

Crime and punishment in the Royal Navy of the Seven Years War, 1755-1763

Ashgate - Crime and Punishment in the Royal Navy of the Seven Years' War, 1755



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 Courts-martial and courts of inquiry -- Great Britain -- History -- 18th century.
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Retrieved Aug 01 2021 from Crime and Punishment in the Royal Navy of the Seven Years' War, 1755-1763. Eder concludes that the navy's practice of leniency in capital cases did not apply in those cases involving corporal punishment. Finally the author's fourteen tables of statistical data, which illuminate the text, merit careful examination.

Crime and punishment in the Royal Navy of the Seven Years' War, 1755

This book looks at Britain's maritime strategic, operational and tactical success and failures , through a wide-ranging history of the Royal Navy's role in the war.

A History of the Royal Navy: The Seven Years War: A History of the Royal Navy Martin Robson I.B. Tauris

Crime and punishment in the Royal Navy of the Seven Years' War, 1755-1763. Martin Robson highlights the work of some of the key protagonists in the Royal Navy, such as Admiral Hawke whose appreciation of the wider strategic context at Quiberon Bay in 1759 decided the fate of North America, but he also provides insights into the experience of life in the lower decks at this time.

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Preface Introduction The Countdown to War, 1754-56 The Mediterranean, 1756-8 Home waters, 1756-1758 The West Indies, East Indies and Africa North America, 1756-1758 The Annus Mirabilis, part 1: Lagos Bay and Quebec The Annus Mirabilis, part 2: Quiberon Bay Home Waters 1760-63 A global war, 1760-63 Conclusion Epilogue. Robson ultimately shows that the creation, containment and expansion of the British Empire was made possible by the exercise of maritime power through the Royal Navy. Moreover, it seems that some seamen opted to pursue abusive or violent officers through the civilian, rather than the naval courts when seeking redress; while there were relatively few such cases, the damages awarded to such a plaintiff in the civilian courts could be significant.

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Both justice systems minimized capital punishment whenever possible, but the navy's system, although it killed a smaller portion of those receiving capital sentences than the civilian system, imposed savage floggings of hundreds of lashes, which had no counterpart in civil justice.

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