



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

**Bourbon Bells without Industrial
Development**

EPISODE 11

- The why of Napoleon Bonaparte

www.eleonoraescalantestrategy.com

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

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



Big Picture of our Content.

Season III goes from May 23rd to August 29th, 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	August 29 th , 2025.	14 episodes	1700-1900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School of Salamanca The Bourbon era begins. From Philip V (1683-1746) to Alfonso XIII (1886-1941) The War of Spanish Succession The Jesuit Suppression and Restoration (1773-1814) The meaning of the French Revolution in Spanish America The Why of Napoleon Bonaparte
Four (IV) Autumn-Winter 2025	September 19 th , 2025	December 26 th , 2025	15 episodes	1700-1900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independence Bells of Central America (1800-23) United Provinces of Central America (1823-40) Derailment of violence and inner conflicts Chartered Urban vs Forgotten Rural Mining + Agricultural Commodities. Never an Industrial Factory Development. Main agriculture production industries: Cacao, Indigo, coffee, sugar, livestock, bananas. What ´s next?

Past saga: done

Past saga: done

This saga finishes soon




Next saga as of Sept
19th

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 23rd to August 29th, 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>Jesuit Suppression (1773-1814) Fernando VII (1784 - 1833) Part II </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>1 to 15-Sept-2025 Mandatory Break </p> <p>Obligatory Autumn-Equinox pause of 15 days </p>



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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



📌 Outline Calendar (2/2) CENTRAL AMERICA **Season IV goes from 19 September to 19 December 2025**

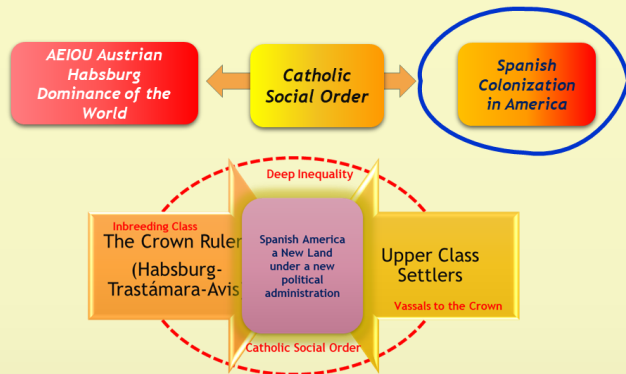
<p>19-Sept-2025</p> <p>Episode 1</p> <p>Mexican Influence in Central America</p> 	<p>26-Sept-2025</p> <p>Episode 2</p> <p>Independence Bells (1800-1823)</p> 	<p>03-Oct-2025</p> <p>Episode 3</p> <p>Derailment of violence and inner conflicts between Spaniards and Indians</p> 	<p>10-Oct-2025</p> <p>Episode 4</p> <p>United Provinces of Central America (1823-1840)</p> 	<p>17-Oct-2025</p> <p>Episode 5</p> <p>A voyage to the Republics Separation (1840-1870)</p> 
<p>24-Oct-2025</p> <p>Episode 6</p> <p>Charted Urban vs. Forgotten Indian Rural in Central America</p> 	<p>31-Oct-2025</p> <p>Episode 7</p> <p>When there is no precious metals?. Agricultural commodities in Central America</p> 	<p>7-Nov-2025</p> <p>Episode 8</p> <p>The consolidation of the Hacienda Model in Spanish America</p> 	<p>14-Nov-2025</p> <p>Episode 9</p> <p>The Cacao Industry in Central America</p> 	<p>» 21-Nov-2025</p> <p>» Episode 10</p> <p>The Indigo Courage in Central America.</p> 
<p>28-Nov-2025</p> <p>Episode 11</p> <p>The Golden Bean of Coffee in Central America.</p> 	<p>5-Dec-2025</p> <p>Episode 12</p> <p>Sugar Industry in Central America</p> 	<p>12-Dec-2025</p> <p>Episode 13</p> <p>Livestock and other agricultural subsistence products</p> 	<p>19-Dec-2025</p> <p>Episode 14</p> <p>Bananas joining the Plateau of Central America 19th century</p> 	<p>26-Dec-2025</p> <p>Episode 15</p> <p>Summary and Conclusions Industrial Factory Development in CA: It was Never a priority</p> 



Central America: A Quest for the Progression of Economic Value. Season III. From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Why of Napoleon Bonaparte



Our agenda for today's master class:

The why of Napoleon Bonaparte

1. Who was Napoleon Bonaparte (according to official history).
 - a. Formation and first years From 1768 to 1796
 - b. General Bonaparte (1796-1799)
 - c. First Consul (1799-1804)
 - d. Emperor (1804-1814)
2. The why of Napoleon Bonaparte
3. Napoleon's mission accomplished (to be explained in our strategic reflections website text).

Napoleon's principal campaigns (Napoleonic Wars).

“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



Napoleon.

<https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/436408>

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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Why of Napoleon Bonaparte

Who was Napoleon according to official history?

(1/2)

Formation and first years (1768-89)

Napoleon: French General, First consul and Emperor of the French (1769-1821)

The formation of a French Military Identity from the basis of an Italian Corsican house



Ajaccio, Corsica

His Family Origins and Formation (From 1768 to 1789)

