

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

Episode 4.

Spanish America with a
Medieval Allure. Conquest and
Colonization Part 3.



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 ✓ Ouverture 	31-January-25 Episode 2 ✓ Spanish America with a Medieval allure: Conquest & colonization Part 1 	07-February-25 Episode 3 ✓ Spanish America with a Medieval allure: Conquest & colonization Part 2 	14-February-25 Episode 4 ✓ Spanish America with a Medieval allure: Conquest & colonization Part 3 	» 21-February-25 » Episode 5 Spanish America with a Medieval allure: Conquest & colonization Part 4 
» 28-February-25 » Episode 6 Philip II: Carrying heritage duty Part I 	» 07-March-25 » Episode 7 Philip II: Spanish Golden Age in Warfare Part 2 	» 14-March-25 » Episode 8 Philip III: The Race for America. 	» 21-March-25 » Episode 9 Philip IV and Charles II: Brash for the Spanish Succession War Cliff 	» 28-March-25 » Episode 10 Central America hidden strategy: A Feudal Society 
» 04-April-25 » Episode 11 Central America hidden strategy: Walloping a secret beyond gold. 	» 11-April-25 » Episode 12 Central America hidden strategy: A shelter or refuge for whom? 	25-April-25 » Episode 13 Central America Commodities Fundamentals & School of Salamanca 	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: A Quest for the Progression of Economic Value. Season III: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development?	

14/2/2025



This outline is subject to change if the author considers it appropriate for your learning experience.

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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



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 10 th , 2025.	20 episodes	1700-2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bourbon Era Bells of Independence Mining + Agricultural Commodities Chartered 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

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Main framework of Analysis

Progression of Economic Value

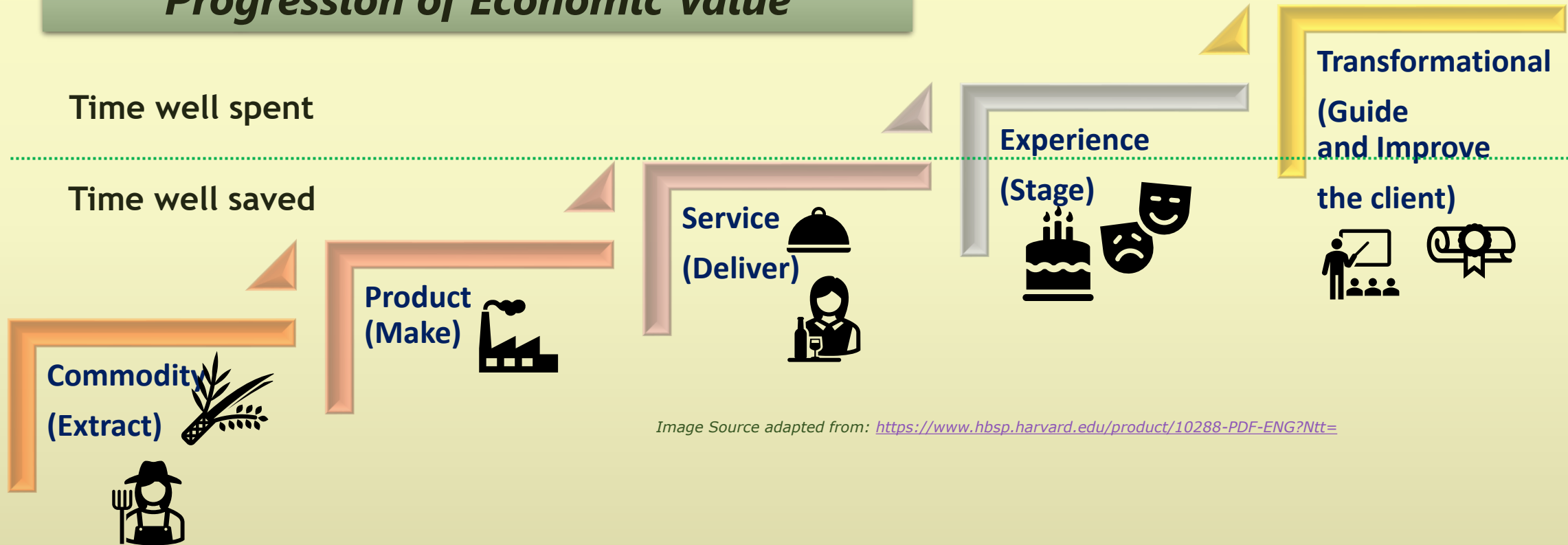


Image Source adapted from: <https://www.hbsp.harvard.edu/product/10288-PDF-ENG?Ntt=>

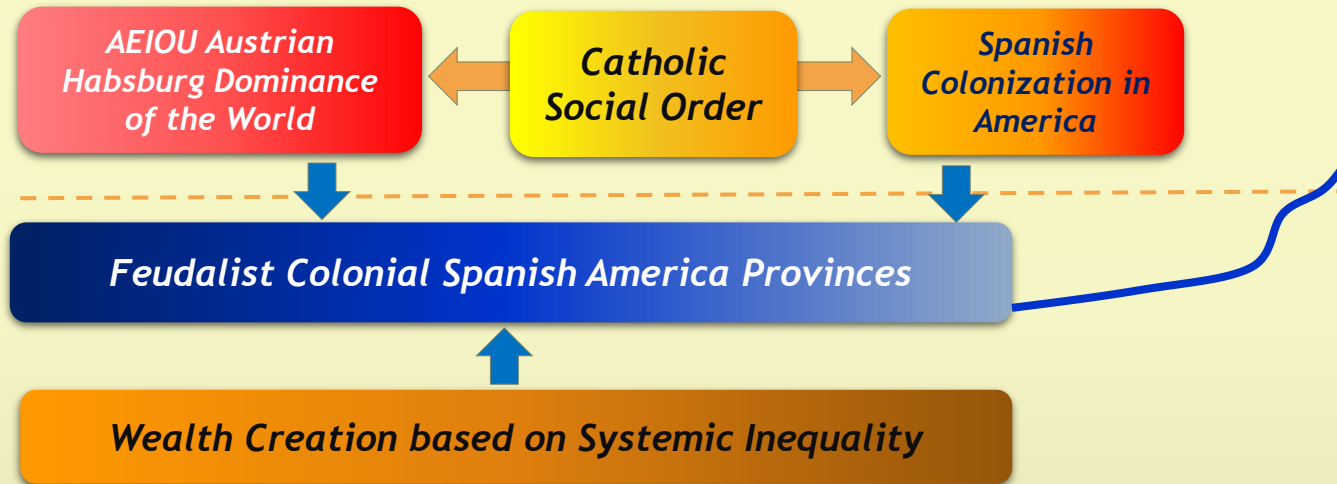
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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure

- Our mode to explain Spanish America Economic Formation and Development



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



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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure

