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Speech section Select a noun, verb, etc. For more uses, see Bandit (distinctive page). Carmine Crocco Lieutenant Agostino Sacchiello and members of his band from Bisaccia, Campania photographed in 1862 Banditry is a kind of organized crime committed by criminals usually involving the threat or use of violence. A person dealing with a bandit is known as a bandit and primarily commits crimes such as extortion, robbery and murder, whether as an individual or as a group. Banditria is a vague concept of crime and in modern use can be synonymous with gangsterism, brigade, malignant and theft. The definition of the term bandit (introduced into English via Italian around 1590) comes from an early Germanic legal practice prohibiting criminals, known as *bannan (English ban), the legal term in the Holy Roman Empire was Acht or Reichsacht, translated as imperial prohibition. [citation needed] In modern Italian the equivalent word bandito literally means forbidden or forbidden persons. The new English Dictionary of Historical Principles (NED) defined the bandit in 1885 as one that is banned or banned; Therefore, lawless desperate marauder, brigade: usually apply to members of organized gangs that infest the mountainous districts of Italy, Sicily, Spain, Greece, Iran and Turkey. In modern use, the word can become synonymous with thieves, the term single-armed bandit for slot machines that can leave a player without money. [1] Social Bandit Main Article: Social Bandit Social Bandit is a term invented by historian Eric Hobsbawm in his 1959 book Primitive Rebels, a study of popular forms of resistance that also include behavior characterized by law as illegal. He further expanded the field in a 1969 Study of the Bandits. Social banditry is a widespread phenomenon that has occurred in many societies throughout recorded history, and forms of social banditry still exist, as evidenced by piracy and organised crime syndicates. Later, social scientists also discussed the applicability of the term to more modern forms of crime, such as street gangs and the economy associated with the trafficking of illicit drugs. [citation needed] History Members of the Dalton Gang on display after the Battle of Coffeyville in 1892 - from left to right: Bill Power, Bob Dalton, Grat Dalton, and Dick Broadwell Europe medieval period About 5,000 bandits were executed by Pope Sixtus V in the five years before his death in 1590, but there were reportedly 27,000 more at large across central Italy. [2] Nazi Germany Main article: Bandenbekämpfung In Nazi Germany, the Bandenbekämpfung doctrine (bandit of fighting) meant that opponents of the Nazi party were portrayed as bandits-dangerous criminals who deserved no attention as human beings. Any opposition has been suppressed by maximum force and usually by the mass killing of civilians living in guerrilla-controlled areas. [3] China Ming China Banditry (Dao, qiangdao) in Ming China (1368-1644) was defined by the Ming government as a 'robbery by force' punishable by death. [4] But throughout the dynasty, people entered the occupation of banditry for various reasons and the occupation of banditria was smooth and temporary. The causes and opportunities of Ming China were largely agricultural society and current observers noted that famine and subsequent difficulties often led to banditry. [5] In his 1991 book Failure under heaven: Collective Violence in the Ming Dynasty, James W. Tong uses data from the provincial and prefecture journals of the Ming and Qing dynasties to analyse patterns of violence during the Ming Dynasty. [6] Tong analyses that peasants had made a rational choice between surviving harsh conditions and surviving through illegal banditry activities. It identifies several important factors in the peasants' calculation of whether to become bandits or not, such as the government's ability to punish bandits. [7] Tong concluded that his rational choice model predicts that there would be more rebellions and bandits where the probability of surviving suffering is minimal, but the probability of survival is an outcast is maximum. [8] As a result, Tong finds that banditry, like other types of collective violence, had a spatial and tempoline pattern. [9] Banditry was particularly ubiquitous in the southern provinces (especially Guangdong and Fujian) and in the second half of the dynasty (1506-1644). [10] However, North China and the Middle Ming period (1450-1525) had their fair share of banditry. Driving banditry was a major and ubiquitous type of banditry plaguing roads around the capital Beijing and its surrounding areas, managed and named as the region's capital. [11] Xiangmazi (whistling arrow bandits) was a category mounted bandits named after their practice of firing whistling arrows to alert their victims. [11] The whistling of arrow bandits plagued the capital region during the first three decades of the sixteenth century. [11] They posed such a serious threat that special police attention was paid to them and the failure to arrest them in time suffered a harsher sentence (further information on Ming's justice system can be found in the history of criminal justice). [12] Ming historian David M. Robinson identifies some significant causes of banditry in the capital region. The region was agriculturally disadvantaged due to constant flooding, so peasants often lived in poverty. [13] In addition, the region's economy has provided ample opportunities for motorway robbery. In addition to Beijing's highly developed economy, the region also contained many commercial cities; these cities not only attracted traders, but also bandits. Robinson also points out that many eunuchs in Beijing have resorted to banditry. [14] As Shih-Shan Henry Tsai explained, self-traction was just another way to escape impoverishment, and when a group of eunuchs failed to find employment in the palace, they often turned to mafia violence. [15] The capital region also housed a huge number of soldiers with a Ming system of hereditary army and a large proportion of the bandits were actually soldiers deployed in the region. [16] In 1449, Mongolian soldiers in the service of Ming attacked and looted the Beijing area. [17] Another report from 1489 confirms that soldiers attacked in Henan Province. [18] Robinson points out that desperate economic straits have forced soldiers to use illegal means of subsistence. [19] Policies and conditions in the capital region have also given soldiers/bandits the opportunity to avoid Penalty. During the Ming