- The Family Buonaparte was of Tuscan origin. The Buonaparte branch who settled in Corsica held an ancient title from the Genoese republic. Napoleon's grandfather obtained letters of nobility title from the Grand Duke of Tuscany.
- Napoleon's father was Charles Marie de Buonaparte (born in 1746). He studied law at the University of Pisa, graduating of Doctor's degree in 1769.
- Napoleon's mother was Letitia Ramolino, a lady with beauty but no noble title nor wealth.
- Charles Marie and Letitia had 13 children, of whom eight grew up in the following order of birth: Joseph, Napoleon, Lucien, Eliza, Pauline, Caroline, Louis and Jerome.
- Napoleon legal documents of the Military school of Brienne state that he was born on August 15, 1769; however, it seems that in reality he was born on January 7, 1768.
- Napoleon entered to Brienne School in 1779 to accomplish 5 years of studies. Then in 1784 he joined the Military school of Paris as cadet-gentilhomme. In 1785, he became lieutenant of Artillery in the regiment La Fere, Valance, at the service of king Louis XVI.
- Between 1785 to 1789 he spent his life with his regiment at Valence, Lyons, Douai, Auxonne, and Seurre; however, he traveled often to Ajaccio.
- His formation years characterized him as a purely military specialist, with roots of nobility, needy (poverty) and an islander-provincial of foreign birth.
- His charisma: He tended to live as a hermit, fond of solitude, capricious, haughty, seldom speaking, energetic, ready and sharp in repartee, full of self-love, ambitious and with unbounded aspirations.



Portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte. 1792.
Musée de l'Histoire de France

There are two kings of Europe who were born about the same date:

1. **Frederick VI (Denmark and Norway):** He was born on January 28, 1768, and ruled Denmark from 1808 to 1839 and Norway from 1808 to 1814.
2. **Francis II (Holy Roman Emperor and Austrian Emperor):** Born on February 12, 1768, he was the last Holy Roman Emperor (1792-1806) and then he proclaimed himself as first Emperor of Austria (1804-1835).

Our content and inferences is supported by bibliography slide 19.

8/8/2025

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From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



The Why of Napoleon Bonaparte

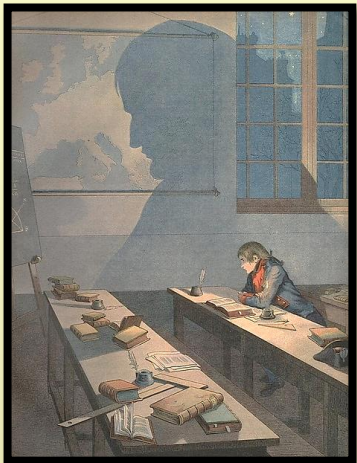
Who was Napoleon according to official history?

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Formation and first years (1789-96)

Napoleon: French General, First consul and Emperor of the French (1769-1821)

The formation of a French Military Identity from the basis of an Italian Corsican house



Ecole Militaire
Brienne, France

Image Source from :
<https://www.worldhistory.org/image/16149/napoleon-at-brienne/>

The life of Napoleon between 1789 to 1796

- The dream of Bonaparte after finishing his studies in Brienne was to return to Corsica and obtain an appointment as a lieutenant-colonel in the district of Ajaccio.
- The French Revolution began, and Corsica was declared by decree to continue to be a province of France in November 1789.
- Contrary to his family noblesse principles, Napoleon declared in favor of the Revolution. He was the only Corsican officer trained at a royal military school, and in his quest for the position of lieutenant-colonel of Ajaccio, he rebelled from the French Army.
- In 1792, he was forced to move to Paris in the middle of the downfall of the Bourbon Monarchy. However, his name was restored to the French Revolutionary army as a Captain, but he and his family had to move to Toulon. Simultaneously, the fall of the Girondins was happening. Napoleon met the Robespierres (radical Jacobins also called Montagnards) at Avignon before the reign of Terror.
- In 1792-93: The French Convention declared war against Austria, Britain, the Dutch United Provinces, and Spain.
- Marseilles declared against the Convention, and Napoleon was appointed to besiege Toulon. He was appointed as chef of battalion of artillery, and Toulon falls. As a reward, Napoleon was promoted to brigadier general, joining the Army of Italy.
- When Robespierre was guillotined, in 1794, Napoleon was suspended and was placed under arrest at the Fort Carre, near Antibes.
- In 1795: After his release from prison, Napoleon was moved to Paris, and ended working in the War Office, and he applied to go to Constantinople at the head of party of artillery to reform the department of the Turkish service.

In 1795-96, Napoleon marries Josephine de Bauharnais (Tascher):

When Napoleon was promoted as commander of the Army of the Interior, he decided to marry a divorced prominent lady in Parisian Society, Josephine.

This alliance was an important for Napoleon, given her remarkable connections, social tact, grace and taste in outfit.



Portrait of Josephine de Bauharnais (1767-1814) The first wife of Bonaparte.
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Josephine>