Second Alternative History Scenario

- Our agenda for today aims to explain the **second** alternative history of the colonization corporate strategy (understood as the project America Conquest Inc.).
- Please take note: the conquest and the colonization of Spanish America holds 5 stages:

Discovery
and
Exploration

Conquest

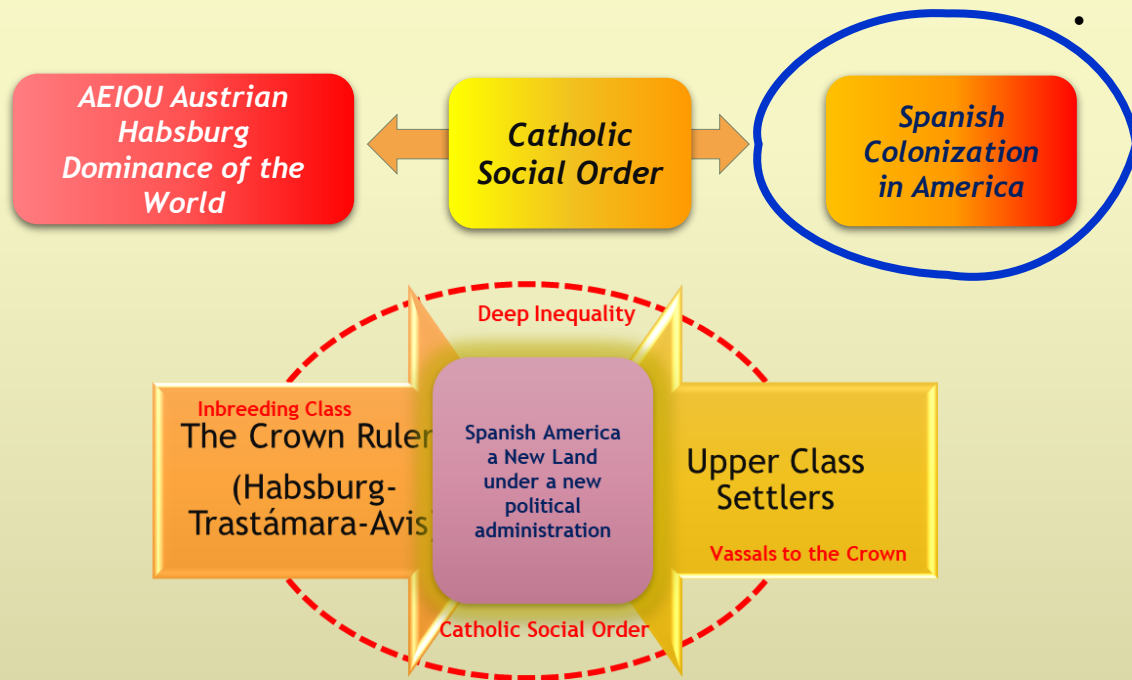
Expropriation of
land/assets

Exploitation

Justification

- The Second Alternative History scenario incorporates the following assumptions:

- Unus pro omnibus, omnes pro uno:** Once the different kingdoms associated to Charles V and his family were sure of the dimension of America, they decided to make a strong strategic alliance for the conquest of Spanish America. Here we understand the association of the kingdoms of the dynastic marriages: the Iberian Kingdoms, Portugal, France, England, Holy Roman Empire of the German Nations, Austria, The Low Countries, Italy states under Castile-Aragon Domains, the Papal States, Denmark, etc.)
- Hernando Cortés might be the real emperor Charles V**, while a double (doppelganger) of the emperor performed his activities in Europe between 1519 to 1521.
- Philip I the Handsome didn't die in 1506?** He traveled to America and stayed in Cuba and from there he explored Tenochtitlan a few years before 1519. He was proclaimed a White God by the Aztecs. Philip I died during or after the conquest of Tenochtitlan (before his burial in 1525).
- The nature of Conquistadors:** The conquistadors from Castile who accompanied Cortes were all mercenary knights from Extremadura. It is possible that Pánfilo Narvaez took some members of the Golden Fleece League to help Cortés.



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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure.

Alternative History Scenario 2: **Unus pro omnibus, omnes pro uno ? (1/10)**



Let's figure out why do we conceive that all the kingdoms from Europe were working together to keep America under their domains. These kingdoms are associated under the domains of Maximilian I HRE and King Ferdinand II of Aragon, and listed under the coat of arms of Charles V Holy Roman Emperor:

- The first map of America was produced by Juan de la Cosa in 1496, and it was printed in 1500.
- There were maps produced specifically for the Spanish and Portuguese crowns, all with a confidential secret purpose; but information was leaking out of the explorers who accompany Columbus.
- Columbus also prepared his map in 1498. With every voyage there were other maps circulating from the exploration expeditions.

In 1496, Juan de la Cosa was the first cartographer to map Spanish America, with México included.



WORLD MAP
BY JUAN DE
LA COSA, year
1500.
Size of the
original: 95.5
177 cm.

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Photo source: Fernandez-Armesto, Felipe (2007). "Maps and Exploration in the Sixteenth and Early Seventeenth Centuries"
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From 1516 to 1700: Habsburg Spanish America Bases with a Medieval Allure



Spanish America with a Medieval Allure.

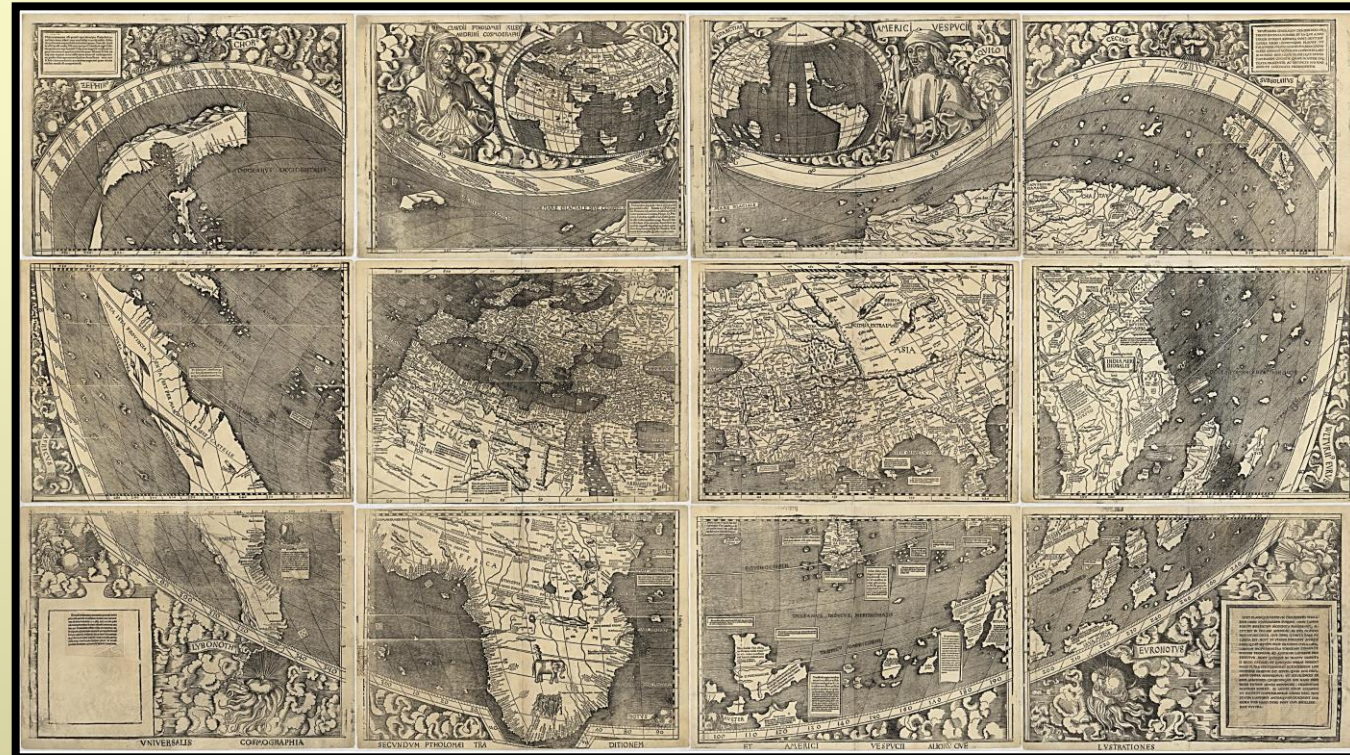
Alternative History Scenario 2: **Unus pro omnibus, omnes pro uno ? (2/10)**



