

## From Camp to Port: Mughal Warfare and the economy of Coromandel, 1682-1707 Chaudhuri, A.

## Citation

Chaudhuri, A. (2019, June 26). *From Camp to Port: Mughal Warfare and the economy of Coromandel*, *1682-1707*. Retrieved from https://hdl.handle.net/1887/74438

Version:Not Applicable (or Unknown)License:Leiden University Non-exclusive licenseDownloaded from:https://hdl.handle.net/1887/74438

**Note:** To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Cover Page



## Universiteit Leiden



The handle <u>http://hdl.handle.net/1887/74438</u> holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation.

Author: Chaudhuri, A. Title: From Camp to Port: Mughal Warfare and the economy of Coromandel, 1682-1707 Issue Date: 2019-06-26

## Propositions

- 1. Aurangzeb's southern campaigns were part of the Mughal project of integrating the coasts with the heartland of the empire.
- 2. The impact of Aurangzeb's southern campaigns was differently felt across Coromandel.
- Aurangzeb's southern campaigns reoriented the economic centres of Coromandel. Masulipatnam lost its position of a regional emporium in the Bay of Bengal and the Kaveri delta prospered.
- 4. The southern campaigns transformed Coromandel's economy rather than initiating its decline.
- 5. Exploring the links between the coasts and hinterlands is crucial to understanding histories of the early modern Indian Ocean empires of the Mughals, the Safavids, the Ottomans and the Manchus.
- 6. Indian Ocean maritime and overland trade networks are not different entities and cannot be treated as such.
- 7. There is economy in military history and military in economic history.
- 8. Wars have an economy of their own. Financial credit and military logistics have won and lost wars.
- 9. Instead of fearing archival research, a historian should make the archives fear her or him!
- 10. A PhD is a five-day test cricket match. It is as much an examination of academic skills as it is one of endurance and stamina.