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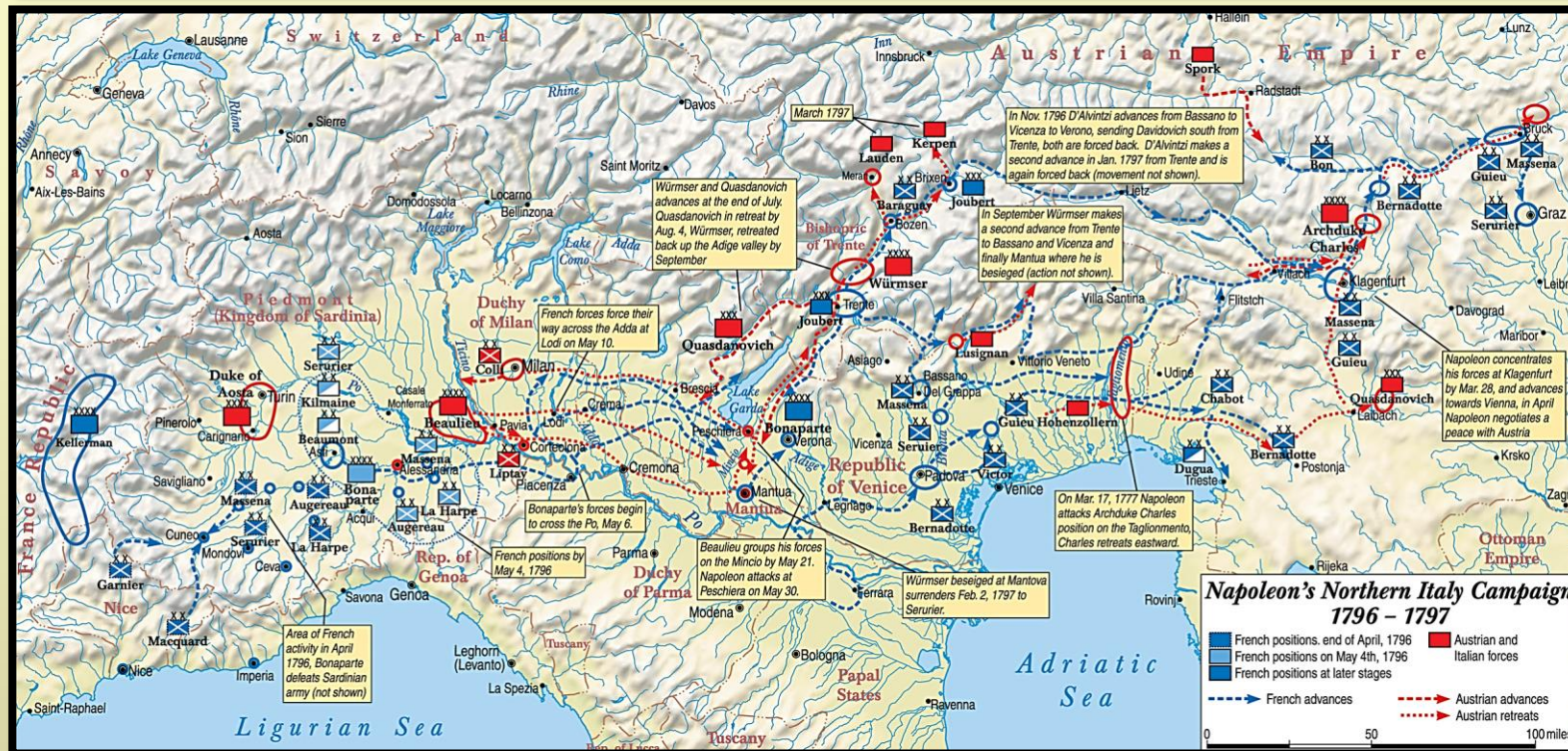
The Why of Napoleon Bonaparte

Who was Napoleon according to official history?

General Bonaparte (1796-1799)

Napoleon: French General, First consul and Emperor of the French (1769-1821)

Napoleon's principal campaigns (Napoleonic Wars): The Italian Campaigns



The First Italian Campaign (1796-1797)

- In March 1796, the Directory appointed General Napoleon as the commander of the Army of Italy.
- In April his first offensive was against the lands of Austria-Piedmont. A few days later, the Piedmontese surrendered.
- Next: Bonaparte captured Lodi, and then Milan submitted to him in May 15.
- After winning victories in Lonato and Castiglione, Bonaparte proceeded to take Mantua. However, this didn't occur until next year.
- The first Italian campaign ended with the treaty of Campo Formio (1797): The negotiation was that Austria ceded Spanish Netherlands (Belgium) and all the region that you see in the map at your left). Napoleon create there two sister republics in that area: The Ligurian republic (formerly Genoa) and the Cisalpine republic (Lombardy, Modena and part of Venice); Austria accepted the French control and possession on the left bank of the Rhine in Germany (a treaty made previously with Prussia). Additionally, Austria in return received the Venetian Mainland and its fleet.
- The importance of his first campaign to Italy is meaningful because Napoleon acted as an Independent Conqueror using the flag of France and raising funds from the newly Italian invaded territories: In Milan he levied revenues, property of churches and hospitals.
- In 1797: Fructidor as a revolution against the constitution opened the rise of a new party, the moderates.

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The Why of Napoleon Bonaparte

Who was Napoleon according to official history?

(2/2)

General Bonaparte (1796-1799)

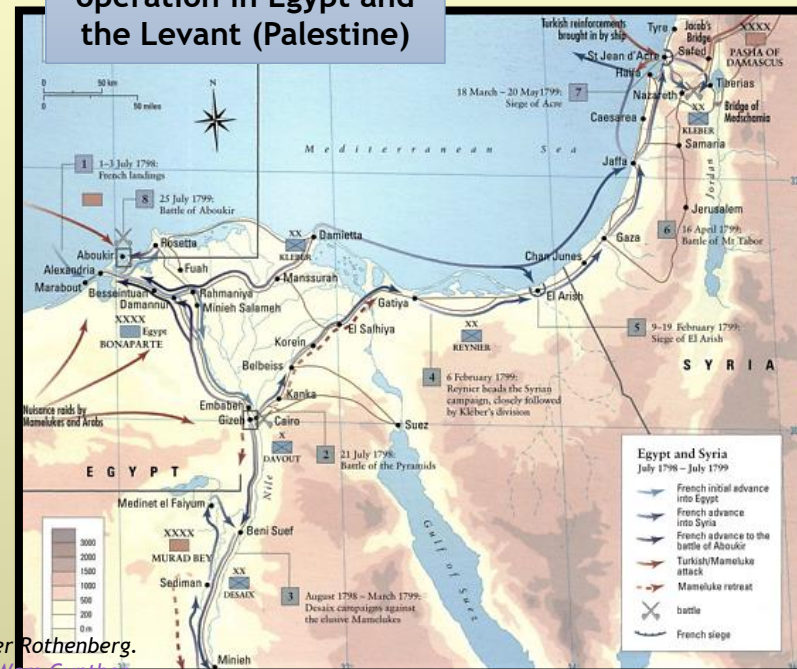
Napoleon: French General, First consul and Emperor of the French (1769-1821)

Napoleon's principal campaigns (Napoleonic Wars): The Egyptian Expedition

Battle of the Pyramids



Map of the whole operation in Egypt and the Levant (Palestine)