By the year 1507, Waldseemüller map was circulating in Europe. We perceive that every king or noble or university was able to get one copy of it.

- Waldseemüller cartography studio was located in St. Dié, near Strasbourg, France.
- The bottom line: everyone who wanted to know about America in 1507 in Europe was able to get one of the 1000 copies of this map.
- This happened just one year after the “official history” death of Philip I of Burgundy.

By 1507, America’s first map printed 1000 copies. This is the map from Martin Waldseemüller, a German Cartographer working in France. This map might have been well known by the elite and kings’ superstructure of all the European kingdoms.



Universalis
cosmographia
secundum
Ptholomaei
traditionem et
Americi Vespucii
aliorū que
lustrationes.

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



Spanish America with a Medieval Allure.

Alternative History Scenario 2: **Unus pro omnibus, omnes pro uno? (3/10)**



The explorers of Castile-Aragon were also map makers:

- The Spanish and Portuguese crowns maintained a cartographic data “center” of intelligence for the King Ferdinand II of Aragon and emperor Maximilian I.
- Amerigo Vespucci was the head of instructing Spanish pilots in navigation (1507-1512) to make regular returns to correct standard-issue charts, to update a master map known as the “padrón real”, which was kept in a chest at the Casa de la Contratación de Sevilla.
- Information produced by the Spanish Crown cosmographers became an object of espionage and piracy. Rival powers, or potential merchants bribed the map-makers and map-keepers to get information and circulate it in

Europe.

Between 1492 to 1519, there are at least 15 world maps that were drawn and printed for specific beneficiaries.

Map Name	Date
Juan de la Cosa	1500
Cantino	1502
King Hamy	1502
Vesconte Maggiolo	1504
Pedro Reinell (Kunstmann I)	1504
Nicoló de Caverio	1505
Pesaro	1505-8
Kunstmann II	1506
Kunstmann III	1506
Universalis Cosmographia Waldseemuller	1507
Vesconte Maggiolo	1511
Piri Reis World Map	1513
Vesconte Maggiolo	1516
World Map of the Miller Atlas- Homem, and Reinell brothers.	1519
Kunstmann VI Jorge Reinell	1519
Vesconte Maggiolo Kunstmann V	1519
Juan Vespucci	1526

- Most of the maps, reports, letters, travelogues and histories of the conquest and colonization of America were dispersed from Venice.
- Despite that diffusion (print copies) on first edition format was published in Paris, Nuremberg, Antwerp, Augsburg, Basel, etc.; the Venetians translated them to Italian (Florentine) or Latin languages and printed most editions than any other city.
- Venetian Ambassadors reports coming from Toledo, Valladolid, Seville and Lisbon were the carriers of the news from the New World.
- From 119 European publications about the New World printed between 1493 to 1526, Paris produced the most volumes, followed by Venice, Nuremberg, Antwerp, Rome Strasbourg and Augsburg.

Source:

- Fernandez-Armesto, Felipe (2007). "Maps and Exploration in the Sixteenth and Early Seventeenth Centuries"
https://press.uchicago.edu/books/HOC/HOC_V3_Pt1/HOC_VOLUME3_Part1_chapter30.pdf
- Horodowich, Elizabeth *The Venetian Discovery of America*. Cambridge University Press 2018. Chapter 2.

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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure.

Alternative History Scenario 2: **Unus pro omnibus, omnes pro uno? (4/10)**



The map of Waldseemüller of 1507, was the consequence of a research effort that gathered Amerigo Vespucci's voyages translations printed in Venice, the 2nd century Alexandrian Geographer Ptolemy's works, and existing charts from the explorers, including Christopher Columbus information.

- It is well achievable that a strategic alliance was gathered among all the kings associated with the future emperor Charles V's domain, particularly those with close ties under the Order of the Golden Fleece.
- In 1507, the German Waldseemüller teamed up with an Alsatian expert in the Ptolemy atlas, Matthias Ringmann; and were sponsored by Rene II Duke of Lorraine (France). How could it be?

Between 1493 and 1507, most of the translations and numerous printings of Iberian accounts about the New World were in the hands of Venetians.

Explorers and year of Original Publication	Title of the printed text of reference
Pedro Álvarez Cabral (1500,1501) Concalvo Coelho (1503)	Voyages Of Pedro Alvares Cabral To Brazil And India A compilation by Greenlee, William Brooks
Gaspar Corte Real	The voyages of Gaspar Corte-Real
Amerigo Vespucci (Vespucci made four voyages, two for the Spain Crown and two for the Portugal King)	Mondus Novus (1503-04) Lettera (1505)
Francisco Hernández de Córdoba (1518-1520)	The discovery of Yucatan by Francisco Hernández de Córdoba / a translation of the original texts with an introduction and notes by Henry R. Wagner (1942)
The Conquests of Hernán Cortés (1522-1525)	Narrative of some things of New Spain and of the great city of Temestitan, Mexico / written by the anonymous conqueror, a companion of Hernan Cortes; translated into English and annotated by Marshall H. Saville



René II (1451-1508) Sponsored the Map Waldseemüller (1507). Count of Vaudémont from 1470, Duke of Lorraine from 1473, and Duke of Bar from 1483 to 1508. He claimed the crown of the Kingdom of Naples and the County of Provence as the Duke of Calabria 1480-1493 and he claimed the crown of King of Naples and Jerusalem between 1493-1508. Please remember that King Ferdinand II of Aragon was officially the king of Naples between 1508 and 1516.

