



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

**Bourbon Bells without Industrial
Development**

EPISODE 8

Charles VI Bourbon-Wettin-Saxony (1748-1819)

Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784-1833)

www.eleonoraescalantestrategy.com

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.**

<p>23-May-2025 Episode 1 </p> <p>Introduction</p>	<p>30-May-2025 Episode 2 </p> <p>The School of Salamanca Part II. </p>	<p>6-June-2025 Episode 3 </p> <p>The Bourbon Era begins </p>	<p>13-June-2025 Episode 4 </p> <p>The role of the Bourbons and the War of Succession (1700-1714) </p>	<p>27-June-2025 Episode 5 </p> <p>Economics and Foreign Policy of Bourbon Spain Early 18th century </p>
<p>04-July-2025 Episode 6 </p> <p>Philip V (1683 - 1746): the Frenchification of Imperial Spain </p>	<p>11-July-2025 Episode 7 </p> <p>Charles III (1715-1788) </p>	<p>18-July-2025 Episode 8 </p> <p>Charles IV (1748 - 1819) Fernando VII (1784 - 1833) Part I </p>	<p>25-July-2025 Episode 9</p> <p>Charles IV (1748 - 1819) Fernando VII (1784 - 1833) Part II Jesuit Suppression (1773-1814)</p>	<p>1-August-2025 Episode 10</p> <p>The meaning of the French Revolution in Spanish America </p>
<p>8-August-2025 Episode 11 (working on vacations)</p> <p>The Why of Napoleón Bonaparte (1768-1844) </p>	<p>15-August-2025 Episode 12</p> <p>Bourbon Dynasty restored: Fernando VII (1784-1833) Isabel II (1830-1904) </p>	<p>22-August-2025 Episode 13</p> <p>Amadeo I (1845-1890) Alfonso XII (1857-1885) </p>	<p>29-August-2025 Episode 14</p> <p>Alfonso XIII (1886-1941) </p>	<p>05-Sept-2025 Episode 15</p> <p>The consolidation of the Hacienda Model in Spanish America </p>

18/7/2025



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

Eleonora Escalante Strategy
State of the Art Corporate Strategy
All rights reserved. Copyright 2016-2024

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

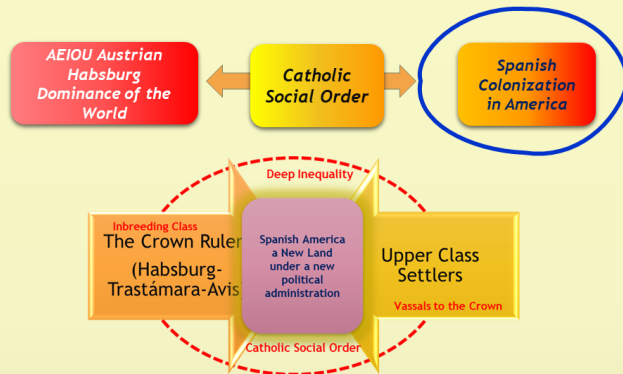
Central America: A Quest for the Progression of Economic Value. Season II.

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



Charles IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony (1748 - 1819)

His son Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part I



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:

Charles IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony (1748 - 1819)

His son Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part I

1. Charles VI and Fernando VII Biographic Details
2. The late Bourbon Period
3. Bourbon Colonial Spanish America
4. Anglo-Spain Bourbon details at the end of 18th century

