

Central America: A Quest for the Progression of Economic Value Season II.

Episode 2. Spanish America
with a Medieval Allure.
Conquest and Colonization
Part I.

31/1/2023

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Central America: A Quest for the Progression of Economic Value. Season II

From 1516 to 1700: Habsburg Spanish America Bases with a Medieval Allure



(Expected Outline Calendar.)

Season II goes from January 24th to April 25th, 2025.

24-January-25 » Episode 1 	» 31-January-25 » Episode 2 	» 07-February-25 » Episode 3 	» 14-February-25 » Episode 4 	» 21-February-25 » Episode 5 
Overture 	Spanish America with a Medieval allure: Conquest & colonization Part 1 	Spanish America with a Medieval allure: Conquest & colonization Part 2 	Spanish America with a Medieval allure: Conquest & colonization Part 3 	Spanish America with a Medieval allure: Conquest & colonization Part 4 
» 28-February-25 » Episode 6 	» 07-March-25 » Episode 7 	» 14-March-25 » Episode 8 	» 21-March-25 » Episode 9 	» 28-March-25 » Episode 10 
Philip II: Carrying heritage duty Part I 	Philip II: Spanish Golden Age in Warfare Part 2 	Philip III: The Race for America. 	Philip IV and Charles II: Brash for the Spanish Succession War Cliff 	Central America hidden strategy: A Feudal Society 
» 04-April-25 » Episode 11 	» 11-April-25 » Episode 12 	» 25-April-25 » Episode 13 	Next Season III (Spring Summer Saga of 2025) will begin on May 9 th . It will cover the period from 1700 to 2024	
Central America hidden strategy: Walloping a secret beyond gold. 	Central America hidden strategy: A shelter or refuge for whom? 	Central America Commodities Fundamentals & School of Salamanca 	Central America: A Quest for the Progression of Economic Value. Season III: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development?	



Central America: A Quest for the Progression of Economic Value. Season II

From 1516 to 1700: Habsburg Spanish America Bases with a Medieval Allure

Big Picture of our Content.

Season II goes from January 24th to April 25th, 2025.

Season	Start Date	Finish Date	Number of episodes	Historical Timeline to Analyze	Main General themes
One (I) Autumn -Winter 2024	October 4 th , 2024	December 27 th , 2024	13 episodes	1492-1558	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historical foundations• Castile & Aragon: Discovery of Spanish America, the Holy Roman Empire• Charles V Holy Roman Emperor: his local, personal, regional, religious, and international agenda• The Spanish Inquisition
Two (II) Winter-Spring 2025	January 24 th , 2025	April 25 th , 2025	13 episodes	1492-1700	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spanish America with a Medieval Allure: Conquest and Colonization• Understanding the economics philosophy of the Habsburgs Rulers in Central America: Philip II, Philip III, Philip IV, and Charles II.• Commodities: Mining extraction of precious metal reserves
Three (III) Spring-Summer 2025	May 23 rd , 2025	October 10th, 2025.	20 episodes	1700-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bourbon Era• Bells of Independence• Mining + Agricultural Commodities• Charted Urban vs Forgotten Rural• Derailment of violence and inner conflicts• Agricultural Commodities + Products + Services• Where is our industrial development? The transformational experience?• Agricultural Commodities + Products + Services + The Tech Palatine

