



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

**Bourbon Bells without Industrial
Development**

EPISODE 4.

The Role of the Bourbons and the War of
Succession (1700-1714)

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

A piece of the economic puzzle of Spanish Central America in Three Seasons



Big Picture of our Content.

Season III goes from May 23rd to December 12th, 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	May 2 nd , 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	December 12 th , 2025.	29 episodes	1700-1900	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• School of Salamanca II• 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?• Where is the transformational experience?• Agricultural Commodities + Products + Services + The Tech Palatine

Past saga: done

Past saga: done

This saga:
as of May 23rd

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



 **Outline Calendar (1/2) SPANISH PENINSULA** **Season III goes from May 23 to December 12th, 2025.**

23-May-2025 Episode 1 	30-May-2025 Episode 2 	6-June-2025 Episode 3 	13-June-2025 Episode 4 	20-June-2025 Episode 5
Introduction	The School of Salamanca Part II. 	The Bourbon Era begins 	The role of the Bourbons and the War of Succession (1700-1714) 	Economics and Foreign Policy of Bourbon Spain 18 th century 
27-June-2025 Episode 6	04-July-2025 Episode 7	11-July-2025 Episode 8	18-July-2025 Episode 9	25-July-2025 Episode 10
Philip V (1683 - 1746): the Frenchification of Imperial Spain 	Charles III (1715-1788) 	Charles IV (1748 - 1819) and Fernando VII (1784 - 1833) 	The impact of the French Revolution in Central America 	The Why of Napoleón Bonaparte (1768-1844) 
1-August-2025 Episode 11	8-August-2025 No Publication	15-August-2025 Episode 12	22-August-2025 Episode 13	29-August-2025 Episode 14
Bourbon Dynasty restored: Fernando VII (1784-1833) Isabel II (1830-1904) 	 Vacations Holy Savior of the World San Salvador (2-11 Aug)	Amadeo I (1845-1890) Alfonso XII (1857-1885) 	Alfonso XIII (1886-1941) 	The consolidation of the Hacienda Model in New Spain 

13/6/2025



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 III

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



 **Outline Calendar (2/2). CENTRAL AMERICA** **Season III goes from May 23 to December 12th, 2025.**

<p>05-Sept-2025 Episode 15</p> <p>Charted Urban vs. Forgotten Indian Rural in Central America </p>	<p>12-Sept-2025 Episode 16</p> <p>When there is no precious metals?. Agricultural commodities in Central America </p>	<p>19-Sept-2025 Episode 17</p> <p>Derailment of violence and inner conflicts between Spaniards and Indians </p>	<p>26-Sept-2025 Episode 18</p> <p>The Cacao Industry in Central America </p>	<p>3-October-2025 Episode 19</p> <p>The Indigo Courage in Central America. </p>
<p>10-October-2025 Episode 20</p> <p>The Golden Bean of Coffee in Central America. </p>	<p>17-October-2025 Episode 21</p> <p>Sugar Industry in Central America </p>	<p>24-October-2025 Episode 22</p> <p>Livestock and other agricultural subsistence products </p>	<p>31-October-2025 Episode 23</p> <p>Mexican Influence in Central America </p>	<p>07-Nov-2025 Episode 24</p> <p>Independence Bells (1800-1823) </p>
<p>14-Nov-2025 Episode 25</p> <p>United Provinces of Central America (1823-1840) </p>	<p>21-Nov-2025 Episode 26</p> <p>A voyage to the Republics Separation (1840-1870) </p>	<p>28-Nov-2025 Episode 27</p> <p>Bananas joining the Plateau of Central America 19th century </p>	<p>22-August-2025 Episode 28</p> <p>Industrial Development in CA: Never a priority for the Bourbons. </p>	<p>05-Dec-2025 Episode 29</p> <p>Summary and Conclusions (if needed Episode 30 Epilogue on 12-Dec-25). </p>

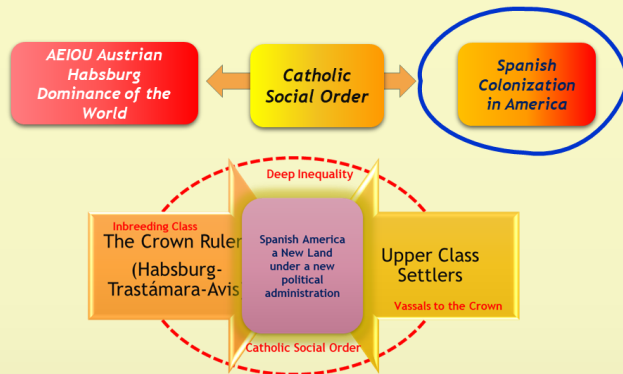
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From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Role of the Bourbons and the War of Spanish Succession (1700-1714)



NOTE: Please remember that the term Corporate Strategy in times of the Conquest and Colonization of America is equivalent to a leadership strategy to gain competitive advantage through warfare and military power, under the terms of the Early Modern Europe 16th-18th centuries (before the first Industrial revolution which started in England and Germany).



Our agenda for today's master class:

The Role of the Bourbons and the War of Spanish Succession (1700-1714)

1. *Exploring the nature of the Bourbons.*
2. *The wars of King Soleil Louis XIV*
3. *The war of Spanish Succession (1700-1714) and why does it matter for Central America*

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Exploring the nature of the Bourbons The role of the Bourbons in European Affairs.

