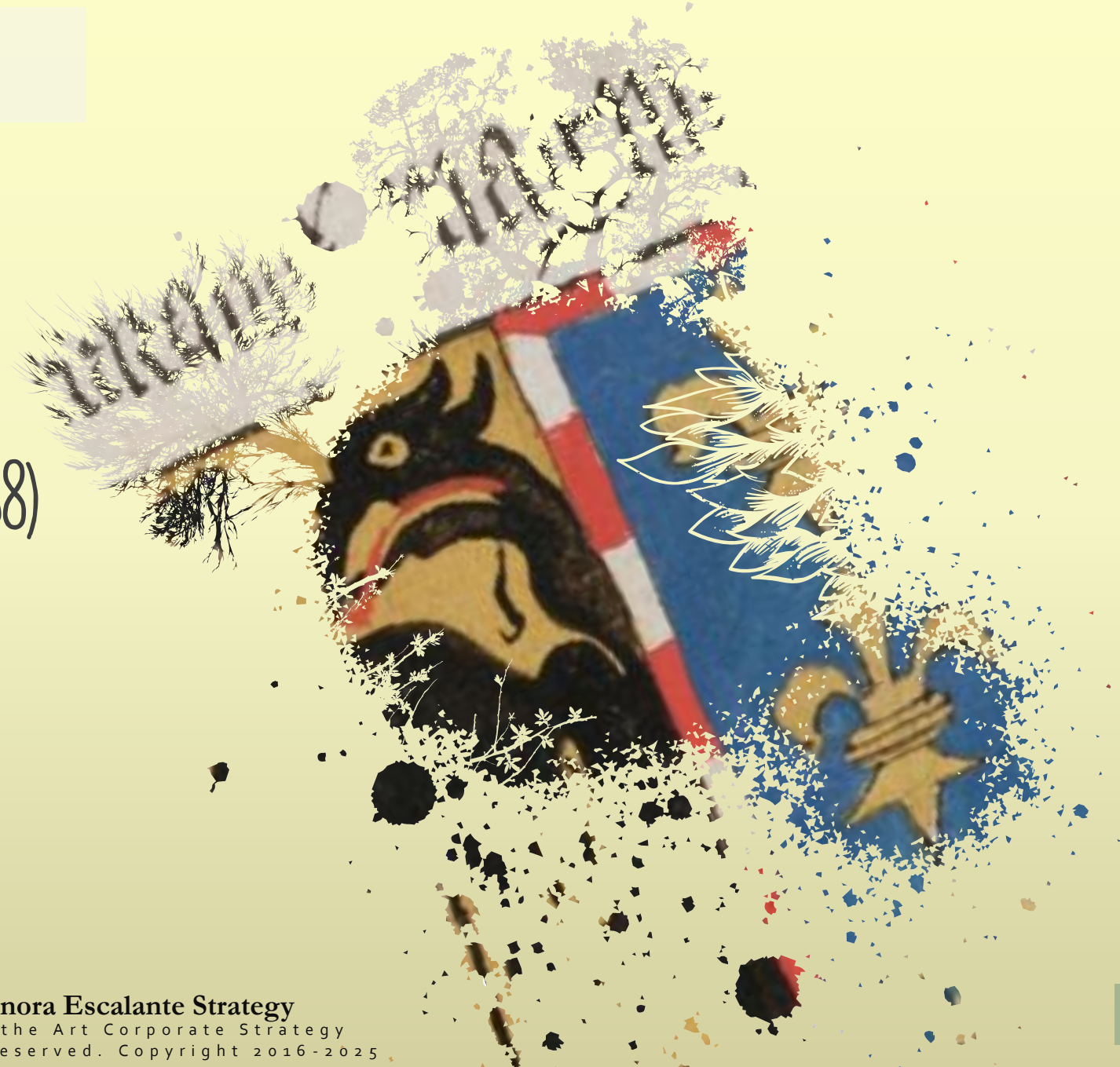


Bonus Material

Bourbons restored in Spain: under
confusion and crisis

» EPISODE 12

- Bourbon Dynasty Restored? (1814–68)