Dynasty, military and civilian jurisdictions were separated. [20] This was particularly worrying when soldiers lived physically away from their superiors; when soldiers committed a robbery, civilian officers did not have the authority or authority to detain them. [18] The policy of transporting close crew to Beijing for annual training has also created opportunities for banditry. One official reported that soldiers traveling along the Grand Canal from adjacent crews to the capital committed robberies and murders against civilian passengers and traffickers; On the ground, these soldiers fell into mounted banditry as well. [21] The Bandits' techniques, organization, livelihoods and risks included combat skills to use a variety of weapons, from bows and arrows to swords. [22] Another important skill was equestrian processing, especially in the northern capital region where banditry was concentrated. As mentioned above, a large number of bandits were actually crew soldiers and had access and the ability to use weapons and armor. Another skill was the ability to deploy road blocks to stop and prey on passengers. [23] Once they forcibly acquired goods and commodities, the bandits had to sell them. One official report from 1485 revealed that local people, some probably working as fences (see Fences in Ming China), bought stolen animals and goods from highway bandits at lower prices. [24] Robinson further points out that an extensive network for the disposal of stolen livestock linked to towns in the capital region with the surrounding provinces. [24] Neither the career nor the identity of the bandit was permanent. Some bandits actually had a balanced life and were even married. The real record of the Ming Dynasty is that the great bandit Zhang Mao lived in a large mansion in his hometown of Wenan. [25] Similarly, Zhang's comrades Liu Brothers and Tiger Yang had wives and children. [26] Bandits often served in groups under one or more leaders. These charismatic leaders were not only skilled at fighting and driving, but also had material and social capital. One of the exemplary leaders was Zhang Mao of Wenan. He gathered a massive following and, using his connections and wealth, he managed to bribe and make friends with important eunuchs in court. [25] Of course, the Ming government is using a heavy hand to crack down on banditry. Local commanders and stables were responsible for apprehending bandits, but emperors often sent special censors to cope with the exuberant bandits. [27] Ning Gao was one of the censors of 1509, and he employed terrible means such as displaying severed heads and body parts to kill off existing bandits and intimidate potential ones. [28] In addition to fleeing to difficult terrains, powerful bandits have used their connections with senior figures in the capital to negotiate security. On one occasion, the influential eunuch Zhang Zhong helped his Brother Zhang Mao to negotiate with the commander sent to track down local bandits. [29] However, such patronage did not guarantee immunity. An effective and determined official, empowered by influential superiors or eunuchs, could pose a serious threat to the survival of bandits. Through a well-planned raid, Ning Gao, a client of another powerful eunuch Liu Jin, successfully wounded and captured Zhang Mao, who was then taken to Beijing and executed. [30] Future trips by bandits Although bandits were subject to the death penalty, they could still be integrated into a regime that serves as a local police force and personal soldiers employed by officials to ensure order and suppress bandits. [31] Such a transition was not permanent and could often be reversed. Tiger Yang once served as a personal military bracket of the aforementioned Ning Gao before turning to banditry. Similarly, when faced with unemployment, some of Ning's former bandit catchers simply joined the bandit leaders of the Liu Brothers. [26] Bandits' careers have often led leaders to gather more bandits and army deserters and organise predatory gangs into active rebel groups. One example was Gao Yingxiang, who began as a mounted bandit in Shaanxi and later became an important rebel leader in the late Ming. [32] Another example would be Deng Maoqi, a bandit in Fujian who committed road robberies and villages in the late 1440s. [33] His gang of bandits eventually grew into an insurgent army and Deng led attacks on the government in Fujian. [33] Bandit-rebels were not only common in the late Ming. Between 1510 and 1511, several bandit gangs led by the Liu Brothers, Tiger Yang raided and looted Shandong and Henan. [34] Their illegal actions eventually evolved into an open revolt against the Ming Dynasty, when they blatantly besieged cities, seized imperial weapons, expanded the area of operation to the south, and even assumed the rhetoric and clothing of the imperial dynasty. [35] The uprising took Ming almost two years to crush. [36] Similarly, small groups of local bandits could eventually join larger rebel groups. Robinson points out that the bandits appeared to have perceived the benefits of supporting the insurgent cause, but could also be repelled to join; As a result, the 1510s rebels attracted many local bandits and exiles as they moved from one place to another. [37] The Republican marauding period was one of the most common peasant responses to oppression and suffering. At the beginning of Republican China, the growth of the army of fighters during the war was also accompanied by a dramatic increase in bandit activity using lawlessness. By 1930, the total population of bandits was estimated at 20 million. [38] See also Bagaudae, bandits around the Pyrenees in the Roman Empire Banditry in Chile Hajduks, bandits in the Balkans Sardinia bandit Dacoity, Hindi term for banditry Plot, helps bandits stolen goods. References ^ bandit, n., Oxford English Dictionary (Second online version ed.). Oxford University Press. 1989. Acquired 20 February 2011. — Earlier version first published in the New English Dictionary, 1885. (subscription required) ^ Ruggiero, Guido (2006). Companion to the worlds of the Renaissance. Wiley-Blackwell, p. 143. ISBN 1-4051-5783-6.CS1 maint: ref = harv (reference) ^ Westermann, Edward B. (2005). Hitler's police battalions: Promoting racial warfare in the east. Kansas City: University Press of Kansas. p. 191 - 192. ISBN 978-0-7006-1724-1. ^ Robinson, David (2000). Banditria and subversion of state authority in China: capital region during the period of central Ming (1450-1525). 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