



Eleonora Escalante Strategy presents the last season of

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

The origin of Central America political-economy.

Period of study: From 1700 to 1900

Episode 2

**Derailment of Violence and Inner Conflicts
between Spaniards and Indians.**

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

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



Big Picture of our Content.

Season IV as of 19th of September 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 foundationsCastile & Aragon: Discovery of Spanish America, the Holy Roman EmpireCharles V Holy Roman Emperor: his local, personal, regional, religious, and international agendaThe 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 ColonizationUnderstanding 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 SalamancaThe Bourbon era begins. From Philip V (1683-1746) to Alfonso XIII (1886-1941)The War of Spanish SuccessionThe Jesuit Suppression and Restoration (1773-1814)The meaning of the French Revolution in Spanish AmericaThe 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 conflictsCharted Urban vs Forgotten RuralMining + Agricultural Commodities. Never an Industrial Factory Development.Main agriculture production industries: Cacao, Indigo, coffee, sugar, livestock, bananas.What 's next?

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

From 1700-1900: The origin of Central America political-economy.



Outline Calendar

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>Derailment of violence and inner conflicts between Spaniards and Indians </p>	<p>03-Oct-2025</p> <p>Episode 3</p> <p>Independence Bells (1800-1823) </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>

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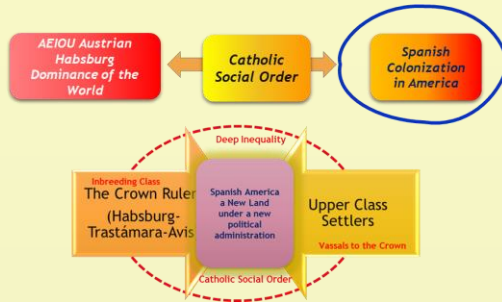


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Derailment of violence and inner conflicts between Spaniards and Central American Indians



“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:

Derailment of violence and inner conflicts between Spaniards and Indians

1. Contextual Introduction
2. Chronology of Main Events 1540-1820 Kingdom of Guatemala
3. Main registered conflicts in the kingdom of Guatemala 18th and 19th centuries

Introduction.

Pedro de Alvarado did not conquer all the Mayan Lands. In 1524, he only defeated the Quichés and Kaqchiquels, as well as the Pipil Nahuatl regions of what is now El Salvador. Alvarado crushed Tecum Uman at Xelajú, conquering most of the kingdoms of the highlands of Guatemala. However, between 1524-30, the Kaqchiquels were in constant revolt against Spaniards. The establishment of the “first congregation” experiment in Alta Verapaz, led by the Dominican friars and Bartolomé de las Casas didn’t occur until late 1540s.



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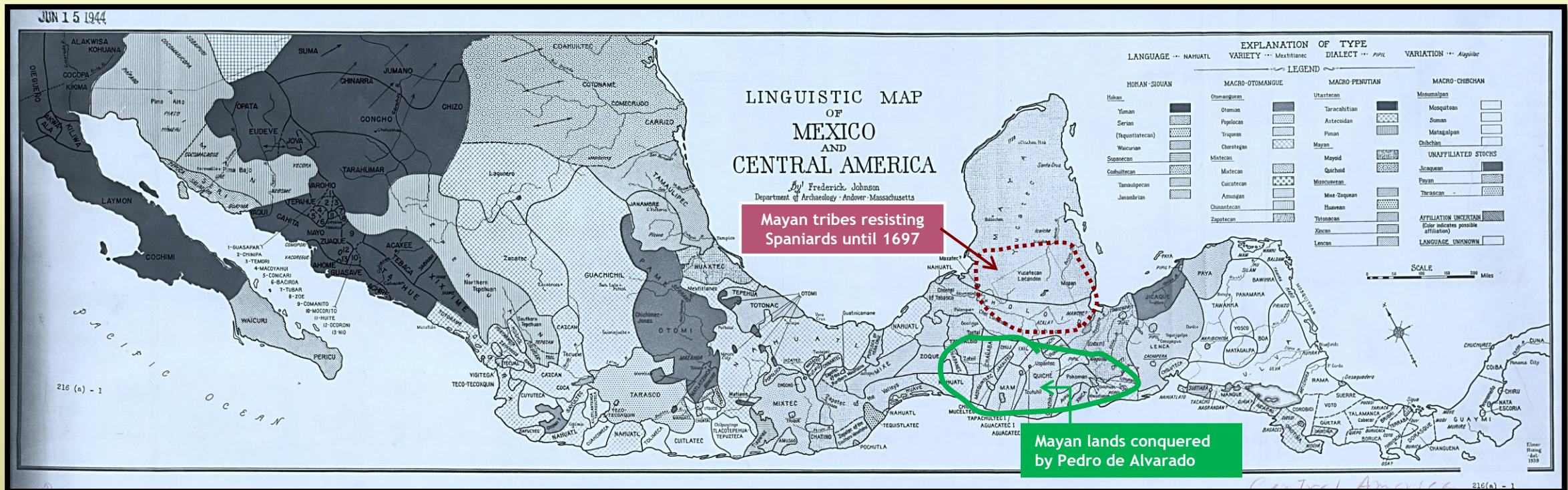


Derailment of violence and inner conflicts between Spaniards and Native Mesoamerican Indians