<https://europeanheraldry.org/germany/house-lorraine/lorraine/>



Voyages of Amerigo Vespucci, sponsored by Spain and Portugal Crowns

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



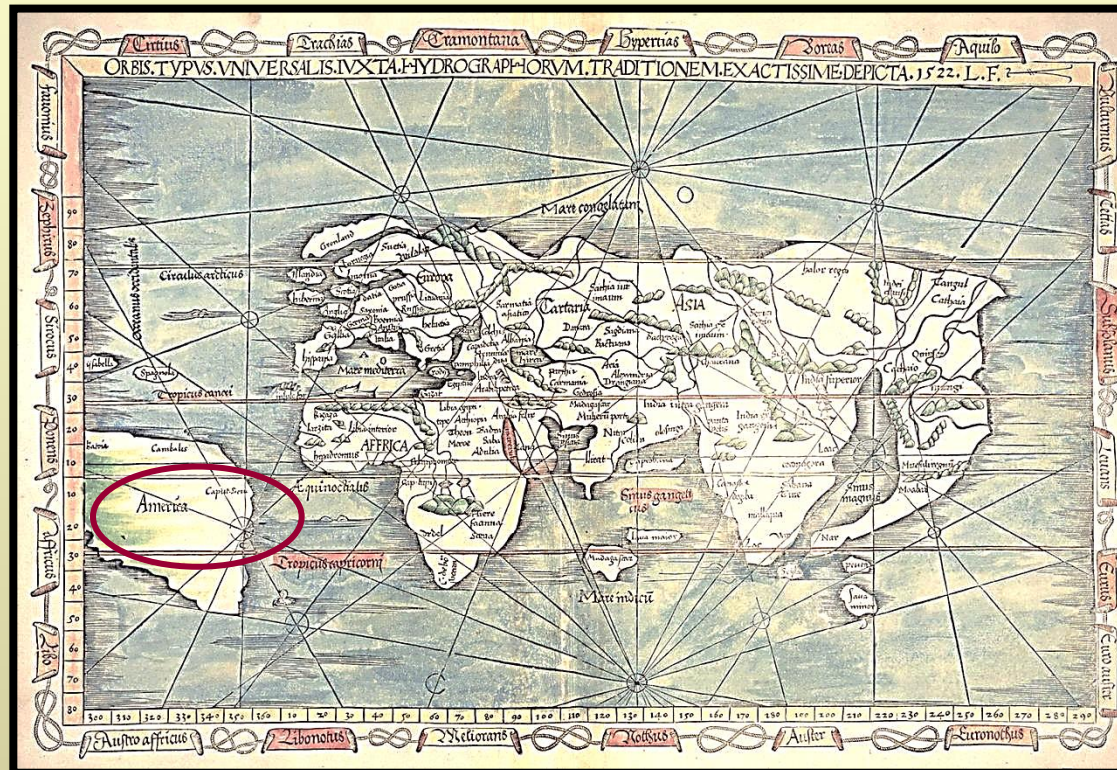
Spanish America with a Medieval Allure.

Alternative History Scenario 2: **Unus pro omnibus, omnes pro uno?** (5/10)



The Map of Laurent Fries was released in 1522, look at the label America. Fries reviewed the material of Waldseemüller (1507), and produced the reduced version below:

Orbis Typus Universalis iuxta Hydrographorum Traditionem Exactissime Depicta 1522 L.F.



- Laurent Fries was a French physician and mathematician born around 1485 in Mulhouse, Germany. He settled finally in Strasbourg where he met Peter Apian and the publisher and printer Johannes Gruninger.
- Fries worked for the print-man of Waldseemüller and had access to all the cartographic material of Waldseemüller.
- The importance of this map is because Fries cohered and mixed the findings of Ptolemy, Waldseemüller, Columbus, and the letters of the discoverers, but his reduction of the map left North America out of sight.
- This map was printed in Vienna, not with Gruninger in Strasbourg, which means it was stolen to be printed in association with the Habsburg lands.
- Additionally, take notice: the production of these maps happened in locations visited by Maximilian I HRE in 1507, the same year that Waldseemüller printed his first map.

Getting the right information was priceless in Europe.

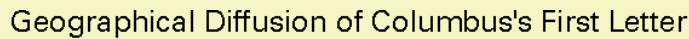
The maps and tales of the New World were the trend of the moment.

When Charles V (1516) was proclaimed king of Castile-Aragon, the maps of America potential territories were already circulating everywhere.

México was hidden by the printing houses on purpose.

The Iberian Crown should have had a plan for protecting their new domains.

Alternative History Scenario 2: **Unus pro omnibus, omnes pro uno?** (6/10)

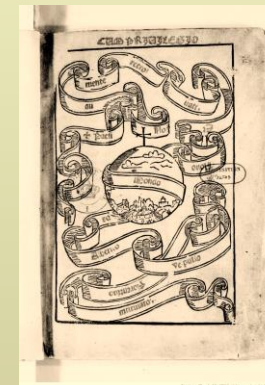


When the conquest of Tenochtitlan took place, it is evident that most of the rulers of European kingdoms already knew about the significance of the New World.

- By 1507, most of the intellectual European class and the royals were already aware of the map of Waldseemüller. In addition, there were additional printed reports (letters and other documents) being printed from Paris and Venice.
- The Columbus First Letter was already published and disseminated all over Europe.
- The “Libretto de tuta la navigatione de re de Spagna de la isole et terreni novamente trovati” by Albertino Vercellese da Lisona, was a printed collection of the New World that contained all Columbus’s accounts of his first three voyages, the voyage of Pedro Alonso Niño to Gulf of Paria in 1500 and the Vincente Yañez Pinzón discoveries to the northern coast of Brazil in 1499. This book was an Italian translation of Peter Martyr d’Anghiera’s first “Decade” book, translated from Spanish to Italian by Angelo Trevisan, secretary to the Venetian ambassador to Spain and Portugal.
- Additionally, the “Paesi novamete ritrovati et Novo Mondo da Alberico vesputio Florentino intitulado” was published in Vicenza in 1507. This was a larger travel compendium than the Libretto, It was edited and compiled by Fracanzio Montalboddo who dedicated it to Giovanni Angiolello, a Venetian traveler at the service to the Ottoman Emperor.
- Another publication was the “Manuscript Compendia” of Alessandro Zorzi.



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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure.

Alternative History Scenario 2: **Unus pro omnibus, omnes pro uno?** (7/10)



When the map of Juan Vespucci (apparently is the official Spanish Chart known as the Padron Real) came into the light in 1526, the map of Waldseemüller was known since 1507.