The Bourbons in the context of their heritage from Charlemagne

Officially, the royal house of the Bourbons claim their direct pedigree connection with Charlemagne. As of the 9th century, the Bourbon Lords, were vassals of the Earl of Bourges, who were the owners of the castle of Bourges (today Bourbon-Archambault). Over time the Bourbon fief were able to succeed and gain the title of Prince and Earl of Bourbon.

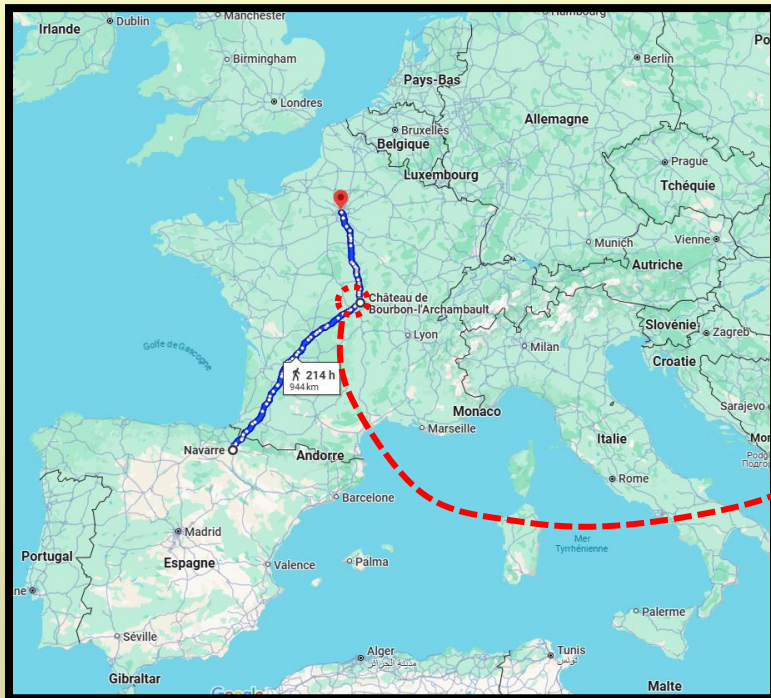


Image source: https://www.tripadvisor.fr/Tourism-g1079362-Bourbon_Archambault_Allier_Auvergne_Rhone_Alpes-Vacations.html

- The Bourbons became connected to the main branch of the Capetians, Kings of France, when Beatrice of Bourgogne-Dampierre (1260-1310) got married with Robert Capet, the 6th son of King of France Louis IX.
- Robert Capet was descendant of Louis IX, French king Capet-Castilla and his mother was Margarite Berenguer-Savoie of Provence.
- 4 generations well ahead, Louis Bourbon Count of Vendôme (1376 - 1446), became the founder of the Bourbon-Vendome branch that allowed his great-grand son Charles of Bourbon (1495-1537) to procreate his son Antoine Bourbon-D'Alençon. Antoine married the Queen of Navarre, Jeanne III Albret (1528-1572).
- Finally, it was Antoine's son, Henry IV (1553-1610) who took the spotlight as king of France and Navarre by becoming the only successor alive of Louis IX.
- King Henry IV was the first Bourbon-Vendôme lineage king of France. He married Maria Medici-Habsburg, the grand-mother of the King Soleil Louis XIV.

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Exploring the nature of the Bourbons The Wars of King Soleil Louis XIV.

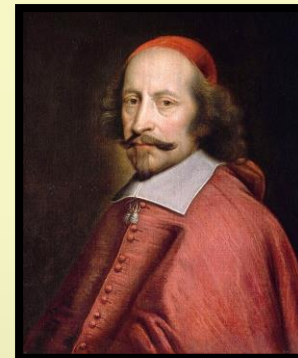
The French Bourbons Foreign Policies toward Spain were influenced by the advisors to the kings.

As a distant remnant successor of king Louis IX Capet-Castile of France (1214-1270), a duke and king of Navarre (Henry IV) became “King of France” after 12 generations. Why does it matter?

- The Bourbons (and their multiple branches) were a huge family. Most of these 12 generations of Bourbons (between king Louis IX Capet and Louis XIII) had at least between 10 to 17 children. Regardless the premature death of many of them, the Bourbons were always close to the court of the French Kings, and later to the Habsburgs through the Medici's.
- When analyzing the genealogical line of the predecessors of King Henry IV, we perceive that the Bourbons were hardly trying to marry a dynastic royal member either through the Spanish Habsburgs, or the French Valois.
- Henry IV was the first Bourbon king ever in France. His main achievement was to end the French Wars of Religion through the Edict of Nantes, but he was assassinated later in 1610.
- His wife Maria Medici Habsburg was named regent of France, until the heir to the throne Louis XIII Bourbon-Medici could come to an age to rule.
- It was at this time that Cardinal Armand Jean du Plessis, duke of Richelieu took the public court eye as Secretary of State for foreign affairs and for War in France for two years in 1616-1617.
- After a few years in exile, he was appointed by King Louis XIII as Chief Minister of State, Governor of Brittany and Grand Master of Navigation.



