
- \* 250,000–1,000,000 - Massacre of alleged communists, (Indonesia, 1965-1966)
- \* 182,000 - Al-Anfal Campaign (Iraq, 1986-1989)
- \* 130,000-200,000 - civil war and highland massacres (Guatemala, civil war 1962-1996; intense period of highland massacres, early 1980s)
- \* 100,000 - cumulative total attributed to Thuggee (? - 1840)
- \* 75,000 - religious and political oppression under Henry VIII (1509-1547)
- \* 40,000–100,000 - Herero massacre, (Namibia, 1904-1908)
- \* 40,000 - Reign of Terror, estimates vary from 18,000 to 60,000 but this is the generally accepted figure
- \* 30,000 - Dictatorship of François "Papa Doc" Duvalier, (Haiti, 1964 - 1971)

- \* 10,000 - Bosnian Genocide
- \* 10,000–30,000 Argentina's Dirty War, (Argentina, 1976 - 1983)
- \* 18,000 - Duke of Alba (Spanish Netherlands, 1567-1573)
- \* 15,000–18,000 - Dictatorship of Fidel Castro, (Cuba, 1959 - present)
- \* 3,000 - Augusto Pinochet's dictatorship (Chile, 1973 - 1990)

### ***Individual massacres, air raids, and concentration camps***

- \* 1,100,000-1,400,000 - Auschwitz concentration camp (Oświęcim, Poland, 1940-1945)
- \* 700,000-1,000,000 - Treblinka extermination camp, (Treblinka, Poland, 1942-1943)
- \* 500,000-900,000 - Huang He flood, caused by sabotage in the Second Sino-Japanese War (1938)
- \* 260,000 - Sobibór extermination camp
- \* 250,000–800,000 - Sack of Baghdad by Hulagu Khan (1258)
- \* 220,000 - Massacre of the Helvetii (58 BC)
- \* 200,000+ - Sack of Moscow by Crimean Tatars, 1571
- \* 100,000–300,000 - Jews massacred in Poland by the Cossacks led by Chmielnitzki, (1648 - 1649)
- \* 100,000 - Massacre of Romans by Mithridates VI Eupator (Anatolia, 88 BC)
- \* 100,000-300,000 Tokyo firebombing, 1945
- \* 100,000 - Manila Massacre (Manila, Philippines, 1945)
- \* 90,000 - Operation Rolling Thunder Bombing of North Vietnam, (1966-1968)
- \* 70,000 - Sack of Merv by Genghis Khan (1221)
- \* 70,000 - St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre (France, 1572)
- \* 66,000–237,062 - Hiroshima Bombing (Japan, 1945)
- \* 60,000–100,000 - Sack of Jerusalem, First Crusade (1099)
- \* 50,000–350,000 - Rape of Nanking, China (1937)
- \* 50,000 - Bombing of Hamburg in World War II (Germany, 1943)
- \* 39,000–108,000 - Nagasaki Bombing (Japan, 1945)
- \* 30,000–40,000 - massacred in Novgorod by Ivan the Terrible
- \* 30,000 - Babi Yar Yom Kippur Jewish Massacre (Kiev, Ukraine, 1941)
- \* 25,000–60,000 Bombing of Dresden in World War II, (Germany, 1945)
- \* 25,000 - Sack of Magdeburg (Thirty Years' War, Germany, 1631)
- \* 20,000 - Sack of Baghdad by Timur (1401)
- \* 20,000 - Massacre of Praga (Poland, 1794)
- \* 14,000 - Haitians massacred by Rafael Leónidas Trujillo's government.  
(Dominican Republic, 1937)
- \* 12,000 - La matanza (El Salvador, 1931)
- \* 10,000-30,000 228 Incident, (Taiwan, 1947)
- \* 10,000 - Sack of Béziers (Albigensian Crusade, France, 1209)
- \* 8,000 - Srebrenica massacre (Srebrenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1995)
- \* 7,000 - the Spanish Fury in Antwerp, Belgium by mutining Spanish troops, 1576
- \* 7,000 - Massacre in Thessalonika by Theodosius I (Byzantine Empire, 390)
- \* 7,000 - Zulus killed at the death of Nandi, mother of Shaka (1827)
- \* 5,000-12,000 - Massacre of Indians and Arabs in Zanzibar (Zanzibar, Tanzania, 1964)
- \* 5,000-7,000 - Halabja poison gas attack (Halabjah, Iraq, 1988)
- \* 5,000 - Massacre of Mamluks (Egypt, 1811)
- \* 3,000 - Massacre at Hue (Vietnam, 1968)
- \* 1,645 - Guernica (Spain, 1937)
- \* 1,400 - Operation Linebacker 2 'Christmas bombing' (Vietnam), 1972)
- \* 900 - El Mozote Massacre (El Salvador, 1981)
- \* 622 - Jamestown Massacre (1622)

- \* 379-1,000 - Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (Amritsar, India, 1919)
- \* 360 - Wyoming Valley Massacre (Pennsylvania, United States, 1778)
- \* 347-504 - My Lai Massacre (Vietnam, 1968)
- \* 328-5,500 - Sabra and Shatila Massacre (Lebanon, 1982)
- \* 320 - Bloody Assizes (England, 1685)
- \* 300 - Weenen Massacre (Natal, South Africa, 1838)
- \* 300 - Wounded Knee Massacre (South Dakota, United States, 1890)
- \* 268 - Plan de Sánchez massacre (Guatemala, 1982)
- \* 202-300 Bentalha massacre (Algiers, 1997)
- \* 192 - Tartu Massacre (Estonia, 1944)
- \* 173 - Tenes massacre (Algiers, 1994)
- \* 150-200 Lawrence Massacre (Kansas, 1863)
- \* 150 - Sand Creek Massacre (Colorado, United States, 1864)
- \* 120-400 Sidi-Hamed massacre (Algiers, 1998)
- \* 120 - Mountain Meadows Massacre (Utah, United States, 1857)
- \* 119 - Bojayá Massacre (Chocó, Colombia, 2002)
- \* 113 - Waxhaw Massacre (South Carolina, United States, 1780)
- \* 111 - Carandiru Massacre (São Paulo, Brazil, 1992)
- \* 100-400 - Rais massacre (Algiers, 1997)
- \* 100-300 - Waterloo Creek Massacre (Australia, 1838)
- \* 91–200 - Kristallnacht (Germany, 1938)
- \* 78 - Massacre of Glencoe (Scotland, 1692)
- \* 67 - Hebron Massacre (Palestine, 1929)
- \* 45–60 Acteal massacre (Mexico, 1997)

**Terrorism** (Note that only well-known terrorist attacks have been listed.)

- \*2,986 - September 11, 2001 attacks,  
(New York City, Arlington, VA, Shanksville, PA, United States, 2001)
- \* 344 - Beslan School Siege, (Beslan, Russia, 2004)
- \* 329 - Air India Flight 182 (Atlantic Ocean, south of Ireland, 1985)
- \* 299 - US and French barracks bombings, (Beirut, Lebanon, 1983)
- \* 270 - Pan Am Flight 103, (Lockerbie, Scotland, 1988)
- \* 257 - 1993 Mumbai bombings (Mumbai, India, 1993)
- \* 225 - 1998 U.S. embassy bombings, (Tanzania, Kenya, 1998)
- \* 202 - 2002 Bali bombing, (Indonesia, 2002)
- \* 191 - 11 March 2004 Madrid train bombings, (Spain, 2004)
- \* 181 - Kerbala and Baghdad attacks, (2004, see Ashoura Massacre)
- \* 171 - UTA Flight UT-772, (Niger, 1989)
- \* 170 - Moscow Theatre Siege, (Russia, 2002)
- \* 168 - Oklahoma City bombing, (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, United States, 1995)
- \* 116 - Superferry 14 bombing, (Philippines, 2004)
- \* 112 - Avianca Flight 203, (Colombia, 1989)
- \* 98 - Fuel tanker bombing, (Musayyib, Iraq, 2005)
- \* 91 - King David Hotel bombing, (Jerusalem, 1946)
- \* 90 - Central Bank Bombing, (Colombo, Sri Lanka, 1996)
- \* 90 - 2005 Sharm el-Sheikh attacks, (Egypt, 2005)
- \* 89 - Russian airplane bombings, (Russia, 2004)
- \* 88 - TWA Flight 841, (Ionian Sea, 1974)
- \* 86 - AMIA Bombing, (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1994)