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development

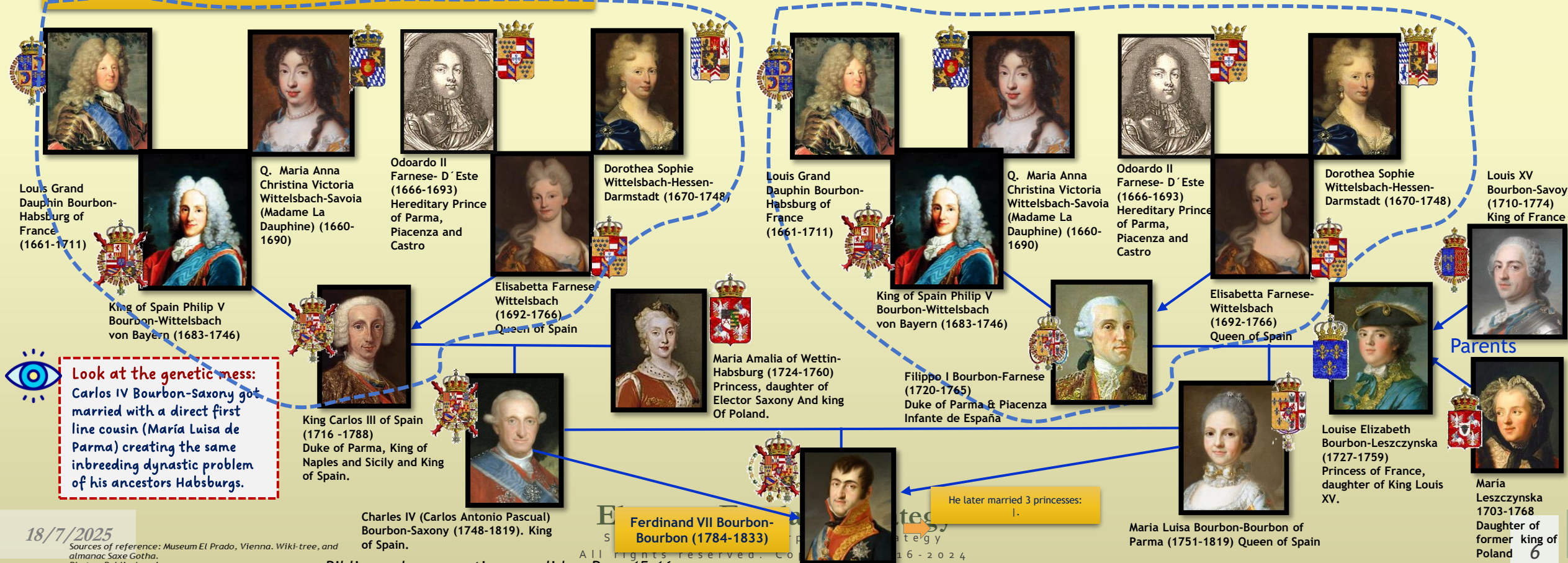


Charles IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony (1748 - 1819)

His son Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part I

The last two Spanish Bourbon Kings before the French Revolution

Charles IV and Fernando VII ancestors



18/7/2025

Sources of reference: Museum El Prado, Vienna. Wiki-tree, and almanac Saxe-Gotha. Photos. Public domain

Bibliography supporting our slides: Page 15-16

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



Charles IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony (1748 - 1819) and his son Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part I

The connection of the Habsburgs and Poland in the mother of Carlos IV

Carlos IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony opened the door of Poland to the French



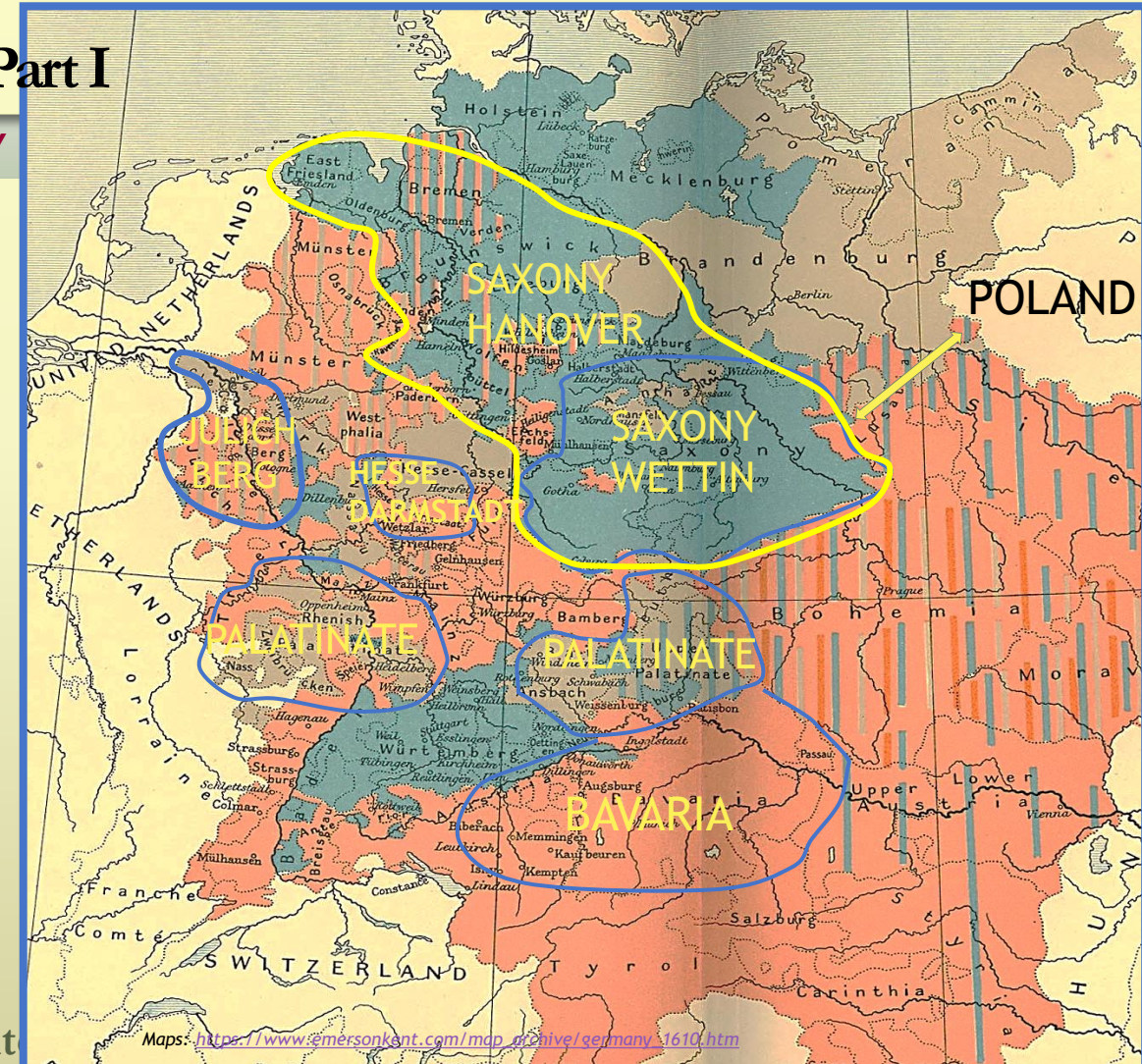
Maria Amalia of Wettin-Habsburg (1724-1760)
Princess, daughter of
Elector Saxony And king Of
Poland.

