



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

Season III.

**Bourbon Bells without Industrial
Development**

EPISODE 9

- The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration (1773-1814)
- 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 12th, 2025.	29 episodes	1700-1900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School of Salamanca II • Bourbon Era • Bells of Independence • Mining + Agricultural Commodities • Charted Urban vs Forgotten Rural • Derailment of violence and inner conflicts • Agricultural Commodities + Products + Services • Where is our industrial development? • Where is the transformational experience? • Agricultural Commodities + Products + Services + The Tech Palatine

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 	27-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 Early 18 th century 
04-July-2025 Episode 6 	11-July-2025 Episode 7 	18-July-2025 Episode 8 	25-July-2025 Episode 9 	1-August-2025 Episode 10
Philip V (1683 - 1746): the Frenchification of Imperial Spain 	Charles III (1715-1788) 	Charles IV (1748 - 1819) Fernando VII (1784 - 1833) Part I 	Jesuit Suppression (1773-1814) Fernando VII (1784 - 1833) Part II 	The meaning of the French Revolution in Spanish America 
8-August-2025 Episode 11 (working on vacations)	15-August-2025 Episode 12	22-August-2025 Episode 13	29-August-2025 Episode 14	05-Sept-2025 Episode 15
The Why of Napoleón Bonaparte (1768-1844) 	Bourbon Dynasty restored: Fernando VII (1784-1833) Isabel II (1830-1904) 	Amadeo I (1845-1890) Alfonso XII (1857-1885) 	Alfonso XIII (1886-1941) 	The consolidation of the Hacienda Model in Spanish America 



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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



Trumpet icon *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 

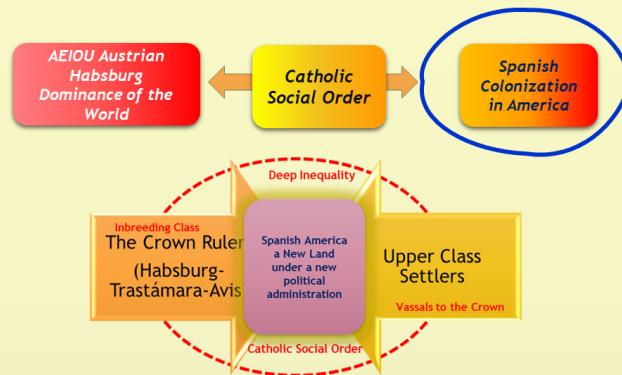
Central America: A Quest for the Progression of Economic Value. Season II.

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America

Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II



“Most of good historians are chroniclers of events. A Chronicler narrates, but doesn't explain the facts.

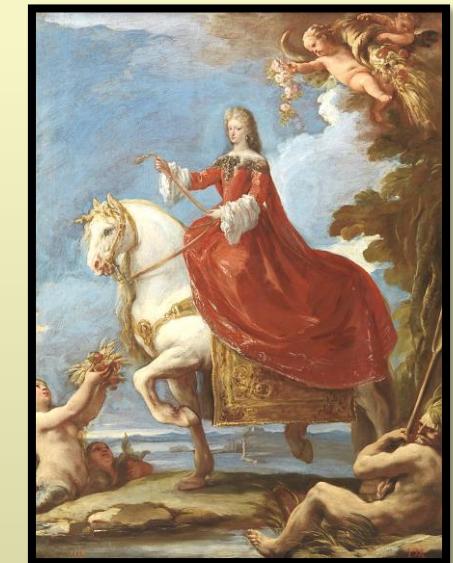
Before proceeding further in our civilization, corporate strategists are obliged to understand the different explanations and interpretations of history. Otherwise, history will repeat under new circumstances.

Eleonora Escalante Strategy. El Salvador

Our agenda for today's master class:

***The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America
Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II***

1. *The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America*
2. *King Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784-1833) Part II*



Queen Marianna Wittelsbach- Hessen Darmstadt.
<https://www.museodelprado.es/en/the-collection/art-work/queen-maria-anna-of-neuburg-on-horseback/3a43ad08-1f1b-4fdb-9b4f-202374755d9d>

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development

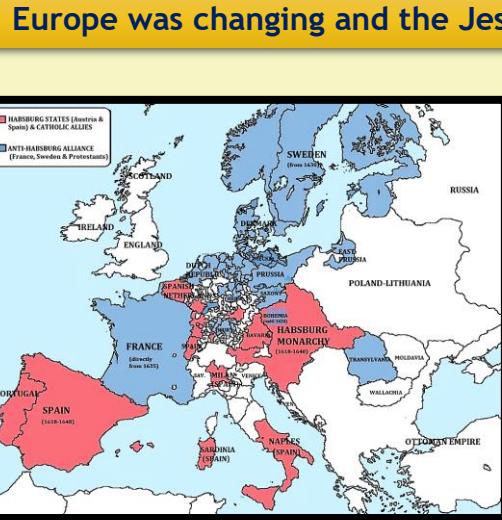


The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America

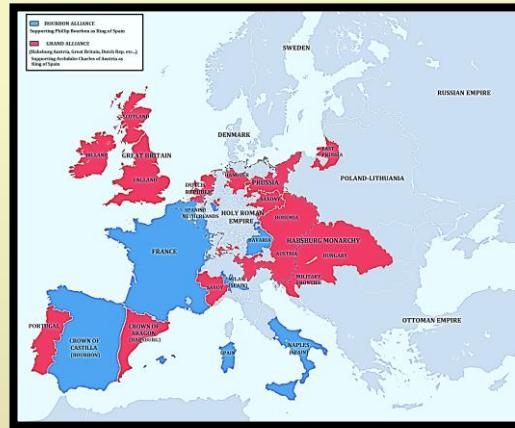
Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II

Evolution of Europe political order between 1600 to 1800

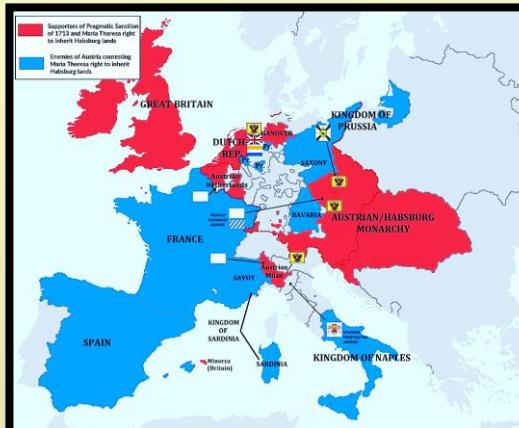
Let's remember how European alliances worked for two centuries