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

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



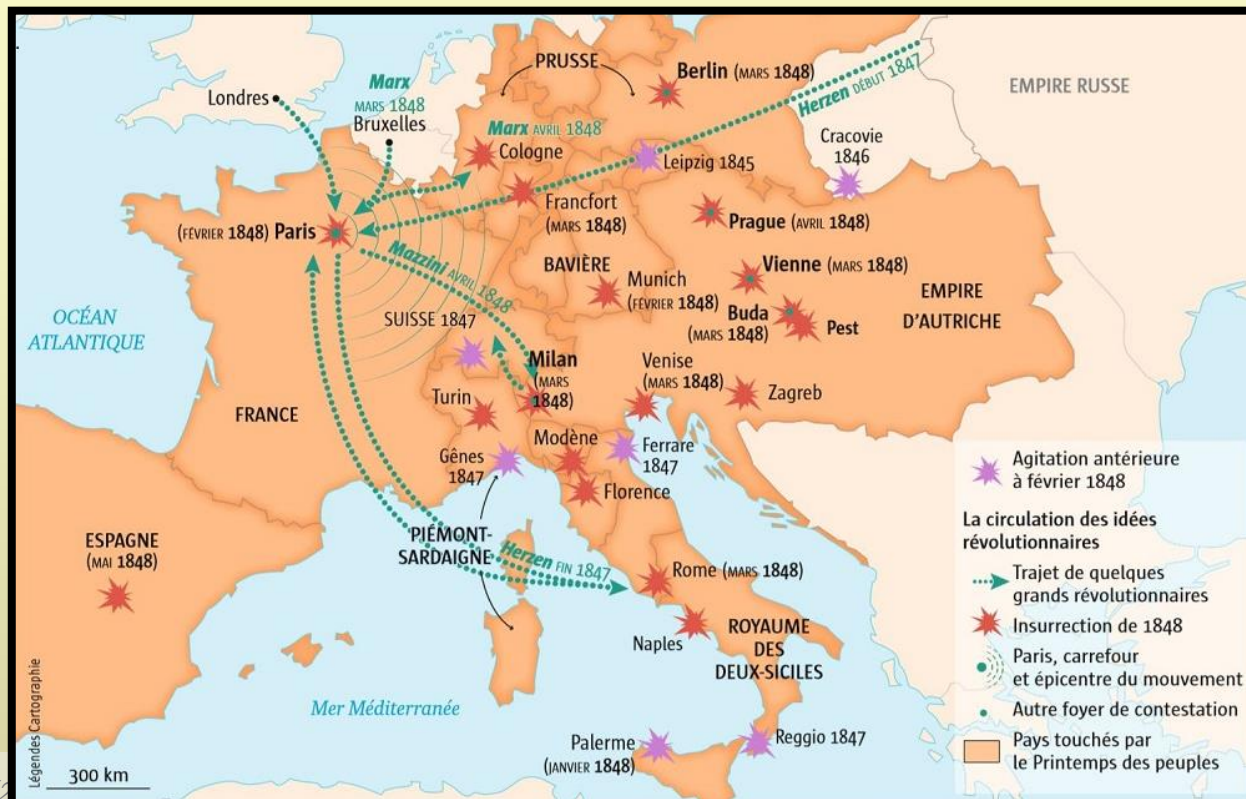
Bourbon Dynasty Restored? (1814-1868)

Bourbons restored in Spain: under confusion and crisis

Nineteenth century Spain

It was under Queen Isabella II of Spain period that Europe survived a unique enchained wave of insurrections in 1848-49

The Revolutions of 1848: The Spring of the Peoples in Europe.



- The Revolutions of 1848-49 were a wave of popular insurrections in a chain reaction that occurred mainly in the territories where the royal dynasties did not want to accept a constitutional monarchy model. Firstly, between January to March of 1848: The Insurrections were mainly urban and popular with the participation of university students and the new bourgeois class.
- Initially these movements held a moderate petition format: the exigence was mainly a new constitution with liberal elements, particularly the freedom of assembly and press, with the elimination of existing feudal schemes. However, the character of the insurrections was transformed in violent rebellions, depending on each city and the level of confrontation between the monarchs and the people.
- Between May to August of 1848: Each of the rebellions had a different scheme depending on each dynasty's reactions, but the pattern was the same: when the liberal moderates failed, the radicals moved the agitations higher, pushing for a republican nation with democratic elements of anti-monarchy. In the case of Hungary, the revolution of 1848 pursued greater autonomy, including a national government, assembly, and army. But it was repressed by the Austrians with help of the Russians. Several royal rulers were forced to abdicate temporarily.
- Between September 1848 to May 1849: the reaction of the royal families was to contain and curb the rebellions using the force. In some nations, a new constitution was validated but keeping the same structure of the Imperial crowns.
- See next slide for further explanation.

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The causes of the European Revolutions of 1848-49

Social Economic crisis

- After the Napoleonic wars ended in 1814, the monarchies could not create prosperity using the old economic structures.
- There was a nourishment sustenance crisis as of 1845 because of climate events, and the rise on prices (potatos) caused discontent all over Europe.
- The new model of capitalist industrialization was not totally in place (with exception of England), and no matter the industry, the lack of flow of the riches of America faded the income levels of the Europeans.
- People were unhappy, particularly the artisans, the ateliers of handmade products, and the professional class.