Past saga: done

This saga

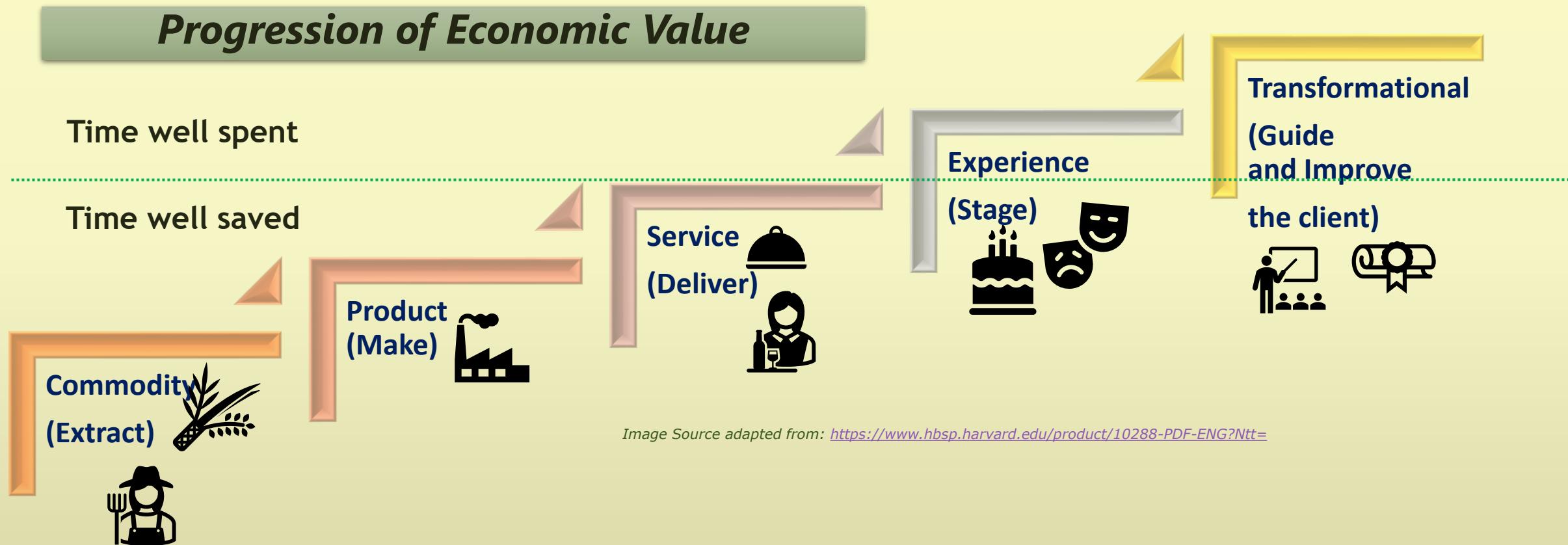
Next saga

Central America: A Quest for the Progression of Economic Value. Season I

From 1516 to 1700: Habsburg Spanish America Bases with a Medieval Allure



Main framework of Analysis



Central America: A Quest for the Progression of Economic Value. Season I. From 1516 to 1700: Habsburg Spanish America Bases with a Medieval Allure

Spanish America with a Medieval Allure

- Our mode to explain Spanish America Economic Formation and Development

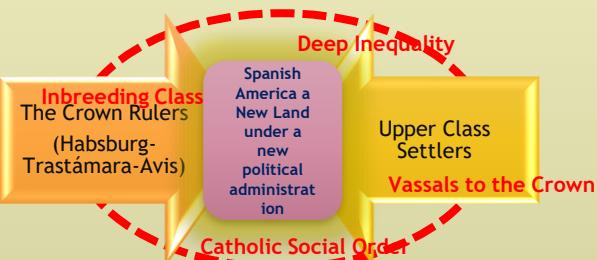


Feudalist Colonial Spanish America Provinces

Wealth Creation based on Systemic Inequality

Upper-Class is defined as the New Lords of Spanish America Provinces. They were former military knights, Middle class-Serfs fortune hunters, Catholic Priests, conquistadors, and the European blue-blood Princes, Dukes, Marquess, Earls, Counts, Viscounts, and Barons who originally settled in Spanish America provinces.

AEIOU Austrian Habsburg Dominance of the World:



Deep Inequalities measured in racial/ethnic terms, income, male-female roles, education, quality of public services and lack of prosperity opportunities for the indigenous and non-elite populations.