Amerigo Vespucci started to construct this map, and it was released by his nephew Juan Vespucci in 1526.

- It took more than 20 years for the Spanish Crown to disclose the official map of the world (The Padron Real).
- But in 1507, Waldseemüller was in Strasbourg publishing it.
- Vespucci was initially sent to Spain by Lorenzo di Medici.



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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure.

Alternative History Scenario 2: **Unus pro omnibus, omnes pro uno? (8/10)**



What type of royal strategic alliances were designed and implemented during the conquest and colonization of Spanish America, starting with México?

We perceive that by 1507, Maximilian I HRE was already certain about the size of the New World. King Ferdinand II of Aragon was sure of its size since 1500. Under this scenario, we believe that both grandfathers of Charles V established a unique strategic plan with all the kings of the generation of Philip I the Handsome to conquer America.

- It is well feasible that a strategic alliance was gathered among all the kings associated with the future emperor Charles V's domain, particularly those leaders with close ties who were under the Order of the Golden Fleece.
- In this particular scenario, we suggest that Ferdinand II of Aragon was working together with Maximilian I Holy Roman Emperor, in their quest to protect Philip I (who did not die in 1506 but went to explore the New World first).
- At the same time, Maximilian I and Ferdinand II wanted to help Charles V, who was too young to lead the adventure.



The Imperial Troops Bringing Civilization to the Indians, from The Victories of Emperor Charles, plate 6. Dirck Volckertsz Coornhert. After Maarten van Heemskerck. Publisher Hieronymus Cock- <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/631774>

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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure.

Alternative History Scenario 2: **Unus pro omnibus, omnes pro uno? (9/10)**



All the kings associated under the order of the Golden Fleece were of the Generation of King Philip I the Handsome and Charles V. Did they help Hernando Cortés in any way?

The Order of the Golden Fleece was established by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1430.

- *The Order, founded to uphold the principles of chivalry and to defend the Catholic faith, was reserved for knights of the highest nobility.*
- *Would it be possible that all these knights were associated to help Charles V in his quest to conquer-colonize Spanish America?*
- *Did Charles V used the identity of Hernando Cortes for 2 years (1519-1521)?*
- *Did other kings come to help Hernando Cortés in the conquest of Tenochtitlan?*
- *Did Bartolomé de las Casas keep this in secret?*
- *Take notice: Henry VIII, Francois I, and the real Hernando Cortés appear to have died in the same year, is it a coincidence?*



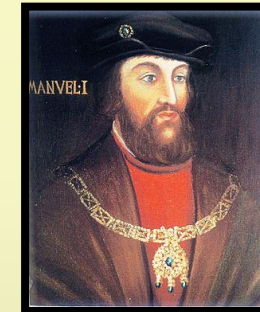
Henry VIII
(1491-1547)
King of Spain



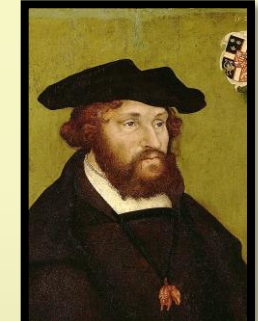
Philip I (1478-1506)
King of Spain, Duke
of Burgundy



François I
(1494-1547) King of
France.



Emmanuel I (1469-
1521) King of
Portugal



Christian II (1481-1559)
King of Denmark, Sweden
and Norway.



Ferdinand I (1503-1564)
Archduke of Austria



Henry III Comte Nassau et
Vianden (1483-1538)

In 1517, 20 new knights of the Golden Fleece were added. Ten of them were of Iberian Origin:

1. *Fadrique Alvarez de Toledo*
2. *Diego Lopez Pacheco*
3. *Diego Hurtado de Mendoza y Luna*
4. *Iñigo Fernández de Velasco y Mendoza*
5. *Alfonso López de Zúñica y Perez de Guzman*
6. *Antonio Manrique de Lara*
7. *Fernando Folch de Cardona y Enriquez*
8. *Pietro Antonio San Severino*
9. *Fadrique II Enriquez de Cabrera*
10. *Alvaro Perez Osorio*

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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure.

Alternative History Scenario 2: **Unus pro omnibus, omnes pro uno? (10/10)**



We suggest that Hernán Cortés conquistador identity was taken by Charles V as soon as his grandfather passed away. He left from Spain using the Lisbon Port and came to America in 1519.

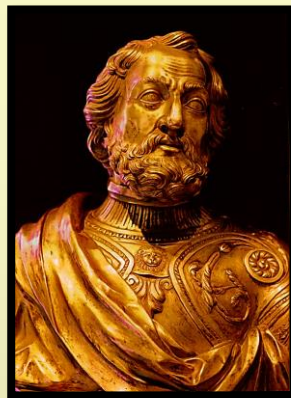
Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor



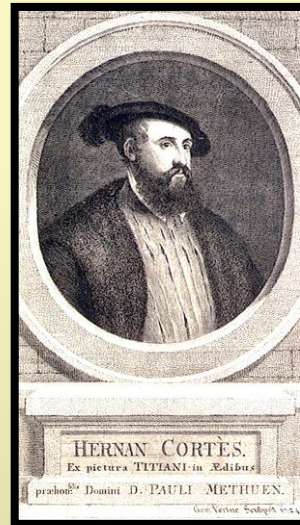
Emperor Charles V by Leoni Leoni.
<https://www.habsburger.net/en/media/leone-leoni-arezzo-bust-emperor-charles-v-c-1555>



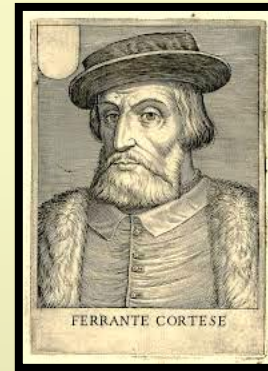
Charles V, age 32
<https://www.museodelprado.es/en/the-collection/art-work/emperor-charles-v-with-a-dog/c6945b08-ded2-4824-9ac1-9a1d042549ce>



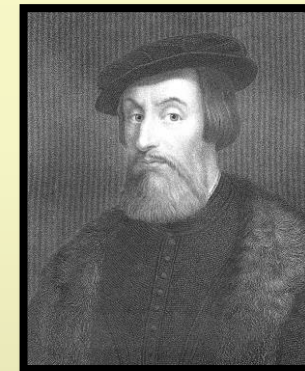
Busto de Hernan Cortés. Museo Nacional de Historia. Castillo Chapultepec.
https://www.medellinhistoria.com/blog_1/hernan_cortes_en_los_medios_de_su_llegada_a_mexico_ii_192



Print Hernán Cortés
<https://www.rmg.org.uk/collections/object-cts/rmgc-object-106489>



Print made by Aliprandio Caprioli's "Ritratti di cento capitani illustri"
https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/P_1874-0613-1664



By .W. Holl.
<https://www.meisterdrucke.uk/fine-art-prints/W.-Holl/755919/Hernan-Cortes,-Spanish-Conquistador.html>



Hernán Cortés de Monroy y Pizarro Altamirano (1485-1547) E Spamer's Otto. "Das Alte Mexiko Und Die Groberung Reufpanien/Ferdinan Cortes". Leipzig Velag Von Otto Spamer, 1865
<https://www.noticonquista.unam.mx/amoxlti/2026/2018>

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This is a second set of art prints of Hernando Cortés, which holds similarity with Emperor Charles V.

