



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

**Bourbon Bells without Industrial
Development**

EPISODE 5.

Economics and Foreign Policy of the Spanish Empire
Early 18th century

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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	• 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	• 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	• 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  Introduction	30-May-2025 Episode 2  The School of Salamanca Part II. 	6-June-2025 Episode 3  The Bourbon Era begins 	13-June-2025 Episode 4  The role of the Bourbons and the War of Succession (1700-1714) 	27-June-2025 Episode 5  Economics and Foreign Policy of Bourbon Spain Early 18th century 
04-July-2025 Episode 6 Philip V (1683 - 1746): the Frenchification of Imperial Spain 	11-July-2025 Episode 7 Charles III (1715-1788) 	18-July-2025 Episode 8 Charles IV (1748 - 1819) and Fernando VII (1784 - 1833) 	25-July-2025 Episode 9 The impact of the French Revolution in Central America 	1-August-2025 Episode 10 The Why of Napoleón Bonaparte (1768-1844) 
8-August-2025 No Publication  Vacations Holy Savior of the World San Salvador (2-11 Aug)	15-August-2025 Episode 12 Bourbon Dynasty restored: Fernando VII (1784-1833) Isabel II (1830-1904) 	22-August-2025 Episode 13 Amadeo I (1845-1890) Alfonso XII (1857-1885) 	29-August-2025 Episode 14 Alfonso XIII (1886-1941) 	05-Sept-2025 Episode 15 The consolidation of the Hacienda Model in New Spain 

27/6/2025



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

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From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



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

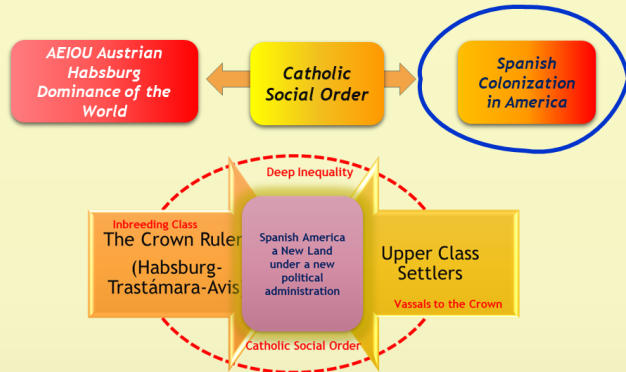
12-Sept-2025 Episode 16 Charted Urban vs. Forgotten Indian Rural in Central America 	19-Sept-2025 Episode 17 When there is no precious metals?. Agricultural commodities in Central America 	26-Sept-2025 Episode 18 Derailment of violence and inner conflicts between Spaniards and Indians 	3-October-2025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

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Economics and Foreign Policy of Bourbon Spain 18th century



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:

Economics and Foreign Policy of Bourbon Spain Early 18th century

1. *Peace of Westphalia 1648*
2. *Louis XIV Foreign Policy was not aligned with the Westphalian legacy*
3. *War of Spanish Succession as a symptom of economic-foreign policy*
4. *How did the French Crown secure economic and political dominance over Spain and Spanish America and New France.*
5. *Colbertism. What did the Colberts accomplish for the French-Spanish Bourbons?*

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Economics and Foreign Policy of Bourbon Spain. Early 18th century

Peace of Westphalia (1648)

The Peace of Westphalia was not aligned with the interests of the new Bourbon-Habsburg Dynasty

What was the Peace of Westphalia?

- The Peace of Westphalia is often viewed as the treaty that ended the Thirty Years' War and the Eighty Years' War. The negotiations for this peace congress took 8 years.



Thirty Years' War:

Protestants against Catholic in which many duchies, principalities and kingdoms were involved in the Reformation. It started with the wars of religion in Germany against the Catholic Holy Roman Empire system. It lasted from 1618 to 1648.



Eighty Years' War:

War between Spain and the Netherlands. King Philip II of Spain suppressed Protestantism in the Netherlands, followed by a Revolt evolving in eighty years of conflict (1568-1648)

Source of reference:

- Bewes, Wyndham A. "Gathered Notes on the Peace of Westphalia of 1648." *Transactions of the Grotius Society* 19 (1933): 61-73.

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/742907>.

- FARR, JASON. "POINT: THE WESTPHALIA LEGACY AND THE MODERN NATION-STATE."

International Social Science Review 80, no. 3/4 (2005): 156-59.

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/41887235>.

The importance of the Peace of Westphalia?

The Peace of Westphalia can be summarized in 7 elements:

1. It involved all Western European Christendom territories including the Baltics for religious freedom.
2. It created a "Society of States" that was secular: The protestant states in Germany were admitted on an equal footing with the Catholic ones. The claim of the Papacy to a supreme authority became obsolete.
3. Recognition of the absolute character of territorial sovereignty, opening a new era in the political development of Europe and International law
4. Right of the 355 princedoms, duchies and margraviates comprised within the Holy Roman Empire to contract diplomatic engagements with each other and with States outside the Empire, when these were beneficial to the HRE.
5. Recognition of the independence of the United Netherlands and Switzerland.
6. Each State I permanently represented at the capitals of other States by resident ambassadors or ministers of inferior rank to the king
7. Restitution of the property of territories as it was in 1624 before the confiscations and take-overs during the wars.

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Why is the Peace of Westphalia important in the context of the 18th century

- The Peace of Westphalia was the kicking point of the diplomacy practice, international relations, and it has been branded as the progenitor of modern nation-state sovereignty.
- It was designed as the starting point of the Habsburg Holy Roman Empire decline in Western Europe.
- It was thought as the beginning of the Papal authority failing.
- It has been regarded as the turning point from monarchical feudalism to mercantilism.
- It was the starting point of the phenomenon of national identity.
- It was the beginning point of the "balance of power" doctrine in the philosophical frameworks of jurists, politicians and monarchs: This philosophy will be explained next slide.
- The final treaty of Westphalia confirmed the 4 maxims of international law:
 1. Treaties are consecrated as obligatory in nature by creating guarantees for their due observation
 2. The sovereign character of the States with right to independence
 3. Recognition of the principle of equality without regard to religious differences or variety of constitutional governments
 4. Great law of the solidarity of the peoples in their quest for peace.

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Economics and Foreign Policy of Bourbon Spain. Early 18th Century.

Peace of Westphalia (1648)

The Peace of Westphalia and its balance of power. A myth for the Bourbons?

What is the balance of power of Westphalia

- We have inferred that the framework of the balance of power was a philosophical barricade, or a mindset dam fabricated (originally) since Charlemagne to maintain a policy of territorial equilibrium in Europe.
- The policy of equilibrium is legally recognized by historians as of the peace of Westphalia in the early modern period.
- The “balance of power” doctrine was a philosophical condition in which every state must have accepted its admission into a big family of nations, substantially responsible for the continued existence and independence of every other State.
- With the nation-state formation, each State had reciprocity of rights and duties with another, and it was a proclamation of “solidarité”, interdependence, and mitigation of “egoism” within the limits of recognition of their separate territories.
- However, the Westphalia legacy was a “low blow below the belt” to the Spanish Habsburg branch family and the Holy Roman Empire of the Austrian Habsburg branch.

Source of reference:

- Bewes, Wyndham A. “Gathered Notes on the Peace of Westphalia 1648.” Transactions of the Grotius Society 19 (1933): 61-73. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/742907>.