Feudalist Colonial Spanish America Provinces main aspects

Give and Take Strategy

Local Upper-Class Leading Autonomy in Interchange for Subordination and Vassalage to the Royal Crown

Promotion and Formation of Local New Upper-class or New Titled Privileged Elites

Fiscal Concessions for New Upper-class

Social and Political Patronage

Feudal Exploitation of the Land

Subordinate Clergy to New Upper-Class

Control of natives in hands of the New upper-class

Urban growth based on professional and merchant middle-class responses to upper-class needs and wants.

Upper-Class Strengthen its Wealth Accumulation & Prosperity

Upper-Class Control of the Government of the Crown Institutions favoring corruption & Fraud

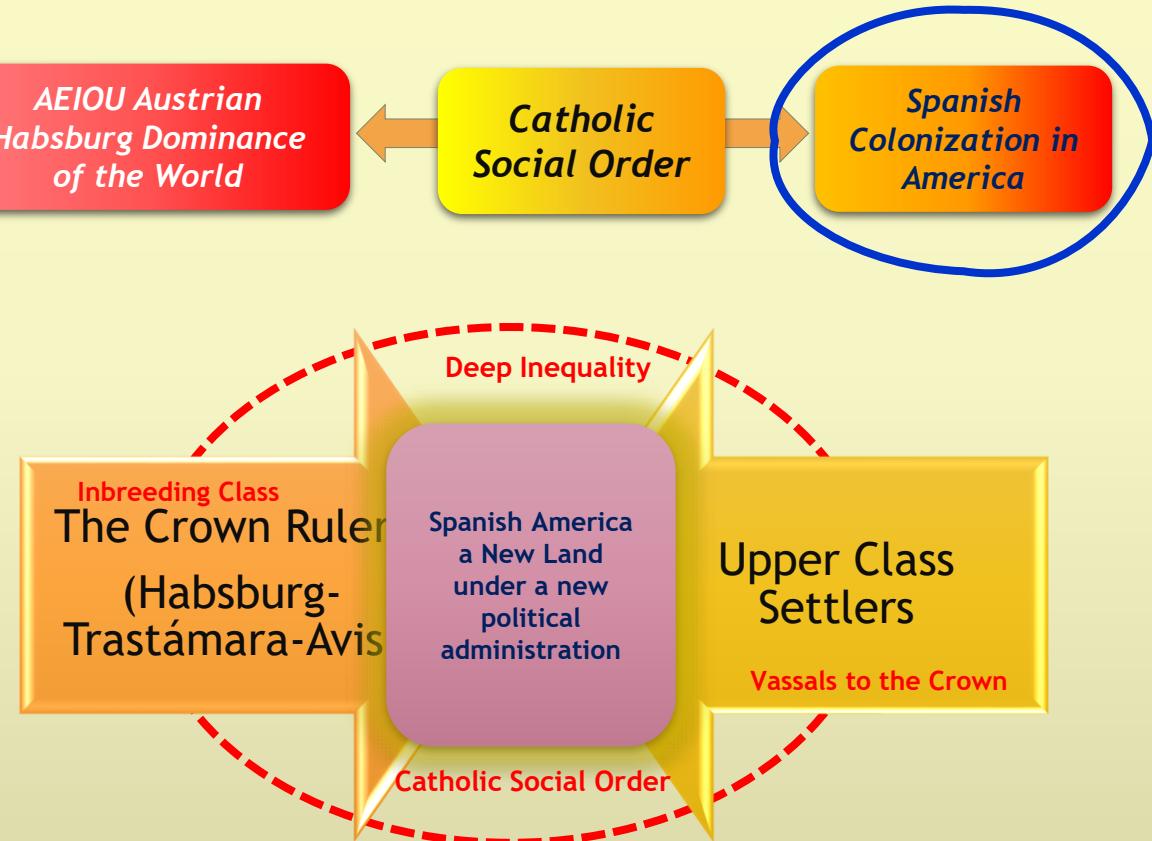
Inquisitorial Dominance

Medieval Colonialism of Resources

Central America: A Quest for the Progression of Economic Value. Season I.