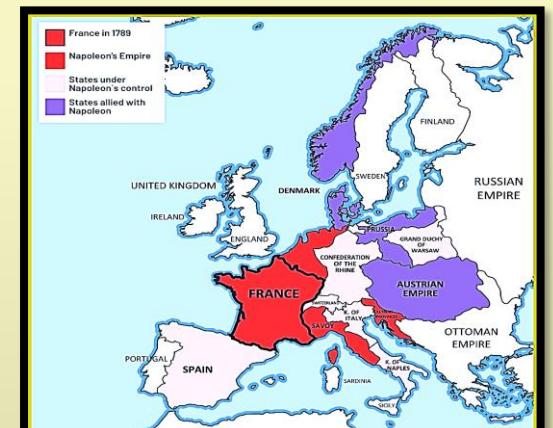
Thirty Years War (1618-48)
This was the European establishment of Charles V HRE, Philip II, and Philip III.



War of Spanish Succession (1701-15)
This was the European establishment of Philip V.



War of Austrian Succession (1740-48)
This was the European establishment of Charles III.



Napoleonic Domains (1789-1814)
This was the European establishment after Charles VI.

This was the dynamic of change through warfare in the European domain of the Jesuits, while they were focusing their core mission of expanding Catholicism with the infidels (non-Christian native communities) all over the world. The Society of Jesus was the most powerful global Catholic Order that expanded everywhere after its official approval by the Pope, with Saint Ignatius of Loyola in 1540.

Eleonora Escalante Strategy

State of the Art Corporate Strategy

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America

Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II

A short synopsis of the Society of Jesus taskforce essence

1/2

The Society of Jesus was born as a go-ahead Catholic Order in obedience to the Papacy under the jurisdiction of the Habsburg-Aviz/Castile-Aragon evangelization mission.

Main Characteristics of the Society of Jesus in 1750s

Missionaries: Conversion and Expansion of Catholicism

- The Jesuits were created as missionaries of Catholicism.
- Though, their main characteristic was its fundamental missionary purpose worldwide.
- Initially their goal was a counter-reformation. However, after the Thirty Years War, it was clear for them that the priority was to expand Catholicism in the new world that was discovered from the great voyages of exploration to Asia, Africa and America.
- Their quotidian religious affairs were related to prayer, contemplation and a Saint Ignatius exercises routine.

Priority on the attainment of knowledge and academic excellence.

- The Jesuits top priority was education. They were prepared and gathered to become intellectuals for teaching: all of them became at a certain point of their life, professors at schools and universities, researchers, private tutors, confessors and counselors to princes and kings.
- Their teaching purpose was at every level: universities, seminaries, missions, primary and secondary schools.
- Their academic curriculum was pivotal to sciences and humanities, mathematical and scientific training.
- Pedagogical method: rigorous discipline, exercise of moral virtues, religious training, critical thinking and discernment.
- They were Masters of record-keeping and geographic-cartography.

Military Internal Structure and instructed reporting

- The Jesuits designed a core organizational structure pivotal to obedience to their superiors and a profound sense of reliability/accountability within its members.
- Their everyday rules inside the organization were always strict and in compliance with the Ignatian spirit (their founder).
- Each member of an administrative territory was required to report frequently on the work of the mission to his superiors of the province, who in turn reported to the next level of directors, up to the superior general in the order.
- All these reports were shared first in between them and printed in annual reports.

Cosmography was pivotal: understanding the earthly space

- The Jesuits (all of them) were trained to find and fight for the truth: The emphasis on Curiosity, Travels, Observation, Collection, Measurement, Description, and Reviews was omnipresent.
- In the new world, they used the scientific agenda of hypothesis and experimentation, searching for data that could offer reliability and accuracy.
- The Jesuits vast correspondence (globally) are the evidence of their modus operandi as stated in their missionary accounts.
- Their Mastership level on map making and geography was supported and encouraged by the monarchs of France, Portugal, Spain. The Jesuits became agents of these 3 crowns in acquisition and dissemination of geographic and cartographic knowledge.

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America

Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II

A short synopsis of the Society of Jesus taskforce essence

2/2

The Society of Jesus was born as a go-ahead Catholic Order in obedience to the Papacy under the jurisdiction of the Habsburg-Aviz/Castile-Aragon evangelization mission.

Main Characteristics of the Society of Jesus in 1750s

Propagators of knowledge through publications under their supervisors' approvals

- The Jesuits of these two centuries were obsessed with the creation and publication of new knowledge from all the new discovered regions of the world in which they were located.
- Every single area of knowledge was of their interests: from botanic to math, from geography to poetry, from music to new natural physician cure of sicknesses, etc.
- Highly competent in measurements based on telescopes, quadrants, pendulum clocks, astronomical observations of lunar distances or eclipses of Jupiter's moons.

Established relationships with monarchical, governmental, educational scientific institutions

- The Jesuits were subordinate to the pope, but they often found themselves aligned and defending the national interests of the monarchies they served. Not only because they financially depended on the Crowns, but also because the public education value chain was mainly under the Jesuit responsibility.
- Jesuits were admitted to different Academies of Sciences.
- The formal alliance of the Jesuits with the Catholic Monarchs of France, Spain, Portugal and Austria allowed them to be involved in geopolitical matters as advisors (directly in the Councils of State) or indirectly (as confessors of the royals).

Jesuit direct engagement with Native Populations worldwide

- Apart from evangelization and conversion of the indigenous, the Jesuits were responsible to create new model of self-sufficient societies between the Natives.
- The French, Spanish and Portuguese crowns delegated this task on them: India (as of 1542), Congo (as of 1547), Morocco, Ceylon and the Spice Islands (as of 1548), Brazil and Japan (as of 1549), China (as of 1552), Florida (as of 1566), Perú (as of 1567), México (as of 1572), Chile (as of 1593) Río de la Plata region (as of 1585), New Granada (as of 1604), New France (as of 1611), and Louisiana (as of 1673).