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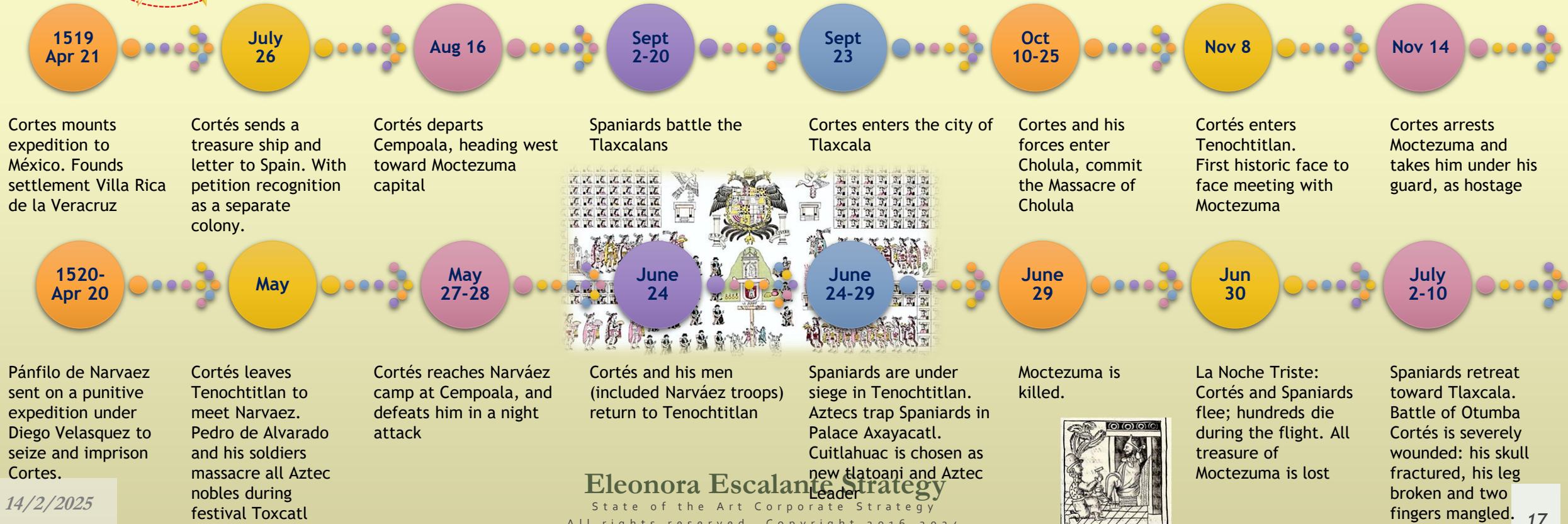


Spanish America with a Medieval Allure

Alternative History Scenario 2: Chronology of the Conquest of México (1/2)



Let's check the "official history" chronology of the Conquest of México



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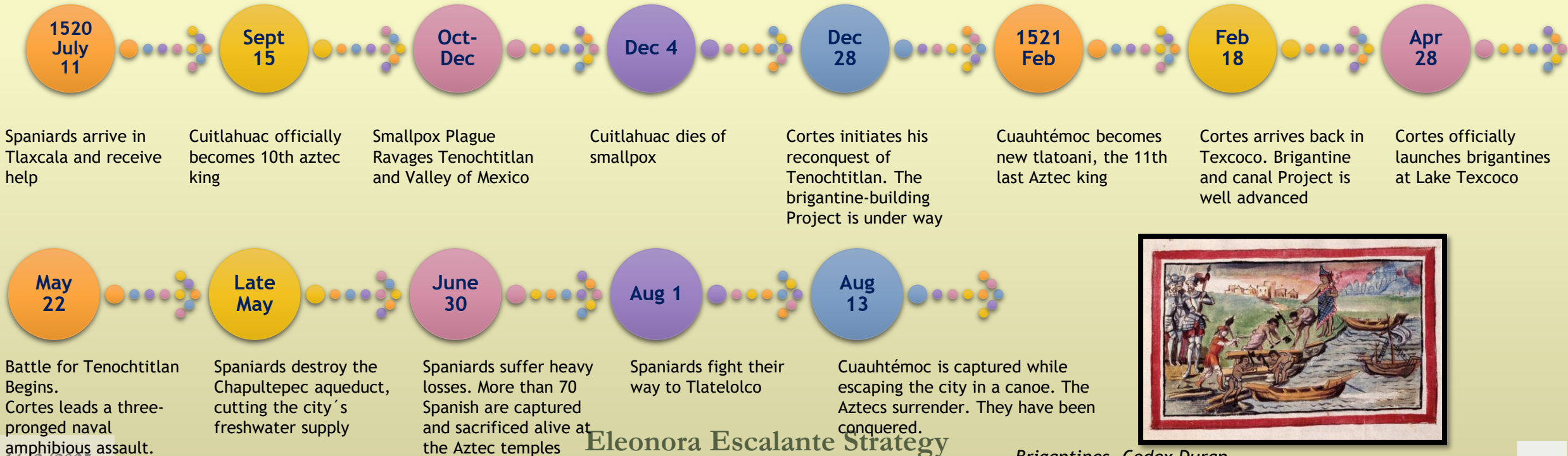


Spanish America with a Medieval Allure.

Alternative History Scenario 2. **Chronology of the Conquest of México (2/2)**



Let's check the "official history" chronology of the Conquest of México



Brigantines, Codex Duran.

<https://www.noticonquista.unam.mx/amoxtli/2381/2372>

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Alternative History Scenario 2: **Hernando Cortés might be Emperor Charles V. (1/4)**



Emperor Charles V traveled to America, taking the identity of Hernando Cortés. After the conquest he returned to Spain around 1522, before he met with Henry VIII in Britain.

We suggest that Emperor Charles V came to America to conquer and colonize the Mexica-Aztecs.

- But he wasn't the first Habsburg-Castile-Aragón in the region.
- There was already someone from his royal blood living with the Aztecs: we believe this personage could have been any of the family who appears as deceased by 1519, anyone who had red-blond hair and white skin: Philip I of Burgundy (his father), Prince Juan of Castile-Aragón (his uncle), and even his grandfather Ferdinand II of Aragon, or any other relative who could live with the Mexica as a White God.
- Was Moctezuma II advised by a White God with a beard? Or was a white God preparing the mentality of Moctezuma about surrendering to the Spaniards in advance?
- Could it be possible that one Habsburg or one member of the Castile-Aragon landed in Tenochtitlan several years before Hernando Cortés? We believe it is "very" possible.