From 1516 to 1700: Habsburg Spanish America Bases with a Medieval Allure

Spanish America with a Medieval Allure



- Our agenda for today aims to explain the terms utilized as a frame of reference in modern history about the main elements of the conquest and colonization of America.
- In this episode, we will cover the main definitions and glossary of the conquest and colonization that will help us to understand and cover the comparison of the “official history” vs our three scenarios of alternative history.
- Our Glossary as follows: of Spanish America?
 1. What was the conquest of Spanish America?
 2. What was the colonization of Spanish America?
 3. What was colonialism?
 4. What was the difference between colonialism and colonization?
 5. What is the mockery of decolonization?
 6. How was the process of the conquest and colonization of Spanish America?
 7. Where did the conquest and colonization take place?
 8. What was the political theory of the conquest of Spanish America?

Central America: A Quest for the Progression of Economic Value. Season I. From 1516 to 1700: Habsburg Spanish America Bases with a Medieval Allure

Spanish America with a Medieval Allure: Imperative glossary

1. What was the conquest of Spanish America?

- The conquest of Spanish America was the state-formation of Spain.



Warfare made the State of Spain

Warfare expanded Spain to Spanish America

The Conquest of Spanish America was typically medieval

Spanish America was transformed to the core of Spain.

- War made the state of Spain during 700 years of Reconquest.
- The knight's orders, the Crusades mercenaries, and all military activity were the essence of the state-building of Iberian Kingdoms.
- We can't separate the military aspect from the social hierarchy.
- The employment of military power was linked to enhancing Spain's power and prestige, and it was the core of the warfare social system: It was the military success after warfare that procured economic prosperity, social stability, and political effectiveness.

- The new united Iberian kingdoms imposed the Inquisition (as a tool of social hegemony and religious discipline) to control their peninsula.
- Spain continued exploring and making war to add newly conquered land, creating the state of Spain with Spanish America contained within.

- With the conquest of America, Spanish medievalism was transferred with its unique feudalism "restored, updated and fortified" (1)
- Conquest and colonization was a straightforward continuation and extension of the Spanish Medieval crusading spirit, knight militarism, missionary fervor, and creation of social and political institutions

- Spain control of the colonies through the House of Trade and Council of the Indies began.
- After conquering the Caribbean, exploration and conquest of the Mainland started.
- Establishment of a systematic mechanism for collecting information about the cartographic mapping, and natural history of the New World.

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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure: Imperative Glossary

2. What was the colonization of Spanish America?

- The colonization of Spanish America was performed right after the conquest and after the Conquistadors performed the leaders 'assassination of the main centers of the autochthonous societies.
- The colonization started in the Caribbean, then in the Aztec lands of New Spain. A decade later continued in the Incas lands of Perú
- The colonization was an extension of replicating the kingdom Castile organization under the Habsburg domain.
- New Spain was built as the next country of physical residence for the nobility of Castile & Aragon.
- The first wave of Colonial Expansion of Castile can be observed in New Spain and Central America. The style of the Aragon kingdom was reproduced in Panamá and Colombia. The Inca Empire's occupation shows a distinct form of conquest. Perú was the epicenter of colonizing other inland territories such as Córdoba (New Andalucia) in what is now Argentina.
- Colonization is one action of colonialism.

Colonialism is the ideology and philosophical system of colonization.

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Castilian Noble houses (early times of Charles V, annual calculation by Marineo Sículo)

Source: J.H. Elliott Imperial Spain 1469-1716, 2002.