Portrait of Richelieu, oil on canvas by Philippe de Champaigne, 1642.
<https://collections.musees-strasbourg.eu/document/portrait-du-cardinal-de-richelieu/5ee33890461cda28a3a5c892>



Cardinal Mazarin Portrait of Jules Mazarin by Pierre Mignard (1658).
<https://www.musee-conde.fr/fr/notice/pe-314-le-cardinal-mazarin-de5ee703-4ee7-47ce-ac28-14fdacc37db3>

These two chief ministers of State: Richelieu and Mazarin influenced the ruling period of King Louis XIV who appointed the next king of Spain after the War of Spanish Succession.

- The influence of Cardinal Richelieu over King Louis XIII Bourbon-Habsburg (father of Louis XIV) was colossal. As chief minister of State, he was the true decision maker for France interests during the Thirty Years' War.
- Louis XIII was the brother of Elizabeth Bourbon Medici, queen of Spain (married with Philip IV).
- Interesting fact: Richelieu died the same year than king Louis XIII, leaving Anne Habsburg as regent, while the little Louis XIV could govern.
- The next top advisor to Queen Anne Habsburg became Cardinal Jules Mazarin (1602-1661).
- Cardinal Mazarin influenced Louis XIV mindset during his formation years. Mazarin was the one who taught everything that Louis XIV would need to govern France based on the experience of King Henry IV and his advisor Maximilien de Bethune, duke of Sully; Cardinal Richelieu and himself.

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From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



Exploring the nature of the Bourbons The Wars of King Soleil Louis XIV (1638-1715).

The ruling period of Louis XIV seen from the perspective of his wars.

The Bourbon century of Imperial Spain can't be understood without considering what Louis XIV did during his mandate as king of France. He started his mandate as a king through warfare, at the age of 22 years old.



Main wars lived by Louis XIV



- Louis XIV Bourbon-Habsburg, was the first hyper absolutist French ruler who began his reign in 1643. He defined himself “L’etat, c’est moi”. He centralized in “himself” the ultimate state authority.
- Louis XIV was appointed king at the age of 5 years old. Until he could reign, France was left in the hands of Queen Anna Mauricia Habsburg from Spain and her Italian adviser (probably her lover) Cardinal Jules Mazarin (1620-1661).
- Mazarin was ruling France for 18 years on behalf of Louis XIV, who was raised without a father.
- When Mazarin died, Louis XIV appointed Jean-Baptiste Colbert who was the vicar of the mercantilism policies in France.
- Next slide will explain the main wars of Louis XIV. We have not included the Fronde civil conflict, because Louis XIV was not yet acting as ruler of France, but Mazarin.

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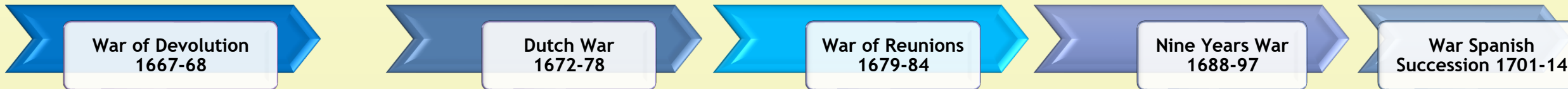


Exploring the nature of the Bourbons

The Wars of King Soleil Louis XIV (1638-1715)

The ruling period of Louis XIV seen from the perspective of his main wars.

The Bourbon century of Imperial Spain can't be understood without considering what Louis XIV did during his mandate as king of France. The War of Spanish Succession did nothing but to validate and install Philip V, formally.



1667: French forces invade the Spanish Netherlands
French armies besiege and take Lille
1668: United Provinces of the Netherlands, England and Sweden form the Triple Alliance. It was France vs. the Triple alliance to recover land from the Spanish Netherlands.
Condé (Louis XII de Bourbon, cousin to Louis XIV) invades Spanish Franche-Comté.
Peace of Aix-La-Chapelle ends the war
1670: Louis XIV and King Charles II of England signed the Treaty of Dover.

Rationale of this war: Louis XIV claimed territories of the Spanish Netherlands, arguing that his wife Marie Therese (daughter of King Philip IV of Spain) had legal eldest daughter hereditary rights under the status of devolution.

1672: War begins between England and the Dutch.
Louis XIV declares War against Spanish Netherlands
1673: French besiege and take Maastricht
1674: Treaty of Westminster ends war between England and the Dutch.
1675-76: French fleet arrives at Messina on Sicily.
William III of Orange unsuccessfully besieges Maastricht, which was occupied by the French since 1673. Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount of Turenne, grand Marshal of Louis XIV was killed by cannonball.
1677: French armies besiege and take Valenciennes and Cambrai
1678: French armies besiege Ghent and Ypres. First Treaty of Nijmegen ends war between France and United Provinces. Emperor signs the final treaty to end war between France and Spanish Netherlands. The Dutch republic remained intact.

Rationale of this war: The Franco-Dutch war was the consequence of the War of Devolution. After the Treaty of Dover in 1670, Louis XIV wanted to destroy the triple Alliance of the Dutch Republic.
In short, France occupied several lands of Spanish Netherlands.