- \* 85 - Stazione Centrale bombing, (Bologna, Italy, 1980)
- \* 63 - DAS Building bombing, (Bogotá, Colombia, 1989)
- \* 63 - April 1983 US Embassy bombing, (Beirut, Lebanon, 1983)
- \* 61 - 29 October 2005 New Delhi bombings, (New Delhi, 2005)
- \* 60 - 2005 Amman bombings, (Amman, 2005)
- \* 57 - 2003 Istanbul Bombings, (Turkey, 2003)
- \* 56 - 7 July 2005 London bombings (London, 2005)
- \* 52 - 2003 Mumbai bombings, (Mumbai, India, 2003)
- \* 46 - Casablanca Attacks, (Morocco, 2003)
- \* 40 - Wall Street bombing, (New York City, 1920)
- \* 34 - 2004 Sinai bombings, Taba and Nuweib, (Egypt, 2004)
- \* 33 - Pan Am Flight 110, (Italy, 1973)
- \* 33 - Coimbatore blasts, (India, 1998)
- \* 33 - Dublin and Monaghan Bombings, (Ireland, 1974)
- \* 30 - Passover massacre, (Israel, 2002)
- \* 29 - Israeli Embassy Attack in Buenos Aires, (Argentina, 1992)
- \* 29 - Omagh Bombing, (Northern Ireland, 1998)
- \* 29 - Mosque of Abraham massacre, West Bank, (1994)
- \* 26 - bus No. 18 Jerusalem massacre, (Israel, 1996)
- \* 26 - Lod Airport Massacre, (Israel 1972)
- \* 26 - Riyadh Compound Bombings, (Saudi Arabia, 2003)
- \* 23 - Jerusalem bus 2 massacre, (Israel, 2003)
- \* 22 - No. 5 bus Tel-Aviv massacre, (Israel, 1994)
- \* 22 - Tel-Aviv central bus station massacre, (Israel, 2003)
- \* 21 - Dolphinarium massacre, (Israel, 2001)
- \* 21 - Maxim restaurant suicide bombing, (Israel, 2003)
- \* 21 - Beit Lid Junction massacre, (Israel, 1995)
- \* 21 - Hipercor bombing by ETA, (Barcelona, Spain, 1987)
- \* 19 - Patt junction massacre, (Israel, 2002)
- \* 19 - Birmingham pub bombing, (England, 1974)
- \* 17 - USS Cole Bombing, (Yemen, 2000)
- \* 15 - Sbarro massacre, (Israel, 2001)
- \* 15 - Matza restaurant massacre, (Israel, 2002)
- \* 12 - Sarin attack, Tokyo Subway, (Tokyo, Japan, 1995)
- \* 11 - Deal barracks bombing, (Deal, Kent, England, 1989)
- \* 11 - Jerusalem bus 20 massacre, (Israel, 2002)
- \* 9 - Bloody Friday, (Northern Ireland, 1972)
- \* 6 - World Trade Center bombing, (New York, United States, 1993)
- \* 5 - Guildford pub bombing, (England, 1974)
- \* 5 - Brighton bombing, (England, 1984)
- \* 4 - Murder of Lord Mountbatten, (Northern Ireland, 1979)
- \* 3 - Sydney Hilton Hotel bombing, (Australia, 1978)
- \* 3 - Baltic Exchange bombing, (London, England, 1992)

### ***Murder*** (by individuals, other than through terrorism)

- \* 931 - Behram, Thugee cult, India, (1790 - 1830)
- \* ~650 - Erzsébet Báthory, Kingdom of Hungary, (c.1585 - 1610) - *total disputed*
- \* 400 - Abadan theater arson (Abadan, Iran, 1978)
- \* 323 - Circus arson, (Niterói, Brazil, 1961)

- \* 300+- Pedro Lopez, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, (1969 - 1980) - *total disputed*
- \* ~250 - Dr. Harold Shipman, Hyde, United Kingdom, (1970s?-1998)
- \* 198 - Subway arson (Daegu, South Korea, 2003)
- \* 140 - Luis Garavito, Colombia, (1992-1998)
- \* 100 - Donald Henry "Pee Wee" Gaskins, serial killer from Johnsonville, South Carolina who prior to his execution, claimed over 100 killed
- \* 97 - Dupont Plaza Hotel arson, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1986)
- \* 87 - Happyland Fire, New York City, (1990)
- \* 80+ - Bruno Ludke, Germany, (1928 - 1943)
- \* 63 - Arson at a Macedonian disco in Gothenburg, Sweden (1998)
- \* 57 - Woo Bum-Kon, South Korea (1982)
- \* 53 - Andrei Chikatilo, Ukraine, (1982 - 1990)
- \* 52 - Anatoly Onopriyenko, Ukraine, (1996)
- \* 48+ - Gary Ridgway, Green River Killer, Washington, USA (1980s)
- \* 45 - Bath School Disaster, Bath, Michigan, USA (1927)
- \* 35 - Port Arthur Massacre, Australia (1996)
- \* 33 - John Wayne Gacy, Chicago, (1970s)
- \* 29-40 - Charles Cullen, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, USA (1988 - 2003)
- \* 27-63 Marcel Petiot, France, (1926 - 1944)
- \* 27 - Dean Corll, Houston, Texas, USA (1970 - 1973)
- \* 27 - Maria Swanenburg Leiden, Netherlands, (1880-1883)
- \* 24+ - Fritz Haarmann, Hanover, Germany (1919-1924)
- \* 24 - Bela Kiss, Cinkota, Hungary (1912 - 1916)
- \* 23 - Ted Bundy, Florida, (1970s)
- \* 22+ - Robert Pickton (alleged), (Vancouver, 1990s)
- \* 21 - Yoo Young-Chul, (Seoul, 2003-2004)
- \* 21 - James Oliver Huberty, McDonald's massacre, San Ysidro, California, USA (1984)
- \* 20-100 - H. H. Holmes, Chicago, USA (1890s)
- \* 18 - Dunblane Massacre, Scotland, United Kingdom (1996)
- \* 17 - Jeffrey Dahmer, Milwaukee, (1978-1991)
- \* 17 - Michael Robert Ryan, Hungerford Massacre, England, (1987)
- \* 16 - Charles Whitman, University of Texas sniper, Austin, Texas (1966)
- \* 16 - Postal shooting, Edmond, Oklahoma (1986)
- \* 16 - Erfurt massacre, Erfurt, Germany (2002)
- \* 16 - West Port murders, Edinburgh, Scotland, (1827-1828)
- \* 15 - Columbine High School massacre Colorado, (1999)
- \* 15 - Dennis Nilsen London, United Kingdom, (1978-1983)
- \* 14 - École Polytechnique Massacre, Montreal, Canada, (1989)
- \* 13 - Howard Unruh, Camden, New Jersey, (1949)
- \* 13 - Hatfield-McCoy feud West Virginia/Kentucky (1860 - 1891)
- \* 13 - Boston Strangler, Boston, USA (1962 - 1964)
- \* 13 - Peter Sutcliffe, West Yorkshire, UK (1975 - 1980)
- \* 13 - Richard Ramirez, Southern California, USA (1985)
- \* 12 - Fred West, Gloucester, England, (1973 - 1987)
- \* 11 - Clifford Robert Olson, Lower Mainland, British Columbia (1981)
- \* 11 - Henri Désiré Landru, Paris, France, (1914 - 1918)
- \* 11 - Juan Manuel Alvarez, Glendale, California, (2005)
- \* 10 - Tore Hedin, Annelöv outside Landskrona, Sweden - (1951 - 1952)
- \* 10 - Edmund Kemper, Santa Cruz, California (1964 - 1973)
- \* 10 - Dennis Rader ("BTK killer"), Kansas, USA (1974 - 1991)
- \* 10 - Hillside Strangler, Los Angeles, USA (1977 - 1978)

- \* 9-80 - Peter Kürten, Düsseldorf, Germany (1925 - 1929)
- \* 8 - Postal shooting, Goleta, California (2006)
- \* 7 - Mattias Flink, Falun, Sweden - (1994)
- \* 7 - Myyrmanni bombing, Vantaa, Finland - (2002)
- \* 6+ - "Zodiac Killer", California, USA (1966 - 1969?)
- \* 5+ - Jack the Ripper, London, England (1888)
- \* 5+ - Juan Covington, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania USA {1998 - 2005}
- \* 5 - Johan Filip Nordlund onboard a steamer on its way to Stockholm, Sweden - (1900)
- \* 4 - Tommy Zethraeus (The Stureplan Murders) Stockholm, Sweden - (1994)
- \* 2-15 - Henry Lee Lucas, Texas, USA (1960 - 1983)
- \* 2 - Ed Gein, Plainfield, Wisconsin (1957)