The exploration voyage to Egypt and the Levant (1798-99)

- Why did Napoleon go to Egypt and the region of Palestine?
- Official history has its own descriptive cause: he was sent to Egypt as a commander in chief of the Orient with the purpose of overseeing the war of England.
- We have an integral interpretation: Napoleon was considered by the Directory as a “troublemaker” if he stayed in Paris. It was convenient to keep Napoleon busy in international affairs. The Directory gave him a carrot-stick toy with a “crusade style” to Palestine, from where he would never return alive.
- Our strategic house believes that the real cause was the Turkish-Russian-Austrian conflicts that were taking place since the siege of Vienna in 1529. We also think that Napoleon first intention was to capture Constantinople, but he needed to know the terrain and establish certain war solid hubs. Egypt was one of them.
- In parallel, the operation to the Middle East would cause some fear to the Ottomans (who oppressed the Mamelukes in Egypt), and a certain degree of disruption to the current strategy establishment of the English fleet in the Mediterranean. However, the goal against England was not to repulse them from their positions of the Middle-East, but to use the presence of Napoleon (France) to keep the Turkish-Ottoman busy (Turkey might be weakened too), and for potential future negotiations to stop the plans of Britain in her sister United States of America.
- Napoleón escaped after Acre's battle and left a battalion of French people in Egypt to colonize it.
- That is our big picture interpretation of this Napoleonic interlude.

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The Why of Napoleon Bonaparte

Who was Napoleon according to official history?

(1/3)

First Consul (1799-1804)

Napoleon: French General, First consul and Emperor of the French (1769-1821)

Napoleon's main events: Brumaire, France Rhineland old troubles, the Concordat, Treaty of Amiens and the re-establishment of France institutions



Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès (1748-1836): Abbé, Political writer, legislator, main theorist and civil strategist of the French Revolution. He was member of the Directory in crisis when Napoleon returned from the Middle-East. His scheme of three leading state assemblies. Senate, Tribunal and Corps Legislative not chosen by popular election but by consuls. Against despotism he privileged the figure of Grand Elector, who returned the monarchical framework into France. Image Source from Wikipedia.



Le général Bonaparte au Conseil des Cinq-Cents à Saint-Cloud, November 10, 1799, by Francois Bouchot, Musée National du Château de Versailles <https://www.napoleon.org/jeunes-historiens/napodoc/1799-le-coup-detat-du-18-brumaire-le-general-bonaparte-prend-le-pouvoir-image/>

Napoleon return to Paris (1799)

- The reappearance of Napoleon in Paris was not expected. The Republican Government was in a total crisis. The Generals (Moderates) of the Directory who joined after Fructidor (1797) were conducting with warlike vision, to retort violent aggression in Switzerland and Central Italy. Bonaparte found all his past work in Italy undone. It was a new European war: The War of the Second Coalition, in which England took the initiative against France. The Directory was under a new revival of Jacobinism.
- Napoleon found military figures (General Jourdan and General Bernadotte) proclaiming strong terror measures from the Jacobin Party. But Bonaparte decided to support Sieyès perfect new constitution against the Jacobins.
- Sieyès as Grand Elector, appointed Bonaparte as its First Consul. This ended the Council of Five Hundred, the Council of Ancients and the Directory structures of the Revolutionary Government. This is the Brumaire coup d'état.
- The provisional consulate of three members lasted only a month, and Bonaparte became First Consul for the next 10 years, with a salary of half million francs. His new position included the nomination of the council of state, ministers, ambassadors, officers of the army and fleet, judges and local officials. The power of the other two consuls was minimum in matters of legislation and decision making of war or peace.
- We suggest that the installment of Napoleon as First Consul was the re-introduction of the Monarchy old Structure in France, under a new figure that came to be an Emperor of France later.

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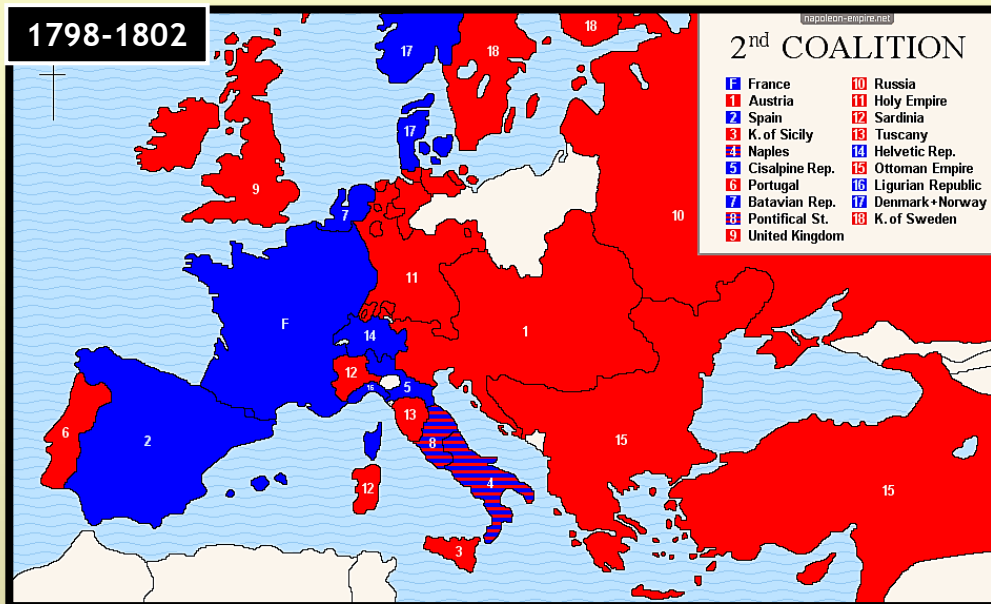
Who was Napoleon according to official history?