Maria Amalia Wettin-Habsburg was the eldest daughter of the Saxon Elector and Polish King Frederick Augustus II (1696-1763). Her mother was Maria Josepha Habsburg of Austria (1699-1757), who was the older daughter of Holy Roman Emperor's Joseph I.

Indirectly she made the connection to the Brunswick Luneburg family of the Georges kings of Britain.

Again, was it a "coincidence"?: the former Poland nation of king Stanislas Leszczynski (1677-1766), father of the queen of France, was distributed between Prussia, Austria and Russia exactly when the American War of Independence happened in North America. We certainly believe it wasn't a twist of fate.

The relation between Poland and the Habsburg branch from Austria seem to have been certainly in good diplomatic terms. There were several Polish-Lithuanian princesses who married rulers from Pomerania, Saxony Brunswick, Saxony Wolfenbüttel, or other dukes from Germany. But the marriage of the daughter of the king of Poland with the Bourbon-Farnese King of Spain, and the scattered conflicts between the Ottoman and Poland during the 17th and part of the 18th centuries changed the situation for Poland and Lithuania.



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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



Charles IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony (1748 - 1819) and
his son Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part I

The connection of the Habsburgs and Poland in the mother of Carlos IV Bourbon-Farnese/Wettin-Saxony

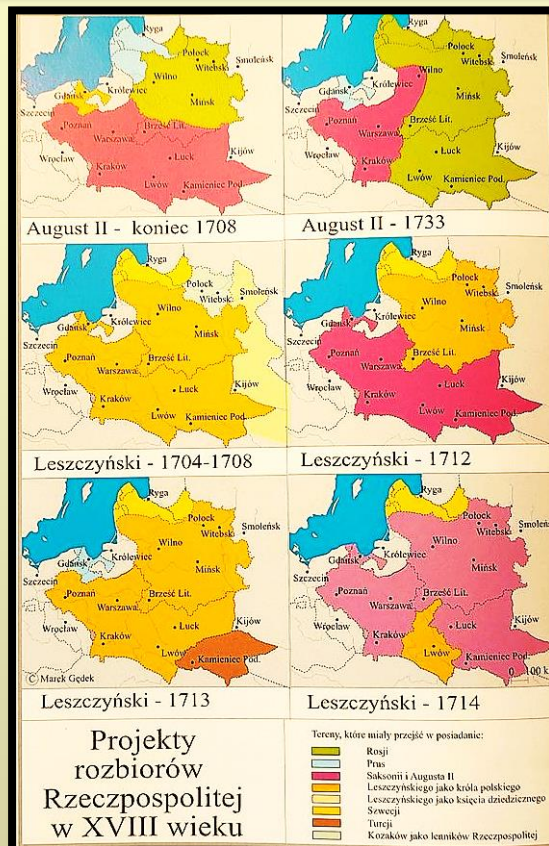
Maria Amalia Wettin-Saxony was part of an old dynasty linked to the kingdom of Poland and Duchy of Lithuania, which disappeared from the map in 1795



Maria Amalia of Wettin-Habsburg (1724-1760)
Princess, daughter of
Elector Saxony And king Of
Poland.