1679: Also called War of the League of Aubsburg
French policy to Lorraine at its northeastern frontier became aggressive. Colbert de Croissy named secretary of state for foreign affairs.
1681: French conduct first blockade of Luxembourg. French armies seize Strasbourg.
1683: Turks besiege Vienna, but Germans and Polish relieve it. French send troops into Spanish Netherlands. Spanish declare war on France.
1684: French besiege and take Luxembourg. French Admiral Abraham Duquesne bombards Genoa with cannonballs from the Sea.
Truce of Ratisbon ends War of the Reunions.

Rationale of this war: The "era of the reunions" was the territorial expansion of Louis XIV claiming territories bordering the Holy Roman Empire, particularly in Alsace and Luxembourg, through the "Chambers of Reunion," special courts that examined land ownership.

1688: France, with the strongest army in Europe, invades the Palatinate, Austrian Habsburg territories. French besiege and take Mannheim. The Dutch republic enters war against France. William III of Orange lands in England to seize the crown.
1689-90: Grand Alliance between Dutch William of Orange and emperor Leopold I HRE-Germany/Austria (allies). The allies besiege and take Mainz & Bonn. William III of Orange becomes king of England. The Jacobite counterrevolution supported by Louis XIV in Ireland is crushed by William III. England, Brandenburg, Saxony, Bavaria and Spain joined the allies. This war extended to overseas colonies: England against France fought in America and India, while the Dutch and Brandenburg against France on Guinea Coast of Africa.
1691-96: Several battles, sieges and combats occurred mainly in the Low Countries.
1697: Treaty of Ryswick ends war between France, the Dutch, England, Germany and Spain.
Rationale of this war: Louis XIV wanted to debilitate the strategic alliances of Habsburg Spain, to take control of the Spanish Netherlands. The laws of conquest, feudal law and dynastic right were pursued for legitimacy in occupied territories.

Next Slides

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From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development

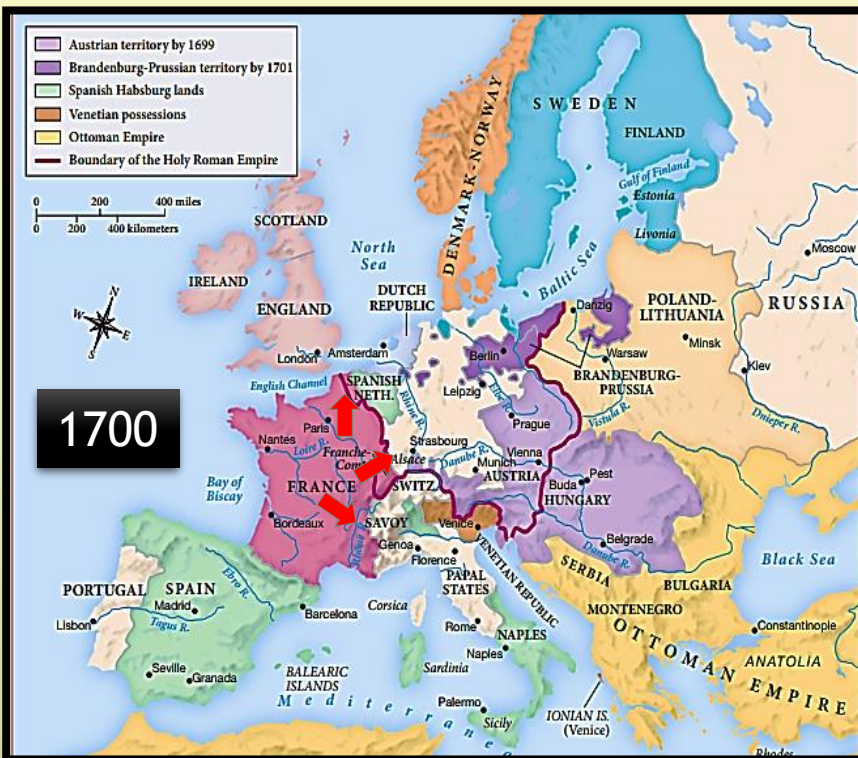


Exploring the nature of the Bourbons The War of Spanish Succession

War Spanish
Succession 1701-14

Louis XIV provoked England and the United Dutch Provinces to enter a new war.

What occurred geographically in Europe between 1700 to 1714



When Charles II Habsburg died in 1700, there were three main claims to the Spanish throne.



Philip V
Bourbon/Habsburg-
Wittelsbach/Savoy
(1683-1746)

Philip V de France, Fils de France and Duc d'Anjou, King of Spain (1700 -24) and 1724-46. Son of Louis Bourbon-Habsburg, the Grand Dauphin (1661-1711). Grandson of King Louis XIV, King of France and Maria Theresa of Spain, herself daughter of King Philip IV of Spain. Abdicated for Louis I. Also, King of Sicily 1700 to 1713.



Charles
Habsburg/Habsburg-
Wittelsbach Hessen
Darmstadt
(1685-1740)

Holy Roman Emperor, King of Hungary (1711-40), Archduke of Austria (1703 -11) King of Sicily (1720-34), King of Naples (1713-35), King of Sardinia (1713-20), Duke of Parma and Piacenza (1735-40) Duke of Guastella (1735-40).



Joseph Ferdinand
Wittelsbach/Savoy-
Habsburg/Habsburg
(1692-1699)

Elector of Bavaria
Died of Small-Pox at the
age of 6 years old.