### ***Human sacrifice and mass suicide***

- \* 80,000 (*estimated*) - suicides of Japanese civilians during the Battle of Okinawa, (1945)
- \* 15,000 (*estimated*) - Holy Inquisition (Europe). 1184 - 1800
- \* 8,000 - suicides of Japanese civilians and troops during the Battle of Saipan, (1944)
- \* 3,000 (*modern estimate*) - 80,000 (*classic estimate*) - temple of Huitzilopochtli, Tenochtitlan
- \* 960 - Jewish zealots, after a prolonged siege of Masada, during the Roman-Jewish war of 66-73
- \* 913 - Jonestown mass suicide & murders (Guyana, 1978)
- \* 53 - Order of the Solar Temple (Switzerland and Canada; October 5, 1994)
- \* 39 - Heaven's Gate (California, 1997)
- \* 16 - Order of the Solar Temple (France; December 23, 1995)

### ***Riot or political demonstration***

- \* 87,000 - Chinese massacres of Tibetan pro-independence protestors (Tibet, China 1959)
- \* 30,000 - Nika riots (Constantinople, 532)
- \* 30,000 - La semaine sanglante (Paris, 1871)
- \* 30,000 - 228 Incident, (Taiwan, 1947)
- \* 11,000 - Romanian Peasants' Revolt, 1907
- \* 7,500 - March 1st Movement (Seoul, Korea, 1919)
- \* 3,000 - Burma 1988 demonstrations (Yangon, (a.o.) Myanmar, 1988)
- \* 1,000 - Bloody Sunday (1905) (St. Petersburg, Russia, 1905)
- \* 500–2,600 - Aftermath of Tiananmen Square protests of 1989 (China, 1989)
- \* 400 - Iranian pilgrim riot (Mecca, 1987)
- \* 300–5,000 - Tiananmen Square protests of 1989 (China, 1989)
- \* 285 - Gordon Riots (England, 1780)
- \* 200–300 - Tlatelolco massacre (Mexico, 1968)
- \* 184 - May 13 Incident (Kuala Lumpur, 1969)
- \* 139 - Cartoon Riots (2006)
- \* 100 - Napoleon's "whiff of grapeshot" (Paris, 1795)
- \* 100 - New York Draft Riots (New York City, 1863)
- \* 95 - Riots in Palestine of May, 1921 (Tel Aviv, 1921)
- \* 94 - Jerusalem Riots of 1947
- \* 84 - Riot and crushing during mass arrests (Narathiwat province, Thailand, 2004)
- \* 69 - Sharpeville Massacre
- \* 50–60 - 1992 Los Angeles riots (1992)
- \* 50 - Champ-de-Mars massacre (Paris, 1791)

- \* 43 - Attica Prison riots (New York, 1971)
- \* 43 - 12th Street Riot (Detroit, 1967)
- \* 40–50 - Newton Rebellion (Newton, Northamptonshire, UK, 1607)
- \* 39+ - Tulsa Race Riot, Tulsa, Oklahoma, USA,  
the official death toll is 39, although recent investigations suggest the actual toll may be much higher.
- \* 36 - 1964 Race Riots (Singapore, 1964)
- \* 34 - Watts Riot (Los Angeles, 1965)
- \* 25 - Corpus Christi Massacre (Mexico City, 1971)
- \* 20 - Ludlow Massacre (Ludlow, Colorado, 1914)
- \* 18 - Maria Hertogh riots (Singapore, 1950)
- \* 14 - Bloody Sunday (1972) (Derry, Northern Ireland)
- \* 13 - Chinese Middle School riots (Singapore, 1956)
- \* 13 - Mendiola Massacre (Philippines, 1987)
- \* 11 - Peterloo massacre (England, 1819)
- \* 7–60 - Massacre in Côte d'Ivoire by French troops (Côte d'Ivoire, 2004)
- \* 5 - Greensboro massacre (Greensboro, North Carolina, 1979)
- \* 4 - Kent State shootings (Kent, Ohio, 1970)
- \* 4 - Hock Lee bus riots (Singapore, 1955)
- \* 1 - Murray-Hill riot (Montréal, 1969)

## Natural disasters

### *Prehistoric disasters*

- \* The Toba eruption about 75,000 years ago.
- \* Various extinction events, some of an undetermined nature.
- \* Impact events.
- \* Great prehistoric floods, many brought on by rising sea levels and melting glacial dams at the end of the most recent ice age
- \* The Snowball Earth hypothesis.

### *Classical antiquity disasters*

- \* Thera volcanic eruption of 1650-1450 BC caused tsunamis in the Aegean sea, destroyed Minoan fleet, leaving Crete open to mainland invaders; probably the basis for the legend of the mythical Atlantis.
- \* Rhodes earthquake of 226 BC destroyed the Colossus of Rhodes
- \* Vesuvius volcanic eruption, Italy, 79 AD buried Pompeii, Herculaneum, Stabiae.
- \* Climatic disaster of 535 AD, might have been triggered by an Indonesian volcanic eruption; grass-land failures spurred migrations of Avars and others; plagues, conjectured collapse of Late Antiquity (David Keys' theory, in *Catastrophe: An Investigation into the Origins of the Modern World*, 2000. See climate changes of 535-536.

### *Medieval disasters*

- \* November, 856, Earthquake strikes Corinth, Greece, 45,000 people are killed.
- \* December 22, 856 strong earthquake devastates Iran, 200,000 deaths.
- \* Alexandria earthquakes of 1303 and 1323 which destroyed the Pharos of Alexandria

- \* Grote Mandrenke (January 1362) Storm tide in Northwestern Europe claims 25,000+ victims

## ***Renaissance and Enlightenment disasters***

- \* Shaanxi Earthquake (January 23, 1556) deadliest Earthquake on Record, 830,000 deaths.
- \* Spanish Armada in Ireland (September 1588) 5,000 dead in heavy storms
- \* 1667 Shemakha earthquake (November 25) 80,000 deaths
- \* Great Storm of 1703 (November 24 - December 2) 8,000 died.
- \* 1755 Lisbon earthquake (November 1st, 1755) 90,000 deaths
- \* Great Hurricane of 1780 (October 10 - October 16, 1780)

## ***19th century disasters***

- \* New Madrid Earthquake (1811-12)
- \* Volcanic eruption of Mount Tambora, Indonesia (10 April 1815), resulting to climate abnormalities in 1816, known as the "Year Without a Summer".
- \* 1839 Cyclone in India (November 25) 300,000 deaths.
- \* 1876 Bakarganj Cyclone in India (October 31) 215,000 dead, gruesome event.
- \* Krakatoa, Indonesia, volcanic eruption, (August 26, 1883)
- \* 1887 Yellow River flood, death toll 900,000+.
- \* St. Louis-East St. Louis Tornado, (May 27, 1896)
- \* Galveston Hurricane of 1900, Galveston, Texas (September 8, 1900) death toll 6000-12000

## ***20th century disasters***

- \* 1902 Mont Pelée Eruption, Martinique, Caribbean (May 2, 1902) 26,000 casualties.
- \* 1906 San Francisco earthquake, San Francisco, California (April 18, 1906) 478 reported deaths but 3000 more likely
- \* Great Lakes Storm of 1913, Great Lakes basin region (November, 1913) 250 dead
- \* 1914 Hillcrest mine disaster, 189 dead.
- \* 1917 Mattoon, Illinois tornado destroys town, kills 101. (May 26)
- \* Great Kantō earthquake, Tokyo, Japan (September 1, 1923) 105,385 lost lives
- \* Tri-State Tornado, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana (March 18, 1925) 727 confirmed dead
- \* 1926 Thanksgiving Tornado Outbreak in Arkansas and Central U.S., 104 deaths. (November 25)
- \* 1931 Huang He floods, China (August 1931) estimates between 850,000 and 4,000,000
- \* Quetta earthquake 1935 (then in India, now in Pakistan) killed 35,000.
- \* Labor Day Hurricane of 1935, Southeastern United States (August to September 1935) 423 people killed
- \* 1950 Blizzard kills 323 in the Eastern U.S. (November 25)
- \* North Sea Flood of 1953, United Kingdom and The Netherlands (January 31-February 1, 1953) 1835 killed
- \* Escuminac Disaster, Escuminac, New Brunswick, Canada (June 20, 1959) 95 dead
- \* Agadir (Morocco) earthquake, February 29, 1960.
- \* Great Chilean Earthquake, May 21 and 22, 1960. 3,000 deaths estimated.
- \* North Sea Flood of 1962, Germany
- \* Vajont Dam Landslide/Tsunami Disaster, Italy October 9, 1963 close to 2000 perished
- \* Palm Sunday Tornado Outbreak, Midwest, United States (April 11, 1965) 271 died