Dresden Castle, Saxony.
The place of birth of Maria
Amalia of Wettin-Habsburg.



The Kingdom of Poland was in dynastic union with the Electorate of Saxony between 1679-1763. The father of Maria Amalia Wettin-Saxony (mom of Carlos IV) was king Augustus III who reigned as King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania from 1733 to 1763. He also served as the Elector of Saxony, where he was known as Frederick Augustus II. His reign in Poland lasted for 30 years, and he adored to live and rule from Dresden, Saxony.



The Kingdom of Poland was weakened by the conflict pressures coming from the east by Muscovy/Russia, by the north and west from Brandenburg/Prussia and from the South-west from Austria. The next king of Poland and duke of Lithuania was Stanislaw II Augustus Poniatowski (r. 1764-1795), he got intimately involved with the queen of Russia Catherine II the Great and Poland finished being deceived by her. During the time of king Poniatowski, Poland as a nation disappeared from the map of Europe, and it was distributed in three aggregated partitions (1772, 1793, 1795). At the end, around 63% of Poland passed to Russia, 19% to Prussia and 118% to Austria.

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



Charles IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony (1748 - 1819) and his son Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part I

Families of Charles IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony and his son Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon

The array of family members



Charles IV (Carlos Antonio Pascual) Bourbon-Saxony (1748-1819). King of Spain.



Maria Luisa Bourbon-Bourbon of Parma (1751-1819) Queen of Spain

The couple had fourteen children, seven of whom survived into adulthood



Carlota Joaquina Bourbon de Braganza (1775-1830) Queen consort of Portugal and the Algarves. Married to John VI of Portugal. 9 children



Maria Amalia Bourbon-Bourbon (1779-1798). She died stillborn son and died after.



Maria Luisa Bourbon (1782 - 1824) Duchess of Lucca. She married her first cousin Ludovico Francesco Filiberto di Borbone. Prince of Parma, king of Etruria. She had one daughter and one son.



Ferdinand VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784-1833) Son of Charles IV Bourbon. Next king of Spain. He married 4 times, and had 2 daughters with the last wife.



Carlos Maria Isidro Bourbon-Bourbon (1788-1855). Count of Molina He had 1 son



Maria Isabel de Bourbon Bourbon-Parma (1789 - 1848) Queen of the Two Sicilies She had 12 kids.



Francisco de Paula Antonio Bourbon y Bourbon-Parma. 11 kids.

Ferdinand VII had 4 wives



Ferdinand VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784-1833)



Maria Antonia Bourbon/Lorraine-Habsburg (1784-1806). Princess of Asturias, daughter of Ferdinand I King of Naples, the brother of Charles IV. No kids.



Maria Isabel Bourbon-Braganza (1797-1818) Infanta de Portugal. The niece of Ferdinand VII. 2 stillborn daughters.



Maria Josepha Amalia Wettin-Bourbon of Saxony (1803-1829) No kids



Maria Christina Bourbon-Bourbon (1789-1848) 2 daughters.

Ferdinand VII Bourbon (The Felon King) is remembered as the Spanish king that betrayed his father, by his changeable and hypocritical behavior, and his tyrant-cruel attitudes toward his people. He tried to restore absolutism and re-establish the Inquisition. Under his domain, the Empire of Spain was reduced to ashes. His father Carlos VI "bears part of the blame for his disastrous outcome".



Ferdinand VII modified the Salic Law.

1. Infanta Isabel of Spain (later Queen Isabel II) (1830 - 1904) married his cousin Francisco de Asis of Spain, Duke of Cadiz and had issue.



2. Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain (1832 - 1897) married Prince Antoine of Orleans, Duke of Montpensier and had issue.



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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



Charles IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony (1748 - 1819) and
his son Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part I

The late Bourbon Period

The late Bourbon Period is defined between 1763 to 1808

The period from 1763 to 1808 in Imperial Spain is known as the late Bourbon period, characterized mainly by the Bourbon Reforms. It starts with the end of the Seven years War, and it ends when king Fernando VII abdicated returning his throne to his father Carlos IV, who 2 days later, handed it over in favor of Napoleón Bonaparte on May 8th, 1808.