27/6/2025 FARR, JASON. “POINT: THE WESTPHALIA LEGACY AND THE MODERN NATION-STATE.” International Social Science Review 80, no. 3/4 (2005): 156-59. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41887235>.

The origin of the “balance of power in Europe” goes back to Charlemagne. After his death, his territories were distributed within his three grand-sons with the treaty of Verdun (843 CE):

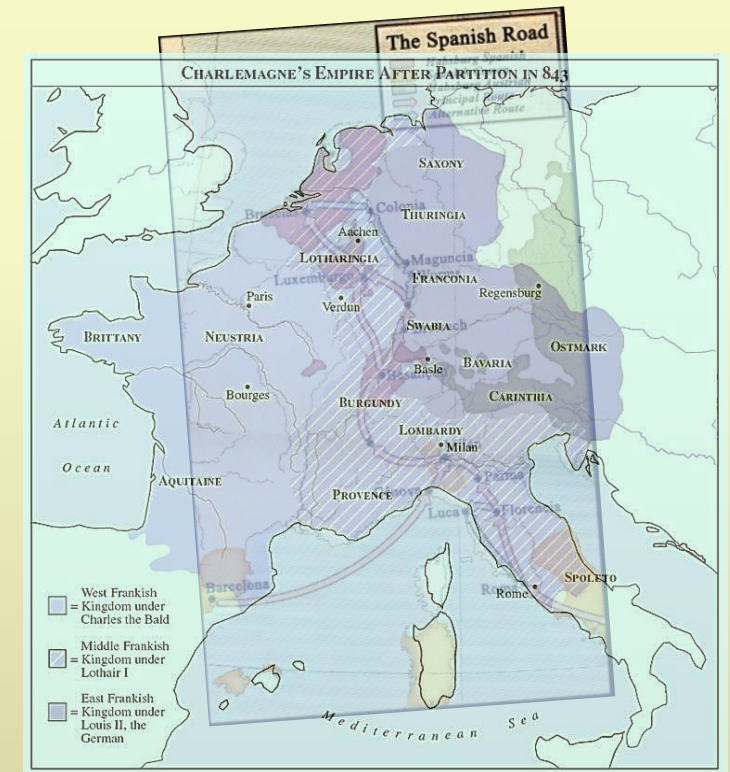
This treaty resulted in the creation of three distinct kingdoms with similar extension, rights and duties to each other:

- East Frankish: This kingdom, was given to Louis II the German, the territories east of the Rhine River and the dioceses of Spires, Worms, and Mainz on the west. It is considered the precursor to modern Germany.
- Middle Frankish: This kingdom, given to Lothair I, included regions of the Netherlands, Burgundy and Italy.
- West Frankish: This kingdom, given to Charles the Bald. He received all else as far as Spain. It is considered the precursor to modern France.

Let’s overlap the map of Charlemagne’s Verdun treaty, with the map of the Spanish Silver Road (territories that drove the wars of Louis XIV) before the war of Spanish Succession).

The Middle Frankish territories of Lothair I (year 843 CE) were claimed by Louis XIV as part of France-Spain (second half of 16th century). Historically, those territories belonged to Burgundy-Low Countries and included Switzerland, Savoy and all the Medici and Aragonese territories in Italy.

We confirm that: Louis XIV, a French Bourbon was working for the Spanish Habsburg family interests in their quest to protect the Spanish Silver Road and keep the German busy (smoke curtain strategy), while Louis XIV was gaining territories in New France-America.



The Bourbon-Habsburgs didn’t accept the Westphalian System from the start. The Bourbon-Habsburg dynasty did not embrace it because they were trying to recover their supremacy as the most powerful empire in Europe before the wars of religion (Thirty years war).

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Economics and Foreign Policy of Bourbon Spain. Early 18th Century.

Peace of Westphalia (1648)

The Peace of Westphalia was not aligned with the interests of the new Bourbon-Habsburg Dynasty of Louis XIV

The War of Spanish Succession as a symptom of the Bourbon unwillingness to accept the treaty of Westphalia

- If the treaty of Westphalia was the end of two devastating wars, with a “balance of power” proposition... why did Louis XIV continue fighting wars against the territories of the “Spanish Silver Road” to the Dutch Republic? Let’s remember that king Louis XIV fought the War of Devolution, the War of Reunions, the Dutch War, and the Nine Years War. And most of these territories shared a language, a culture and social values of the French Carolingian territories that originally belonged to the West Frankish part of the Treaty of Verdun.
- The War of Spanish Succession was defined by the same Louis XIV as “a protection of the lands of Spanish America under French domains”.
- Louis XIV wrote in 1709 to M. Amelot de Gournay, his ambassador in Spain:

“Le principal objet de la guerre présente est celui de commerce des Indes et des richesses qu’elles produisent”. Louis XIV Bourbon-Habsburg

Source of reference: Pohlig, M. and Schaich, M. *The War of the Spanish Succession-New Perspectives*. German Historical Institute London. Oxford University Press. Chapters, 1, 4, 16, 17, 19, 20. Year 2018
https://perspectivia.net/receive/pnet_mods_00005946

The War of Spanish Succession in European territories was a smoke curtain to protect the lands of Imperial Spain in America, and to expand-grow the territories of New France in North America. Eleonora Escalante Strategy.

“Louis XIV was able to protect the existing lands of the Spanish Habsburgs in America, attract the Court of the Stuarts in Exile to France, and expand France Colonies in North America. All, while fighting in non-French lands in Europe”.
E. Escalante.

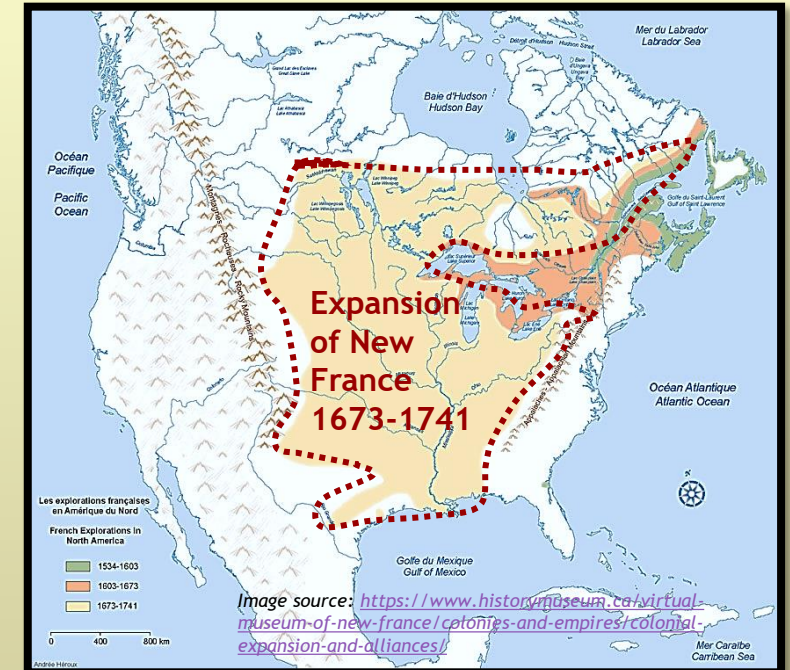


Image source: <https://www.historymuseum.ca/virtual-museum-of-new-france/colonies-and-empires/colonial-expansion-and-alliances/>

