

Garuda purana punishments Workbook

Garuda Purana punishments are an integral part of the ancient Hindu scriptures that detail the consequences of one's actions in the afterlife. As one of the major Puranas, the Garuda Purana offers profound insights into dharma (righteousness), karma (action), and the moral codes that influence human destiny. Its descriptions of punishments serve as moral warnings, emphasizing the importance of virtuous living and adherence to dharma. This article explores the nature of these punishments, their significance, and the underlying principles that govern them.

Understanding the Garuda Purana

Overview of the Garuda Purana

The Garuda Purana is a vast Sanskrit text that forms part of the 18 Mahapuranas. It is primarily a dialogue between Lord Vishnu and the divine bird Garuda, discussing topics ranging from cosmology and philosophy to rituals and morality. A significant portion of the scripture is dedicated to describing the journey of the soul after death and the various punishments that await souls based on their karmic deeds.

The Role of Punishments in the Garuda Purana

The punishments described are not arbitrary but are believed to be the natural consequences of one's actions in worldly life. They serve both as deterrents against immoral behavior and as lessons to encourage righteous conduct. The text underscores that these punishments are administered by Yama, the god of death and justice, who ensures cosmic balance.

Types of Punishments in the Garuda Purana

Physical Punishments

The Garuda Purana vividly describes various physical punishments that souls endure in hell (Naraka). These are often tailored to the specific sins committed during life.

- **Burning in Fire:** Souls may be subjected to intense flames, symbolizing purification or retribution for sins like greed, lust, or cruelty.
- **Immersion in Cold Water:** For sins related to dishonesty or betrayal, some punishments involve submersion in icy waters.
- **Beating and Whipping:** Physical beatings serve as retribution for acts of violence or anger.

- **Cutting or Maiming:** Certain sins related to harm or violence may result in the soul experiencing mutilation or limb loss.

Psychological and Sensory Punishments

Apart from physical pain, the Garuda Purana also describes mental anguish inflicted upon souls.

- **Feeling of Regret and Guilt:** Souls are shown to experience intense remorse for their misdeeds, which is considered a part of their purification process.

- **Isolation and Darkness:** Punishments may include being confined in dark, lonely realms, symbolizing the soul's separation from divine consciousness.

- **Sound and Noise Punishments:** Some descriptions mention torment through unbearable sounds or silence, representing mental suffering.

Symbolic and Moral Punishments

Many punishments in the Garuda Purana serve as moral lessons, emphasizing the consequences of specific sins.

- **Loss of Wealth or Prosperity:** Reflecting greed or dishonest dealings, souls may be deprived of material gains in their next life.

- **Embarrassment or Dishonor:** For sins related to disrespect or dishonor, souls may endure shame and disgrace.

Categories of Sins and Corresponding Punishments

Major Sins and Their Consequences

The Garuda Purana categorizes sins into various levels, with corresponding punishments that are more severe for grave offenses.

- **Homicide:** Often results in the soul being subjected to torture, burning, or mutilation in hell.

- **Adultery and Sexual Misconduct:** Punishments may involve confinement, burning, or other forms of torment.

- **Stealing and Fraud:** May lead to imprisonment in dark realms or being subjected to mental anguish.

- **Lying and Deception:** Often associated with psychological suffering or symbolic punishments that reflect dishonesty.

Minor Sins and Their Repercussions

Less severe sins also attract punishments, but these are generally less intense and serve as lessons for moral improvement.

- **Gossiping or Backbiting:** Might result in social isolation or mental suffering.
- **Neglect of Duties:** Can lead to loss of opportunities or prosperity in future lives.

Concepts of Punishment and Reincarnation

Temporary vs. Eternal Punishments

The Garuda Purana explains that punishments are often temporary, designed to purify the soul before it reincarnates. The duration and severity depend on the nature and gravity of the sins committed.

Reincarnation as a Remedy

After serving their punishments in Naraka, souls are believed to be reborn in various forms, depending on their karmic balance. A virtuous life can lead to a favorable rebirth, while continued sinful actions may result in further suffering.

Significance and Moral Lessons

Encouraging Righteous Living

The detailed descriptions of punishments aim to motivate individuals to live morally upright lives, adhering to dharma to avoid suffering in the afterlife.