- \* Hurricane Camille, Mississippi, United States (August, 1969) 256
- \* Ancash earthquake and landslide in north central Peru May 31, 1970 47,194-66,000 dead
- \* Bhola cyclone in East Pakistan/Bangladesh, (November 13, 1970) 500,000 dead 100,000 missing
- \* Super Outbreak, tornadoes in 13 U.S. states (April 3, 1974) 315-330 dead
- \* Tropical Cyclone Tracy, Darwin, Australia on Christmas Eve, 1974. 65-71
- \* Tangshan earthquake, China (July 26, 1976) 242,419 dead
- \* Mount St. Helens, volcanic eruption May 18, 1980, killed 57
- \* USA Heat Wave of 1980, (June to September 1980) between 1250 and 10,000
- \* Hurricane Allen, Greater Antilles, Texas, United States (August 1980) 250-260 dead
- \* 1983 Tsunami strikes Japan, 104 confirmed deaths, hundreds missing. (May 26)
- \* Mexico City earthquake, Mexico (September 19, 1985) between 5000 and 20,000
- \* Nevado del Ruiz volcanic eruption, Armero, Colombia (November, 1985) 23,000-25,000 died.
- \* 1987 Supertyphoon Nina slams the Philippines, 1036 deaths. (November 25)
- \* Hurricane Gilbert, Jamaica, Central America, Mexico (September, 1988) 318 dead
- \* Spitak Earthquake, Spitak, Armenia (December 7, 1988) 25,000 lives lost
- \* 1991 Bangladesh cyclone, Bangladesh (April 29, 1991) 138,000 died
- \* Mount Pinatubo, volcanic eruption, Luzon, Philippines (June 15, 1991) 300 killed
- \* Hurricane Andrew, Florida, Louisiana, United States (August, 1992) 26 dead
- \* Paez river disaster, Cauca and Huila provinces, Colombia (June 6, 1994) over 1,100 people were killed in an earthquake and mudslide disaster in the Paez river basin
- \* Kobe Earthquake, Kobe, Hyogo (January 17, 1995) 6,433 lost lives
- \* Chicago Heat Wave of 1995, Chicago, Illinois 739 dead
- \* 1996 May 13, Tornado in India kills over 600, hundreds more missing.
- \* 1996 November 6, Cyclone bashes Andhra Pradesh, India, kills more than 2000 people.
- \* November 25, 1996 Ice storm kills 26, hundreds injured in the Central United States.
- \* Hurricane Mitch, Central America (October to November, 1998) 18,000 people killed
- \* Galtur Avalanche, Galtür, Austria (February 23, 1999) 31 killed
- \* 1999 Izmit, Turkey Earthquake, Kocaeli, Turkey (August 17, 1999) 17,000 dead
- \* Chi-Chi earthquake, Nantou, Taiwan (September 21, 1999) 2,415 dead or missing
- \* Tropical Cyclone 05B (1999), killed around 10,000 people in the Orissa state of India
- \* Vargas State Mudslides, Venezuela (December 1999) 10,000 to 50,000 dead or missing

## ***21st century disasters***

- \* 2001 Gujarat Earthquake, Bhuj, India (January 26, 2001)
- \* European Heat Wave of 2003, Europe
- \* Bam Earthquake, Iran (December 26, 2003)
- \* Hurricane Ivan, Caribbean Sea, Southeastern United States (September, 2004)
- \* Hurricane Jeanne, Greater Antilles, Eastern United States (September, 2004)
- \* 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Thailand, and elsewhere (December 26, 2004) 186,983 killed, 42,883 missing
- \* 2005 Sumatran earthquake, Indonesia (March 28, 2005), at least 1,000 killed
- \* 2005 Maharashtra floods, Mumbai, Maharashtra, Western India (July 2005)
- \* Hurricane Katrina, United States (August 2005), toll varies
- \* Hurricane Stan, Mexico, Central America, Guatemala, (October, 2005)
- \* 2005 Kashmir earthquake, Kashmir, Pakistan, (October 8, 2005), death toll is currently 87,350 but some estimate it to rise over 100,000
- \* Hurricane Wilma, Caribbean Sea, Mexico, United States (October 2005)
- \* 2006 Southern Leyte mudslide, Philippines, (17 February 2006) c. 950 killed.
- \* 2006 Java earthquake, Yogyakarta, Java, Indonesia (May 27, 2006), c. 6,200 killed

## World's Leading Causes of Death

- 1 Heart disease
- 2 Cancer
- 3 Respiratory infections
- 4 Lung disease
- 5 HIV/AIDS
- 6 Digestive diseases
- 7 Diarrhoeal diseases
- 8 Tuberculosis
- 9 Malaria
- 10 Traffic accidents

## Countries with the Highest Death Rates in the World

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Death rate(deaths/1,000 population)</b>
1	Botswana	28.92
2	Angola	25.86
3	Lesotho	24.79
4	Zimbabwe	23.30
5	Swaziland	23.06
6	Malawi	23.01
7	Niger	21.51
8	Afghanistan	21.12
9	Sierra Leone	20.62
10	Mozambique	20.60
11	Zambia	20.54
12	South Africa	20.40
13	Central African Republic	19.99
14	Djibouti	19.42
15	Mali	19.12
16	Burkina Faso	18.79
17	Liberia	17.86
18	Namibia	17.63
19	Burundi	17.61
20	Nigeria	17.39

## Countries with the Lowest Death Rates in the World

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Death rate(deaths/1,000 population)</b>
1	Kuwait	2.44
2	Jordan	2.62
3	Saudi Arabia	2.66
4	Brunei	3.40
5	Libya	3.48

6	Oman	3.91
7	Bahrain	4.03
8	Solomon Islands	4.04
9	Singapore	4.05
10	United Arab Emirates	4.14
11	Ecuador	4.26
12	Costa Rica	4.32
13	Qatar	4.52
14	Nicaragua	4.54
15	Paraguay	4.58
16	Algeria	4.61
17	Mexico	4.73
18	Venezuela	4.90
19	Marshall Islands	4.94
20	Syria	4.96

## **Methods of execution used to carry out capital punishment have varied over time, and include:**

- \* Asphyxiation (or strangulation), such as by Garrotte
- \* Blood eagle (possibly a myth)
- \* Boiling to death
- \* Burning, especially for religious heretics and witches on the stake
- \* Brazen bull
- \* Breaking on the Wheel
- \* Burial (alive, also known as the pit)
- \* Crucifixion
- \* Crushing by a weight, abruptly or as a slow ordeal - see also animals
- \* Decapitation, or beheading (as by sword, axe or guillotine)
- \* Disembowelment
- \* Dismemberment
- \* Drawing and quartering (Considered by many to be the most cruel of punishments)
- \* Drowning
- \* Electric chair
- \* Explosives
- \* Flaying (skinning)
- \* Fustuarium
- \* Gassing
- \* Hanging
- \* Impalement
- \* Lethal injection
- \* Iron Maiden
- \* Keelhauling (not always lethal) and walking the plank (if not fictitious)
- \* Pressing
- \* People shredder
- \* Poisoning
- \* Sawing
- \* Scaphism and similar methods mentioned there

- \* Shooting can be performed either
  - by Firing squad
  - by a single shooter (such as the neck shot, often performed on a kneeling prisoner, as in the PR China) (especially collectively) by cannon or machine gun
- \* Starvation and Dehydration (sometimes as immurement)
- \* Stoning
- \* Various animal-related methods
  - Tearing apart by horses, e.g. Ancient China (using five horses) or "quartering," with four horses, and in The Song of Roland
  - Attack/devouring by animals, such as dogs or wolves, as in Ancient Rome and the Biblical lion's den, by rodents (such as rats), by carnivorous fish (such as piranhas or sharks), by crabs or by insects (such as ants)
  - Poisonous stings from scorpions and bites by snakes, spiders, etcetera
  - Crushing by elephant or trampling by a herd or by horsemen, as practiced by the Mongolian hordes
  - Snake pit

# SEX

## Sex among humans

In humans, sex is conventionally perceived as a dichotomous state or identity for most biological and social purposes, such that a person can only be female or male. However, when the criteria generally used to define femaleness and maleness are examined more closely, it becomes apparent that the assignment or determination of 'sex' occurs at multiple levels. Environmental, biological, social, psychological and other factors are all believed to have some role in this process, and the complex interaction of these factors is expressed in the diversity of biological and psychosocial 'states' or levels found amongst the human population. A significant fraction of the human population simply does not correspond exclusively to either 'female' or 'male' with regard to every level of definition expressed in the following table. This discordance is discussed in more detail below.