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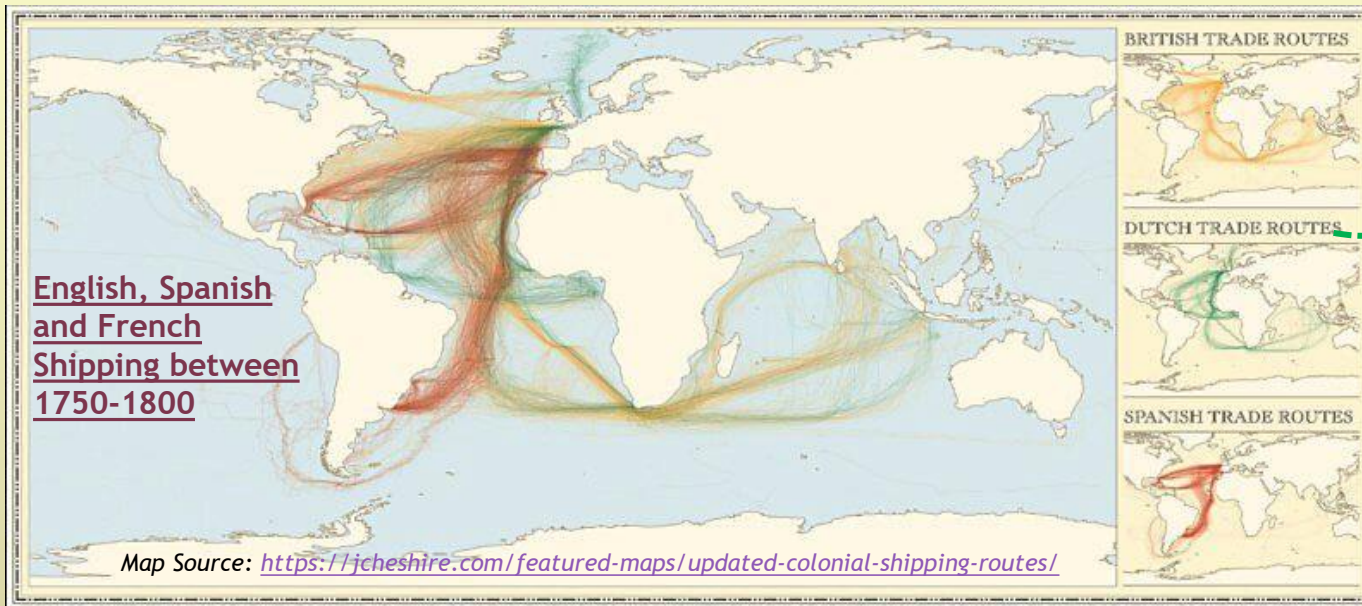
Exploring the nature of the Bourbons

The War of Spanish Succession

War Spanish
Succession 1701-14

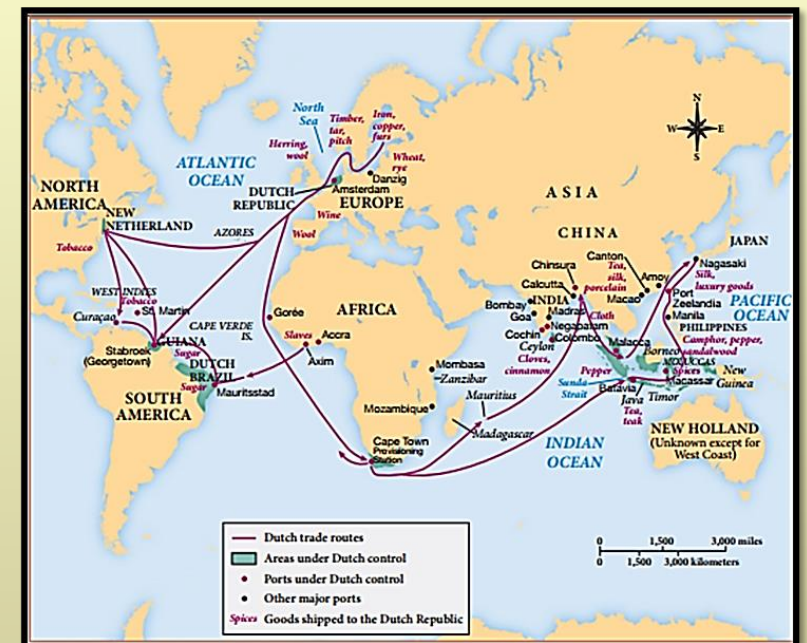
King Louis XIV was trying to keep the Dutch-British busy in Europe, while he could figure out how to rule-defend Spanish America in the name of France.

When the Dutch Stadtholder William III of Orange (r.1689-1702) and his wife Mary (r.1689-1694), daughter of King James came to the throne in England, the Dutch and the English began to work together to focus on how to develop their North American colonies properly. Additionally, England started to follow the example of the Dutch Republic to establish trade routes with India, and further Asia. Spanish America which was the source of silver for the Dutch and British commercial empires.



Another similar map can be found here: <https://www.visualcapitalist.com/cp/colonial-shipping-lanes/>

Dutch Global commercial operations 1700s.



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Exploring the nature of the Bourbons The War of Spanish Succession

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Succession 1701-14

King Louis XIV was trying to keep the Dutch-British busy in Europe, while he could figure out how to rule-defend Spanish America in the name of France.