Intellectual Religious-Political Conflicts and Theological Debates

- Because of their closeness to the monarchs of all Catholic Europe, the Jesuits were not well received by the Protestant Nations monarchs. Their active role in the Counter-Reformation positioned them as "enemies" of the protestant kings and duchies.
- Some of the Jesuits were involved in the internal family conflicts of the divided German and Baltic families who opted to the Calvinism or the Lutheranism. They were accused of conspiracies at the service of the Catholic branches and were indirectly involved in the dynastic bitter rivalries. Example of this was the Wittelsbach Palatinate family.
- The School of Salamanca relied on the Jesuits that participated in theological debates.
- Some Jesuits participated in Inquisitorial situations, and as inquisition judges against heresy or witchcraft trials.

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America

Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II

The Sons of Loyola were “the” big school of Europe and America.

What was the Society of Jesus immediately before the arrival of Carlos III to Spain?

The Jesuit Educational Institutions in the 1750s

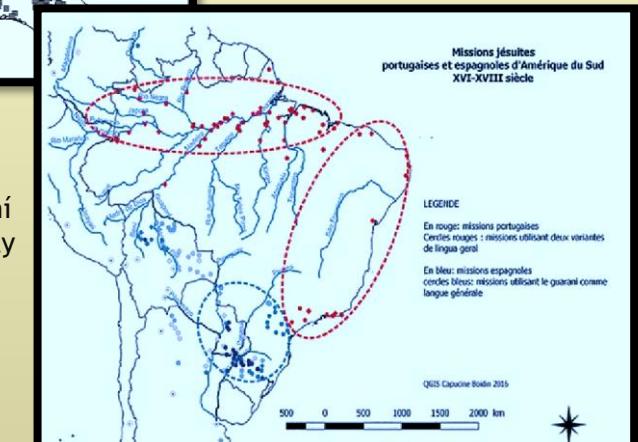


Jesuit School and Universities Grendler, P. Jesuit schools and universities pre-suppression. Brill 2019.
https://brill.com/view/journals/rpjs/1/1/article-p1_1.xml

In Europe, the Society of Jesus core affair was elementary, secondary and superior education. In Spanish America, was evangelization first, and education proceeded.



In South America, the Jesuits continued settling schools and universities in the main cities to educate the creoles and Spaniards. Later, the “Jesuit missions among the Guarani in present-day Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay were heavily subsidized by the Jesuit order” to evangelize the natives. These closed communities were called “self-sustainable reductions”.



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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America

Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II

The pinnacle of the Society of Jesus occurred during the 18th century.

What was the Society of Jesus immediately before the arrival of Carlos III to Spain?

The big strength of the Jesuits provoked its further suppression when the Bourbons Wittelsbach arrived to power.

The Number of Jesuits in Spanish America in 1750

Province	Number of Jesuits	Colegios	Residences	Rectoral Missions
Perú	526	15	3	
Chile	242	10	10	
Nueva Granada	193	9	1	
México	622	23	5	9
Paraguay	303	10	1	7
Quito	209	11		4
Philippines	126	5	12	1
TOTAL	2221	83	32	21

By 1750, the Jesuits dominated the whole picture of religious orders. Just in Europe: There were around 670 Jesuit Colleges in Europe, 176 seminaries, and more than 22,000 Jesuit members of the Order worldwide. We encourage to visit the interactive map of all the Jesuit existing colegios before the suppression here: <https://theirgroup.org/Jesuits/map/>

The motto of the Jesuits as protagonists of evangelization of the Natives in Spanish America can be summarized in the words of the Jesuit Father Giovanni Anello Oliva in Perú. “Con la intención de hacerlos cristianos y con voluntad de instruirlos”.



Jesuit Missions of the Guarani: Ruins of São Miguel das Missões, Brazil. UNESCO World Heritage site.

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America

Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II

The pattern of previous consecutive expulsions that generated the big one.

The expulsion of the Jesuits in Europe as a series of recurrent announced events

Main expulsions of the Jesuits by degree of impact over their societies before 1773.

Date	Country Or Kingdom	Jesuits affected	Chief Protagonist (all approved by kings)	Justification (most of the times fake basis)	End of Banishment
1705	Holland	74	--	Revocation of the Edit of Nantes	--
1758	Portugal	861	Secretary of State Marquis de Pombal	Accusation of plot to assassinate the king	1839
1764	France	3350	Parliament of Paris	La Valette Bankruptcy	1850
1767	Spain	2943	Secretary of State Count de Aranda	Sombrero Riots, Father Ricci's letter scandal	1815
1767	Two Sicilies	100	Bernard Marquis Tanucci. First Secretary of State	Plot to assassinate the new king's fiancée	--
1768	Parma and Malta	170	Guillaume Tillot Marquis Felino. Minister of Economy-Foreign Affairs	--	--
1773	Worldwide	13,000	Clement XIV. The Pope.	Suppression of the Order by influence of the kingdoms above described.	1815

Why did the Jesuits begin to have problems with the monarchies as of 1700s (according to official history)

- Most of the historians have given us different causes of the suppression of the Jesuits based on events that occurred (as you can see at the table at your left).
- The apparent justifications vary from the order of economics, sociological and historical. However, look that no religious reason has been catalogued as relevant enough. The "official" justifications of the expulsion and suppression of the Jesuit order in 1773 are shown below:

Raise of strong resentment from other orders	Subjects of Jealousy from the Nobility and high clergy	Too much exponential success in education growth
Confiscation of property and financial assets	Condemnation of books/intellectual production	Not obeying the monarchs first but the Papacy
Supporting enlightenment ideas	Shift of priorities Bourbons compared to Habsburgs	Dynasty Panic Contagion against the Jesuits
Revenge for their role as intermediary and influencers to the kings	Louisiana and North America for Protestant England	Territorial Disputes between Portugal & Spain in Guarani Missions

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America

Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II

The Expulsion of the Jesuits as a Protestant counterattack against the Spanish Habsburgs

The expulsion of the Jesuits could have been an accumulated retaliation procedure of those who looked for historical revenge

The German States associated with the enemies of the Habsburgs were all linked to the House of Wittelsbach

Charles V HRE Habsburg-Valois/Castile-Aragon and his enemies:

Charles V, enthroned over his defeated enemies (from left): Suleiman the Magnificent Ottoman Empire, Pope Clement VII, Francis I of France, the Duke of Cleves, the Landgrave of Hesse, and the Duke of Saxony.