Balance of Karma and Justice

The Garuda Purana underscores the importance of karma—the law of cause and effect—highlighting that every action has repercussions that extend beyond this life.

Guidance for Rituals and Ritual Purifications

The scripture also emphasizes performing proper rituals and rites to mitigate past sins and lessen possible punishments in the next life.

Modern Interpretations and Cultural Influence

Relevance in Contemporary Society

While the vivid descriptions of hell and punishments are rooted in ancient beliefs, they continue to influence cultural narratives, moral education, and spiritual practices in Hindu communities.

Mythological and Literary Significance

The punishments detailed in the Garuda Purana have inspired countless stories, art, and moral tales that emphasize the importance of virtue and righteous conduct.

Conclusion

The concept of punishments in the Garuda Purana serves as a moral compass, guiding individuals toward righteous living by illustrating the consequences of their actions. These descriptions, rooted in the principles of karma and dharma, aim to promote ethical behavior and spiritual growth. Whether viewed as allegorical or literal, the detailed account of punishments underscores the importance of living a life aligned with moral virtues to attain peace and liberation in the spiritual journey.

Note: The descriptions of punishments in the Garuda Purana are part of religious and philosophical teachings and should be interpreted within their cultural and spiritual contexts.

Garuda Purana Punishments: An In-Depth Examination of the Text's Moral and Eschatological Framework

The Garuda Purana stands as one of the most significant and detailed texts within the corpus of Hindu scriptures, particularly within the Puranic literature. Renowned for its elaborate descriptions of rituals, cosmology, and spiritual philosophy, it also contains extensive sections dedicated to the concept of karma, death, and subsequent punishments meted out in the afterlife. These descriptions of punishments—often depicted in vivid, graphic detail—have sparked both scholarly debate and popular curiosity about their origins, symbolic meanings, and implications within Hindu thought. This article aims to explore the nature, rationale, and cultural significance of the punishments described in the Garuda Purana, providing a comprehensive analysis suitable for academic review and scholarly inquiry.

Origins and Structure of the Garuda Purana

Historical Context and Composition

The Garuda Purana is traditionally attributed to the sage Vyasa, although modern scholarship suggests it was composed over several centuries, likely between the 4th and 8th centuries CE. It

forms part of the Mahapurana genre, presenting a vast compilation of mythological, philosophical, and ritualistic knowledge. Its primary purpose appears to be instructive, guiding adherents on dharma (righteousness), karma, and the afterlife.

Content Overview

The Purana is divided broadly into sections that encompass cosmology, genealogies, cosmogenic myths, and detailed funeral rites. A particularly notable segment is the "Uttarakhanda," which describes the journey of the soul after death, including the various realms it may traverse based on its karma, and the punishments awaiting souls in hellish realms.

The Concept of Karma and the Afterlife in the Garuda Purana

Karma as a Moral Compass

Central to the Garuda Purana's worldview is the doctrine of karma—actions committed in one's life that determine future rebirths and experiences. Good deeds lead to favorable rebirths, while bad deeds result in suffering. The text emphasizes that moral conduct in life directly influences the nature and severity of the punishments in the afterlife.

Journey of the Soul

Upon death, the soul (atman) is believed to undergo a journey through various celestial and infernal realms, based on its accumulated karma. The Purana delineates different hells (Narakas), each tailored to specific sins, where punishments are administered in accordance with the nature of the wrongdoing.

Detailed Descriptions of Punishments in the Garuda Purana

Nature and Symbolism of the Punishments

The punishments described in the Garuda Purana are often graphic and detailed, serving both as warnings and moral lessons. They are depicted as just, proportional responses to specific sins, often incorporating symbolic elements that reflect the nature of the transgression.

Categories of Punishments and Hellish Realms

The Purana categorizes punishments based on particular sins. Some of the key categories include:

- Violence and Harming Others: Punishments involve physical torment, such as being burned,

boiled, or beaten.

- Theft and Fraud: Souls may be subjected to imprisonment, forced labor, or exposure to dangerous elements.
- Intemperance and Gluttony: Punishments involve suffering due to overindulgence, such as being burned by fire or drowned.
- Sexual Misconduct: Transgressors face punishments like mutilation or exposure to extreme heat or cold.