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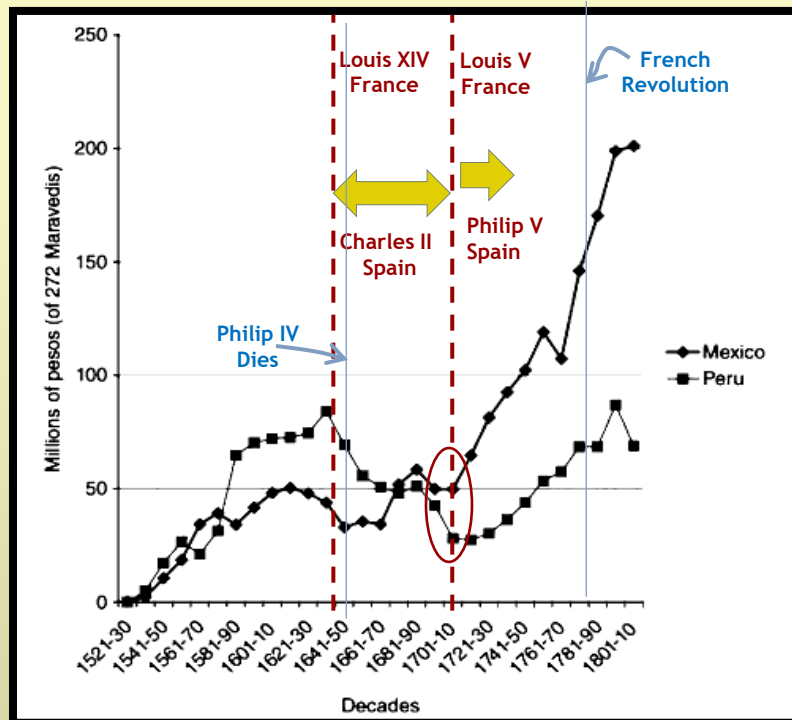


Economics and Foreign Policy of Bourbon Spain. Early 18th Century.

War of Spanish Succession as a symptom of economic-foreign policy

What was the status of trade in Spanish America

After 1655, the Spanish Trade after the reign of Philip IV was on hold



Registered silver production in Peru and México 1521-1810, page 157. Colonial Latin America 10th edition. Burkholder-Johnson. Chapter 5, page 157

- According to the slide at our left, between the year 1641 to 1710, the production of silver bullions and silver pesos coins was in decline, and it reached its lowest levels during the war of Spanish Succession. We can infer that even at the lowest levels, there was production of silver. The mines in México and Perú never stopped to produce bullions.
- Researcher Santos Perez has found that the traffic of Galleons from Spain to Spanish America was interrupted after 1690, leaving the colonies unattended and in the hands of foreign interlopers (France-Britain). Between 1650 to 1700 Spanish merchants left Cadiz only once every three years and only once every five years in the last 15 years of the century. The situation improved after 1706: 5 major fleet sailed from Spain to the Indies every 2 years.
- Santos Perez also has discovered that the Galleons of Tierra Firme, that linked Perú with Southern Andalusia collapsed during the last part of the 17th century. If the “Carrera de Indias route” was not used, where did the silver go? What happened with the rest of produced silver? If it never arrived at Spain, where did it go? To Manila? Smugglers?
- Additionally, the “Carrera de Indias” or the official Spanish convoy system stopped completely at the beginning of the War of Spanish Succession. It wasn't until 1721, that a single fleet could make the whole journey between Cadiz and the Indies.
- In summary the utilization of the official Spanish convoy system (Carrera de Indias) between Spain and Spanish America was almost collapsed at the time of this analysis. During the war of Spanish Succession, the Carrera de Indias it was paralyzed. But production and trade of silver continued. How?

Source of reference: Pohlig, M. and Schaich, M. *The War of the Spanish Succession-New Perspectives*. German Historical Institute London. Oxford University Press. Chapters, 1, 4, 16, 17, 19, 20. Year 2018
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Economics and Foreign Policy of Bourbon Spain. Early 18th Century.
War of Spanish Succession as a symptom of economic-foreign policy

What was the status of trade between Spanish America and Europe

Causes of the Carrera de Indias convoy system collapse between 1650 to 1720

Competitors entrance

- Spanish Monarchy could not keep the territorial exclusivity in the Atlantic trade, mainly in the Caribbean. Britain, the Dutch and France conquered and founded bastions in the Antilles: Jamaica, Curacao, and Santo Domingo.

Río de la Plata Route Opened

- Carrera de Indias to Cadiz used a single route from Potosi to Europe and back. This route was discontinued.
- The opening of Rio de la Plata route attracted many illegal contraband traders from France and Britain who transferred silver to their countries.
- It was an illegal contraband route that took all the silver from Perú to Lisbon, France and Britain.

Spain decline as a naval maritime power

- The Spanish crown financed and paid the convoy system.
- Between 1588 to 1655 (the death of Philip IV), the degree of investments in maritime vessels was reduced, and unable to maintain.
- The Carrera de Indias was reduced by 6x between 1600 to 1650. It stopped during the war of Spanish succession.

Convoy System was not profitable

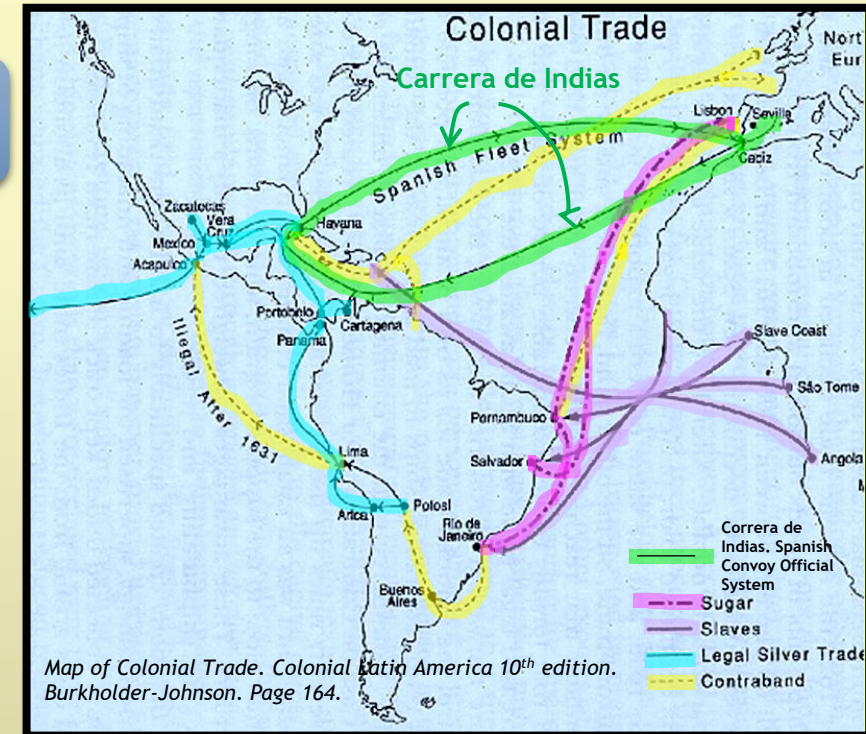
- The Illegal trade using Río de la Plata Route caused an average of 116% profit from each type of good carried to the Indies, while the traders involved in the official convoy system managed a mere 25% profit.