Schmalkaldic League as a defensive military alliance against the Habsburgs

Leaders: Philip the Magnanimous, Landgrave of Hessen-Darmstadt (1504-1567), John (1468-1532), elector of Saxony and his successor John Frederick I (1503-1554).
Members of the Protestant League: Saxony and Hessen-Darmstadt, Brunswick, Anhalt, Wurtemberg, Pomerania, Palatinate. Support of Francis I of France. Allied with free imperial cities and Denmark-Norway



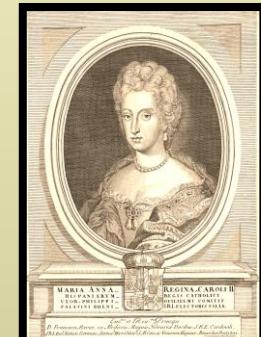
Charles Bourbon death in the sack of Rome

Charles III Bourbon (1490-1527) was killed during the sack of Rome. He was a Wittelsbach descendant. The sister of Charles V, Eleanor was engaged to marry the Duke Bourbon, but he was obliged to marry the king of Portugal, and then the king of France, Francis I.



Queen Marianna Wittelsbach-Hessen Darmstadt (wife of Charles II Habsburg)

Queen Marianna Wittelsbach-Hessen Darmstadt of Neuburg (former Protestant line of Palatinate): She was chosen to be the second wife of king Charles II Habsburg (the mentally, physically and morally ill king), She found herself marrying a null king who wasn't able to have sex.



She was taken for granted, humiliated and ridiculed by the Spanish Crown. Without an heir, she was logically set apart. Philip V compelled her to retire to Toledo, later to Bayonne and finally to Guadalajara where she died in 1740.

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America

Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II

The Expulsion of the Jesuits as an anti-Habsburg expansion

The expulsion of the Jesuits could have been an accumulated retaliation procedure for a balance of territorial power in America

The Wittelsbach as competitors of the Habsburg dynasty interests

- At the time of the suppression of the Jesuits (1773), there were 4 main German dynasties: a) Habsburg; b) Hohenzollern; c) Wettin-Saxony; d) Wittelsbach
- The Wittelsbach were the longest and the most continuous prominent dynasty in German History. By aggregating its territories in 1789, their domains surpassed any of the other HRE electors. The Habsburgs were aware of this situation. With the Wettin-Saxons in England, it was a matter of time for them to include Poland too.
- The Wittelsbach divided the family into two lines: the Palatine protestant and the Bavarian Catholic, and the religious differences in between them intensified struggles.
- After the Peace of Westphalia, and by the end of the 17th century, the Wittelsbach as a whole family got two secular electorates, while the Bavarian Wittelsbach branch converted the ecclesiastical electorate of Cologne into a private grant land of their own. Look at the map at your right.
- In 1685, the Catholic Palatine Neuburg Wittelsbach took over the Protestant house of the Simmern in the Palatinate.
- The Palatine Wittelsbach of the 17th century were fertile healthy princesses and had numerous children. This is why four daughters of Philipp Willhelm Wittelsbach (Elector of Palatine Pfalzgraf von Neuburg Zweibrücken) were chosen to marry respectively to Emperor Leopold HRE, King Charles II Habsburg of Spain, King Peter II Braganza of Portugal, and Prince Odoardo II Farnese of Parma.
- The Palatine Wittelsbach joined the Swedish Crown with three consecutive kings.
 - Karl Gustav X (Pfalz-Zweibrücken) Wittelsbach- Julich-Kleve Berg (1622-1660)
 - Karl XI (Palatinate-Zweibrücken) Wittelsbach-Oldenburg Wettin (1655-1697)
 - Karl XII (Pfalz-Zweibrücken) Wittelsbach-Oldenburg Guelph (1682-1718)
- The bottom-line: The family Wittelsbach was growing and expanding all over the kingdoms of Europe with such a strength that the Habsburgs couldn't compete anymore in Europe. What about the concealed Habsburgs in the new world?
- Queen Marianna Wittelsbach-Hessen Darmstadt of Neuburg as a new Catholic to be considered in matrimony to Charles II Habsburg, was so humiliated and degraded in Madrid that the Wittelsbach might have taken some kind of revenge later, through the Bourbon-Wittelsbach and the Braganza-Wittelsbach generation against the Habsburgs. She was the real loser of the War of Spanish Succession. The Jesuits (seen as protectors of the Habsburgs domains in America) expulsion was imminent. This is just a hypothesis that needs to be confirmed.



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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America

Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II

The Expulsion of the Jesuits as an anti-Habsburg expansion

The expulsion of the Jesuits could have been a personal revenge from the German Nations not included with the Habsburgs

The Wittelsbach-Hessen Darmstadt family of Neuburg

- Queen Marianna Wittelsbach-Hessen Darmstadt of Neuburg as a Catholic married by proxy to Charles II Habsburg who was sick. She was so demeaned and degraded in Madrid that the Wittelsbach and Hessen Darmstadt might have taken some kind of revenge later, after the death of Carlos II of Habsburg.
- The suffering of Queen Marianna Wittelsbach-Hessen Darmstadt was out of any explanation. Her humiliations were innumerable.
- The personal vengeance against the Spanish Habsburgs could have occurred through the Bourbon-Wittelsbach and the Braganza-Wittelsbach generation.
- She was the real loser of the War of Spanish Succession, despite that she supported Charles VI of Austria.
- The new Bourbon dynasty in the Spanish, Portugal, and French crowns didn't need the Jesuit order. They brought their new German ones in the format of Secret societies against the Jesuits. Most of these secret societies used the Enlightenment ideas to insert themselves in closer to the kings, who delegated their decision making in their Councils of State.
- Our hypothesis is that the Jesuits were seen as the intellectual top weapon of protection of the former Spanish Habsburgs line in Europe and their domains in America.
- In consequence, the expulsion was imminent, meanwhile North Americas taken over by the USA.
- Anything that was considered a hindrance was eradicated. Because the Jesuits were in favor of the Spanish Habsburgs interests, they were cut off the picture for some time, meanwhile Europe and America were recomposed for other "owner" dynasties. This is our personal hypothesis that needs to be confirmed.

For more information about the official version of the Princess Mariana of Neuburg read:
<https://historia-hispanica.rae.es/biografias/28806-mariana-de-neoburgo>

Her biography has been captured in the book of Gloria Martínez Leiva shown below. Prince Adalbert Von Bayern published the suffering expressed in the real letters of Marianna of Neuburg in 1929 in the book "Das Ende Der Habsburger in Spanien" in 1929.