This table outlines the major levels at which society currently recognizes a difference between human females and males. Some criteria are dichotomous and some, such as body size, exhibit sexual dimorphism (i.e. characteristics which are statistically more likely to be found in one sex than the other). Some of the levels are more amenable to scientific study or measurement than others; some are "imputed" or assigned to individuals by the society of which they are members (e.g. whether human males must wear trousers is a result of social norms); and some seem to be generated within each individual as a subjective identity or drive.

"Primary" sexual characteristics are typically present at birth and directly involved in reproduction. "Secondary" sexual characteristics typically develop later in life (usually during puberty) and are not directly involved in reproduction.

## Most Sexually Active Countries

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Frequency of sex per year</b>
1	France	137
2	Greece	133
3	Serbia and Montenegro	131
4	Hungary	131
5	Macedonia	129
6	Bulgaria	128
7	Czech Republic	125
8	Croatia	120
9	United Kingdom	119
10	Iceland	119

## Highest Teenage Pregnancy Rates in Developed Countries

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Pregnancies per 1,000</b>
1	Russia	101.7
2	United States	83.6
3	Bulgaria	83.3
4	United Kingdom	46.9 (England and Wales)
5	Australia	43.7
6	Sweden	24.9
7	Netherlands	12.2

## Prevalance Rate for Sexually Transmitted Diseases:

approx 1 in 4 or 23.90% or 65 million people in USA

### **Morbidity** *(Data are for U.S. for year indicated)*

Number of new syphilis cases: 34,270 (2003)

New syphilis cases per 100,000 population: 11.9 (2003)

Number of new chlamydia cases: 877,478 (2003)

New chlamydia cases per 100,000 population: 304.3 (2003)

Number of new gonorrhea cases: 335,104 (2003)

New gonorrhea cases per 100,000 population: 116.2 (2003)

## **Sexually transmitted disease** *Types and their pathogenic causes*

Note: All of the diseases on this list can be transmitted sexually. Some of the diseases on this list are commonly transmitted in other ways besides sexually; for example, HIV/AIDS is also commonly transmitted through the sharing of infected needles by drug users, and candidiasis, while it can be sexually transmitted, and SARS which can be spread through casual contact such as coughing and sneezing, is very often not associated with sexual activity.

### **Bacterial**

- \* Chancroid (*Haemophilus ducreyi*)
- \* Chlamydia infection (*Chlamydia trachomatis*)
- \* Donovanosis (*Granuloma inguinale* or *Calymmatobacterium granulomatis*)
- \* Gonorrhoea (*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*)
- \* Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) (*Chlamydia trachomatis* serotypes L1, L2, L3. See Chlamydia)
- \* Non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU) (*Ureaplasma urealyticum* or *Mycoplasma hominis*)
- \* Syphilis (*Treponema pallidum*)

### **Viral**

- \* Cytomegalovirus
- \* Hepatitis (Hepatitis A and Hepatitis E are transmitted via the faecal-oral route, not sexually; Hepatitis C is sexually transmittable)
  - Hepatitis B
  - Hepatitis D
- \* Herpes /HSV (*Herpes simplex virus*)
- \* Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV/AIDS)
- \* Human papillomavirus (HPV)
  - Certain strains of HPV cause genital warts
  - Certain strains of HPV cause cervical dysplasias which can lead to cervical cancer
- \* Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)

### **Parasites**

- \* Pubic lice a.k.a "crabs" (*Phthirus pubis*)
- \* Scabies (*Sarcoptes scabiei*)

### **Fungal**

- \* Candidiasis (thrush) (*Candida albicans*) is not strictly an STD but can be transmitted through sexual contact

### **Protozoal**

- \* Amoebiasis (*Entamoeba histolytica*)
- \* Giardiasis (*Giardia lamblia*)
- \* Trichomoniasis (*Trichomonas vaginalis*)

# Human sexual behavior

This article is about sex acts and practices (i.e., physical sex). Broader aspects of sexual behaviour such as social and psychological sexual issues are covered in related articles such as human sexuality, heterosexuality, and homosexuality.

Sexual activity in humans is an instinctive form of physical intimacy. It may be performed for the purposes of biological reproduction, spiritual transcendence, expressing affection, and/or having fun and enjoying oneself (known in this context as "sexual gratification"). The desire to have sex is one of the basic drives of human behavior. Every sexually-reproductive animal species, and every human culture, has a range of conduct used in courtship, intimacy, and sexual activity.

Human sexual behavior is therefore the behaviors that human beings use when seeking sexual or relational partners, gaining approval of possible partners, forming relationships, showing affection, and mating.

It covers at least two major areas: anthropology (common or accepted practices across different cultures), and informational (background which is useful to individuals who may be engaged in, or considering, sexual activity)

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## Aspects of human sexual behavior

### *Scope*

Sexual behavior is a very broad expression. It covers both common and less common behaviors, and includes a wide range of sexual behaviors from marital relationships through to sexual abuse. Although in many cases sexual behavior is directed towards or within a relationship, this is not necessarily the case and much sexual behavior is not.

### *Sexuality and sensuality*

There is no clear borderline between the sexual and nonsexual enjoyment of touching, or grabbing someone else's body. For example, holding hands may or may not have a sexual connotation, depending on culture, situation and other factors. Although the most common form of heterosexual sexual intercourse is universally regarded as sexual contact, there is a wide range of other sexual behaviors that may or may not be socially, legally, or ethically considered as sexual relations. The distinction between the sexual and the nonsexual becomes relevant in judging appropriate behavior, in either a social setting or in the eyes of the law.

Some criteria that may be applied are:

- \* the body parts involved (see also intimate parts)
- \* physical signs of sexual arousal
- \* subjective feeling

Enjoying touching someone else's body implies enjoying one's own body also; the latter may also happen without another person; enjoying one's own body also may or may not be of a sexual nature. If it is, it is called autoeroticism.

The whole of one's sexual activities (including erotic dreams and waking sexual fantasies and day-dreams) is called one's sex life.

### *Sexual relationships*

Opinions and norms vary about whether an emotional bond of a certain intensity and durability should be a prerequisite for sex (see also below).

Like other primates, Homo sapiens use sexuality for reproduction and for maintenance of social bonds. It is widely believed that children are capable of feeling sexual pleasure, even if they are not yet able to engage in sexual intercourse with each other, and/or are not yet biologically able to repro-

duce. Yet, child sexuality has historically been severely limited in western societies; in the late 19th century, the hysteria surrounding so-called "self-abuse" (masturbation) among children reached its peak and fueled the adoption of circumcision (including female circumcision) in some cultures, including some African tribes. Female circumcision has also been observed in England performed by some of the immigrants from other cultures.

Many sexual activities can be engaged in by same sex or opposite sex partners. However some, most notably vaginal sexual intercourse, can only be engaged in by partners of opposite sexes. And others, such as tribadism and frication can only be engaged in by partners of the same sex.  
[edit]

### ***Cultural aspects***

As with other behaviors, human high intelligence and complex societies have produced among the most complicated sexual behaviors of any animal. Most people experiment with a range of sexual activities during their lives, though they tend to engage in only a few of these regularly. Most people enjoy some sexual activities. However, most societies have defined some sexual activities as inappropriate (wrong person, wrong activity, wrong place, wrong time, etc.) Some people enjoy many different sexual activities, while others avoid sexual activities altogether for religious or other reasons (see chastity, sexual abstinence, asexuality). Historically, some societies and religions have viewed sex as appropriate only within marriage. There is still a widespread belief that sex acts are devalued when engaged in outside of a long-term, monogamous romantic relationship, but extra-marital sexual activity and casual sex became increasingly accepted in modern society during the sexual revolution.  
[edit]

### ***Social norms and rules***

Main article: Social norm

Human sexual behavior, like many other kinds of activity engaged in by human beings, is generally governed by social rules that are culturally specific and vary widely (see sexual morality, sexual norms).