Lack of strategy from the Spanish Crown

- The last half of the 17th century was a chaotic situation for Spain. Charles II was a sick prince, unable to rule. Queen Mariana (his mother) wasn't a custody of the system.
- Corruption and inability of supervision

Smuggling and Illegal Trade

- Britain (mainly) and French traders oversaw the contraband of silver.
- The French Asiento de Negros



Carrera de Indias was the official colonial Spanish convoy fleet system of the Spanish Crown (in highlight green). Look at the contraband smuggling (mainly by French and British fleet (in highlight yellow))

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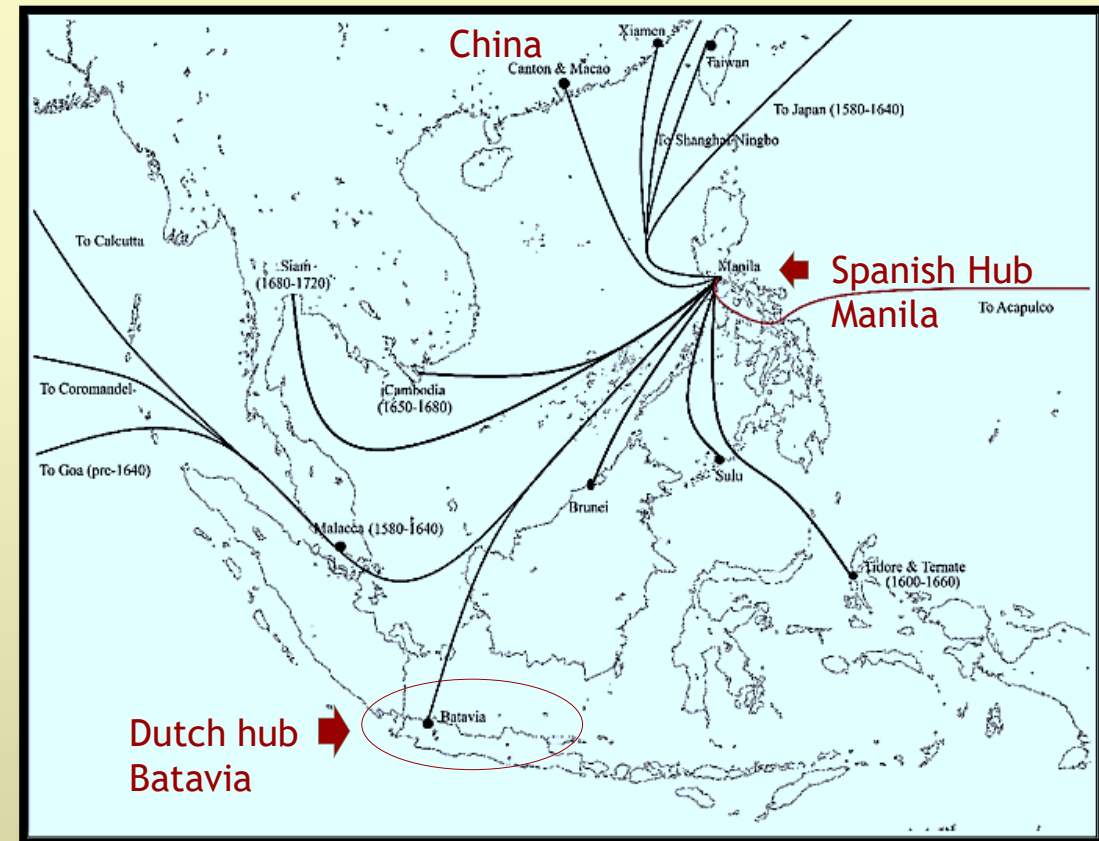


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War of Spanish Succession as a symptom of economic-foreign policy

What was the status of silver trade between Spanish America and Asia

However, the trade between México and Asia was strong between 1650 to 1720

- According to J.M. Delgado, the Manila Galleon allowed Mexican Spanish Merchants to transfer the silver from México mines to European companies in Asia such as the Dutch East India Company.
- When Japan prohibited exports of silver, the only silver available for trade was the Mexican one.
- Trade from Asia to Europe was shifting from spices to textiles, coffee, and tea. The need for silver increased and the value of the Spanish peso rose in the Asian Markets.
- King Philip V increased the amount of bullion that could be taken out of New Spain to buy goods in the Philippines to 800,000 silver Reales as soon as he arrived at power.
- New Spain (Mexican) Merchants took the spotlight using the Manila Galleon and held a strong negotiation power with the Spanish Crown.



Source of reference: Pohlig, M. and Schaich, M. *The War of the Spanish Succession-New Perspectives*. German Historical Institute London. Oxford University Press. Chapters, 1, 4, 16, 17, 19, 20. Year 2018
https://perspectivia.net/receive/pnet_mods_00005946

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The Manila Trade opened the door to China and other markets where the Dutch were already working.

Source: https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-031-71810-6_211

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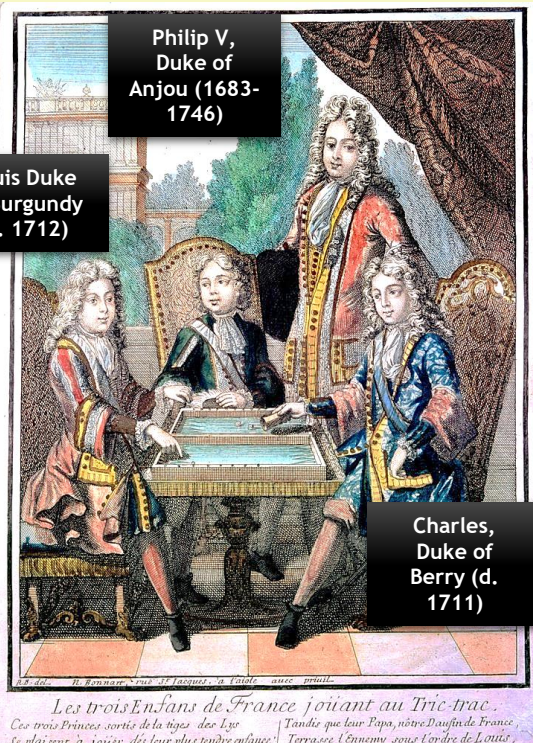


Economics and Foreign Policy of Bourbon Spain. Early 18th Century.

Key Elements of corporate decision making of the Spanish Crown

What was the status of silver trade between Spanish America and Asia

Philip V was a family vassal to Louis XIV, even in matters of silver trade



- Philip V was the grand-son of Louis XIV, with whom he had a close and familiar-devoted relationship. Philip V was educated at Versailles under the direct supervision of the King.
- According to academic Santos Perez, Spain had to pay the bill for Louis XIV assistance to keep the crown under the Bourbon-Habsburg dynasty (Philip V). In exchange, the Spanish Crown had to pay for the favor. How?

Asiento de Negros Concession

Break the monopoly of "Spanish only" trade with Spanish American Ports

Create a joint venture West Indies Co. with French Royal participation

Private Spanish and French Merchants created ventures for illegal trade

Transform Cadiz into a Free Port

Allow ship private traders to participate in the Carrera de Indias.