The arrival of the Dutch Stadtholder William III of Orange (r. 1689-1702) to England is significant in our quest to comprehend the War of Spanish Succession. It was after this war the British Empire focused and accelerated its expansion to Asia.

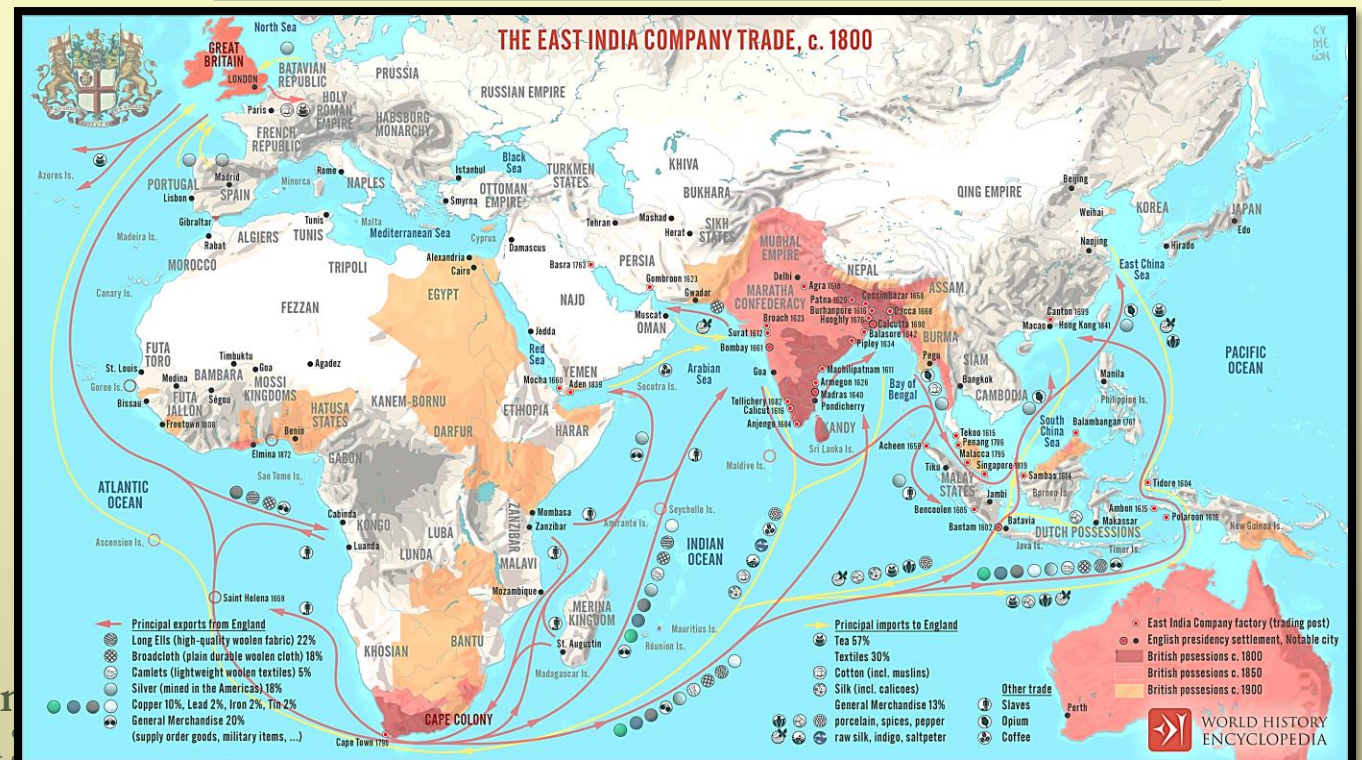
England Commercial Operations in America 18th century



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England Global Commercial Operations 19th century



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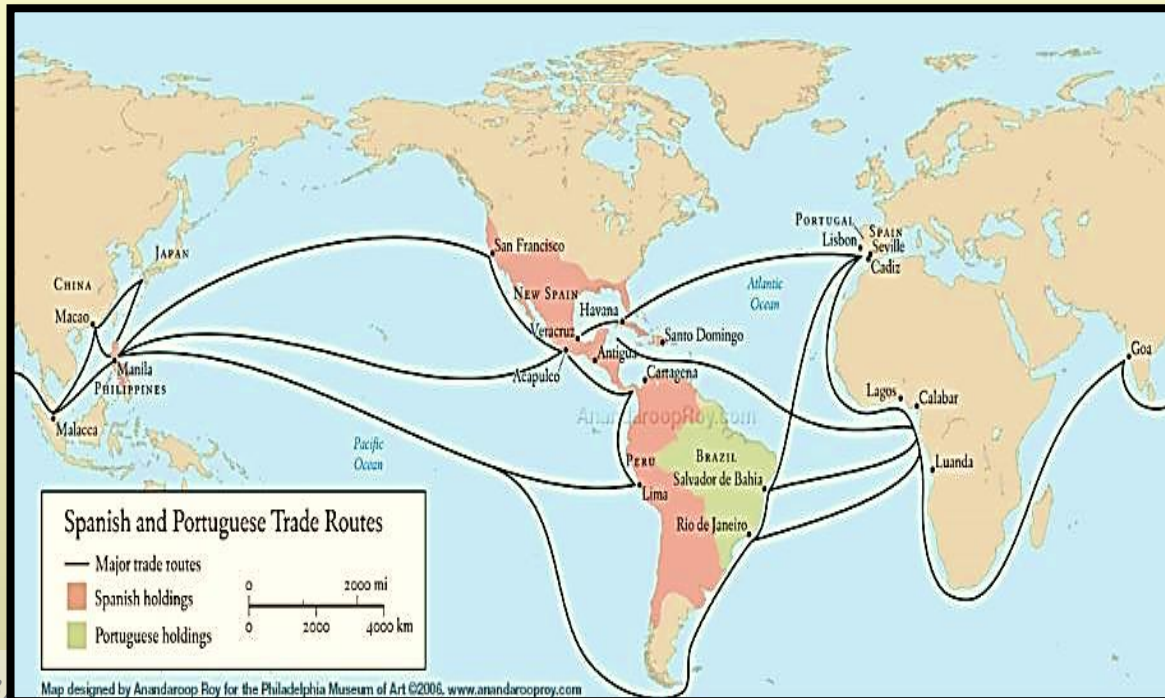
Exploring the nature of the Bourbons The War of Spanish Succession