(2/3)

First Consul (1799-1804)

Napoleon: French General, First consul and Emperor of the French (1769-1821)

Napoleon's main events: Brumaire, War of Second Coalition, the Concordat, Treaty of Amiens and the re-establishment of France institutions



The Marengo Battle in 1800 was the crowning victory of Napoleon's life: By crossing the Alps he entered Milan and retook all the Ticino area, then Genoa causing panic to Austrian army. This victory was the turning-point in the life of Napoleon, that allowed him to become an Emperor later

- Napoleon Battle Campaigns in Europe between 1799-1804:**
- England response to France after the Middle-East Exploration was behemothic. England renewed alliances with Russia (The king George III Hannover of Britain was Wittelsbach Anhalt Zerbst, and shared family ties with Catherine II of Russia and Paul I (her son)).
 - The Second Coalition grouped England, Sardinia, Tuscany, Sicily, Portugal, Russia, Ottoman Empire, Austria, Sweden, Naples and some German principalities (HRE). Prussia did not join against France this time.
 - The results of this warfare period in the table below:

Year	Event	Description
1799	Battle of Zurich	French Victor against Austria Russia in Zurich
1799	Alkmaar capitulation	Defeat of Anglo-Russian forces in Holland
1800	Marengo Battle	Bonaparte passed the Alps to defeat Austria in North Italy.
1800	Hohenlinden Battle	Moreau victory in Bavaria against Austria
1801	Treaty of Lunéville	France re-possession of the left bank of Rhine and Italy.
1801	Treaty of Florence	Naples signed peace with France.
1801	Treaty of Paris with Russia	Russia stopped to support England. Tzar Paul I (Son of Catherine II) was assassinated in war some months before.
1801	Treaty of Paris with Ottomans	Preliminary treaty of Peace between the Turkish Ottomans and France.
1801	The Concordat	Crushed the Gallican Church and restored the Papal Church.
1802	Treaty of Amiens	Peace with England. France lost all its plans in Egypt and Middle East.

Image source: <https://www.napoleon-empire.org/en/coalitions.php>

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The Why of Napoleon Bonaparte

Who was Napoleon according to official history?

(3/3)

First Consul (1799-1804)

Napoleon: French General, First consul and Emperor of the French (1769-1821)

Napoleon's main events: Brumaire, War of Second Coalition, the Concordat, Treaty of Amiens and the re-establishment of France institutions

Napoleon crowned himself hereditary emperor in 1804.
Napoleon clearly rejected the republican form of government adopting the figure of Charlemagne, above the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nations.



The Restored Church

The Concordat restored the Papal Church receiving subsidy from the State.

The Government system law

The system of local government was the authoritarian structure of one man surrounded himself with talented and skilled collaborators and experts established in 1800

The University system

The 21 universities including the University of Paris endowed by the State.

The Bank of France

Also established in 1800. It was designed to be a "public bank" with a mission to issue banknotes (payable on demand) and discount commercial bills.

The Judicial System

This project began in March 1800 and completed in 1810.

The Legion of Honour

Established in 1802 France's highest order of merit for military members.

The Codes of law

The Code Civil (Napoleonic), the Code of Commerce, the Code Penal.

The Military Marshalate

In 1804, Napoleon created the honorific league by loyalty of 18 Marshals of Empire and added more later.

Re-establishment of France Former Institutions before the French Revolution (1800-1804).

- After the treaty of Amiens, it was under the Consulate of Napoleon that offered the conditions of a first secure government capable of effective legislation since 1789. The task of reconstruction of the institutions became a priority for Napoleon in parallel to warfare.
- It is in this context that Napoleon figure and his family became the replacement of the old Bourbons, with a new form of monarchy model. The structure of this new monarchic Bonaparte system took place as a progression process in which he utilized an assassination plot against him to replace the Jacobins in the Senate.
- In foreign affairs, the peace between France and Britain was too fragile. However, Bonaparte engaged in a passive war against Britain for 11 years as of 1803. France declared again the war on France, seizing Hanover in Germany and concentrating military presence along the Channel.
- In 1803, it was clear that France under Napoleon was not going to follow the Presidency model of America, but the restorer of the monarchy, similar to the old, but more authoritative and imperious. The First Consulate process of transformation to the nascent Napoleonic Empire began.
- In 1804, Louis Antoine de Bourbon-Condé, Duc d'Enghien, a royal grandson of the Prince de Condé (governor of Burgundy) was residing at Ettenheim in Baden. He was captured and brought to Paris. He was shot by the army of Bonaparte for taken arms against the French Republic.
- This execution triggered and alarmed the rest of royal houses.
- Napoleon also persecuted English representatives in Germany. It gives the impression that he provoked the rupture of the Treaty of Amiens.