Bourbon Reforms in Spanish America

State presence in
peripheral areas of
Spanish America

Higher fiscal
revenue

Objectives of the
Bourbon Reforms
with the new
intendancy system

Production of new
cartographic
information

Reduction of
indigenous
revolts

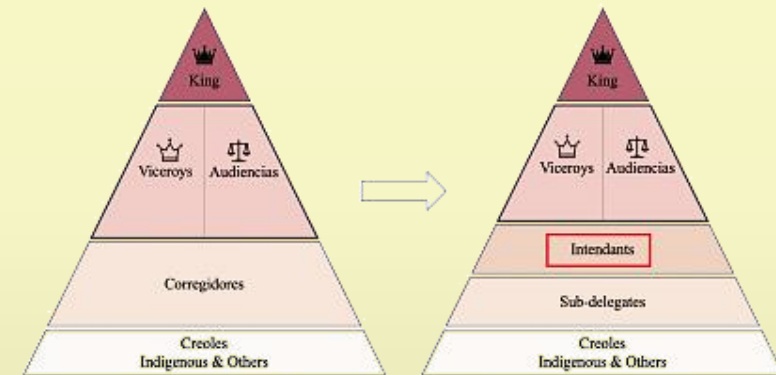


Charles IV (Carlos Antonio Pascual) Bourbon-Saxony (1748-1819). King of Spain.



Ferdinand VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784-1833)
Son of Charles IV Bourbon.

Figure B2: Organizational Structure of the Colonial Administration



Notes: The figure shows the organizational structure of the colonial administration before and after the introduction of the intendancy system.

- According to several historians Carlos IV Bourbon-Saxony was a mediocre king. When Carlos IV took the baton to rule Spain in 1788, the nation was entering in the greatest political upheaval of the European History: The French Revolution. And its further events.
- The context of the reign of Carlos IV was a chaos of foreign dimensions, aggressions in the French Borderlands and inner warfare conflicts, and an imminent economic collapse during the years of the French Revolution and Bonaparte's moves. Despite that officially Bourbon Spain branded neutrality, while facing the disaster of the French king's cousin Louis XVI.

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



Charles IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony (1748 - 1819) and his son Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part I

The late Bourbon Period (1/2)

The late Bourbon Period is defined between 1763 to 1808

During the period from 1763 to 1808, Imperial Spain was facing a series of domestic, regional and international events which represented setbacks or strong blockage for the implementation of the Bourbon Reforms. Beyond them, Imperial Spain was entering its weakening and future dissolution.

This period (1763-1808) has been identified as the transatlantic Imperial Spain dissolution period.

The philosophical smashing of the Spanish Legitimacy

Britain Constant Conflicts

Rebellions in Late Bourbon Spanish America

Dislocation with Catholic Church

French Revolutionary Wars

Spain Peninsula Economic Crisis & Political turmoil

Bonaparte Disruption and the loss of Louisiana

- The foundation of the Spanish crown legitimacy in America was the post Tridentine Catholic Habsburg culture and mission of providential evangelization.
- With the Bourbon reforms, the royal policy makers displayed a secular utilitarian commercial spirit.
- The new emphasis was on economic prosperity with trade as its engine.
- From "reinos" to a new territorial jurisdictional units of colonias (factories).
- Temporary loss of Cuba after the end of the Seven Years' War. Cuba was exchanged for Florida 10 months later
- The British occupation of Manila, Philippines in 1762-64
- Forfeiture of the Malvinas or Falkland Islands to Britain (1771).
- Efforts of Spain to reacquire Gibraltar (1781-2)
- Britain's seizure of Trinidad (1797)
- Occupation of Buenos Aires by Britain (1806)
- British Blockade of Port of Cadiz (as of 1796)
- Decimation of the Spain fleet at St. Vincent (1797)
- Devastation of Spanish and French Navy in Trafalgar (1805)

As of 1759, the year of Charles III Bourbon-Farnese as king of Spain, late colonial Spanish America was plagued with incidence of civil disorders of small scale everywhere. However, four major rebellions occurred:

1. The two Riots of Quito in 1765
2. Uprising of Tupac Amaru, in Cuzco (1780-82)
3. *Comunero* uprising in New Granada (1781)
4. Rural insurrection of Father Hidalgo in México (1810)

- In 1767, Charles III issued the decree of expulsion of all Jesuits in Spain domains, confiscation of their haciendas, colegios, missions, churches, and Jesuit universities.
- In 1804, Spain implemented the "Consolidación de Vales Reales," a decree that led to the sequestration and sale of church property. And the appropriating its charity income (rentas).