Regulation "Proyecto": Spanish Merchants as owners of the goods sent to the Indies

Navio de Permiso: Spain conceded the British a fleet per year to Spanish America (1713)

Navios de Registro: Other Ships licenses for registered goods in Buenos Aires, CA, Venezuela.

If the official Spanish Convoy System wasn't working, Philip V was obliged to open other routes for silver to arrive to Spain. Silver was essential for the course of the war, and Philip V victory.

An interesting remark:

Philip V permitted private ships that connected the port of Cadiz with 11 ports in Spanish America. Between 1640 to 1739, to the Honduras port arrived 45 vessels, and 29 vessels departed. On average, for 100 years, around 4 fleet arrived at Honduras from Cadiz, while around 3 ships departed from it. Grasp the comparison: Between 1540 to 1639, 24 ships per year were arriving and departing (to and from) Honduras. At this time, Honduras, as part of the Spanish colonial system, used the ports of Omoa and Trujillo for trade with Spain. Silver and Gold was extracted from Honduras to Spain.

Photo source: <https://www.meisterdrucke.us/fine-art-prints/Nicolas-Bonnart/1057573/The-grandchildren-of-Louis-XIV,-Louis-Duke-of-Burgundy,-Philippe,-Duke-of-Anjou,-and-Charles,-Duke-of-Berry-with-their-father,-Louis,-dolphin-of-France,-playing-tric-trac.html>

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Source of reference: Pohlig, M. and Schaich, M. The War of the Spanish Succession-New Perspectives". German Historical Institute London. Oxford University Press. Chapters, 1, 4, 16, 17, 19, 20. Year 2018
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Economics and Foreign Policy of Bourbon Spain. Early 18th Century.

Key Elements of corporate decision making of the Spanish Crown

What was the best strategy to keep the loyalty for the Bourbons from the Spanish American Elites?

Asiento de Negros through the French Compagnie Royale de Guinée.

Asiento de Negros Concession



Comte Pontchartrain
Main Investor
Jérôme Phélypeaux
1674-1747

French Secretary of State,
Navy and Colonies.

With his Directors of the
Compagnie Royale de
Guinée

Samuel Bernard
Pierre Crozat
Huberto Hubrecht
Bartolomé Flon

27/6/2025

- <https://www.dipublico.org/118007/asiento-para-la-introduccion-de-esclavos-negros-en-las-indias-por-la-compania-real-de-guinea-establecida-en-francia-ajustado-y-concluido-en-madrid-el-27-de-agosto-de-1701/>
- https://www.persee.fr/doc/outre_0300-9513_1980_num_67_248_2258

Main Director of the Compagnie Royale de Guinée company involved in slave trade with the West African coast, specifically Guinea.

Chief of an extensive network of Agents for slave trade

Endorsed, sold public positions and included Viceroy and Public Officers from Spanish America in the Slave Trade.

- Fernando Davila Bravo de Laguna, governor of Panamá, predecessor of Villarocho.
- José Antonio de la Rocha y Carranza, governor of Panamá.
- Frutos de Palafox y Cardona, Governorship of Paraguay
- Bartolomé de Ponte, Governor of Santa Marta, Colombia
- José de Santiago Concha, royal judge at Lima
- Manuel de Velasco y Tejada, Buenos Aires.

Had the right to designate authorities and pay salaries to governors, mayors, & judges in México, Veracruz, Havana, Portobello, Panama, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Lima, Cumaná, Maracaibo, La Guaira, Callao and Buenos Aires.

The Organization of the Asiento de Negros

using the Compagnie Royale de Guinée was a reciprocal exploitation of the French Spanish crowns with the local Spanish American elites to appoint public offices within a corrupted large-scale network of agents who made contraband business, accepted bribes, and protected interloping.

Their main trade product: Slave trade from Africa.



Source photo: <https://www.portail-esclavage-reunion.fr/documentaires/la-traite-des-esclaves/origine-des-esclaves-de-bourbon-2/origine-des-esclaves-de-bourbon/>

Source of reference: Pohlig, M. and Schaich, M. The War of the Spanish Succession-New Perspectives". German Historical Institute London. Oxford University Press. Chapters, 1, 4, 16, 17, 19, 20. Year 2018
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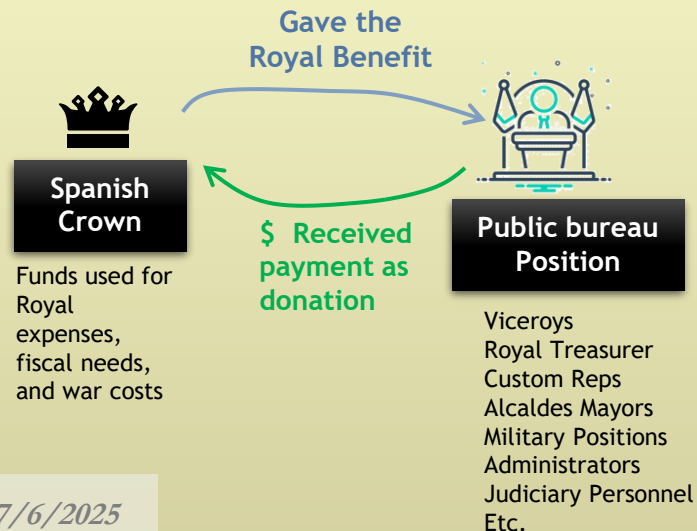
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Other elements of corporate decision making of the Spanish Crown

What was the standing of the state bureaucracy of Imperial Spain?

The sale of Spanish America public offices continued...

- Between 1700 to 1703, the new Bourbon/Habsburg-Wittelsbach/Savoy, king Philip V, tried to eliminate all the public appointments that had been purchased in the past.
- However as of 1704, Philip V sold public offices at the highest rate in the whole history of Imperial Spain: 7% of Spain State revenues were obtained from the sale of public positions in Spain and Spanish America. Positions sellable: vacant and future openings.
- The figure of the sale of public appointments as follows.



Examples of sale public office and corruption:

1

New Spain 1705

Public Positions: *Castellano, Mayor Alcalde and Maestre of Infantry Field* of Acapulco
Purchaser: José Muñoz de Estrada
Donation Value: 4,000 pesos
Rights of the Purchaser: Appoint a deputy in his name. Establish his residence anywhere in New Spain. Control of the port of Acapulco. Implement its fiscal policy and supervise the Manila Galleon entries-departures. Year 1705.
Private Faculties: He could do business with any Merchant in Acapulco or enter illicit trade at a personal level.

Perú 1707

Public Positions: *Viceroy of Perú*
Appointed: Marquis of Casteldosrius
Main Duty for the Spanish Crown: Send South Seas fleet to protect the officialconvoy from Lima to Portobello Fair in Cartagena.
Corruption operation:

- He collaborated with French Merchants to create a value chain of smuggling
- He created his own trade company, asking a commission of 25% for every commercial transaction of trade, deviating merchants to his own company using the illegal French route

Colonial Elites functioned in power of Spanish America Audiences (later intendencies) because they got the monopoly of:

- 1. Informal channels:** family networks and social relations.
 - 2. Formal channels:** the purchase of public positions was distributed between the elites who knew each other and had built trust linkages in their territories in America.
 - 3. Administrative Channels:** the whole political structure was taken over by the connected elites
 - 4. Merchant Channels:** the colonial elites shared businesses, trade and international commercial relations.
- Between 1650 to 1749, the Castile Spanish official monopoly of Spanish America was broken, and weakened the control and supervision that King Philip II Habsburg-Aviz began 100 years before.