New philosophical ideologies

- **Hungarian Chauvinism:** The Habsburg dynasty couldn't keep its Hungarian vassals under a regime of respect and dignity. The serfdom model over thousands of Croatians, Slovaks, Czechs, Rumanians, Serbs and Hungarians was creating a generalized oppression and slavery sentiment all over Austrian subjects.
- **Pan-slavism:** An ideological movement based on the conviction that all speakers of Slavic languages belong to a single nation.
- The Sicilian separatism and campanilism: Regionalist spirit of the Italian peninsula, which hindered the centralizing work of the Italian government at the time of the Risorgimento.
- Syncretism Hegelian and Kantism.

Class conflicts and the emergence of Socialism

- The life conditions of the ouvriers of the new manufacturing plants in Europe caused a robust rejection of the artisans. Most of the artisans who began to work in factories in the confederation of the Rhine-westphalia, Saxony, Bohemia, Genoa, etc, were not improving their economic levels in comparison to what they held in their former ateliers.
- The misery around the industrial centers augmented, and the social stratification was clear: the artisans ended as poor class
- Prussian Karl Marx Manifesto of Communist Party was launched in 1848. Marx was supported (indirectly) by the British Monarchs as of 1849.

Structural Undermining of Habsburgs & Bourbons

- The Habsburgs and Bourbons began to be seen as the structural cause of poverty in Europe.
- The bottom of the populations shifted their view from "watching the distant king" who will not change his model of government, to a "possibility of pushing the monarchs to change". That conviction was not existent before in the mentality of the masses.
- The nature of the revindication of the urban workers was simple: good salaries to afford the cost of life, investments in new ateliers for the artisans, food for their families.

Emergence of Imperial Germany

- Prussia domains were expanding organically, through strategic alliances, and military campaigns.
- After the Congress of Vienna, Prussia, little by little, Prussia was also adding territories by dynastic marriages and acquisitions.
- There was a tacit confederation of the states of North Germany under Prussian rule.
- The Danish duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were forced to be part of the Prussian domains.
- And the Austrians were not just worried about the new Imperial Prussian state; they were extremely worried to death, because the Hohenzollerns were also part of the Russian ruling dynasty.

Consolidation of Global Britain Empire

- The consolidation and establishment of the British Empire occurred during the mandate of Queen Victoria Hannover-Saxo Coburg Saafeld. Remember that Hannover means Welf (Brunswick Luneburg) - Wittelsbach.



Queen Victoria (1819-1901)
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15/8/2025

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The Insurrections of 1848-49 affected the Bourbon family directly

| Date | Main Center of Insurrection | Abdication | Appeals |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Jan 1848 | Palermo | no | Ferdinand II Bourbon granted the liberal constitution. |
| Feb 1848 | Paris | yes | Louis Philippe I Bourbon abdicated. The Second French Republic was proclaimed |
| March 1848 | Vienna | yes | Ferdinand I Habsburg-Lorraine Bourbon of Austria, Hungary, Croatia and Bohemia abdicated in favor of his nephew |
| March 1848 | Brussels | no | King of Belgium Leopold I of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld offered abdication, but it wasn't accepted |
| March 1848 | Mannheim, Baden | no | Grand duke of Baden Frederick I Zahringen Holstein Gottorp granted reforms |
| March 1848 | Copenhagen, Denmark | no | King Frederick VII Oldenburg Mecklenburg Schwerin established constitutional monarchy |
| March 1828 | Posen, Prussia | no | King of Prussia Frederick William VI Hohenzollern Mecklenburg Strelitz granted agreed to a series of concessions, including the lifting of censorship, the reconvening of the United Diet, and the introduction of modern constitutional institution. |
| March 1848 | Berlin, Prussia | no | |
| March-April 1848 | Budapest, Hungary | yes | Ferdinand I of Austria abdicated in favor of his nephew. Coup d'état. Lajos Kossuth served as president-regent of Hungary Republic. Next year Kossuth was exiled. |
| March 1848 | Milan, Modena, Parma and Venice | Yes in some cases | The Dukes of Modena, Milan and Parma were forced to flee. King Charles Albert of Sardinia Piedmont abdicated in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel II. Leopold II of Tuscany granted reforms. |
| April 1848 | Munich, Bavaria | Yes | King Ludwig I Wittelsbach Hessen Darmstadt abdicated in favor of his son Maximilian II |
| May 1848 | Prague, Bohemia | Yes | Ferdinand I Habsburg-Lorraine Bourbon of Austria, Hungary, Croatia and Bohemia abdicated in favor of his nephew |

Other cities of insurrection were:
Rouen, France (April 1848)
Iasi, Moldavia (April 1848)
Bucharest, Wallachia (June 1848)
Warsaw, Poland (June 1848)
Livorno, Tuscany (August 1848)
Rome, Papal Estates (March 1848)
Cologne, Germany (April 1848)

This is the European context of what Queen Isabel II Bourbon of Spain was experiencing during her mandate. She was also forced to exile to Paris in 1868.