Initially, historians blamed the French revolution for the dissolution of Imperial Bourbon Spain. The French revolutionary armies invaded and controlled Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, parts of Germany during the 1790s. The impact of these events on Spain was colossal. Our consulting house holds a multidimensional view of the French Revolution on Imperial Spain. We will dedicate a whole episode 10 about this topic on August 1st.

In the Spanish Peninsula, rural depopulation, agricultural stress, deforestation, famine crisis and state royal protection to decadence and unproductive lands was a norm during the 17th and 18th centuries. When the French Revolution began, the royal ministers of Carlos IV tried to maintain a neutral stance toward France, to keep Spain out of its contamination. After king Louis XIV was executed in 1793, Spain joined Great Britain against the French Reign of Terror.

When Napoleon was chosen as one of the three directors of the French Republic, seized power of France in 1799, the Napoleonic Wars began. Spain ceded Louisiana in North America to France in 1800 in exchange for an expansion in Parma for the Bourbons of Italy. Napoleon sold Louisiana to the USA in 1803.



Charles IV (Carlos Antonio Pascual) Bourbon-Saxony (1748-1819). King of Spain.



Ferdinand VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784-1833) Son of Charles IV Bourbon.

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



Charles IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony (1748 - 1819) and his son Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part I

The late Bourbon Period (2/2)

The late Bourbon Period is defined between 1763 to 1808

During the period from 1788 to 1808, Carlos IV held the following Secretaries of State:



José Moñino y Redondo,
conde de Floridablanca
(1728-1808)

- Conde de Floridablanca was kept as the first secretary of State after Carlos III death. After the French Revolution began, he prohibited the entrance of any type of revolutionary literature and journals. He even used the Inquisition to preserve Spain from any Subversion.
- He was removed in 1792 because of his intransigency against France Revolutionary regime.



Pedro Pablo Abarca de
Bolea, (1719-1798) Conde
de Aranda

- Conde de Aranda started changing the government structure to a Council of State.
- His mandate was to save the king Louis XVI in France; however, he was removed 8 months later.



Manuel de Godoy Álvarez (1767-1851), Prince de la Paz, Duke de Alcudia y de Succa

- Godoy had the favor of the Queen María Luisa de Parma. He became the Queen's lover. After Louis XVI was executed in France, Godoy allied with Great Britain against Revolutionary France. In 1795. Spain signed the Treaty of Basel that ended the conflict with France temporarily. Godoy and the king allied with the French Directory in 1796 to avoid being taken by Napoleon. He was removed from his job but continued influencing through his relative Pedro Cevallos. He then was rehired, until 1808.



Advisor

Gaspar Melchor de Jovellanos (1744-1811) Advisor & Secretary of Grace and Justice (8 Months)

- Gaspar de Jovellanos is recognized as an author, more than a Statesman.
- His main achievement was is most influential work " Report on Agrarian Law", from 1795. He argued for a Spanish Agricultural reform with liberal economic principles.
- His political views against the Inquisition caused his imprisonment in Majorca from 1801-08.

This period (1763-1808) has been identified as the transatlantic Imperial Spain dissolution period.

Carlos IV mandate as king was the most difficult on the history of the Bourbon Monarchy. He kept Florida Blanca as his secretary of state from 1788 to 1792. Then he was succeeded by Conde de Aranda for 10 months. Subsequently, Manuel de Godoy continued and stayed "on and off" with the king until 1808. Gaspar de Jovellanos was



Charles IV (Carlos Antonio Pascual) Bourbon-Saxony (1748-1819). King of Spain.



Ferdinand VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784-1833) Son of Charles IV Bourbon.

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



Charles IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony (1748 - 1819) and his son Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part I

Bourbon Colonial Spanish America

From the eyes of the experts, the interpretation of the Bourbon Reforms as a legacy for Charles IV

This period (1763-1808) has been identified as the transatlantic Imperial Spain dissolution period.

Each of the following historians has its own interpretation of the coherence and effectiveness of the crown policies in Spanish America.

John Lynch (1927-2018)

The Bourbon crown framed new policies that curtailed former colonial political and economic freedoms. This new Bourbon reforms were "a second conquest of America": liberalized commercial system, reformulated administrative boundaries, increased taxes and renovated military in the Indies.

Allan J. Kuethe (1940 -)

Spanish reformers sometimes promoted different kinds of policies for provinces in its diverse Atlantic Empire. In Cuba loosened trade regulations, while in Mexico kept monopoly controls. These findings have also been supported by Historian Jacques Barbier

Bourbon Reforms were more or less important depending on what occurred after the Independence movements.