Title of the Duchy	Family	Title of Marquises	Family
Frías	Velasco	Astorga	Osorio
Medina de Rioseco	Enríquez	Aguilar	Manrique
Alba	Toledo	Cenete	Mendoza
Infantado	Mendoza	Villafranca	Toledo
Medina-Sidonia	Guzmán	Priego	Aguilar y Figueroa
Béjar	Zúñiga	Ayamonte	Zúñiga y Sotomayor
Nájera	Manrique y de Lara	Tarifa	Enríquez
Medinaceli	La Cerda	Mondéjar	Mendoza
Albuquerque	La Cerda	Comares	Córdoba
Arcos	León	Los Vélez	Fajardo
Maqueda	Cárdenes	Berlanga	Tovar
Escalona	Pacheco	Villanueva	Portocarrero
Sessa	Córdoba	Del Valle	Cortés

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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure: Official Version

3. What is the colonialism of Spanish America?

- Colonialism has been defined as systems and practices that seek to impose the will of one people on another and to use the resources of the imposed people for the Benefit of the imposer (Asante, 2006)
- Colonialism is a practice of domination, which involved the subjugation of one people to another. This implies that colonialism is the process of European resettlement, violent dispossession and political domination over the rest of the world, including the Americas (Spanish America and North America), Australia and parts of Africa and Asia. *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*.
- Settler Colonialism: It is a specific mode of Domination where a community of exogenous settlers permanently displace to a new locale, eliminate or displace indigenous populations and sovereignties, and constitute an autonomous political body. *Palgrave Encyclopedia of Imperialism and Anti-imperialism*
- Colonialism is marked by a state's successful claim to sovereignty over a foreign land. Under a colonial arrangement, major actors of the colonizers recognize the colonizing state's patrimony over the occupied territory, and this recognition is founded in part upon the colonizing state's proven ability to implant settlers, maintain governance structures, and extract resources in the territory. *James Mahoney, 2010*.
- *Colonialism is the practice or manner of things colonial (Oxford English Dictionary)*



Colonia is the parent word of "colony" and "colonization". Colonia comes from the latin verb colere: to cultivate, to farm, to look after, to inhabit and produce.

A colonus: is a tiller, cultivator, a Farmer, a planter, a settler in a new estate. A colony in the 16th century was the "planting" of settlements in newly discovered lands.

Colonization: is the practice of planting colonies which depend on the country from which the emigration was initiated.



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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure: Imperative Glossary

4. What is the difference between colonization and colonialism?

- Colonization is a series of actions of colonialism, or action processes of a settler's colonialism. There is a subtle but robust difference between these three terms (Arneil, 2024).

Colonization is a series of historical processes through which people were colonized.

Colonialism is a common ideology used to justify such entities and processes of colonization.

Settler Colonialism is an ideological system that perpetuates the destruction and elimination of Indigenous people

- The series of actions of colonization are:
 - Discovery and Exploration,
 - Conquest,
 - Expropriation or appropriation of land/assets
 - Exploitation, and
 - Justification

- Where the Spanish conquistadors and upper-class settlers kept the pre-Hispanic populations for labor, colonialism was privileged.

- Where the Spanish conquistadors and upper-class settlers aimed to permanently eradicate, expulse or even replace the indigenous, settler colonialism was privileged.
- Settler colonialism can be a one-time violent warfare accompanied with genocide or displacement of the land inhabited by Indigenous peoples; or a long-term negotiation with some kind of compensation to the indigenous populations who are forced to move out of their original lands.
- Settler colonialism is constant and active construction or deliberate alteration of time, space of the pre-Hispanic land without respect to the original geography, cultural or chronological bounds.

The spirit of the Iberian reconquest traveled to Spanish America, and each of these kingdoms performed its type of colonialism. Some kept the Natives alive. Other colonizers displaced them to the mountains, while others perpetuated the destruction and elimination of Indigenous peoples.