Parallel lives' similarity factors

Hernando Cortés	Charles V
Born in 1485	Born in 1500
Beard and skin: White skin, with Brun beard. Lopez de Gomara	Beard and skin: White skin, with Brun beard, clair eyes.
Physical allure: He had a high chest, a well shaped back and was lean with little belly. Source: Bernal Díaz de Castillo	Physical allure: Emperor Don Carlos was of medium build, with large and beautiful eyes, aquiline noses, red and very flat hair, a broad, round and well-proportioned beard, a thick throat, a broad back, thick and strong arms, medium-sized and rough hands, and proportionate legs. Source: Alonso de Santa Cruz.
He was hurt in one leg: Cortes was wounded severely in the head, leg, and hand. He lost two fingers from his left hand. Source: Letter 2 of Hernan Cortés to Charles V	He was hurt in one leg: Charles V reported he damaged his leg severely by falling from a horse (1532) - In 1870 when his coffin was opened, he displayed an imperfect healing of a leg fracture Source G. Parker
Cortés prayed every morning, and he listened mass with devotion daily. Bernal Díaz del Castillo	Charles V was pious. He always went to mass daily. He adored singing Flemish mass.

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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure.

Alternative History Scenario 2: **Hernando Cortés might be Emperor Charles V. (2/4)**

Hernan Cortés has been depicted by different CODEX when facing the Aztecs



Moctezuma II confused Hernando Cortés as the returning God of Quetzalcoatl (who reigned in Tula between 923 to 947) is a cause of controversy.

- Moctezuma studied the Europeans much in advance of the arrival of Cortés.
- Quetzalcoatl was depicted as a God with a beard (repeatedly in several codex).
- Aztecs interpreted the beard as a symbol of semi-divine, distinguished, highly venerated senior and VIP.

Moctezuma II

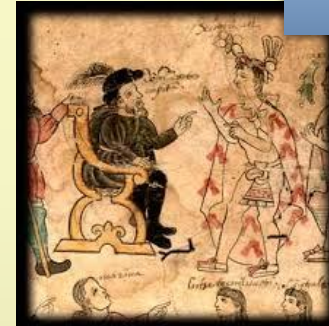


Moctezuma II from Codex Mendoza

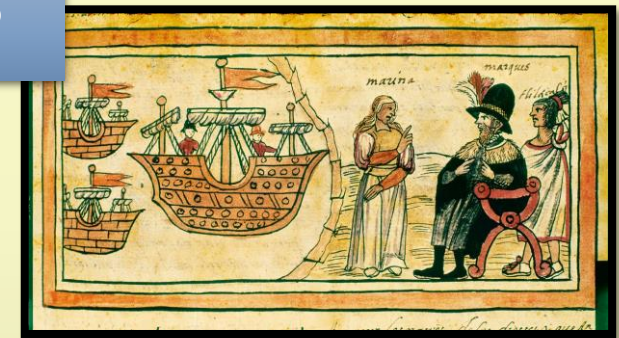


Quetzalcoatl, the ruler of the Toltecs of Tula. Codex Borgia

Hernando Cortes



Xicoténcatl, Malintzin y Hernán Cortés meet in the house of tlatoani in Atlihuetzia- Canvas of Tlaxcala.
<https://exhibits.lib.utexas.edu/spotlight/a-new-spain/catalog/53-1263>



Hernan Cortés from Duran Codex.
<https://repository.uaeh.edu.mx/revistas/index.php/icsu/article/download/7875/8762/>



Cortés in Codex Mexicanus.
<https://www.loc.gov/item/2021668126/>
<https://tlacuillo.com/2021/04/08/7-2/>



Hernán Cortés meet with Moctezuma. Tlaxcala Codex
<https://media.newmexicoculture.org/photo-library/release/file/detail/755/127/19>

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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure.

Alternative History Scenario 2: **Hernando Cortés might be Emperor Charles V. (3/4)**



There are so many coincidences between Emperor Charles V and Hernando Cortés, that it is not possible to leave this hypotheses out of current research.

We suggest that Charles V was directly involved in the conquest and colonization of New Spain.

- We perceive that he was able to travel from Lisbon to Cuba, right after the death of Maximilian I in January 1519.
- If this is the case, in the expedition from Cortés to México (April 1519) the 600 men who accompanied him were all knights of high-rank and specialized military mercenaries utilized by his grandfather Ferdinand of Aragón.
- Charles V returned to Spain, probably with the corps of his father Philip I (who died in America). Queen Joanna buried king Philip I in Granada in the year 1525.



Charles V in Armour, Juan Pantoja de la Cruz. Oil on canvas, 181,5 x 96 cm. 1608.El Escorial. Real Monasterio de San Lorenzo



Hernan Cortés <https://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3a47916/>



The chairs that you can find in the house of Charles V, San Jerónimo del Yuste. Spain are similar to the drawings of the Aztec Codex (last page). Source: <https://www.spain.info/en/discover-spain/charles-v-route/>

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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure:

Alternative History Scenario 2: **Hernando Cortés might be Emperor Charles V. (4/4)**



If Charles V swapped his identity with Hernando Cortés, he traveled from Spain to México and back between February 1519 and Dec 1521.

This was the same time in which Charles V left Castile and went to Germany to get his title of Holy Roman Emperor.

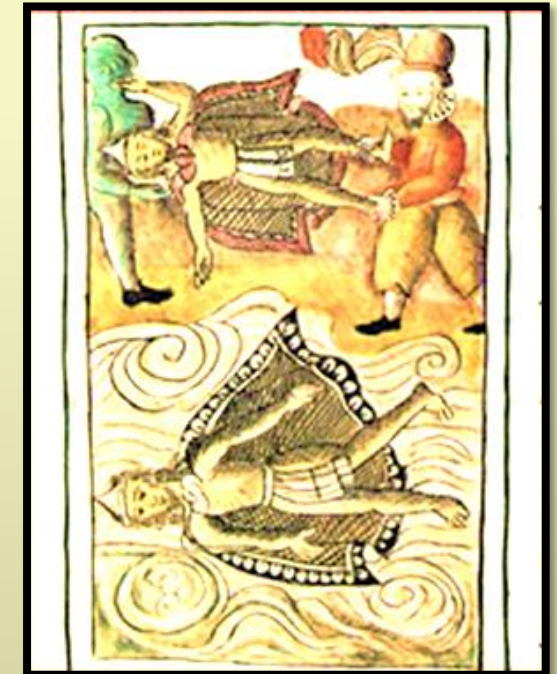
How to solve this puzzle? There are 2 possible options:

1. Charles V had a doppelganger who represented him in Germany.
2. Charles V history has been filled with fake data between 1519 and 1521, concealed and shielded by all his league of the Golden Fleece distinguished knights and friends.