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Economics and Foreign Policy of Bourbon Spain. Early 18th Century.

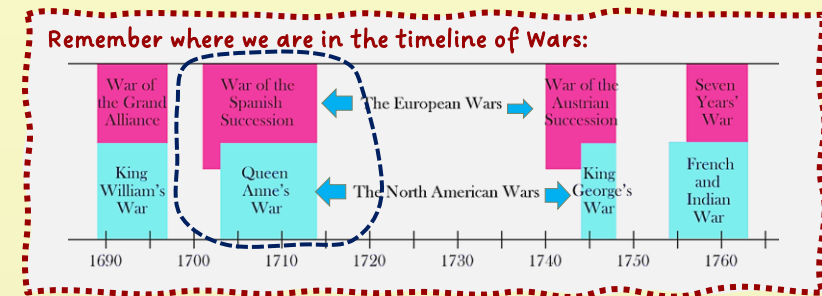
How did the French Crown secure economic and political dominance over Spain and Spanish America.

How to describe and economic and foreign policy in times of a Bourbon war...

The French Crown acted quickly to keep Spanish America in times of war for the Bourbons.

- Scholar Aaron Olivas has observed a paradox in France foreign affairs in Spanish America.
- According to Olivas, while the war of Spanish Succession was taking place in Europe, Michel Chamillart, French controller-general of finance of Louis XIV was assuring to the commander in chief of Military forces in Spain, that Spanish America was in the Bourbon Hands, despite that 1706-07 was the House of Bourbon's Annus horribilis (most horrible year marked with scandals, crisis and war losses).

The war of Spanish Succession is overlapped with the succession of the Netherlands in Europe. However, they were fighting for the domain lands in America.



Bourbon Position in Europe

1706-07

Bourbon position in Spanish America

- The French-Spanish army suffered devastating defeats in the Netherlands and Italy
- Madrid fell to the Habsburgs' allies for three months
- A dozen of Castilian nobles defected Archduke Charles HRE court in Barcelona
- Religious and secular authorities of Catalonia, Aragon, Valencia and the Balearic Islands revolted openly against Philip V sovereignty.

- The War of Spanish Succession was not taking place in Spanish America territories.
- The conflicts in Europe were imminently commercial between France against the English and Dutch, allied with the Austrian Habsburgs. Not against Spanish American vicerealties
- French merchants succeeded Anglo-Dutch competitors in access to the Spanish American key people, ports and markets.
- Political alliances between Louis XIV's court members, French agents and Spanish America Colonial Elites
- French Economic Influence over the Vicerealties of New Spain and Perú was solidified.

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War of Spanish Succession Players

France against England, Low Countries, Austria and Portugal

Portugal

Rulers:
Pedro II Braganza-Pérez de Guzman (d. 1706)
Joao V Braganza-Wittelsbach (d. 1750)

France
Ruler:
King Louis XIV Bourbon-Habsburg (d. 1715). Spain Ally

ENGLAND

Ruler: Queen Anne Stuart-Bourbon/Hyde. Wife of Prince Jorgen Oldenburg-Guelph of Denmark

Low Countries

Ruler: ?
King William III Orange Nassau-Stuart Bourbon died in 1702 childless. His cousin John William Friso took power. Conflict with Frederick I of Prussia for rights of succession.
Louis XIV as a Bourbon intervened to claim his hereditary rights.
Queen Anne Stuart influence.

Austria-HRE

Rulers:
Leopold I Habsburg (d. 1705)
Joseph I Habsburg Wittelsbach (d. 1711)
Charles VI Habsburg Wittelsbach (d. 1740)

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How did the French Crown secure economic and political dominance over New France

How to describe and economic and foreign policy in times of a Bourbon war...

The English and Dutch main concerns were about how to stop France expansion in North America and remove Spain claims from that region.

- Scholar John Hattendorf illustrates that the War of Spanish Succession was the same Queen Anne's war. He states that Queen Anne's War was not unconnected of what was happening in Europe.
- Hattendorf has identified 6 separate regions in North America where the Bourbon-Habsburg from France were conflicting with the Stuart-Bourbon from England and the Orange-Nassau/Stuart Bourbon from the Low Countries.
- When King William III of the Low Countries died (1702), queen Anne Stuart-Bourbon took the spotlight of the war in North America.
- The Anglo-Dutch navies or Maritime Powers were acting in block: Britain's Stuart alliance with the Dutch republic fleet was superior to the French-Spanish Navy.
- France priority was to protect the silver flota from Spanish America to Europe. France avoided maritime battles against the Anglo-Dutch fleet.

The war of Spanish Succession (Queen Anne's war) was on-going while in North America the following events were occurring: discovery, exploration, cartography activities, construction of forts, evangelization through Jesuit Priests, conflicts with the Native tribes, and colonial struggles between the settlers.



Spanish Territories in the Trans-Mississippi west to the Pacific Ocean

French and Spanish Territories in the Mississippi valley and the coast Gulf of México

English Colonies on the South-eastern Atlantic coast

New England Colonies and French Acadia

New France

Newfoundland in the Northeast

Source of reference: Pohlig, M. and Schaich, M. *The War of the Spanish Succession-New Perspectives*. German Historical Institute London. Oxford University Press. Chapters, 1, 4, 16, 17, 19, 20. Year 2018 https://perspectivia.net/receive/pnet_mods_00005946

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How did the French Crown secure economic and political dominance over New France

How to describe and economic and foreign policy in times of a Bourbon war...