Marianna was raised in the Neuburg's Palace.



Eleonora Escalante Strategy

Marianna of Neuburg.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338058602_Jan_van_Kessel_II_versus_Jacques_Courtilleau_Dos_maneras_de_retratar_a_la_reina_Mariana_de_Neoburgo

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America

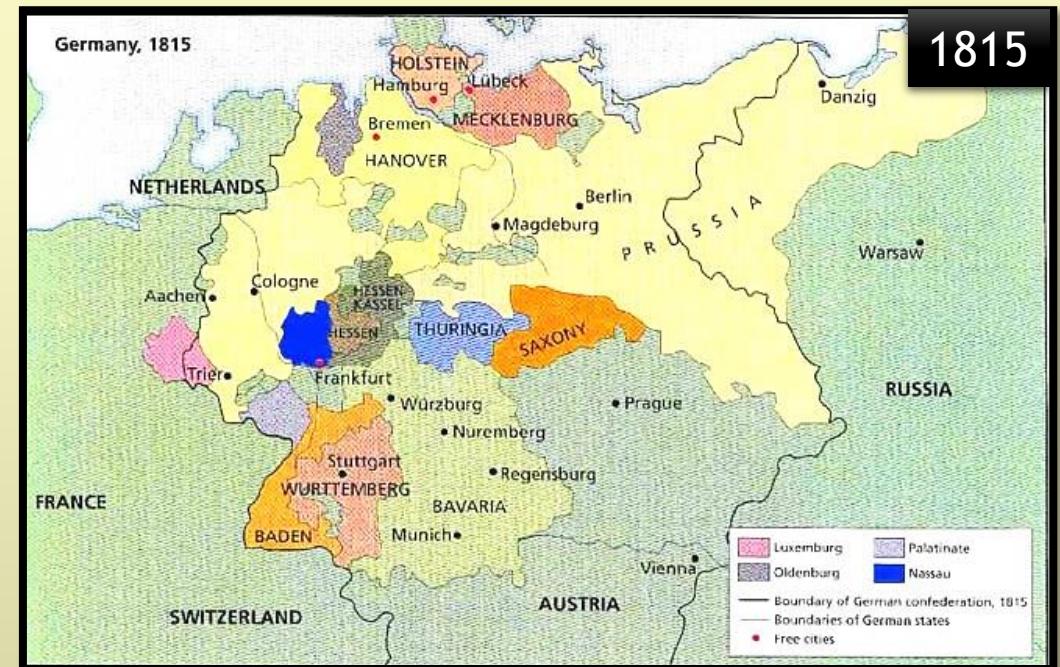
Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II

The Expulsion of the Jesuits as a removal of the Habsburgs defenders

The expulsion of the Jesuits could have been a “needed” removal before the takeover of North America

To be too “powerful” attracts unnecessary foes

- The Jesuits were the religious backbone of the Habsburg Imperial Spain. They were everywhere, and they held the privilege of the kings and the education of Europe and the missions in Spanish America.
- When the Wittelsbach, Bourbons, Wettins, Hannover's, Medicis, Farnese, etc. married the crowns of Portugal, France and Spain; they realized the huge power of the Jesuits as Educators and Missionaries.
- The new administration of these novel non-Habsburg Kings might have opted to remove any potential obstacle coming from the Jesuits, given their existing relevant power.
- If the goal was to neutralize the old plans of Spain and France in the New World, to have a free path for the appropriation of North America, the first thing was to expel the Jesuits as soon as it was possible.
- Most of the apparent causes of the Jesuits expulsion were political pretexts to remove them. The Sons of Loyola participated actively in Louisiana and México, and they were protecting the Rio de la Plata region.
- Another coincidence: Most of the Freemasonry secret societies in Europe appeared during the 18th century, and they were antagonists to the Jesuits power.
- “Coincidentally”, we have observed that during the 18th century, Bavaria was the cradle of the Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt in 1776, who opposed Catholicism, and particularly the Jesuits.
- The Prussian Hohenzollern Empire was another threat coming over... See the map of Germany in 1815.
- The bottom-line: The Jesuits were seen as the religious protectors of the Habsburgs. Their academic and missionary success attracted multiple types and layers of opponents who also wanted a share of the New World. The truth about their suppression might have an answer in all those “foes” that the Jesuits accumulated since the times of Charles V Habsburg-Valois/Castile-Aragon. Our aim is to bring them to the table for further analysis : there are dynastic family revenge reasons that we can't overlook.



Map of Holy Roman Empire 1815 <https://dukatz.com/maps/index.html>

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



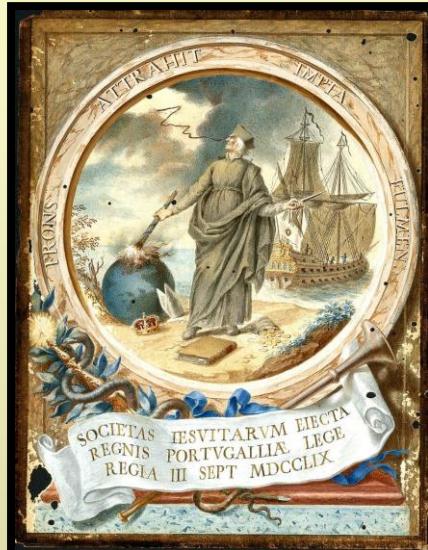
The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America

Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II

The Expulsion of the Jesuits as a move from the Wittelsbach and Saxony interests in America

The expulsion of the Jesuits could have been a strategy from the German Wittelsbach and the English Hanover-Saxony

The Bourbon-Wittelsbach and the Bourbon-Wettin of Saxony aligned with the new English Saxony of Hanover dynasty???



The Society of Jesus expelled from the Kingdom of Portugal by the Royal Decree of 3 September 1759; as a ship sails away, lightning strikes a Jesuit priest trying to burn a globe, a bishop's hat, and a crown. Gold coins and a closed book are at his feet.