War Spanish
Succession 1701-14

King Louis XIV was trying to keep the Dutch-British busy in Europe, while he could figure out how to rule-defend Spanish America in the name of France.

The French took the leadership of the Spanish Global Trade and focused on the exploitation of the silver mines. Additionally, Louis XIV wanted a share of the slave trade. However, the new French-Spanish role was to provide the silver required for the trade of the British and Dutch.

French- Spanish Global Commercial Operations 18th century

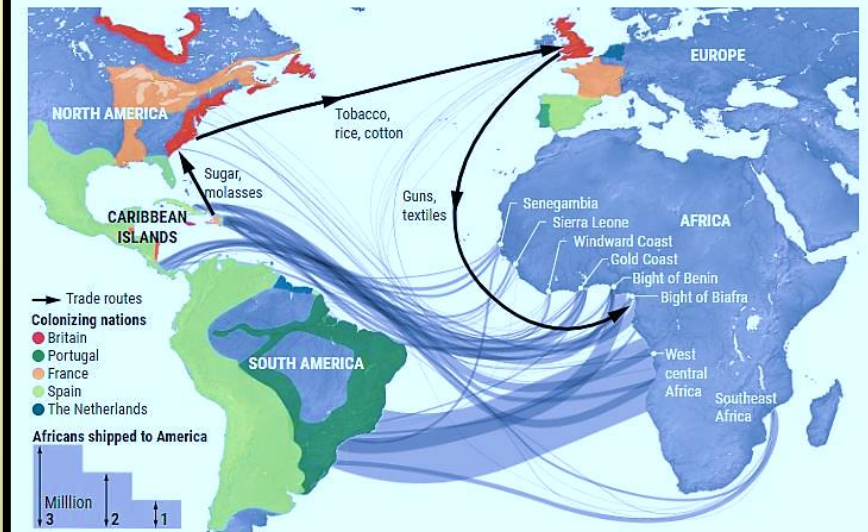


Do not forget that these empires were involved directly in the transatlantic slave trade too.

Louis XIV wanted to participate in the slave trading.

When people were traded like goods

In the "triangular trade" of the 16th through 19th centuries, millions of people were shipped to the Americas as slaves, raw materials were transported to Europe, and manufactured goods went to Africa. The three-way trade provided European collectors access to specimens from Africa and the Americas.



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Exploring the nature of the Bourbons The War of Spanish Succession

War Spanish
Succession 1701-14

Understanding the War of Spanish Succession as a smoke curtain strategy of Louis XIV.

A "fog curtain strategy" refers to the intentional use of fog to create a visual effect or to obscure visibility. In warfare strategy, the use of strategic smoke curtains provide a pivotal role, offering a means to disrupt enemy targeting systems and reduce discernibility, thus protecting forces or war objectives while they maneuver.

What was King Louis XIV trying to do with the War of Spanish Succession?

- When Charles II Habsburg died (1700), Spain was at the cliff of being parceled out and distributed between all the dynasties that were linked to the discovery of America.
- Additionally, several German principates and duchies were already linked directly (with marriages) to the Spanish Habsburg Crown. They knew the weaknesses of the Spanish Empire and the whereabouts of North American Colonies.
- Louis XIV was already expanding its territories in America (New France), and he needed a fog-curtain to halt the British-Dutch in Europe and keep them busy there, before they could advance gaining land in North-America.
- The Austrian Habsburgs joined the war (as big-brothers of Spain) and defended Spanish Netherlands domains in Europe while the real territorial disputes were happening in North America.