During the last decades, several scholars have identified, that despite the limited impact of the Bourbonic Reforms, there were certain centers that benefited from them for the long run: New Granada, Chile, Buenos Aires and the Havana, Cuba. In México and Perú the Bourbon Reforms have been considered a failure. Why?

David Brading (1936-2024)

For Brading, such reform policies led to colonial opposition of the Spanish American leaders and the permanent alienation of the creole elite.

Stanley J. Stein (1920-2019)

For the Steins, Spanish Reformers tried to curb smuggling and contraband commerce, regain control over American Merchants, modernize state finances and promote bureaucratic controls. However, the opposition came from the entrenched corruption merchants. These reforms were not structural, but calibrated adjustments to remove the Gothic allure of Spanish America.

John Fisher (1943 -)

The Bourbon policies may have lacked ideological coherence, emphasizing diverse and often contradictory aims of Madrid policy makers.

Inconsistence, uncertain and contradictory challenges for imperial modernization and centralization.

Alejandra Irigoin and Regina Grafe

The State of Spain and Spanish America was weak, decentralized and under bargained absolutism with the powerful colonial elites.

The Bourbon new fiscal redistribution of wealth provided capital and economic stimulus to poorer peripheral regions of the empire, at least for a shorter time.



Charles IV (Carlos Antonio Pascual) Bourbon-Saxony (1748-1819). King of Spain.



Ferdinand VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784-1833) Son of Charles IV Bourbon.



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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



Charles IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony (1748 - 1819) and his son Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part I

Anglo-Spain Bourbon details at the end of 18th century

Anglo-Spanish American Trade continued during the late bourbon period despite their conflicts.

Scholar Adrian Pearce has well-lit us with his book *British Trade with Spanish America, 1763-1808* (published in 2007).

Some of his findings below:

- Between 1763 and 1808, most British trade with Spain's colonies in America was illegal and conducted as a form of contraband.
- In this period, at least 6% of British's total exports went regularly to Spanish America.
- How was the British merchandise coming to Spanish America? In 1766, the opening of free ports in the West Indies encouraged trade with Spaniards. Large volumes of British exports were transported and sold in the region by shipping out of the USA under merchant Danish and German flag vessels. In one phrase: Trading with Britain was concealed during the hostilities of the conflicts between Spain and Madrid (1796-1808).
- The British trade expanded fourfold with Spanish America between 1763-1808.
- There was a heavy support of the Britain Royal Navy to Caribbean contraband in the 1790s.
- The British century of Queen Victoria, during the British Empire succeeded happened because of the United States of America. This innovative discovery asserts that

- there existed conditions of re-export trade from Britain through the free ports allowed by Spain or through the United States and then to Spanish America. The other trade route was through British Ports in the Caribbean (Jamaica and Barbados). This reinforced the commercial hegemony of Britain over Spain.
- By the end of the period of Charles IV (1808), there was growth in trade between Britain and Rio de la Plata region. This coincided with the previous establishment of British invasions in Buenos Aires and Montevideo (1806-07)
- The shift of economic interests of Britain towards Spanish America occurred towards the South American Atlantic, before the Independence period.
- Pearce did this research in 12 archives in 6 countries (UK, México, Cuba, Colombia, USA and Spain).. Mainly from the Archivo General de Indias of Sevilla and the English National Archives KEW.

This period (1763-1808) has been identified as the transatlantic Imperial Spain dissolution period.

As of 1804, Napoleon imposed to Spain to deliver Silver bullion to France to cover his warfare expenses.

Napoleon was given 24,000,000 francs coming from silver of México by Eugenic Izquierda, Godoy's special agent in Paris, in May 1806.

Napoleon was expecting a tribute system from Spanish America.. Morea about Napoleonic Wars on Episode 10.



Charles IV (Carlos Antonio Pascual) Bourbon-Saxony (1748-1819). King of Spain.



Ferdinand VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784-1833) Son of Charles IV Bourbon.