The Narakas (hells) are described as subterranean realms with specific punishments tailored to particular sins. For example:

- Tamisra (Darkness Hell): Punishes acts of greed and violence.
- Raurava (Screaming Hell): For those committed acts of murder or cruelty.
- Kumbhipaka (Boiling Pot Hell): For sins related to theft and deception.
- Kalasutra (Black Thread Hell): For sins involving sexual misconduct.

Graphic Descriptions and Their Interpretations

The vivid imagery includes souls being burned alive, dismembered, or subjected to endless cycles of torment. These descriptions serve as moral deterrents and are often interpreted symbolically, representing the inner spiritual suffering caused by karmic debts rather than literal physical punishments.

Philosophical and Cultural Significance of the Punishments

Didactic Purpose

The detailed descriptions function as moral lessons aimed at encouraging righteous conduct. By vividly portraying consequences, the Garuda Purana underscores the importance of adhering to dharma to avoid suffering in future lives.

Symbolism and Moral Lessons

Many scholars interpret the punishments as allegories for internal spiritual states?such as guilt, remorse, or spiritual blindness?that manifest as suffering in the mind or soul, rather than as literal physical tortures.

Temporal vs. Eternal Punishments

While some descriptions imply that punishments can be temporary, lasting until karmic debts are

paid, others suggest the possibility of liberation from hell through penance and divine grace.

Critical Perspectives and Scholarly Debates

Historical and Cultural Context

Scholars debate whether the descriptions reflect historical beliefs, poetic devices, or social controls. Some posit that these vivid punishments were intended to reinforce social norms and moral behavior in society.

Symbolic vs. Literal Interpretations

There is ongoing debate about whether these punishments should be understood literally?physical torments inflicted in the afterlife?or metaphorically, representing inner spiritual states and consequences of moral failure.

Influence on Hindu Practices and Beliefs

The concept of hell and divine punishment influences various rituals, moral teachings, and popular beliefs about death and karmic justice across Hindu communities.

Modern Relevance and Interpretations

Contemporary Perspectives

While some modern practitioners interpret the punishments as symbolic, emphasizing spiritual development over fear, others still uphold the traditional view of karmic consequences in the afterlife.

Ethical Implications

The detailed descriptions serve as ethical warnings, encouraging individuals to lead moral lives. They also raise questions about justice, divine punishment, and the nature of moral responsibility.

Influence on Literature and Popular Culture

Descriptions of hellish realms from the Garuda Purana have influenced Indian literature, cinema, and art, often depicted to evoke moral reflection or spiritual awakening.

Conclusion: The Legacy of Garuda Purana Punishments

The punishments detailed in the Garuda Purana reflect a complex interplay of moral philosophy, spiritual symbolism, and cultural values. While their graphic nature can evoke fear and awe, their core message emphasizes the importance of righteous conduct and the moral consequences of one's actions. Whether interpreted literally or symbolically, these descriptions continue to influence Hindu thought on karma, morality, and the afterlife, serving as a potent reminder of the moral fabric that underpins human existence.

The study of these punishments offers valuable insights into Hindu eschatology, the social function of morality, and the enduring human concern with justice beyond death. As with many ancient texts, their relevance persists not only as religious doctrine but also as cultural artifacts that reflect human attempts to understand the moral order of the universe.

Question What types of punishments are described in the Garuda Purana for sinners? The Garuda Purana describes various punishments for different sins, including physical suffering, confinement in hellish realms, and spiritual penalties aimed at purifying the soul based on the severity and nature of the wrongdoing. How does the Garuda Purana depict the concept of karma in relation to punishments? The Garuda Purana emphasizes that punishments are the result of one's karma—actions performed in this life and past lives—and serve as a means of spiritual purification to eventually attain liberation (moksha). Are there specific sins in the Garuda Purana that lead to more severe punishments? Yes, the Purana categorizes sins such as murder, theft, adultery, and dishonoring elders as severe offenses that result in harsher punishments in the afterlife or hellish realms. Does the Garuda Purana suggest remedial actions to avoid punishments for sins? The Garuda Purana encourages sincere repentance, performing religious rituals, charity, and following a righteous dharma as ways to mitigate or avoid the karmic consequences and punishments. Is the concept of hell in the Garuda Purana different from other Hindu texts? While similar to other texts, the Garuda Purana provides vivid descriptions of various hells and specific punishments tailored to different sins, emphasizing the importance of righteous living to avoid these realms. How do modern readers interpret the punishments described in the Garuda Purana? Many modern readers interpret these descriptions symbolically or as allegories highlighting the importance of ethical conduct and spiritual growth, rather than literal descriptions of afterlife punishments.