The **Fog or Smoke Curtain** has been used to conceal something big happening, to deviate the attention of the enemy or to create fake chaos expecting the masses to don't cognize what is ongoing. It also helps for a subtle disappearance on stage for VIP people from the spotlight scenery. It is used for:

- 1. Situational Awareness:** Smoke screens can reduce enemy situational awareness, making it more difficult for them to identify targets, track movements, and assess the situation.
- 2. Combat Multiplier:** By obscuring the enemy, smoke screens can act as a combat multiplier, allowing friendly forces to gain a strategic advantage.
- 3. Deception:** Smoke screens can be used to deceive the enemy about the location, strength, or intentions of friendly force

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Exploring the nature of the Bourbons The War of Spanish Succession

War Spanish
Succession 1701-14

Understanding the War of Spanish Succession as a smoke curtain in Europe to expand New France (Louisiana) in North America

New France (Louisiana) was originally a territory of Spain. It was discovered during the 16th century. However, between 1677-82, René-Robert Cavelier, Lord de la Salle, claimed the river Mississippi and its drainage basin for King Louis XIV, thus the name Louisiana.

Expanding New France (Louisiana) was the real reason of the War of Spanish Succession.



This was the
top ambition
dream of King
Louis XIV for
France



- We perceive, that nothing was more important for King Louis XIV than New France (Louisiana): His military strategic decision making was ingeniously focused on that.
- Louis XIV appointed Antoine Crozat, councilor and financial secretary to help him to organize the colonial government of Louisiana according to the Canadian standards.
- The military decisions of Louis XIV expansion in Europe were simply tactics, while in America he commanded the extension of his domains.
- We dare to suggest that Louis XIV may have come to America (probably Quebec-Canada), under a concealed voyage, to lead New France Expansion, while in Europe, the War of Spanish Succession was taking place. By 1712, he appointed Crozat and may have returned safely to Europe.

For more information read: <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/3092/pg3092-images.html>

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Understanding the War of Spanish Succession as a smoke curtain of Louis XIV to expand New France in America

Chronology of the War of Spanish Succession (1701-1714)

- **1701:** Eugene of Savoy-Mancini marshal in the Army of the Holy Roman Empire, defeats the French Lieutenant-General René de Froulay, at the Battle of Carpi in 1701, in Italy. Treaty of the second Grand Alliance between England, United Provinces and Austria against France.
- **1702:** Eugene de Savoy attempts to seize Cremona, French hold it but François de Neufville, 2nd Duke of Villeroy is captured. King William III Orange dies. England, The Dutch United Provinces and Austria (called Allies) declare war against France-Spain. Anglo-Dutch fleet fails to take Cadiz.
- **1703:** General John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough besiege and take Liège and Bonn.
- **1704-107:** Gibraltar falls to Anglo-Dutch force. The allies win battles and capitulates Blenheim, Barcelona, Ramillies, Brussels, Ghent, Dendermonde, Antwerp, Menin, and in 1706 enter Madrid. Philip V returns to Madrid.
- **1708-10:** Allies win Lille. A huge famine strikes Europe. Marlborough takes Tournai. Philip V re-enters Madrid again. The French Vendome wins battles.
- **1711:** Joseph I dies, making Charles VI HRE Austrian Emperor. English and French conclude the London Preliminaries.
- **1712-13:** Utrecht congress opens. War continued, until suspension of arms by the Treaties of Utrecht.
- **1714:** Treaty of Rastatt and Baden ends war between Louis XIV and Charles VI HRE. Philip V besieges and takes Barcelona and Minorca back.
- **1715:** Louis XIV dies.



King Louis XIV
Bourbon-
Habsburg
(1638-1715)

Queen Maria
Theresa
Habsburg-
Bourbon
(1638 - 1683)

Chronology of the Louisiana Expansion (1699-1713).

- **1699:** Following the War of the League of Augsburg (war of Reunions), King Louis XIV of France moved aggressively to expand French territories. His minister of the navy Louis de Phélypeaux, Comte de Pontchartrain, planned to undermine the colonial interests of the English, Dutch and Spanish along the Coast of the Gulf of Mexico up to Canada.
- **1702-1714:** French Crown officials (Pierre LeMoyne D'Iberville) moved the French base of Louisiana to Mobile.
- French colonists relied heavily on slave African and enslaved native labor and agricultural acumen of the Native American Groups (Choctaw and Chickasaw) around the whole Mississippi River.
- **1711:** Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville became active governor of Louisiana and later was replaced by the founder of Detroit, Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac.
- **1712:** Antoine Crozat was sent to Louisiana, obtaining a commercial monopoly.

The English and Dutch motivation during the War of Spanish Succession was their desire to preserve the "balance of power", against the establishment of a gigantic Bourbon-Habsburg union in the New World.

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Exploring the nature of the Bourbons The War of Spanish Succession

War Spanish
Succession 1701-14

Treaty of Utrecht signed in 1713 concluded the War of Spanish Succession.

Main Components of the Treaty of Utrecht to end the War of Spanish Succession

Reaffirmation of the balance of power in Europe



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Official history has found that King Louis XIV fathered 16 children in total, including six with his wife Maria Theresa Habsburg-Bourbon, and 10 with his mistresses. We believe he left more children and we don't know yet where did they go. Maybe Central America?



"THE TRUTH OF HISTORY REQUIRES A
COMPLEX INTERTWINED SCRUTINY.
HISTORIANS TRY TO PROVIDE
NARRATIVES ON HOW THINGS
HAPPENED.

A CORPORATE STRATEGIST IS
OBLIGED TO FIND THE WHY, THE
REAL PURPOSE OF THAT TRUTH."

– ELEONORA ESCALANTE STRATEGY

Thank you.

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Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise de Maintenon (1635-1719), second wife of Louis XIV of France (1638-1715)