<https://thegaze.media/news/the-fruits-of-enlightenment-how-the-war-in-south-america-helped-to-found-kyiv-university>
25/7/2025

- Let's situate ourselves in the first two decades of the 18th century.
- When the Bavarian Catholic Wittelsbach expanded to Spain, Portugal and France replacing the Habsburg Grand AEIOU strategy of Maximilian I Habsburg-Aviz; at the same time, the Wettin-Saxony family was taking over the throne of Great Britain through Protestant Saxony branch of Brunswick-Lüneburg.
- Two German families took over the kingdoms of the main maritime powers, and apparently the Habsburgs were not anymore relevant in Europe.
- As we have already mentioned it, we can appreciate that the Jesuits were the Catholic custodians of the Habsburgs interests in Europe and America. When the Wittelsbach and Wettin under "the Bourbon brand" arrived to control Imperial Spain, Portugal, France, and England; the Jesuits (as the strongest and fullest religious power of the world) were the biggest impediment that obstructed the new plans of expansion of these two new German dynasties in America.
- Now let's position ourselves in 1759, the first expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal. The Jesuits were the religious blockage to these two new emerging dynasties who also wanted a share of America. And these new Bourbon-Wittelsbach, Bourbon-Saxony and Braganza-Wittelsbach crowns had a different strategic plan than the Habsburgs (The Bourbon reforms are an example). We suggest that the expulsion of the Jesuits was a required step of the Wittelsbach and Wettin-Saxony against the Habsburgs lands in America.
- The Bourbons were the "puppet" intermediaries used by the German families to take over North America. How did they weaken Imperial Spain? With the Seven Years War (1756-63) and the American Revolution War (1775-83). Prussia-Brandenburg took the spotlight then.
- The German dynasties new goal was to establish themselves in North America, and the first proof of evidence is how the Jesuits were expelled, to move forward with the operation of Louisiana. The Bourbons from Spain ceded Louisiana to Napoleonic France. And Napoleon sold it to USA in 1803. Who was behind the USA at that time? Great Britain and the Dutch Low-Countries linked already to the interests of the Wittelsbach and the Wettins of Saxony? Are we on the right track?

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America

Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II

How could the most important catholic order of Europe be crushed?

How could it possibly have come to pass?

The view of Jonathan Wright

Portugal

1750: Jesuit Guarani reductions were seen as a source of Jesuit wealth, the Treaty of Madrid caused internal Madrid rebellions, and the Jesuits were accused of provoking them.

1755: the Lisbon Earthquake killed more than 30,000 people.

It was rumored that the Jesuits suggested it was God's punishment for Portugal's sins. Marquis of Pombal was furious. Marquis of Pombal (the Secretary of State) considered the Jesuits as "too much" influential in the aristocratic society through education.

1759: Pombal accused the Jesuits of regicide intentions against the king, and all the Jesuits dwellings were confiscated. They were expelled to the Papal States.

France

16th century: the Jesuits entered France to establish colleges only.

17th century: Theological conflict between the Jesuits and Jansenists. The Jesuits won the debate.

1760s: The Jesuits grew exponentially: 3,330 members controlled 9 novitiates, 24 residences, 21 seminaries and 111 colleges.

The Jansenist Party of the Paris Parliament took the chance of revenge with the Jesuit Lavalette who was engaged with commercial trade from Martinique. Lavalette couldn't pay his debts and the scandal was used by the Parliament to abandon their schools in 1761. The pressure of the Parlement forced the society to be dissolved in 1764.

Spain

1760: Spain held more than 3,000 Jesuits only in the Iberia peninsula, plus 2,200 in Spanish America.

Charles III had a different vision of how the catholic vision of the Spanish Church should be: an ecclesiastical absolutist system at the service of the King.

Reformist Secretaries of State as Campomanes and Florida-Blanca opposed the Jesuits. When the Marquis of Esquilache forbade the hats and capes, days of violent riots ensued.

1767: The Jesuits were blamed for the rebellion and stripped of all their possessions and were sent to the Pope. The Pope couldn't receive them and were redirected to Corsica, northern Italy Bologna and Ferrara.

Jesuits were also banished from all the colonies of Spain in Asia and Americas. Additionally, were exiled from Naples, Parma and Sicily.

Rome

1769-1773: The courts of Portugal, France and Spain applied enormous pressure on Rome. Pope Clement XIII protected the Jesuits, but when he died, a new pope Clement XIV (Cardinal Lorenzo Ganganelli) took the baton.

The new Spanish Ambassador to Rome, was José Moñino, Count of Floridablanca, and in 1773, under Moñino assistance, the Pope promulgated the Jesuits suppression.

WATCH OUT: Maria Theresa of Austria who had more Wittelsbach and Brunswick Luneburg (Saxony) pedigree, did not oppose to the destruction of the Jesuits, because she already was aligned with the new plans. Without Maria Theresa's protection, the Jesuits were suppressed in 1773.

The Jesuit Superior General Lorenzo Ricci ended his days suffering terribly in the prison of Rome's Castel Sant' Angelo.

Many Jesuits were received for a decade in Prussia. Russia took more than 3,000 of them.



Jonathan Wright received his doctorate in history from Oxford University. He has been a Thouron fellow at the University of Pennsylvania and a fellow of the Institute for European History in Mainz, Germany. He is also the author of *God's Soldiers*, a history of the Jesuits that has been translated into nine languages, and *The Ambassadors*. He is the author of Chapter 15: The Jesuits - "Suppression and Restoration" in the Cambridge Companion to the Jesuits, 2008.

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America

Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II

The reestablishment of the Society of Jesus

The recovery of the Jesuit Order was slow and steady

The Rebirth of the Jesuits in 1814

- Pope Pius VII signed the bull *Sollicitudo Omnia Ecclesiarum* in 1814, restoring the Jesuit Order. The world was already different, and the breve suppressing of the Society of Jesus caused its numbers decline: Only 600 of them were available, mostly in Europe.
- The Jesuits have named these 41 years as a real continuity of regeneration. Former Jesuits continued in different paths. The Jesuits adapted to the new conditions of North America, as United States.
- Between 1773 to 1814, the Jesuits faced a world that changed through revolutions: The American and French Revolutions, the Napoleonic Empire, the advance of the Industrial Revolution, the growth of Russian power, the future Marx thought, the beginning of the decline of the Spanish and Portuguese Empire in the Western Hemisphere, and the reconfiguration of China.
- The history of the suppression of the Jesuits shows us how overwhelming and radical was the “monarchical strategy” of our ancestors: The shift of a Habsburg family dynastic order that was replaced by a new Germanic-British one, in which some were the losers, and others the winners. The Society of Jesus was so successful in their mission which was aligned to the Old Habsburgs of Spain. The Jesuits were unfairly seen as a blockage, a hindrance by the new Bourbon-Wittelsbach-Wettin-Brunswick Lüneburg new strategy for America.
- Was the suppression of the Jesuits required? For whom? In the aftermath, the Bourbons and the dynastic German families involved in the sad affair have paid a huge bill with more than 200 years of misery and grief, two World Wars, confiscations of their castles and states, and poverty.