Related keywords: Garuda Purana punishments, Hindu hells, karmic retribution, divine punishments, afterlife punishments, dharma and sin, spiritual consequences, purgatory in Hinduism, punishment descriptions, religious doctrines

Punished by the king

Punished by the King

Punished by the king has historically been one of the most formidable and feared consequences within monarchies and royal courts. Throughout history, the authority of a king was absolute, and his power to mete out justice or punishment was often swift, severe, and unchallengeable. From ancient civilizations to medieval kingdoms, royal punishment served not only as a means of discipline but also as a tool to maintain order, demonstrate authority, and deter dissent. Understanding the nature, methods, and implications of being punished by a king offers insight into the social, political, and cultural fabric of monarchic societies.

The Role of the King in Justice and Punishment

The King's Authority as the Supreme Judge

In many monarchies, the king was regarded as the ultimate source of justice. His word was law, and his decrees were final. This divine right to rule extended to judicial authority, meaning that the king often personally presided over cases or appointed trusted nobles or officials to do so on his behalf.

Divine Right and Its Influence on Punishments

The doctrine of divine right held that the king's authority was granted directly by God. This belief elevated royal punishments beyond mere human justice, often framing them as divine will. Consequently, punishments could be both a means of enforcing moral order and a demonstration of divine authority.

Common Forms of Punishment Imposed by Kings

Capital Punishment

One of the most infamous forms of royal punishment was execution. Methods varied across cultures and eras, but the intent was always to serve as a stark warning or to eliminate threats to the throne.

- **Beheading:** Often reserved for noble or high-ranking individuals, considered a more 'honorable' death.
- **Hanging:** Commonly used for commoners or those convicted of theft, treason, or murder.
- **Crucifixion:** Used in certain empires, notably the Roman Empire, as a brutal form of execution.
- **Burning at the stake:** Typically employed for heretics, witches, or those accused of witchcraft.

Punishments for Treason and Dissent

Treason was considered one of the gravest crimes, and punishments reflected its severity. Common penalties included:

- **Beheading or hanging**, often public to serve as a deterrent.
- **Drawing and quartering**, a gruesome process used in Medieval England for traitors.
- **Imprisonment or exile**, to remove threats without necessarily executing them.

Punishments for Minor Offenses

Punishments for lesser crimes could include:

- **Corporal punishment**: Flogging, branding, or mutilation.
- **Fines and confiscation of property**, used to punish economic crimes or disobedience.
- **Public humiliation**, such as stocks or pillories.

Notorious Cases of Punishment by Kings

The Trial and Execution of Anne Boleyn

Queen Anne Boleyn, second wife of King Henry VIII of England, was accused of adultery, treason, and incest. Despite questionable evidence, she was found guilty and executed by beheading in 1536. This event exemplifies how royal justice could be swift and brutal, often motivated by political motives.

Ivan the Terrible and His Reign of Terror

Ivan IV of Russia, known as Ivan the Terrible, was infamous for his violent temper and brutal punishments. His reign included the use of secret police, public executions, and torture to suppress dissent and consolidate power. His infamous Oprichnina terrorized his subjects and military rivals alike.

King Louis XVI and the Guillotine

The French Revolution marked a significant shift away from monarchical punishment. King Louis XVI was executed by guillotine in 1793, symbolizing the end of the ancien régime and the brutal justice associated with it. This event underscored how revolutionary ideals challenged and eventually abolished traditional royal punishments.

The Cultural and Political Significance of Punishment by the King

Maintaining Royal Authority

Punishment served as a visible reminder of the king's power. Public executions and punishments

reinforced the idea that disobedience to the crown was met with severe consequences, thus deterring potential rebels or dissenters.

Symbolism and Propaganda

Royal punishments were often theatrical, designed to send a message to the populace. They could be used to demonstrate the king's justice, moral authority, or divine right, thereby reinforcing legitimacy and control over the realm.

Legal and Social Orders

In many societies, the severity or leniency of punishments reflected social hierarchies. Nobles might be exempt from certain punishments or receive different treatment, which codified social stratification under royal rule.