Some activities are actually illegal in some jurisdictions even between (or among) consenting and competent adults (see sex crime, sodomy law, incest). However, in general, fantasizing about any sexual interest is legal, and has value; fantasizing about an illegal act does not necessarily imply a desire for the act in reality. Scientific studies suggest sexual fantasy, even of unusual interests, is usually a healthy activity.

Some people engage in various sexual activities as a business transaction. When this involves having sex with, or performing certain actual sexual acts for another person, it is called prostitution. Other aspects of the adult industry include (for example) telephone sex operators, strip clubs, erotic dancers, and the like.

Nearly all societies consider it a serious crime to force someone to engage in sexual behavior or to engage in sexual behavior with someone who does not consent. This is called sexual assault, and if sexual penetration occurs it is called rape, the most serious kind of sexual assault. The details of this distinction may vary among different legal jurisdictions. Also, precisely what constitutes effective consent to have sex varies from culture to culture and is frequently debated. In particular laws regulating what constitutes consent, including the minimum age at which a person can consent to have sex, are frequently the subject of political and moral debate (see age of consent).

## Types of partnership

### ***Sexual partners can cover many types, including:***

- \* Casual relationship (friends with benefits)
- \* Boyfriend or girlfriend
- \* Marriage or other committed long term relationship
- \* Illicit affairs
- \* Secondary or side relationships
- \* Prostitutes

Any of these may be explicit, or hidden, deceptive or honest, and may include fidelity or not.

It is also possible to engage in sexual activity without a partner, or (in some cases) without a knowing partner:

- \* Masturbation
- \* Sexual fantasizing
- \* Several paraphilias (transvestic fetishism, voyeurism, frotteurism, and so on)

## Sexual relationships

A key sexual behavior throughout the entire animal kingdom is the seeking of a sex partner. Humans are no exception to this rule. A sexual encounter can be the result of the sending signals indicating readiness for sex, and being receptive to reciprocal signals. Or, it might be the result of years of planning, through the use of cultural rituals such as courtship and marriage.

### ***Common methods:***

- \* Arranged partnership - other adults (often parents) choose partners. In some cultures these are suggestions, in others, they carry the force of commands.
- \* Personal choice - a person chooses for themselves their own partner, according to their own wishes
- \* Status based roles - a high status person in some cultures may choose partners backed by the force of social custom, and low status persons have little or no choice or expectation of avoiding the same. (For example, some employer-employee liaisons, and droit de seigneur)
- \* Mutual trade - prostitution, or "both gain" type of arrangements.

Additionally, the pool of available and acceptable candidates may be limited, to own town, own religion, similar status, tactically advantageous (eg to cement social bonds or make peace), and so on.  
[edit]

## The search for a partner

### ***Locating and identifying potential partners***

Industries devoted to enabling sex or sexual communication include nightclubs, singles bars, personal want ads (in newspapers and on the web), dating services, and brothels, among many others.

Many organizations and clubs sponsor events that bring people with similar interests together. Religious and family connections provide another way for people to meet.

### ***The encounter between potential partners***

Once a person has located another person with whom they desire to have sex, the first thing to be done is to introduce themselves or position themselves in such a way that he or she will introduce himself or herself. This may not be as simple as it sounds.

[edit]

### ***Communication and signals***

The communication between people that can lead to a sexual liaison are necessarily subtle and complex. An overt declaration, e.g. "I would like to have sex with you" is more likely than not to be rebuffed. From early childhood, strategies for successful communication are learned and honed through practice. Much of this communication is nonverbal - referred to as, body language. By adulthood, the subtleties of meeting the eyes of another, smiling, laughing and flirting have been practiced and learned.

Once a person has taken advantage of opportunities to enter into communication with a potential sex partner, then the likelihood and speed with which that communication will lead to sexual intercourse depend on a combination of cultural norms, the person's desire for a relationship, and the person's skill at interpersonal communication. A successful communication is one that goes two ways. Listening well, including picking up on non-verbal cues, is a crucial skill. Active listening, in which the listener responds to indicate understanding, is a direct route to successful communication.

### ***The decision to have sex***

The decision to have sex is a highly personal one, and in most societies, forcing another to engage in a sexual activity without mutual agreement ("consent") is a serious crime. Sexual behavior is a continuum, with affectionate behavior at one end, and full sexual activity at the other. Different cultures and individuals may have different criteria to judge when different forms of sex are appropriate.

### ***Common criteria for full sexual activity can include:***

- \* No prerequisites

This is known as casual sex. A person is asked if he or she wants to have sex, or intent is signaled through non-verbal cues.

- \* Safer sex practices

Until a partner is better known, or blood tests or other reassurances are agreed, safe sex practices (such as condoms, outercourse, or non-penetrative sexual activities) only will be followed.

- \* Blood tests required

This is when one requires that his or her potential sexual partners be tested for sexually transmitted disease before deciding whether or not to have sex with them. The most reliable approach is to contact the clinic or lab directly for the test results (which requires the person who was tested accompany you or give you written permission). Since this requires premeditation and forethought, it is more often associated with partners who are looking for a relationship or anticipate future intimacy, or people who are careful and under take and expect regular blood tests as a matter of general individual responsibility.

- \* Steady dating or steady bond

Many people follow the rule "no sex on the first date", implying that you must have more than one date in order to have sex with them. What this actually means is that they want to get to know a potential candidate partner first, and sex is only going to happen if it forms part of a progression when they like them well enough (or fall in love).

\* Agreement that the couple are "in love"

Many people prefer to have sex only with someone whom they are in love with. This may be a result of personal preference, or a result of negative past experiences with casual sex.

\* Formally committed partnership (marriage)

Some people believe in not having sex until they are married. Many religions require that one wait until he or she is married before having sex.

The chosen criteria for other forms of sexual activity, such as safe sex, physical intimacy, frottage, and oral sex are even more varied both between cultures and amongst individuals.

### ***Potential problems***

#### **The fear of rejection**

The fear of rejection is common when trying to befriend a potential partner. If the participants are both sensitive to the other's signals, then they can detect quickly whether their sexual objectives are mutual. If they discover soon enough that their objectives are at odds with one another, then a conversation can end before either one loses face, and then each person can seek others with whom to communicate. On the other hand, if the communication results in an escalating sense of intimacy for both participants, then a degree of trust is established that mitigates the fear of rejection.

## **Sexual activity and lifestyles**

### Different-gender sexuality

Different-gender sexuality involves two individuals of opposite genders. People who engage exclusively in different-gender sexual practices do not necessarily identify themselves as straight or heterosexual, though (unlike homosexual for same-gender sexual practices) most definitions of "heterosexual" would include them despite varying levels of activity, frequency, and interest. In fact, they may identify themselves as straight or heterosexual, bisexual, or not at all. Likewise, an individual who practices both same and different sex sexual behaviour may identify himself or herself as gay, lesbian, bisexual, straight, or not at all.

Though often associated with gay men, anal sex is a common different-gender sexual practice. The anus is "tighter" than the vagina and thus may be preferable to the male during penetration; additionally, many people enjoy flouting cultural sexual taboos. Anal sex is not advisable as birth control as it is still possible, though unlikely, for semen to enter the vagina. Different-gender anal sex is also often practiced where the woman penetrates the man with a strap-on dildo, known as pegging.

Different-sex sexual practices are limited by laws in America and many other places. In America marriage laws may serve the purpose of encouraging people to only have sex (and children) within marriage. Sodomy laws may be seen as encouraging different-sex sexual practices. Laws also ban adults from committing sexual abuse, committing sexual activities with anyone under an age of consent, performing sexual activities in public, and engaging in sexual activities for money (prostitution), though these laws all cover same-sex sexual activities they may differ with regards punishment and may

more frequently or only be enforced on same-sex sexual activities. Laws also control the making and viewing of pornography, including different-sex sexual activities.