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



Charles IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony (1748 - 1819) and his son Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part I Bibliography (1/2)

1. Pearce, Adrian J. "British Trade with the Spanish Colonies, 1788-1795." *Bulletin of Latin American Research* 20, no. 2 (2001): 233-60. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3339610>
2. McLean, David. *Journal of British Studies* 48, no. 2 (2009): 508-9. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25483070>
3. Lynch, John. "British Policy and Spanish America, 1783-1808." *Journal of Latin American Studies* 1, no. 1 (1969): 1-30. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/156483>
4. Petley, C. *The English Historical Review* 125, no. 514 (2010): 730-32. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40784232>
5. Burkholder, Mark A. *The International History Review* 31, no. 4 (2009): 848-50. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40647051>
6. Brown, Matthew. *Bulletin of Latin American Research* 29, no. 1 (2010): 114-16. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27805090>
7. McCUSKER, JOHN J. *The Economic History Review* 63, no. 1 (2010): 250-51. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27771587>
8. Medina Calzada, Sara. 2019. "The Felon King: Ferdinand VII in British Print Culture (1814-1833)." *Bulletin of Spanish Studies* 96 (6): 951-73. doi:10.1080/14753820.2019.1633797
9. Public information about Ferdinand VII http://heirstothethrone-project.net/?page_id=1583
10. McFarlane, Anthony. "Rebellions in Late Colonial Spanish America: A Comparative Perspective." *Bulletin of Latin American Research* 14, no. 3 (1995): 313-38. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3339329>
11. Llorca-Jaña, Manuel. "Adrian Pearce, British Trade with Spanish America, 1763-1808, Liverpool University Press (Liverpool, 2007). In *Business History*, Volume 54-2, Pp. 297-299 (2012). Published by Routledge.,," n.d. doi:10.1080/00076791.2012.657785
12. *British Domination in Havana* <https://atlantic.fas.harvard.edu/Bottcher%20-%20WP%2097011>
13. *Battle of Trafalgar* <https://www.britannica.com/event/Battle-of-Trafalgar-European-history>
14. Congost R. *Buildings, Lands, and Rents: Understanding the Process and Impact of Monastic Suppression in Spain*. Religions. 2024
15. *Secretaries of State of Carlos IV*: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Pedro-Pablo-Abarca-de-Bolea-conde-de-Aranda> <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Manuel-de-Godoy>, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Gaspar-Melchor-de-Jovellanos>
16. Paquette, Gabriel. "The Dissolution of the Spanish Atlantic Monarchy." *The Historical Journal* 52, no. 1 (2009): 175-212. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40264163>
17. Andrien, Kenneth J. "The Politics of Reform in Spain's Atlantic Empire during the Late Bourbon Period: The 'Visita' of José García de León y Pizarro in Quito." *Journal of Latin American Studies* 41, no. 4 (2009): 637-62. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27744201>
18. Humphreys, R. A. "Economic Aspects of the Fall of the Spanish American Empire." *Revista de Historia de América*, no. 30 (1950): 450-56. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20138000>
19. Hamilton, Earl J. "Revisions in Economic History: VIII.--The Decline of Spain." *The Economic History Review* 8, no. 2 (1938): 168-79. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2590823>

Next Week: We will continue exploring the decline of Spain and the Imperial Spain Dissolution Period under Charles IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony and Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon.



The family of Carlos IV. Museo El Prado.

<https://www.museodelprado.es/en/the-collection/art-work/the-family-of-carlos-iv/f47898fc-aa1c-48f6-a779-71759e417e74?rdf>

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



Charles IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony (1748 - 1819) and his son Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part I Bibliography (2/2)

20. Lynch, J. *Bourbon Spain or La España del Siglo XVIII* Version Spanish <https://www.planetadelibros.com/libro-la-espana-del-siglo-xviii/16429>
21. Phillips, W and Rhan Phillips, C. *A concise history of Spain*, Cambridge U. Press 21010. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/concise-history-of-spain/OD14CC2974B9EBDDCC1EEF8D1911BA02>

Take note:

This period of the late Bourbon Period of the Spanish Monarchy is truly important for understanding the philosophy, the rationale and the moral backbone of two theoretical frameworks for economic development: The Habsburg-Castilian model was different than the new industrialist Britain-German-Saxony model. Do you begin to sense the clash of the two different economic models?

See you next week!

Next Week: We will continue exploring the decline of Spain and the Imperial Spain Dissolution Period under Charles IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony and Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon.



The family of Carlos IV. Museo El Prado.

<https://www.museodelprado.es/en/the-collection/art-work/the-family-of-carlos-iv/f47898fc-aa1c-48f6-a779-71759e417e74?rdf>

"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.

www.eleonoraescalantestrategy.com



Queen of Spain. María Luisa de Parma, Princesa de Asturias. Wife of King Carlos IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony
<https://www.museodelprado.es/aprende/enciclopedia/voz/maria-luisa-de-parma-princesa-de-asturias-mengs/b0ac9a99-26a4-426f-8049-3944a8a920fc>