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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure: Imperative Glossary

5. What is the mockery of decolonization.

- For more than 400 years, the Europeans were energetically engaged in planting themselves in all the corners of the world, creating a class of “Neo-Europeans” everywhere through the philosophy of “colonialism”, using the mechanism of “colonization”.
- Whether Neo-Europeans replaced totally (by annihilating), or subjugated (by slavery or encomiendas), or diminished the number of aboriginal peoples; the concept of colonization included relationships between the settlers and the indigenous, as well as between the settlers and the metropolitan power in Europe.
- The Neo-European settlers or colonizadores had the obligation to stay in the new colonies. There was no future for them outside of the new colonies, even if they built luxurious assets back home, these settlers' new wealth was linked to Spanish America, and the hope of returning to their former Iberian territories was gone.
- In consequence, there is no possibility of “decolonization” at all, particularly after the Independence: The Spanish Creoles claimed identity altogether with the indigenous. Decolonization is not the solution to inequality either.



Decolonization is the process of breaking away from colonial rule. This is not the solution to inequalities.

device used to decode messages in code, for example the television satellite.

decolonization /di:kɒlənaɪzəʃn/ **decolonisation**. **Decolonization** 1 country that was formerly a colony. Between 1775 and 1848, a wave of decolonization in the Americas. **Decommission** /di:kəmɪʃn/ 1

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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure: Imperative Glossary

6. How was the process of the conquest and colonization of Spanish America?

The process of the conquest of America was equivalent to the Iberian Reconquest + Inquisition + Expulsion + Massive Genocide + Slavery

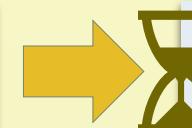
Colonization is a series of historical processes through which people were colonized.



Conquest of the Caribbean Islands
By Columbus



Conquest of the Aztec Empire
By Hernando Cortés



Conquest of the Inca Empire
By Pizarro Brothers

- The series of actions of colonization are:
 - Discovery and Exploration (already covered in Season I),
 - Conquest (Today)
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1492-1504 (4 voyages):

- Conquest of the Arawak tribe, speaking Taino. At Guanahani Island (named San Salvador (Holy Savior)) by Columbus.
- Arrival to Cuba, Hispaniola (Haiti-Dominican Republic today): first Colony founded Villa de la Navidad.
- Conquered the Lesser Islands, Virgin Islands, St Croix, Puerto Rico. Founded the second trading colony La Isabela.
- Third colony: Santo Domingo southern coast of Hispaniola.
- Discovery of Trinidad Island and Venezuela.
- Francisco de Bobadilla, appointed as new Governor of Hispaniola (1500). Later was replaced by Nicolas de Ovando.
- Discovery of the Atlantic coast of Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.
- Hispaniola remained as the administrative center of Spain's conquest

Massacre of Xaragua, Hispaniola (1503)

- Ordered by Friar Nicolas de Ovando, knight, and commander of the military order of Alcantara. Royal Governor General of The Indies.
- Having established the encomienda system, called the chief of all caciques of Xaragua, Anacaona, with the pretext of celebrating peace.
- Ovando apprehended and killed 300 caciques: these were burned alive or slaughtered, including their wives and children.

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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure: Imperative Glossary

6. How was the process of the conquest and colonization of Spanish America?

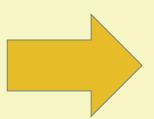
The process of the conquest of America was equivalent to the Iberian Reconquest + Inquisition + Expulsion + Massive Genocide + Slavery

Colonization is a series of historical processes through which people were colonized.

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Conquest of the Caribbean Islands
By Columbus



Conquest of the Aztec Empire
By Hernando Cortés



Conquest of the Inca Empire
By Pizarro Brothers

Massacre of Tlaxcala (Cholula), 1519

On its way to Tenochtitlan, Hernando Cortés wiped out between 2,000 to 6,000 residents of Cholula (including its leaders).

Massacre of the Great Temple of Tenochtitlan, 1520

Pedro de Alvarado attacked unarmed 600 Aztec nobles and thousands of commoners & Mexica warriors congregated at the Festival of Toxcatl. The degree of excessive violence utilized by Alvarado has been reported by several chroniclers and historians.