The North American Theater

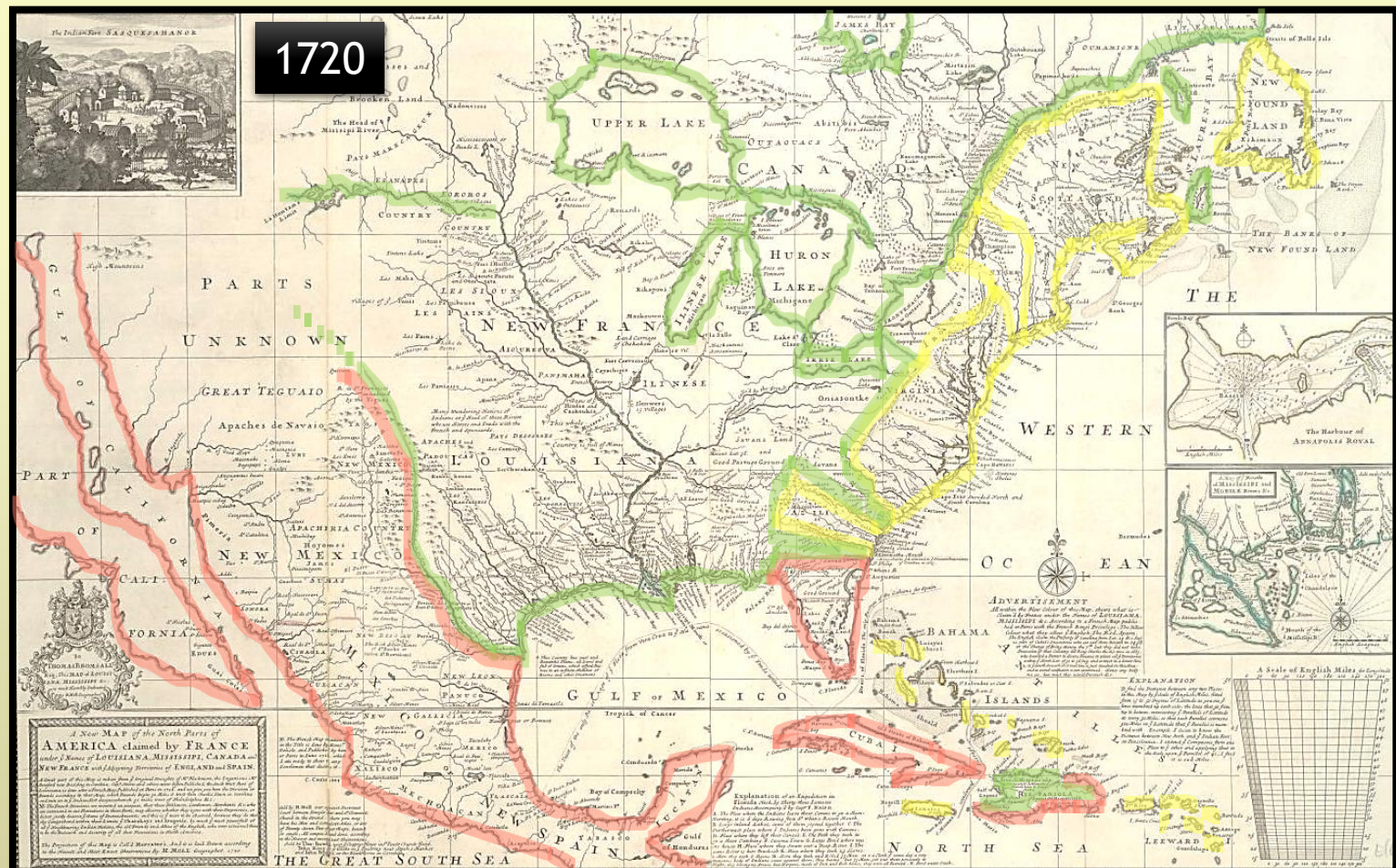
- The map at your right, shows the parts of North America claimed by France. These were named: Louisiana, Mississippi, Canada, and New France next to the adjoining territories of England and Spain. It was dedicated to Thomas Bromsall. Made by H. Moll, map maker and geographer (elaborated in 1720, printed in 1732)
- We invite you to visit: <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph298319/m1/1/>
- Zoom the map and you will find the limits of what France was claiming as its territories under the Bourbons. It shows the lands of the Iroquois, the Cherokee and the Apaches of different regions.
- By the time of the War of Spanish Succession there were parts unknown in North America that could not be cartographed.

- Limits New Spain
- Limits France
- Limits England

Source of reference of the Map

<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph298319/m1/1/>

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Economics and Foreign Policy of Bourbon Spain. Early 18th Century.

Colbertisme. What did the Colberts accomplish for the French-Spanish Bourbons?

Who were the Colberts?

Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619-83) *Le Grand Colbert*

- Jean Baptiste Colbert was born in a merchant family. He started his career near the Court of Louis XIV, when he became Cardinal Mazarin's agent in Paris in 1651.
- First, Colbert was appointed by Louis XIV, as his personal assistant in private affairs, and later in the general administration of the kingdom. His main task was the economic reconstruction of France. When Fouquet (superintendent of finance) went to prison, Colbert, became the intendant of the Council of Finance until 1665, and later Colbert became comptroller General.
- Colbert reformed the taxation system introducing a new tariff system with a fairer distribution of taxes.
- Colbert reorganized the industry and commerce of France: he firmly believed that France must grow its international trade by reducing the commercial hegemony of the Dutch.
- He took measures to improve the French Merchant fleet and the production of high-quality goods that could compete with foreign products abroad.
- The French East India and French West India Companies were founded in 1664, with others of similar purpose.
- He developed new public infrastructure of road and water (the Canal of Midi).
- Additionally, he was appointed as secretary of state for the navy from 1668.

• **The relevance of Colbert:**

Colbert was the first controller general who established the first mercantilist framework under which France was governed in the 18th century.

Colbert absorbed the offices of superintendent of finance, commerce, secretary of state and the navy.

He raised tariffs as a mechanism to foster import substituting industries in France. This policy sparked the trade war with the Dutch Republic.

The vision of Colbert was to make France the dominant state in Europe, through commerce. He enforced "quality standards on production and trade" under severe regulations. He was known by his authoritarian style, aggressive and bellicose temperament.

- Colbert was able to name his sons, cousins, nephews to work for Louis XIV under different positions.
- Economic examples of his mandate:
 - *Example of Colbert severe regulation: Prohibition and banning of the imported printed calicoes clothing.*
 - *Example of Colbert grant of monopoly: The Salt. The producers of salt were required to sell it to royal distributors at fixed prices to expand State income.*
 - *Example of Colbert with the bullion from Spain. See slide 19.*



Jean-Batiste Colbert (1679-83)
[https://www.meisterdrucke.de/fine-art-prints/Claude-Lefebvre/982380/Portrait-of-Jean-Baptiste-Colbert-\(1619-1683\)-Minister-of-Louis-XIV-\(detail\).html](https://www.meisterdrucke.de/fine-art-prints/Claude-Lefebvre/982380/Portrait-of-Jean-Baptiste-Colbert-(1619-1683)-Minister-of-Louis-XIV-(detail).html)

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Jean Baptiste Colbert, Marquis de Torcy (1665-1746)

- Jean Baptiste Colbert de Torcy (1665-1746) was the nephew of Colbert (the first). At difference from his uncle, he was a gifted brilliant student. He earned a law degree at a very young age. Torcy was named a foreign minister from 1696, after his father Charles Colbert. Before his death, king Louis XIV named him as secretary of State, but the king testament was broken and deprived Torcy of any political power.
- Torcy was an important player during the War of Spanish Succession.
- He negotiated the treaty in which Charles II of Spain appointed Philip V, Duke de Anjou to be the heir of the Spanish Throne.
- Torcy main achievements were:
 1. Torcy supervised the negotiations with the Spanish Crown, to open Spanish America trade to French merchants as of 1705.
 2. Torcy directed the negotiations with the British Henry Bolingbroke (1678-1751) Franco-British commercial treaty of the privileges of the South Sea Company, insisting that no Pacific ports be conceded to British Control in 1711. He also led the final negotiations of the Asiento de Negros during the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.
 3. Torcy was guiding the innumerable meetings and conferences that resulted in the treaties of Utrecht (1713) and Rastatt (1714).
 4. He established the diplomatic archive in Versailles (1710).



Torcy, Jean-Baptiste Colbert (1665-1746)

Source photo:

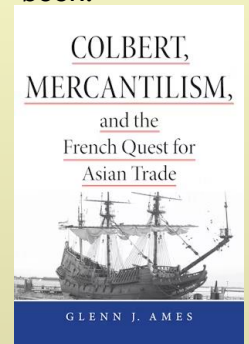
<https://www.meisterdrucke.de/fine-art-prints/Robert-Tournieres/82401/Portrait-of-Jean-Baptiste-Colbert,-Marquis-de-Torcy.html>

After the death of Le Grand Colbert (1619-83), his successors under Louis XIV (his nephew Torcy) continued, developed and strengthened the policy of Colbertisme:

Colbert believed in the Mercantilist doctrine that the expansion of international commerce (and the maintenance of a favorable balance of trade) was the key to state wealth. The policies of Colbertisme were all geared in this direction. Colbert "Le Grand", pampered on his charter maritime companies, set up chambers of commerce, redirected capital to export and import-substitution industries, set up a protective system of tariffs and duties, and blocked foreigners from trading in French colonies, etc.