In 1814, the Society of Jesus was re-established. The obscurity of anticlericalism, secularization and republicanism after the French Revolution and the Napoleon Empire phenomena caused the Society of Jesus an enormous damage. However, their re-establishment arrived after a new balance of political and territorial power grinded the Bourbon plans in Europe and America (the independence movements in Spanish America were under way) and Great Britain and Prussia emerged to lead the world.



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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America

Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II

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

The family of Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon



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



Ferdinand VII had 4 wives



Ferdinand VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784-1833)



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



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



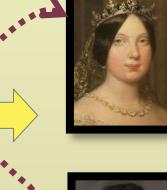
Maria Antonia Bourbon/Lorraine-Habsburg (1784-1806). Princess of Asturias, daughter of Ferdinand I King of Naples, the brother of Charles IV. No kids.



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 Dos Sicilias (1789-1848) 2 daughters.

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

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

Eleonora Escalante Strategy

State of the Art Corporate Strategy
All rights reserved. Copyright 2016-2024
Bibliography supporting our slides: Page 15-16

King Ferdinand VII Bourbon is not a king that Spaniards feel proud about. Why?

- He oscillates to be named from the “Desired king” to “Felon king”. Felon means criminal.
- Today we will only introduce the part of the life of Ferdinand VII as a Prince of Asturias (From 1789 to 1808). Episode 12 will explore his life as of the time of his first interactions with Napoleon, his exile in France (1808-1814) and what happen with his life when the Bourbon dynasty was restored.
- Ferdinand VII formative years were kept at a distance from the Court.
- When he married Maria Antonia Bourbon in 1802, Ferdinand as Prince of Asturias took the decision to undermine the role of Manuel Godoy (secretary of State of Charles IV).
- In 1807, With the Treaty of Fontainebleau, Spain of Godoy acknowledged a humiliating dependence on Napoleon and his expanding empire joining the bloc against England.
- Ferdinand VII was against the treaty. He gathered all the aristocrat he could to plot a conspiracy against Godoy and his father the king Charles IV. Loyal troops to the King put down the rising. However, with Napoleon armies near Madrid, the royal family wished to escape to South America. The Mutiny of Aranjuez of 1808 didn't permit it, and Ferdinand VII was proclaimed temporarily as the new king, with the abdication of his father and the arrest of Godoy, who escaped with the former king to France.
- A couple of months later, Ferdinand VII abdicated and returned the throne to his father Charles IV. And two days later, Charles abdicated in favor of Napoleon.
- Finally, Napoleon conferred the Spanish throne to his elder brother Joseph Bonaparte.
- TO BE CONTINUED ON EPISODE 12.

Our content and inferences is supported by bibliography slides 20 and 21

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



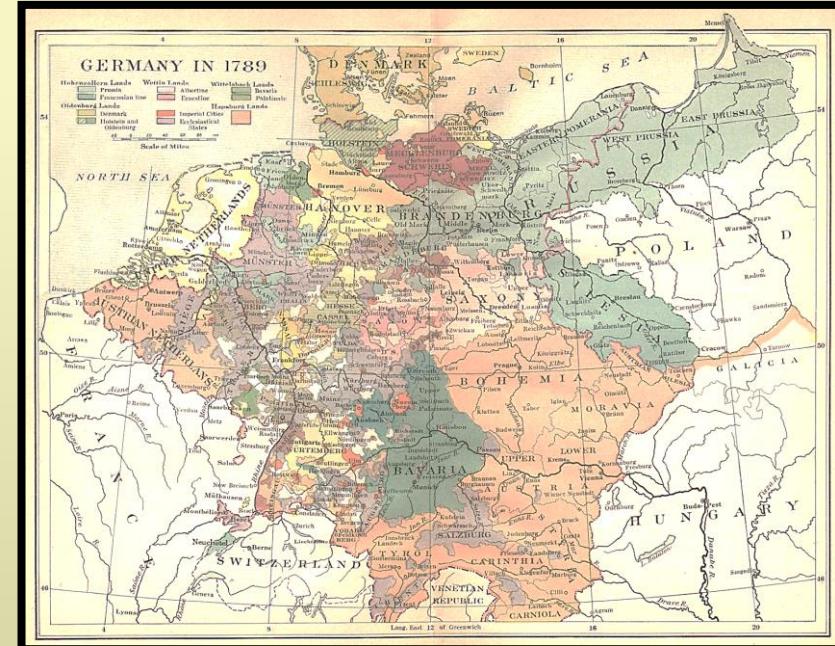
The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America

Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II

Bibliography (1/2)

1. Lynch, John. Historia de España. Edad Moderna, Crisis y Recuperación 1598-1808. Editorial Crítica, 2005
<https://www.planetadelibros.com/libro-edad-moderna-crisis-y-recuperacion-1598-1808/17558>
2. Lynch, John. Bourbon Spain. Blackwell Pub. 1994. <https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/5091189-bourbon-spain-1700-1808> and
<https://archive.org/details/bourbonspain17000000lyn>
3. Phillips, W. Rhan Phillips, C. A concise History of Spain, Cambridge U. Press 2010.
<https://www.cambridge.org/us/universitypress/subjects/history/european-history-general-interest/concise-history-spain>
4. Eissa-Barroso F. The Spanish Monarchy and the Creation of the Viceroyalty of New Granada (1718-1739). Koninklijke Brill NV, 2017.
<https://library.oapen.org/handle/20.500.12657/38125>
5. Kamen, H. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/mono/10.4324/9781315797922-6/end-old-empire-1660%E2%80%931714-henry-kamen>
6. Black, J. War in Europe 1450 to the present. Bloomsbury Publishing. 2016. <https://www.bloomsbury.com/us/war-in-europe-9781474235013/>
7. Worcester, T. The Cambridge Companion to the Jesuits. Chapter 15. 2008. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/cambridge-companion-to-the-jesuits/9A941C15F936F6CDC7F251BA584B93DC>
8. Roehner, B. Jesuits and the State: A Comparative Study of their Expulsions (1590-1990). Academic Press Limited. 1997
<http://parthe.ipthe.jussieu.fr/~roehner/reli97.pdf>
9. Edney, M. and Sponberg, M. History of Cartography. Volume 4. Cartography in the European Enlightenment
https://press.uchicago.edu/books/HOC/HOC_V4/HOC_VOLUME4_S.pdf
10. Paris, Edmond. The Secret History of the Jesuits. 1975. Chapters 3 and 4. <http://www.fondazioneintorcetta.info/pdf/biblioteca-virtuale/documento579/Paris.pdf>
11. Oxford Bibliographies Wilde, G. Jesuits in Colonial America <https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/display/document/obo-9780199766581/obo-9780199766581-0243.xml>
12. Lodge, Richard. Review of the book *Das Ende der Habsburger in Spanien* written by Prinz Adalbert von Bayern. Bruckmann, 1929.
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/553322>
13. O'Donnell, C. Jesuits in the North American Colonies and the United States. Faith, Conflict, Adaptation. Brill 2020,
<https://library.oapen.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.12657/53796/1/9789004433175.pdf>
14. Prints about the life of Charles V HRE <https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/term/BIOG23579>
15. Ducreux, M: Patronage of Habsburgs and Jesuit Saints.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/357801288_Patronage_Politics_and_Devotion_The_Habsburgs_of_Central_Europe_and_Jesuit_Saints
16. McShea, B. Apostles of Empire, The Jesuits and New France. University of Nebraska Press. 2019.