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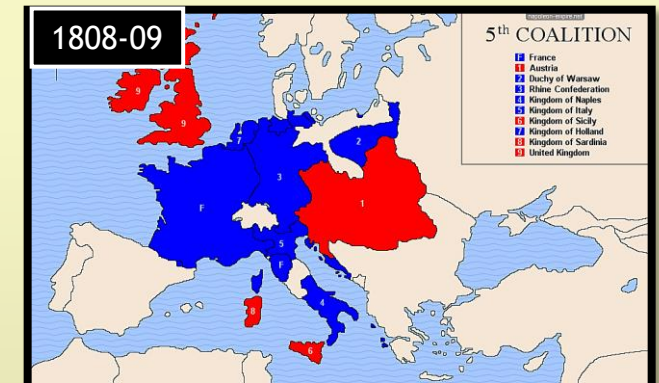
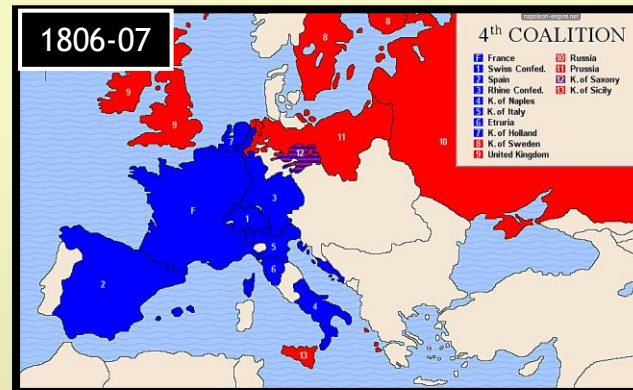
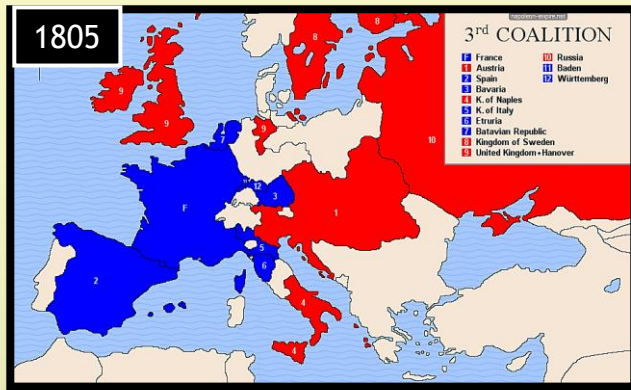
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Emperor (1804-1814)

Napoleon: French General, First consul and Emperor of the French (1769-1821)

Third, Fourth and Fifth Coalitions against France

Between 1805 to 1809, Napoleon was in TOTAL warfare in Europe.



- After Napoleon abandoned his plans to invade England, (with the Defeat of Trafalgar), he move to Southern Germany against Austria which had invaded Bavaria. In Ulm, the Austrian Army was obliged to capitulate.
- The French entered Vienna, and later Napoleon was victorious at Austerlitz.
- The treaties of Schönbrunn and Pressburg were signed: Austria was expelled from Germany and Italy, and Francis II signed the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire.
- Napoleon reorganized Germany under the Confederation of the Rhine.

- Prussia refused the Confederation of the Rhine and joined the English, Russians, Sicily and Swedish against France.
- The French entered Saxony, and the Prussian Army was demolished in the Battle of Jena-Auerstadt.
- Napoleon came in Berlin. Armistice of Schlattkow with Sweden.
- In 1807 the second campaign against Prussia took place in Poland and was defeated in Friedland.
- The treaties of Tilsit (with Russia and Prussia) installed peace again, and Prussia was taken into pieces between Saxony, Russia and the new Napoleonic kingdom of Westphalia. In response Britain bombarded Denmark.

- The Treaty of Tilsit had secret articles between France and Russia. After occupying Portugal, General Murat was appointed to command the French Army at Spain. Napoleon travels to Bayonne to extort the abdication of Carlos IV and Ferdinand VII in the favor of his brother Joseph Bonaparte, proclaimed king of Spain.
- The Insurrection of Madrid took place, pulling England in Spain favor... it took more than a year to Napoleon to smash the Spanish forces and enters Madrid and force English army out of Corunna..
- The First German War of Liberation took place under the leadership of Austria, by Archduke Charls Habsburg-Bourbon (1771-1847). After multiple battles in Bavaria, Eckmühl, Aspern-Essling, Wagram, Raab and others. Peninsular War began.
- Austria was forced to sign the peace of Vienna at Schönbrunn.

8/8/2025

Image source: <https://www.napoleon-empire.org/en/coalitions.php>

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Eleonora Escalante Strategy

State of the Art Corporate Strategy

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The Why of Napoleon Bonaparte

Who was Napoleon according to official history?

(2/5)

Emperor (1804-1814)

Napoleon: French General, First consul and Emperor of the French (1769-1821)

Napoleon situation in the Spain was difficult. Napoleon married the Archduchess of Austria



María Ludovika
(Louise) Habsburg-
Bourbon (1791-1847)

María Louise Ludovika Habsburg-Lorraine (1791-1847) Bourbon married the Emperor Napoleon by proxy in March 1810. This changed the political relations between France and Austria. She bore a son Napoleon François Charles Joseph Bonaparte, also known as the King of Rome, or Napoleon II, the Prince of Parma and the Duke of Reichstadt.



Napoleon II Bonaparte-
Habsburg (1811-1832)

The Peninsular War (1808-1814) was a conflict between the Iberian Peninsula nations: Portugal, Spain in alliance with the United Kingdom against the invading and occupying forces of Napoleon Bonaparte. The desperation of Spain to stop Bonaparte was incredible. Spain, Austria and Portugal were defending their territorial interests in America. The marriage of Archduchess of Austria was a move to defend Spanish America.

Between 1810 to 1811: Napoleon marriage to Maria Louisa Habsburg-Bourbon and the Dissolution of the Alliance of Tilsit.

- In 1810, the 18-year-old Habsburg Archduchess Marie-Louise left Vienna to marry Napoleon, emperor of France.
- French Marshal Massena was appointed as commander Army of Portugal. He took Ciudad Rodrigo. Then Almeida. Massena advanced towards Lisbon. The Spanish and Portuguese received support from a British Army led by Sir Arthur Wellesley (Duke of Wellington).
- Massena was stalled by the Torres Vedras Lines, the fortifications built secretly by the British and Portuguese to defend Lisbon against Napoleonic troops during the Peninsular War.
- The Spanish Resistance against Joseph Bonaparte created a difficult situation: An independent cortes (1810) and a liberal constitution (1812).
- The Napoleon conflicts against England during the Peninsular War caused the rupture of the Treaty of Tilsit in 1811. France-Russian War began again.
- Napoleon begins preparations to invade Russia
- Napoleon marriage with the Archduchess of Austria was not reason enough for a secured political alliance between France and Austria.
- In 1813, Austria joined Britain, Russia and Prussia and other members of the Sixth Coalition in the war against Napoleon. Napoleon marriage to Maria Louise Habsburg was useless as a political tool.