Courtship, or dating, is the process through which people choose potential sexual and/or marital partners. Among straight (presumably middle class) teenagers and adolescents in the mid-20th century in America, dating was something one could do with multiple people before choosing to "go steady" with only one, the eventual goal being either sex, marriage, or both. More recently dating has become what going steady was and the latter term has fallen into disuse.

Different-sex sexual practices may be monogamous, serially monogamous, or polyamorous, and, depending on the definition of sexual practice, abstinent or autoerotic (including masturbation).

Different moral and political movements have waged for changes in different-sex sexual practices including courting and marriage, though changes are usually made only slowly in all countries. Especially in the USA, campaigns have often sparked and been fueled by moral panic. There, movements to discourage same-sex sexual practices often claim to be strengthening different-sex sexual practices within marriage, such as Defense of Marriage Act and the proposed Federal Marriage Amendment.

### ***Same-gender sexuality***

Same-gender sexuality involves two or more individuals of the same gender. It is possible for homosexual acts to be committed by those who self-identify as heterosexual; e.g., mutual masturbation in the context of what may be considered "normal" heterosexual teen development. Homosexual people who pretend to lead a life of heterosexuality are often referred to as living "closeted" lives, that is, they hide their sexuality in the "closet". The term "closet case" is a derogatory term used by homosexuals to refer to another homosexual that pretends to be heterosexual, and "coming out" or "outing" refer to making that orientation (semi-) public voluntarily, or as an action by others respectively.

Despite stereotypes and common misconceptions, there are no forms of sexual activity exclusive to same-gender sexual behavior that can not also be found in opposite-gender sexual behavior, save those involving contact of the same sex genitalia. (see tribadism, frot)

Certain situations, like incarceration or single-sex schools and other sex-segregated environments, may often lead people who would not ordinarily seek sex with others of their own gender to this kind of sexual behavior.

In other cases, some people may experiment or explore their sexuality with same (and/or different) gender sexual activity before defining their sexual identity. Health campaigns and officials often seek to target self-identified "straight" or bisexual "Men who have Sex with Men" or "Men who like Sex with Men" (MSM) as opposed to self-identified "gay" or homosexual men.

People who engage exclusively in same-sex sexual practices do not necessarily identify themselves as "gay" or "lesbian". However, definitions of homosexual remains the same, "a person who is sexually attracted to members of your own sex". However, the degree of attraction complies with the varying levels of frequency, willingness, and/or interest.

Among some sectors of African-Americans (called "men on the DL" or "down-low"), same-sex sexual behavior is sometimes viewed as solely for physical pleasure. Men on the "down-low" may engage in regular (though often covert) sex acts with other men while continuing sexual and romantic relation-

ships with women. These men often shun the more commonly-known "gay" as a term applying to stereotypically flamboyant and effeminate men of European ancestry there, a group from which some may wish to distance themselves.

### ***Extended partnership sexuality***

Cases where more than two individuals form a sexual partnership are covered within:

- \* Polyamory - committed loving relationships with more than one partner.
- \* Polygamy - religions and cultures which allow multiple wives or (less commonly) husbands.
- \* Group sex, swinging, casual sex and casual relationships - which are usually not intended to be binding partner-bonds and therefore there is less assumption of monogamy.

### ***Auto-erotic sexuality***

Autoeroticism is, as its name implies, sexual activity that does not involve another person as partner. It can involve masturbation, but also several paraphilias (unusual sexual practices) do not require a partner either.

### ***Alternative sexuality***

A number of so-called alternative sexualities exist. These are usually based upon individual choice. They range from the broadly accepted or tolerated, through to the highly controversial and illegal.

Examples of these less common or alternative sexualities include BDSM activities where dominance and submission activities are central features of sexual activity, through to zoosexuality where the partner in a long term relationship may be of another species.

[edit]

### ***Coercive and abusive sexuality***

Sexual activity can also encompass sexual abuse - that is, coercive or abusive use of sexuality. Examples include: rape, lust murder, child sexual abuse, and zoosadism (animal abuse which may be sexual in nature), as well as (in many countries) certain non-consensual paraphilias such as frottage, telephone scatophilia (indecent phonecalls), and non-consensual exhibitionism and voyeurism (known as "indecent exposure" and "peeping tom" respectively).

[edit]

## **Safety and ancillary issues**

***There are four main areas of risk in sexual activity, namely:***

- \* The risk of choosing to trust a person who is physically a risk
- \* The risk of sexually transmitted disease

- \* The risk of unwanted pregnancy
- \* The risk of seeking or engaging in an activity which is legally or culturally disapproved.

These risks are raised by any condition (temporary or permanent) which impairs one's judgement, such as excess alcohol or drugs, or emotional states such as loneliness, depression or euphoria (e.g. new students at college). Carefully considered activity can greatly reduce all of these issues.

[edit]

### ***Sexually transmitted disease***

Sexual behaviors that involve contact with another person or the bodily fluids of another person entail some risk of transmission of sexually transmitted infections, which is why safer sex techniques are recommended. These techniques are generally seen as less necessary for those in committed monogamous relationships with persons who have been demonstrated to be free of disease; see fluid bonding.

Due to health concerns arising from HIV/AIDS, chlamydia, syphilis, gonorrhoea and other sexually-transmitted infections, some people may want potential sex partners be tested for STIs before engaging in sex.

### ***Unwanted pregnancy***

Sexual behaviors that involve the contact of semen with the vagina or vulva may result in pregnancy. To prevent pregnancy, many people employ a variety of birth control measures. The most popular methods of prevention are condoms, spermicides, and the birth control pill.

### ***Judgment impairment***

Recreational drugs are often used in social settings in the belief that they enhance interpersonal communication. Some common recreational drugs are alcohol, cannabis, caffeine and nicotine.

- \* Alcohol is sometimes called a "social lubricant" because it reduces inhibitions, including those caused by the fear of rejection. At the same time, though, alcohol impairs judgment, making a person less receptive to subtle signals, which can result in less effective communication. More importantly, this judgment impairment can lead to poor decision-making regarding sex, such as engaging in unsafe sex.
- \* Cannabis can induce increased appreciation for humour and art, which might improve communication. But at the same time, it can cause one to become introspective, and thus less inclined to communicate.
- \* Caffeine and nicotine are stimulants. Others include amphetamines and cocaine. Stimulants can increase alertness and improve attention, both of which can improve one's ability to communicate effectively. However, stimulants also have adverse health effects when used in large amounts.

Use of recreational drugs is frequently cited as a risk factor for health problems including sexually transmitted diseases, addiction, birth defects, heart disease, cancer and liver disease, among others

## Legal issues related to sexual behavior

### *Sodomy and same sex laws*

Various forms of same-gender sexual activity have been prohibited under law in many areas at different times in history. In 2003, the *Lawrence v Texas* United States Supreme Court decision overturned all such laws in the US.

Usually, though not always, such laws are termed sodomy laws, but also include issues such as age of consent laws, "decency" laws, and so forth. Laws prohibiting same-gender sexuality have varied widely throughout history, varying by culture, religious and social taboos and customs, etc. Often such laws are targeted or applied differently based on gender as well. For example, laws against same-gender sexual behavior in England during the reign of Queen Victoria, sodomy or "buggery" laws were aimed specifically at male same-gender sexual activity and did not target or even address female same-gender sexual activity. A well known example of such laws applied in modern times can be found in Alan Turing.