Dear Readers: Before proceeding further with the Bourbons of Spain, we need to dig into some interesting details about the Impact of the French Revolution in Spanish America. Next Week that will be our goal. See you then.



Map of the Wittelsbach territories.

<https://www.antiquemapsandprints.com/categories/maps-by-cartographer/other-cartographers/product/germany-in-1789-hohenzollern-oldenburg-wettin-hapsburg-wittelsbach-1917-map/P-6-051233~P-6-051233>

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America

Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784 - 1833) Part II

Bibliography (2/2)

We have visited several books of Jesuit Historiography Online. Editor: Robert Aleksander Maryks <https://referenceworks.brill.com/display/db/jho>

17. Johnston, S. M. (2016). Pre-Suppression Jesuits in German-Speaking Lands. In R. A. Maryks (ed.), *Jesuit Historiography Online*, Brill. https://doi.org/10.1163/2468-7723_jho_COM_192578
18. Manning, Patricia W. "Writing in the Shadow of Past Polemics: Historiography about the Pre-Suppression Society of Jesus in Spain". In R. A. Maryks (ed.), *Jesuit Historiography Online*, (Brill, 2016) doi: https://doi.org/10.1163/2468-7723_jho_COM_192587
19. Jackson, Robert H. "To Educate and Evangelize: The Historiography of the Society of Jesus in Colonial Spanish America". In R. A. Maryks (ed.), *Jesuit Historiography Online*, (Brill, 2018) doi: https://doi.org/10.1163/2468-7723_jho_COM_212121
20. Shore, Paul. The Years of Jesuit Suppression 1773-1814. Survival, Setbacks and Transformation. 2020. Brill https://brill.com/display/title/56670?srsltid=AfmBOopiBGE0y6p006hFdjn3_6kHfvBgvgvhiK2ePclZ3dp53g7n3Gwl
21. Grendler, Paul F. "Jesuit Schools and Universities in Europe 1548-1773", *Brill Research Perspectives in Jesuit Studies* 1, 1 (2019): 1-118, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1163/25897454-12340001>
22. Ducreux, Marie-Elizabeth. "Patronage, Politics, and Devotion: The Habsburgs of Central Europe and Jesuit Saints", *Journal of Jesuit Studies* 9, 1 (2022): 53-75, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1163/22141332-09010004>
23. Shwickerhaft, R. Attitudes of the Jesuits in the trials of Witchcraft. *American Catholic Quarterly Review*. https://digitalcollections.drew.edu/SpecialCollections/GeorgeFraserBlack/BF1566_S39_1876.pdf
24. Newson, L. Cultural Worlds of the Jesuits in Colonial Latin America. Institute of Latin American Studies. University of London Press. 2020. <https://sas-space.sas.ac.uk/9343/1/9781908857750.pdf>
25. Waldinger, M. The long run effects of Missionary Orders in Mexico. Elsevier. *Journal of Development Economics*. 2017. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S030438781630116X>
26. Capucine, Boidin. (2020). Beyond linguistic description: territorialisation. Guarani language in the missions of Paraguay (17th-19th centuries). Portuguese and Spanish Jesuit Missions of South America 16th 18th centuries. https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Portuguese-and-Spanish-Jesuit-missions-of-South-America-16th-18th-centuries-In-red_fig1_359280890
27. Jesuit Map of Academic Entities <https://theirgroup.org/Jesuits/map/>
28. Jackson, R. and Siller Camacho, J. *The Jesuits in Spanish America 1767*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing 2024. <https://www.cambridgescholars.com/product/978-1-5275-9381-7>
29. Ziajka, A. *The Jesuits and Native Communities* <https://myusf.usfca.edu/provost/The-Jesuits-and-Native-Communities#>
30. Hernandez Palomo J. And Moreno, R. *La mission y los Jesuitas en la America Espanola, 1566-1767. Cambios y Permanencias*. Sevilla, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas de Madrid. 2005.
31. Congost, Rosa. 2024. "Buildings, Lands, and Rents: Understanding the Process and Impact of Monastic Suppression in Spain" *Religions* 15, no. 11: 1382. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rel15111382>
32. Brief EBSCO Schmalkaldic League <https://www.ebsco.com/research-starters/history/schmalkaldic-league>

Dear Readers: Before proceeding further with the Bourbons of Spain, we need to dig into some interesting details about the Impact of the French Revolution in Spanish America. That will be our goal for next week. See you then.

Marianne is the allegorical figure of Liberty, personifying the French Republic.



Eugene Delacroix, *Liberty (Marianne) Leading the People*, 1830
Louvre Museum. <https://louvre-guide.com/our-stories/f/liberty-leading-the-people-the-most-important-french-painting>

“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 Mariana Wittelsbach-Hessen Darmstadt has a relationship with the name Marianne as the symbol of the French Republic of Liberty? What do you think?
<https://www.louvre.fr/en/exhibitions-and-events/exhibitions/delacroix-1798-1863>