1519-1521:

- According to several scholars, the Aztec Population (1519) was between 4 to 6 million spread over 400 to 500 small states in 80,000 square miles (207,200 square km).
- In 1519, Cortés left Cuba in the direction to México with 500 men and 16 horses. His journey to Tenochtitlan was interrupted by several trips from the ambassadors of Moctezuma Emperor to Cortés, gifting gold and silver.
- Cortés and his men were housed in Moctezuma's palace for 6 months and kept Moctezuma under humiliating captivity.
- After the massacre of Toxcatl, the Spaniards fled the city in June 1520. This retreat is called the Noche Triste.
- Smallpox and other European pandemic sicknesses also arrived. Cortés and his troops returned again, to siege the city that lasted 80 days, blocking the entrance of food and supplies to the city. By August 1521, half of Tenochtitlan defenders were dead (200,000 victims).

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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure: Imperative Glossary

6. How was the process of the conquest and colonization of Spanish America?

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Conquest of the Caribbean Islands
By Columbus



Conquest of the Aztec Empire
By Hernando Cortés



Conquest of the Inca Empire
By Pizarro Brothers

Massacre of Cajamarca (1532)

After the first meeting between Pizarro and his chaplain Father Vicente Valverde, the Inca Atahualpa king was seized unharmed, and between 2,000 to 6,000 Incas were killed in a slaughter. Atahualpa was killed in August 1533.

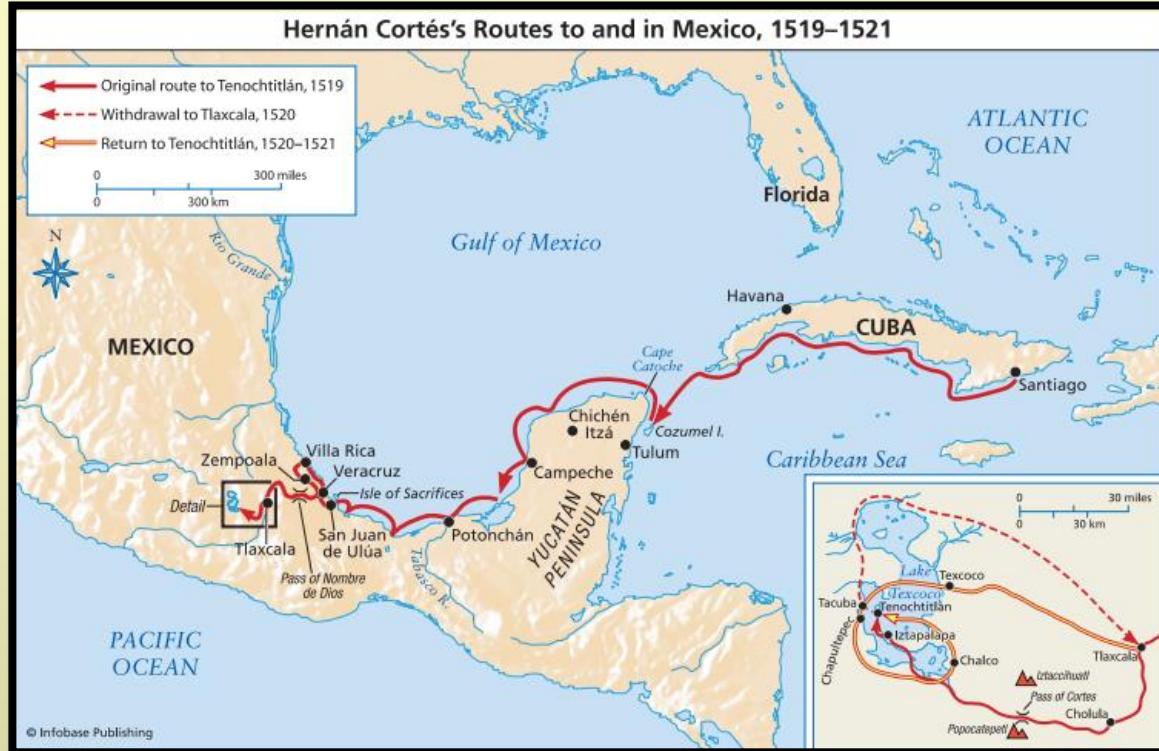
1530-1533:

- Francisco Pizarro before Perú expedition was a retired knight. He was part of Vasco Núñez de Balboa exploration who marched to the Pacific Ocean in 1513.
- Pizarro was a settler in Panama, with a cruel ruthlessness toward the Indigenous.
- After two failed expeditions, Pizarro conquered the Inca Empire. He founded the city of Lima in 1535.
- Armed resistance from the Incas continued for 35 years.
- Pizarro's conquest partners were his brothers Hernando, Gonzalo, and Juan; Diego de Almagro; and a priest Hernando de Luque. Rivalries between them caused his death

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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure: Official Version

7. Where did the conquest and colonization take place?



Deep Inequality

Inbreeding Class
The Crown Rulers
(Habsburg-Trastámar-a-Avis)

Upper Class Settlers

Vassals to the Crown

Catholic Social Order

The colonization occurred all over America. However, the main destruction was performed against the Aztecs, Mayans, and Incas.

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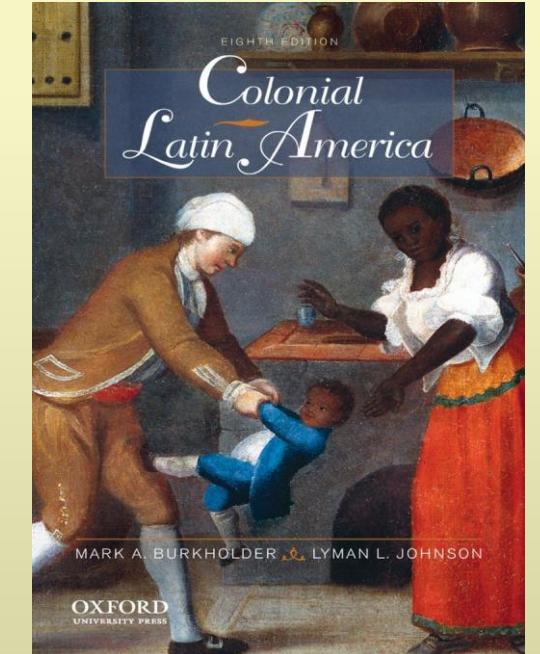
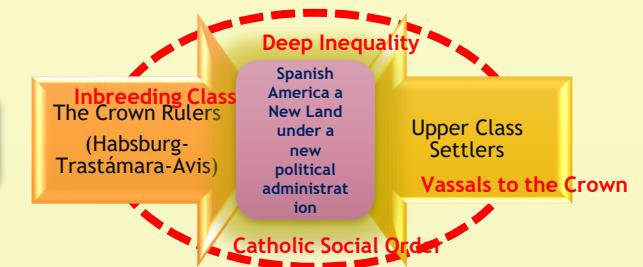
Spanish America with a Medieval Allure: Imperative Glossary

8. What was the political theory of the conquest of Spanish America?

Based on Greco-Roman-Christian-Thomistic Beliefs

Based on the medieval feudalism of Castile-Aragón kingdoms

- God-centered universe
- Subservience to God's Word
- Unity of faith and reason
- Unquestioned obedience to the precepts of the Roman Catholic Church
- Organic conception of the organization of the state and society as it was in Castile
- Hierarchical structure of social relations according to the place of social class for life
- Full Inequality: 2%-3% of the population owned 97% of the land in Medieval Castile, with half of the territories in the hands of the grandees or aristocrats. This same model was replicated in Spanish America.
- Authoritarian and top-down political system, by respect for law, tradition, and basic rights
- Closed mercantilist economic premises
- Scholastic or deductive method of learning and knowledge.
-



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Thank you.

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