## List of sex acts and practices

### *General*

- \* Anal sex
  - o Anal-oral contact
  - o Fisting
  - o Pegging
- \* Casual sex
- \* Erotic massage
- \* Foreplay (aka "petting")
- \* Genital-genital sex
  - o Coitus
  - o Tribadism
  - o Frot
- \* Group sex
  - o Swinging
  - o Bukkake
  - o Gang banging
  - o Orgy
  - o Ménage à trois (threesomes)
- \* Hogging
- \* Masturbation
  - o Autoeroticism
  - o mutual masturbation
  - o Anal masturbation
- \* Oral sex
  - o Cunnilingus
  - o Fellatio

- o Felching
- o Teabagging
- o Snowballing
- \* Outercourse
- \* Play piercing
- \* Pornography
- \* Roleplay
- \* Safe sex
- \* Seduction
- \* Sex positions
- \* Sex toys, using
  - o Vibrators
  - o Dildos
  - o Strap-on dildos
  - o Sybians
  - o Butt plugs
  - o Sex dolls
  - o Nipple clamps
  - o Anal beads
  - o Pocket pussies (masturbation sleeve)
  - o Aneros (prostate massager)
  - o Fleshlights
  - o Cock rings
  - o Ben Wa balls
  - o Kegel exercisers
- \* Sexual roleplaying
  - o Ageplay
  - o Lingerie (erotic clothing)
  - o Cross-dressing
- \* Vaginal sex

### ***Specialized BDSM and paraphilia related***

*Generally less common, but still widespread, are the various paraphilias. Some of the more common ones are:*

- \* BDSM
  - o Bondage
  - o List of bondage positions
  - o Sadism and masochism
    - + Sexual masochism is the recurrent urge or behavior of wanting to be humiliated, beaten, bound, or otherwise made to suffer.
    - + Sexual sadism is the recurrent urge or behavior involving acts in which the pain or humiliation of the victim is sexually exciting.
  - o Domination and submission
  - o Impact play
    - + Erotic spanking
    - + Flagellation
    - + Paddling
    - + Caning

- \* Fetishism is the use of non-sexual or nonliving objects to gain sexual excitement.
  - o Foot fetishism
  - o Leather fetishism
  - o Latex and PVC fetishism
  - o Transvestic fetishism is wearing clothes of another gender for sexual reasons.
- \* Pedophilia is the sexual attraction to prepubescent children.
- \* Polyamory
- \* Statuephilia (Pygmalionism)
- \* Frotteurism is the recurrent urges or behavior of touching or rubbing against a nonconsenting person.
- \* Wax play
- \* Zoophilia, the attraction to other species as partners.

### ***Specialized verbal or visual activities***

*Some forms of sexual activity involve someone else, but not touching the other:*

- \* Dirty talk
  - o Phone sex
  - o Cybersex
- \* Exhibitionism is the recurrent urge or behavior to expose one's genitals to an unsuspecting person.
- \* Voyeurism is the recurrent urge or behavior to observe an unsuspecting person who is naked, disrobing or engaging in sexual activities.

List of sexual slurs

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This list is incomplete; you can help by expanding it.

The following is a list of sexual slurs that are, or have been, commonly or notably used to refer to members of a given sexual minority, gender, sex, or sexual orientation in a derogatory or pejorative manner. This list is comprised of slurs that have sources named.

It is not uncommon for minority groups to adopt an originally disparaging term and use it of themselves, as an act of self-assertion.

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Top - A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

[edit]

A

- \* aborto - (Spain) literally, "abortion"--a very ugly person.[1]
- \* AC/DC - (North America) bisexual; not named after the rock band but used in the "goes both ways" sense, much like the French "marcher à voile et à vapeur", to go by sail and by steam.[2]
- \* agfay - A gay man. Pig Latin for fag. Originated in the early 1900s.[3]
- \* ambidextrous / ambisexterous - A bisexual man (i.e., a man who likes to copulate with both women and men).[3]

\* angel - (1) a gay male who practices anal sex especially with a boy as the passive partner--a pederast; (2) a passive male receiver in anal sex.[3]

\* arse bandit / arse king - {U.K.} a gay male who has anal sex especially with a boy as the passive partner--a pederast).[3]

\* as camp as a row of tents - (Australian) very gay. Used from the mid-1900s to the present).[3]

Arse Explorer - A gay Man Trying it for the first time,  
[edit]

## B

\* ballbreaker / ballbuster - (North America) domineering female [4][5][6]

\* balls! - a general exclamation of dismissal or disdain [7]

\* ball-juggler - (North America) one who "gargles" on male genitalia specifically the testicles [7]

\* batty boy / batty bwoy / battyman - a homosexual man [8]

\* beef curtains - the labia; specifically the folds of tissue of the female external genitalia.[7]

\* bollera - (Spain) dyke [1]

\* brownie - a. a homosexual [1910s on], b. a person penetrated in anal sex [1960s on] [7]

\* butter-face - referring to a female who has a nice body, but an ugly face. everythings good butter face. [9]

[edit]

## C

\* calientapollas - (Spain) a cock-teaser [from calentar to warm + polla penis][10]

\* carpet-muncher - (North America & British) a lesbian. First used in the late 1900s [3]

\* cazo - (Spain) criminal slang: a pimp.[1]

\* changa - (Latin America) a prostitute. [1]

\* chapero - (Spain) a. a male prostitute, b. a queer [10]

\* cock-chafer - a female permitting and assuming most intimacies but not the greatest [first used in the 1600s] [11]

\* cock pimp - an assumed--but rarely an actual--husband to a whore [11]

\* cola - (Spanish) adjective: gay [8]

\* crow - a girl or woman, esp. one who is old or ugly; frequently in phrase "old crow" [8]

crow clap - a item that gets clamped on to the Male / Female nipple to give great pleasure during sexual intercourse

[edit]

## D

\* dog - an unattractive woman or girl. Also occasionally: an unattractive man[8]

\* dutch boy - [late 1900s on] (U.S.) a man--gay or straight--who likes to be around lesbians [8]

[edit]

## F

\* faggot master / faggoteer - obsolete: But in common use in Australia (Very offensive) a whore monger [first used ca. 1825][11]

- \* faggy - a gay man, especially one who is usually penetrated in anal sex [first used ca. 1965][11]
- \* fag hole - a mouth or anus if the male is a queer [originated ca. 1945][11]
- \* Flange - A very rude term for female genitalia, often used in a sexual context.

[edit]

O

- \* one - (U.S.) A gay male. Used from the 1930s to the 1960s.[7]
- \* one of those - (U.S.) A gay male. Coined in the late 1800s.[7]
- \* one way - (U.S.) A straight person. Used in the gay community in the 1960s.[7]

[edit]

P

- \* pooffer / pooftah / poufter / puffer a homosexual; an effeminate man.[12]
- \* Pink Poker - A man or lady who feels another ladies private area
- \* Poo Pumper - A man who has sexual feeling with another male,

[edit]

Q

Quail Cruncher - a man who usually gropes another males gooch

[edit]

R

Rug muncher - A lesbo who usually licks pink fangita

- \* Rump Rangler- a gay male

[edit]

S

- \* sheepshagger / sheep shagger - (Welsh / Australia / N.Z.) a man who engages in or is said to engage in sexual intercourse with sheep [military slang first used in the 1950s] Originally what welsh people "allegedly" spend their spare time doing(UK)[8]
- \* skank - a person (esp. a woman) regarded as unattractive, sleazy, sexually promiscuous, or immoral [originally U.S.][8]
- \* sperm burper - a gay man, usually one who sucks on penises [first used in the 1990s][7]
- \* sword swallower - someone--male or female--who depthroats penises [originally Australian, 1800s][7]

Shit Shagger - A homosexuall man

[edit]

## T

- \* tabby - an old woman. first used in the late 1700s [7]
- \* tearoom queen - a gay male who specializes in having sex in public restrooms[3]
- \* teaser - a sexually loose female[3]
- \* teeny weeny - (U.S.) a male with a small penis. first used in the mid-1950s[3]
- \* tender pannel - a prostitute who works in a brothel. used from the late 1600s to the 1800s[7]
- \* ten o'clock girl - a London prostitute [1930s-1950s. from the time convicts had to surrender their bail to a magistrate][7]
- \* terry toon - (Australia) a pimp who lives off of a prostitute. first used in the 1970s[7]
- \* thais - a prostitute. used in the 1800s[7]
- \* that way - homosexual[3]
- \* thespian - (U.K.) a lesbian[3]
- \* third-legger - (African Americans) a promiscuous woman. [first used in the 1980s][7]
- \* three-dollar bill - (U.S.) a homosexual. [From "queer as a three-dollar bill". Queer used to mean "fake" from the 1600s to the 1800s][3]
- \* three-legged beaver - (U.S.) A gay male. In citizens band radio slang, a woman is a beaver. The third leg is the penis. [3]
- \* three-letter man - (U.S.) A gay male. From FAG. [3] Not to be confused with a five-letter woman, a bitch. [3]
- \* three-way girl - (U.S.) a woman who practices orthogenital copulation, anal sex, and oral sex. used from the early 1900s to the present[3]
- \* tickle-tail - (British) a lewd woman[3]
- \* tickle-your-fancy - (British) a gay male[3]