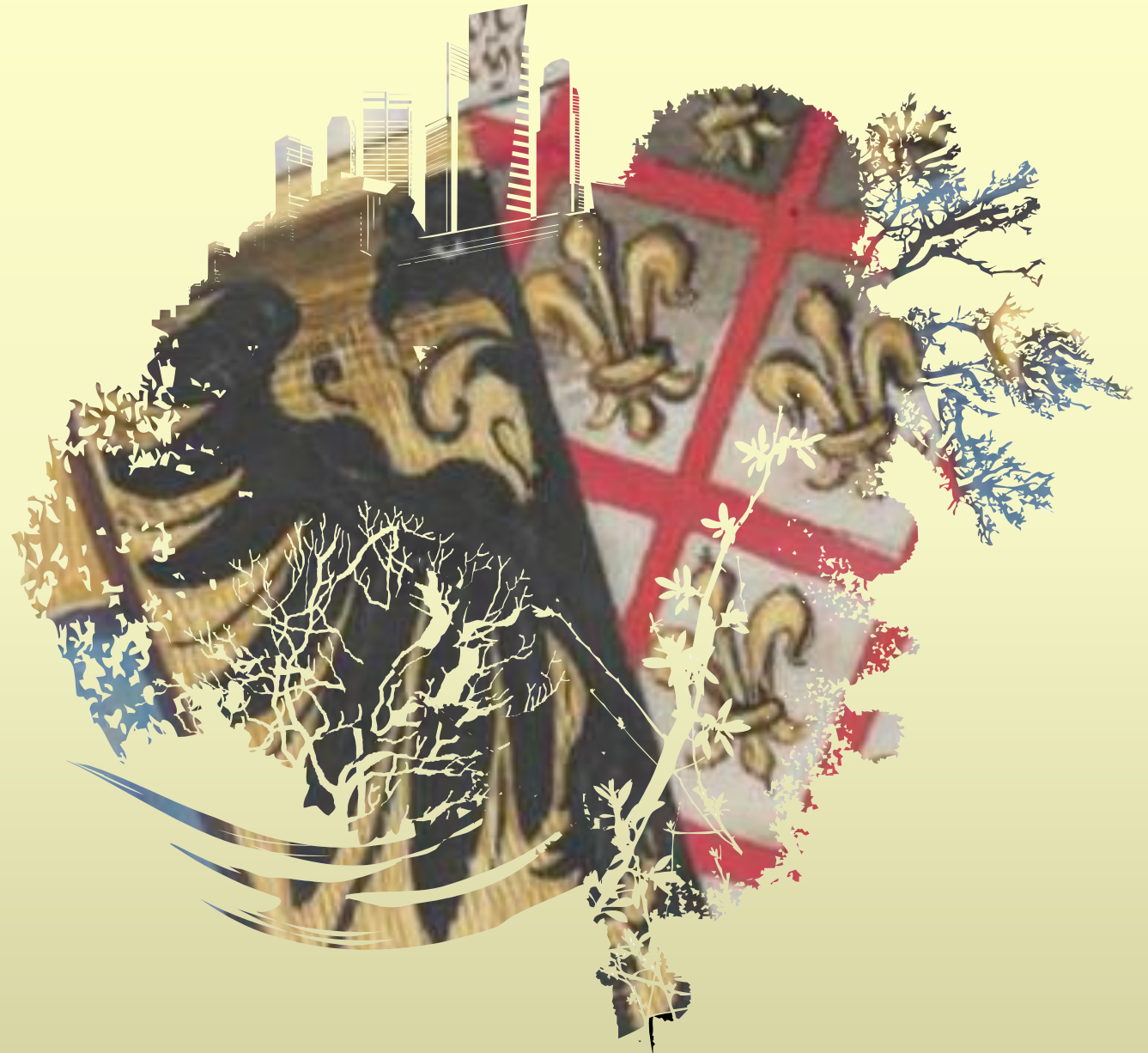
"THE TRUTH OF HISTORY REQUIRES A
COMPLEX INTERTWINED SCRUTINY.
HISTORIANS TRY TO PROVIDE NARRATIVES
ON HOW THINGS HAPPENED.
A CORPORATE STRATEGIST IS OBLIGED TO
FIND THE WHY, THE REAL PURPOSE OF
THAT TRUTH."

– ELEONORA ESCALANTE STRATEGY

Thank you.

Eleonora Escalante MBA-MEng.

www.eleonoraescalantestrategy.com



These are the Coat of Arms that caused Spanish America conflicts and Independence movements.