Evolution of Royal Punishment and Its Decline

Reform Movements and Enlightenment Ideas

The Enlightenment challenged the legitimacy and morality of brutal punishments. Thinkers like Cesare Beccaria argued against torture and capital punishment, advocating for more humane treatment and the rule of law.

Abolition of Monarchical Justice

As democracies and constitutional monarchies developed, the power of kings to punish arbitrarily diminished. Legal reforms established fair trial standards and limited the use of capital punishment, reflecting a shift toward justice based on law rather than royal decree.

Modern Perspectives on Punishment

Today, the concept of being punished by a king is largely historical. Modern justice systems emphasize rehabilitation, human rights, and proportionality, moving away from the absolute and often brutal punishments of the monarchical past.

Conclusion

The phrase "punished by the king" conjures images of a bygone era characterized by absolute authority, dramatic punishments, and often brutal justice. While such punishments served to uphold royal authority and maintain social order, they also reflected the cultural and political values of their time. From public executions to political repression, royal punishments played a pivotal role in

shaping the history of governance and justice. Today, understanding this history reminds us of the importance of legal reforms, human rights, and the rule of law, which stand in stark contrast to the arbitrary and often inhumane punishments sanctioned by monarchs in the past.

Punished by the King: An In-Depth Examination of Royal Justice and Its Modern Implications

Introduction

Punished by the king ? a phrase that conjures images of medieval justice, royal decrees, and the often brutal enforcement of royal authority. Throughout history, monarchs wielded absolute power, and their decrees could swiftly turn subjects into offenders, often resulting in severe punishments. While the age of absolute monarchy has largely given way to modern legal systems, the concept of punishment administered by a sovereign or state authority remains central to understanding justice, authority, and social order. This article delves into the historical context of royal punishment, explores how such practices evolved into modern justice systems, and examines the cultural and ethical implications of authority-driven punishment.

The Historical Context of Punishment by the King

The Roots of Royal Justice

In ancient and medieval societies, the king embodied the state. As the ultimate authority, the monarch was both lawmaker and enforcer, with the power to judge, sentence, and execute. This centralization of authority was rooted in the divine right of kings, a doctrine asserting that monarchs derived their power directly from God. Under this worldview, the king's decrees were considered divine commands, and disobedience was tantamount to defying divine will.

- Royal Courts and Ordinances: Kings established courts that served as venues for administering justice. These courts dealt with civil and criminal matters, often reflecting the king's interests and policies.

- Methods of Punishment: The punishments varied widely, from fines and imprisonment to corporal punishments like whipping, branding, or mutilation, and even capital punishment.

- Public Spectacles: Punishments often served as public spectacles intended to deter dissent and reinforce royal authority. Beheadings, executions, and torture were performed publicly to serve as warnings.

Notable Historical Cases

Throughout history, many notable cases exemplify the severity of royal punishment:

- The Trial of Jeanne d'Arc: The French heroine was tried and condemned to death by burning, under the authority of a court sanctioned by the king.
- The Witch Hunts: Monarchs like James I of England promoted witch hunts, leading to executions based on royal edicts.
- The Tower of London: The infamous prison was used for high-profile executions, including those of Anne Boleyn and Sir Thomas More.

The Evolution of Royal Justice

Over centuries, the practice of punishing by the king became more codified, leading to the development of formal legal systems. The Magna Carta (1215) in England marked a significant step toward limiting monarchical authority, establishing that even the king was subject to the law.

From Royal Absolutism to Modern Justice Systems

The Decline of Absolute Monarchy

The Enlightenment era challenged the divine right of kings, emphasizing reason, individual rights, and the rule of law. Philosophers like John Locke argued for the separation of powers and the social contract, advocating that authority should be exercised within legal frameworks rather than personal whim.

- Constitutional Monarchy: Many countries transitioned to constitutional monarchies, where the king or queen's powers are limited by a constitution and legal institutions.

- Legal Reforms: Legal codes became more standardized, transparent, and just, reducing arbitrary punishment.

The Rise of Civil and Criminal Law

Modern legal systems distinguish between civil law (disputes between individuals) and criminal law (punishments for offenses against the state).

- Due Process: Legal procedures ensure fair treatment, including rights to representation, trials, and appeals.
- Punishments: Today, punishments aim for rehabilitation, deterrence, and societal protection, rather than mere retribution.