Let's check the "official history" chronology of the Conquest of México

How could a troop of around 1500 men (including the Narváez soldiers) defeat the kingdom of Moctezuma after the Noche Triste?

- It could be possible that Narvaez reinforcement troops were additional mercenaries (specialized knights).
- The strategy to conquer the Aztecs after the Noche Triste was prepared by someone who lived with emperor Moctezuma previously and took notice of all the details of the city.
- If the father of Charles V, Philip I was one of the White Gods who visited the city during Moctezuma's reign, and he was the advisor to the Mexica king, then everything makes sense. Philip I was able to provide all the information required to plan the strategy to conquer the Aztecs in less than a year.
- The residence of Hernando Cortés in Moctezuma's palace could have been the link with Philip I who was already living there.
- Could it be possible that the jaw of Charles V is the result of the wound to the skull of Cortés on its way out from Tenochtitlan to Tlaxcala?



The Spanish tossed the bodies of Moctezuma and Itzcuautzin into the water, Florentine Codex Book 12 . Source:

<https://www.mexicolore.co.uk/aztecs/moctezuma/death-of-moctezuma-2>

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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure:

Alternative History Scenario 2. **Who was Hernando Cortés in reality? (1/2)**



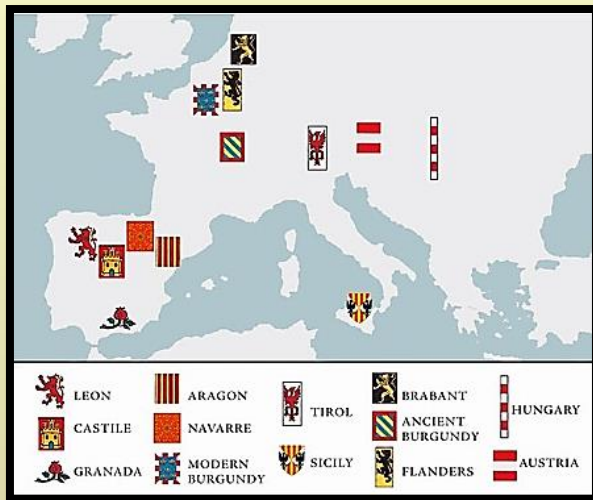
Official History: The real Hernando Cortés received from Charles V a coat of arms by cédula real in Madrid, on March 7th, 1525.

Who was in reality Hernando Cortés? And why does it matter to us?

- Before Cortés received his coat of arms, Fray Toribio de Benavente (Motolinia) described Hernán Cortés as a man who held a personal pennant or banner in Veracruz. This banner was a red cross on a black background. This confirms that the real Cortés was a templar knight.
- Between 1519 to 1521, Cortés always used a banner with the Virgin Mary.
- It wasn't until 1525, when Cortés received his own coat of arms displayed at your right.
- Official history offers the meaning as follows:
 1. The two-headed eagle of the Habsburg Empire
 2. Three crowns symbolizing the three rulers of the Aztec Empire overthrown by Cortes: Moctezuma II, Cuitláhuac and Cuauhtémoc.
 3. A lion symbolizing his force, steadfastness and valor.
 4. A city in a lake symbolizing the conquest of the city of Tenochtitlan by which Cortes finished his campaign.
 5. The heads of the vassals of Moctezuma governing lake Titicaca: Tacuba, Coyoacán, Iztapalapa, Texcoco, Chalco, Xochimilco and Tlatelolco y Huichilobos (Churubusco), and a lock symbolizing their vassalage.
 6. A helmet symbolizing his nobility and knighthood.



First Coat of Arms of Hernando Cortés extended in 1525.



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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure:

Alternative History Scenario 2. Who was Hernando Cortés in reality? (2/2)



We suggest that Emperor Charles V extended a coat of armes to Cortés, for letting him to use his identity between 1519 to 1521. He added the title of Marques del Valle de Oaxaca in 1529.

A new interpretation of the Marques of Oaxaca Valley coat of arms (1529)

- By 1529, Hernán Cortés was given the title of Marques of the Valley of Oaxaca.
- The motto «JUDICIUM DOMINI APREHENDIT EOS ET FORTITUDO EJUS CORROBORAVIT BRACHIUM MEUM». (The lord judges them by his deeds and strengthens my arm) was added.
- The bordure was omitted and the chain with the seven heads and the lock was replaced as a collar around the shield.
- A crown of Marquessate was added, and a new shield with Aragonese flag surrounded by a blue azure bordure with eight square crosses in silver (Argent color).
- The first quadrant implies the whole Holy Roman Empire of the German Nations. The second quadrant may also signify the Kalmar Union, a Scandinavian union formed at Kalmar, Sweden, in June 1397 that brought the kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark together under a single monarch until 1523.
- The third quadrant is the lion over red: it could be the lion of Brabant or León or Flanders.
- Finally, the fourth quadrant is Tenochtitlan.
- In 1529, Charles V rewarded Cortés with land, which included a large territory encompassing parts of present-day Oaxaca, Morelos, Veracruz, Puebla, Michoacán, State of Mexico, and Mexico City.
- How could an Emperor recompense with such extensive land to someone who wasn't him or who wasn't from his family?



Adjusted Coat of Arms of Hernando Cortés extended in 1529. As Marques of Oaxaca. Still, it is located in the city hall of Mexico City.



Image source

<https://arqueologiamexicana.mx/mexico-antigo/el-marquesado-del-valle>

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Spanish America with a Medieval Allure:

Alternative History Scenario 2. **Philip I might have prepared the victory for Hernando Cortés.**



If Philip I the Handsome might have come to explore America before Charles V, he may have died in México before 1525.



Philip I King of Spain
Coat of Arms



Charles V Holy Roman
Emperor
Coat of Arms



The grave of Hernán Cortés.

<https://www.elmundo.es/cronica/2019/03/31/5c9f84c4fc6c83db138b45fe.html>

- Francisco López de Gomara describes that the body of King Philip I of Spain was buried in Granada in 1525.
- It is impossible that Queen Joanna kept her husband's corps for 19 years at Tordesillas. The Habsburgs wouldn't have allowed her to do it.
- That only confirms our hypothesis that Philip I was alive in the New World, planning and strategizing all the details for the conquest of the Aztecs, meanwhile, his son Charles V could join him in 1519.
- Finally, the coat of Arms of Hernando Cortés only shows us that the real Hernando Cortés identity might have been utilized to cover the real mission of Emperor Charles V between 1519 and 1521.
- The land granted to Cortés, wasn't for him but probably for the family of the Habsburgs of Castile-Aragón in the future.
- Under this hypothesis we have shown you a new line of academic research that needs to be analyzed deeply with future scholars.
- Next week we will continue with a third and last scenario of Alternative History. Stay tuned!

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Thank you.

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