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Images source: <https://shannonselein.com/2014/02/napoleon-ii-napoleons-son-king-rome/> and <https://shannonselein.com/2016/04/marriage-napoleon-marie-louise/>

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The Why of Napoleon Bonaparte

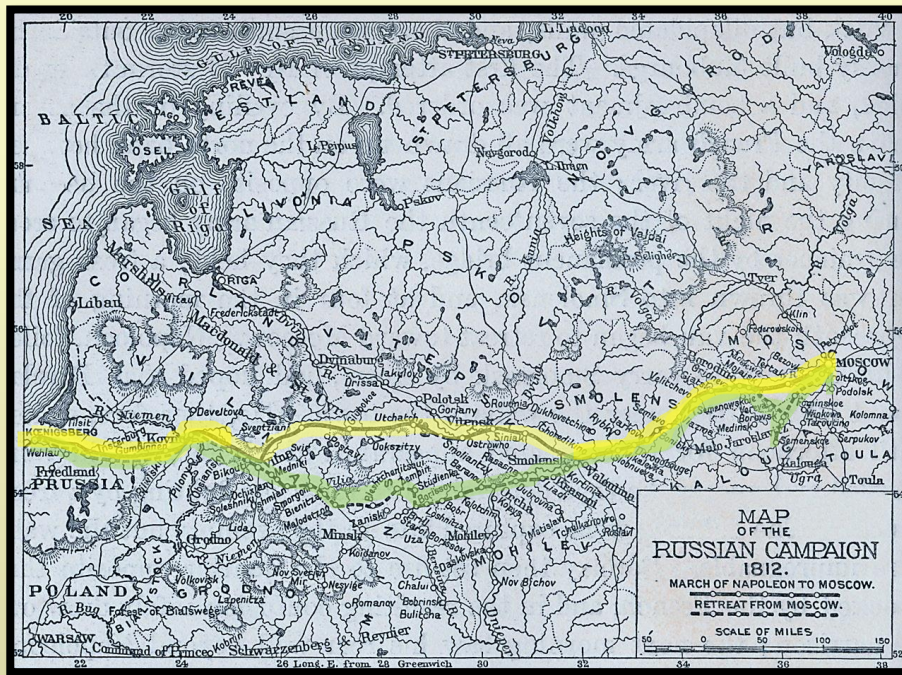
Who was Napoleon according to official history?

(3/5)

Emperor (1804-1814)

Napoleon: French General, First consul and Emperor of the French (1769-1821)

Napoleon went to Russia and his empire crumbled.



Between 1812 to 1814 Napoleon ensembled the Grande Armée of 614,000 men “An army of 20 nations”, with main forces of France, Poland, Italy, and Germany. Napoleon anticipated to win Russia.

- Official history describes the Russian Campaign as a very well-prepared offensive of Napoleon. The route was closer to the Baltic supply ports, threatening St. Petersburg and Moscow.
- Despite that Napoleon was able to arrive to Moscow, winning to the Russian Marshal Kutuzov at Borodino and Smolensk, Napoleon was unable to feed his grand army.
- In Moscow, the Russians refused to negotiate and burned the city before evacuating the town.
- Napoleon decided to wait for negotiation with Czar Alexander for 5 weeks in Moscow, blowing the Kremlin. Napoleon left in the middle of the winter, without supplies and suffering famine.
- Napoleon abandoned his army (300,000 men) dead in Russia.
- Immediately after the disaster of the Russian Campaign, in 1813, Prussia declared the war on France and allied with Russia. The 6th coalition under Austrian Metternich proceeded to war in Central Europe against Napoleon forces.

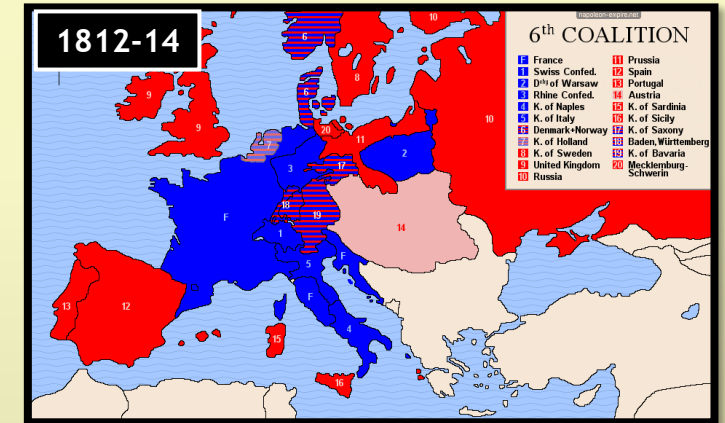


Image source: <https://www.napoleon-empire.org/en/coalitions.php>

- Napoleon was victorious against the allies in the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen and Dresden (1813); but it was defeated in Leipzig (The Battle of the Nations).
- Napoleon withdrew Germany and moved to Southern Paris to check the Austrian advance. The Prussians finally captured the city.
- Napoleon was influence by his marshals to abdicate in Fontainebleau in April 1814.
- Finally, Napoleon was exiled to the Island of Elba, while his wife remained in Vienna.

Images source: *Map of the Russian Campaign*
<https://www.loc.gov/item/2012593516/>

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The Why of Napoleon Bonaparte

Who was Napoleon according to official history?

(4/5)

Emperor (1804-1814)

Napoleon: French General, First consul and Emperor of the French (1769-1821)

The final days of Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon was exiled to the island of Elba (1814-15). But he persisted to escape.