Abolition of Monarchic Punishments

- End of Public Executions: Many countries abolished public executions in the 19th and 20th centuries, replacing them with private executions or life imprisonment.
- Human Rights: International treaties like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights emphasize dignity, prohibiting cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishments.

Cultural and Ethical Perspectives on Authority and Punishment

The Justification of Authority

Throughout history, authority has been justified through various means?divine right, social contract, democratic consent. The legitimacy of punishment relies heavily on the perceived fairness and moral authority of the governing body.

- Legitimacy and Morality: A government's authority to punish is considered legitimate only if it aligns with moral standards and respects human rights.
- Historical Justifications: Kings often justified punishments as necessary for maintaining order and divine will, but such reasons are increasingly scrutinized today.

Ethical Debates on Punishment

Modern debates focus on the morality and efficacy of various forms of punishment:

- Rehabilitation vs. Retribution: Should the aim be to reform offenders or simply punish them?
- Capital Punishment: The death penalty remains controversial, with arguments about its morality, potential for error, and deterrence effectiveness.
- Cruel and Unusual Punishment: International human rights law prohibits punishments deemed inhumane, challenging practices rooted in historical traditions.

Modern Examples of State Punishment and Justice

Case Studies

- The United States: While the U.S. inherited British common law, it has developed its own legal system, including the controversial use of the death penalty in some states.
- Saudi Arabia: The country follows a legal system rooted in Sharia law, with punishments such as amputations and public beheadings still practiced in certain cases.
- European Countries: Many European nations have abolished capital punishment altogether and emphasize restorative justice.

The Role of International Organizations

Organizations like Amnesty International and the United Nations advocate for the abolition of cruel punishments and promote human rights-based justice systems worldwide.

The Legacy of Royal Punishment in Contemporary Society

Cultural Memory and Influence

The history of punishment by the king leaves a lasting imprint on cultural narratives, literature, and popular media. Tales of royal justice serve as cautionary stories about tyranny and abuse of power.

Lessons for Modern Governance

- Checks and Balances: Modern democracies emphasize accountability and legal limits on authority to prevent abuses reminiscent of royal despotism.
- Transparency and Fairness: Ensuring that justice is transparent and fair is crucial in maintaining public trust and human rights.
- Reform and Justice: Continuous reform aims to balance societal safety with individual dignity, learning from historical excesses.

Conclusion

The phrase punished by the king encapsulates a historical era where authority was wielded unilaterally, often with brutal consequences. As societies evolved, the mechanisms of justice transitioned from personal royal decrees to codified laws rooted in principles of fairness, human rights, and democracy. While the methods and justifications for punishment have changed dramatically, the core debates about authority, morality, and justice remain relevant. Understanding this evolution not only sheds light on our legal and ethical frameworks but also reminds us of the importance of safeguarding human dignity in the pursuit of justice.

In essence, the journey from royal punishment to modern justice reflects humanity's ongoing struggle to balance authority with morality, power with fairness, and tradition with progress.

Question What are common punishments a king might impose in medieval times? Common punishments included imprisonment, exile, fines, public humiliation, whipping, or execution, depending on the severity of the crime and the laws of the kingdom. How did being punished by the king affect a person's social status? Being punished by the king often led to social disgrace and loss of reputation, which could result in diminished influence, exile, or being ostracized from society, even if the person was not physically harmed. Were punishments by the king always just and fair? Not necessarily; punishments could be arbitrary or influenced by political motives, social status, or favoritism, leading to perceptions of injustice and abuse of power. What role did public punishment by the king serve in medieval societies? Public punishments served as a deterrent to others, reinforced the authority of the king, and demonstrated the consequences of disobedience or crime to maintain social order. Can historical accounts of being punished by the king be considered reliable? Historical accounts can vary in reliability; some are based on official records or eyewitness testimonies, while others may be exaggerated or biased, so it's important to consider the source. How is the theme of being punished by the king portrayed in literature and popular culture? It is often depicted as a symbol of royal authority and justice, sometimes highlighting tyranny or injustice, as seen in stories like 'Robin Hood' or Shakespeare's plays, where punishment reflects broader themes of morality and power.

Related keywords: royal punishment, medieval justice, king's decree, royal justice, court punishment, royal decree, monarchy discipline, regal punishment, king's judgment, royal authority

Read the full article online: [Punished by the king](#)