His nephew Torcy, relaxed a bit the policies of his uncle, by offering some space of trade to the British.

For more detailed information, we recommend reading this book:



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Colbertism. What did the Colberts accomplish for the French-Spanish Bourbons?

What is the Colbertisme

Mercantilist Ideas of Colbert (1619-83)

Bullionism

- Bullionism is the monetary policy of mercantilism (q.v.), which called for national regulation of transactions in foreign exchange and in precious metals (bullion) to maintain a “favorable balance” in the home country.
- Prohibition of exporting the bullion of silver and gold coming from America

Systematic reduction of Imports

- Focusing to ban the imports to France, particularly from the strongest competitors England and Holland.
- Stimulation of the national industry to facilitate the circulation of money inside France.
- Protective tariffs to imports raised to prevent consumers to buy cheaper products from abroad.

Taxes Management

- Interest taxes for production limited to 5%, to encourage local manufacturing and factories. Reduction of taxes for local manufacturing
- Land taxes (rent).
- Gabelle: taxes on salt
- “ Art of taxation: Plucking the people (goose) as to obtain the largest number of feathers with the least amount of hissing”.

Grants of Monopoly

- By subsidizing the domestic manufacturing, privileging luxury industries (glass, good quality clothing and tapestries) away from cost-cutting innovations in new mass production industries.
- Cartelizing industrial privilege through compulsory high standards of quality
- Penalties and controls to enforce the confiscation and destruction of inferior-low-cost products.

War for Trade

- Role of the maritime trade in resolving conflicts. The utilization of trade international companies to designate Spanish American authorities and monopoly privileges in exchange for Pro-Bourbon support. Example: the operations of the French Compagnie Royale de Guinée.
- French corsairs were sent to Spanish America to buy loyalty within the Creoles and Elites to promote the Bourbons sovereignty.

Spy Informants

- Colbertisme was founded in a complex secret state intelligence system.
- The system of gathering information in and out of the state was incredibly ample. It included reports of agents, at all levels, including the mistresses and nobles at Colbert’s service.
- The information intelligence gathered by Colbert’s informants was essential for maintaining control, enforcing his policies, and consolidating the power of the French monarchy.

The colbertism angular stone was the bullionism and the secret state intelligence system.

It is a doctrine that connects the wealth and prosperity of the nations to the amount of money (silver coins and bullions) that it gathers.

Colbertisme has been branded as patriotism and protectionism: Growth of exports of manufactured goods is the unique objective of commerce, and the only way to increase State power.

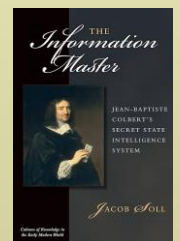
Where did Colbert was not mistaken? manufacturing for international success can’t happen but only at expense of other nations prosperity. Any similarity to China’s progress of today is merely a coincidence? Judge by yourself

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Economics and Foreign Policy of Bourbon Spain. Early 18th Century.

Conflict, Trade and Political Alliances

Overview of the colonial dimensions of the French Foreign Policy in Latin America.

France fierce intrusion in Spanish America

Transatlantic economic situations

The English and Dutch focused on campaigns of territorial conquest and commerce raiding in the Atlantic, pacific, Canadian and North American Colonies borderlands, and even in Bengal and Manila, Asia

- 1702: James Moor, governor of English Carolina invaded Florida and attacked Saint Augustine.
- 1703-04: English Traders from Charleston massacred mission communities in southern Appalachians
- 1704: Portuguese bandeirantes raided Spanish Jesuit missions in the Andes. The French-Spanish conquered Colonia de Sacramento along Rio de la Plata.
- 1707-11: Invaded Spanish Garrison of Santa María de Galve in Pensacola and Fort Louis in Mobile
- 1710: Tax revolts in Salvador and Recife, Brazil.
- 1711: Corsair French Duguay captured Río de Janeiro.
- 1703-1711: Slave traders, cloth and cacao smugglers, and privateers from the French, English and Dutch Antilles engaged in aggressive commerce of contraband in Venezuela, México Central America and Cuba.

Conflicting loyalties in Spanish America

- 1701: México city garroted a royal judge in Madrid, refusing to recognize Philip V as king Count of La Monclova, Viceroy of La Monclova and Count of Moctezuma, viceroy of New-Spain, obstructed acclamations ceremonies and causing delays for colonial merchants of silver fleet.
- 1702: Pro-Habsburg Austria conspiracy in Venezuela
- 1702-03: Anti-Bourbon manifesto of Admiral of Castile Juan de Cabrera was published and distributed in MX, Caracas and Portobello.
- 1704: Governor of Panama accused or collusion with Admiral of Castile.
- 1707-15: In MX and Perú: Counts of Oropesa, La Corzana and Monterrey more inclined to the House of Austria. Habsburg Austrian sympathizers cooperated with English and Dutch in Saint-Domingue, Santiago de Chile, Venezuela. The case of the Count of Anteria, and governor of Maracaibo.
- English Merchants from Jamaica maintained relations with the Miskitos.
- Dutch agents influenced Bourbon authorities in Venezuela and New Granada using indigenous populations as the Carib and Africans of Trinidad, the Kuna of Panamá and other tribes in Cartagena.
- Crime of Lese-Majesté: Speaking irreverence against Bourbon Philip V was subject of censure, prison and punishment.

Promotion of Bourbon Sovereignty

- Use of propaganda in rallying support for the Bourbons in the Elites by using the Catholic Clergy in the sermons.
- Usage of wartime ceremonies and public spectacles to legitimize Philip V rule across the territories of Spanish America.
- French Corsairs used illegal trade with the Viceroy to buy loyalty for the Bourbons throughout the war
- The sharing profits and administration of the asiento de negros through the French Compagnie Royal de Guinée effectively bought the loyalty of the most powerful sector of power of the Spanish American colonial society.
- The sale of public offices in Spanish America all over New Spain, Cartagena de Indias, Panama, Veracruz and Havana was crucial for silver and slave trade smuggling that kept the elites in favor to the Bourbons.

Final Remarks: It was all about trade

- The War of Spanish Succession was the conflict of commercial interests fought by the French to keep the territories of the Spanish Habsburgs and Louisiana under their control.
- Louis XIV wanted a share of the Spanish global trade networks.
- Philip V helped the French merchants to block the direct access of the English and Dutch fleet to the silver Spanish American market (at least for some time).
- Louis XIV officials influenced political and commercial alliances over the vicerealties of New Spain and Perú (formally and through smuggling) to maintain the Bourbon Habsburg dynasty consolidation of power in America.
- By the Peace of Utrecht, the English concentrated to win trade concessions and commercial efforts in America

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From our last episode:
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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Next Week: We will continue with the first King Bourbon of Spain, Philip V Bourbon-Wittelsbach. See you then.



Philip V Duke d Anjou, King of France as of 1700.

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"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.

Eleonora Escalante MBA-MEng.

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