- Napoleon Bonaparte left the island of Elba with a small Imperial Guard and returned to France. The 7th coalition had numerous members of the allied armies around France. Napoleon attacked the Prussian army in eastern Belgium. Then he fought against the British Duke of Wellington.
- The Battle of Waterloo on June 18, 1815; brought an end to these conflicts that lasted 100 days. Finally, Napoleon abdicated for second time.
- Napoleon became a British Prisoner and spent the rest of his life on the Island of St. Helena, South Atlantic. The emperor lived until 1821. He was not able to see his wife Maria Louise Habsburg and his son after 1814.
- The second treaty of Paris dispossessed France of Savoy, Nice and other counties on the northern border.
- In 1814-15, representatives of Britain, Russia, Austria, Prussia and other European nations met in Vienna to re-establish political order in Europe. The objective of the Congress of Vienna was to leave Europe as it was before the French Revolution.

Napoleon life was a warfare one-of-a-kind occurrence:
Since 1789 to 1815, he didn't stop strategizing for warfare, not even when he was residing in France as First Consul.



Images source: Goggle, Public domain



Images source: Goggle, Public domain

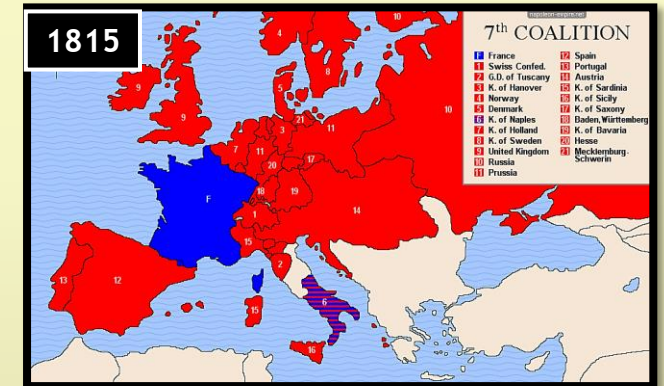
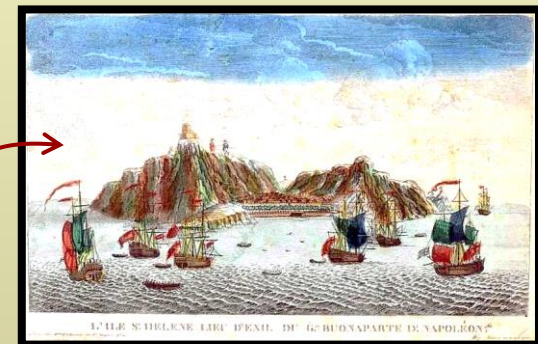


Image source: <https://www.napoleon-empire.org/en/coalitions.php>



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The Why of Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon: French General, First consul and Emperor of the French (1769-1821)

The purpose of Napoleon Bonaparte

We suggest that Napoleon Bonaparte was produced by Austria backed by the Papal Estates (Holy Roman Empire of the German Nations) with a specific tripartite mandate:

1. To breach and infiltrate the essence of the French Revolution representatives and obstruct the formation of the democratic republic, with specific order to return France to a modern monarchy.
2. To block the Wittelsbach British German protestants in their quest to extend their people in the realms of the Habsburgs Spanish America. Instead, Napoleon offered Louisiana to Britain sister nation, United States of America, and the migrations of Germans and other Non-Spanish Europeans were diverged there.
3. To keep the Turkish Ottomans and Russians out of the European geopolitical restructuring, while France was returned to “monarchical normality”.

We also suggest that Napoleon Bonaparte identity could have been swapped with two monarchs who were born at the same month and year (1768):

- Frederick VI Oldenburg-Hohenzollern-Hannover (Denmark and Norway), and
- Francis II Habsburg-Lorraine Bourbon (HRE and Austrian king).

We are not sure if the identity swap occurred while Napoleon was a child, or after Napoleon finished the Military School. His life in Corsica was facing the Duchy of Tuscany, and it is not a coincidence that Napoleon’s father nobility title was related to the Medicis (former owners of the Duchy). Francis Stephen of Lorraine, Holy Roman Emperor Francis I, inherited the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. He married Maria Theresa, uniting the House of Lorraine with the Habsburg.

Another possibility is that Napoleon Bonaparte could have been a member of the Prussian Hohenzollern-Wittelsbach dynasty (an illegitimate child linked to Frederick II the Great or to Marianna Wittelsbach Hessen Darmstadt).

If our hypothesis is true, Napoleon Bonaparte as a Habsburg or Hohenzollern family member was in fact an Emperor by royal blood.

Was Napoleon identity swapped with a member of another royal European dynasty?



Was Napoleon an illegitimate descendant of the Prussian king Frederick II the Great?



Napoleon Bonaparte



Napoleon Bonaparte



Francis II Habsburg-Lorraine Bourbon



Frederick VI Oldenburg-Hohenzollern Hannover

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The Why of Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon: French General, First consul and Emperor of the French (1769-1821)

The purpose of Napoleon Bonaparte: To leave Europe as it was before 1789



But without the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nations.

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The Why of Napoleon Bonaparte

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25. The academic papers will be added next week with the strategic reflections. Blessings and thank you.

Dear Readers: Next week we will continue with the chapter: Bourbon Dynasty Restored



The Marriage of Napoleon and Marie Louise by Étienne-Barthélémy Garnier. <https://www.meisterdrucke.ie/fine-art-prints/Etienne-Barthelemy-Garnier/87917/The-Entry-of-Napoleon-and-Marie-Louise-into-the-Tuileries-Gardens-on-the-Day-of-Their-Wedding.html>

"THE TRUTH OF HISTORY REQUIRES A
COMPLEX INTERTWINED SCRUTINY.
HISTORIANS TRY TO PROVIDE NARRATIVES
ON HOW THINGS HAPPENED.
A CORPORATE STRATEGIST IS OBLIGED TO
FIND THE WHY, THE REAL PURPOSE OF
THAT TRUTH."

– ELEONORA ESCALANTE STRATEGY

Thank you.

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Napoleon Bonaparte.

<https://www.artchive.com/artwork/bonaparte-jacques-louis-david-1798/>