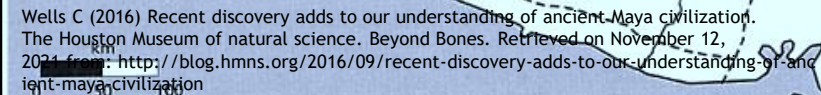
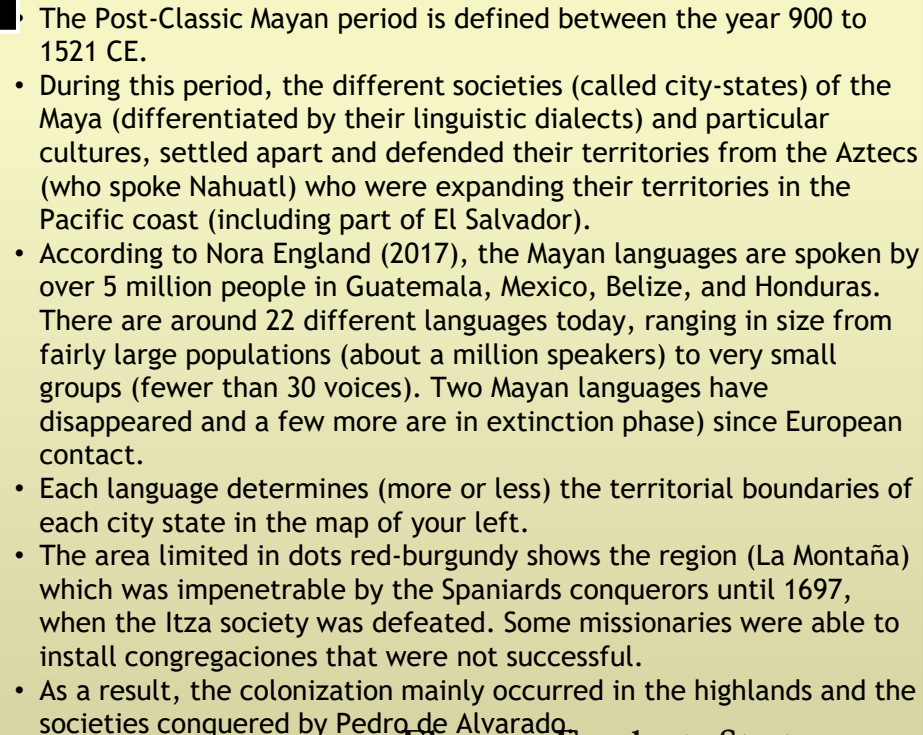
Contextual Introduction Colonization of the Kingdom of Guatemala

Let's see how was Central America populated before the Spanish Invasion

Before the Smartphone (2000s), the Guatemalan societies still shielded their languages, traditions and artisanal processes of clothing. Nowadays, most of the Mayan kids/adolescents still know how to speak their village language but they can't write it anymore. A new phenomenon: The youngest do not want to learn their Maya language, given the overexposure to other information coming from the Internet-Smartphone.



The Southern Lowlands were the essence of resistance against the Spanish Invasion



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Derailment of violence and inner conflicts between Spaniards and Native Central American Indians

Contextual Introduction Colonization of the Kingdom of Guatemala

Let's see how the Spaniards colonized the Mayan Indians



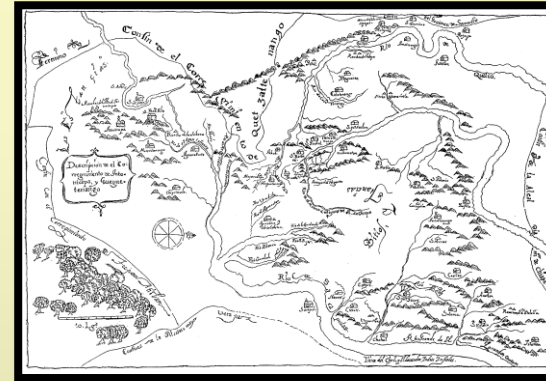
We invite you to zoom this image and expand from here
<https://collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/agdm/id/27195/>

Before 1582, the Jesuit missionaries were not involved in evangelization-colonization activities in Central America.

- These activities were performed by Dominicans and Franciscans, followed by the Mercedaries (Order of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mercy), and Augustinians (the Order of Saint Augustine). The last ones to come were the Jesuits.
- According to G. Lovell, the subjugation of the Mayan communities started when the Spanish Crown demanded the imposition of Christianity over all their new conquered domains, through the design of a new architectural village concept and the control of the Mayan peoples.
- The policy of the “congregación” (later called “missions” by the Jesuits), began in the highlands territories that conquistador Alvarado attained.
- The concept of the “congregación” pursued the coercive gathering of the native families to leave their homes and lands in the mountains, by reuniting them in new settlements built around the new churches,

ermits or temples. These new settlements were established in open valley floors. The rationale communicated to the Mayans was that their lands no longer belonged to them, but to the Spanish Crown. The “congregación” was the pivotal foundation of the encomienda system and the repartimientos. However, the Native populations were dying strepitous, mainly by indirect forcefulness of work conditions, European illnesses, mistreatment handlings from the Spaniards and the reluctance of Mayan women to have babies under slavery work conditions (indigenous women used herbal abortifacients and herbal tea menses regulatory remedies to stop ovulation). In 1591, there was a philosophical shift at the Spaniards level: Privileged Spaniards noticed that exploitation of native labor was not profitable and turned their entrepreneurial new manufacturing to a new favorable legislation: “Composición de Tierras” (promulgated by royal order of the Crown), and to African slaves.

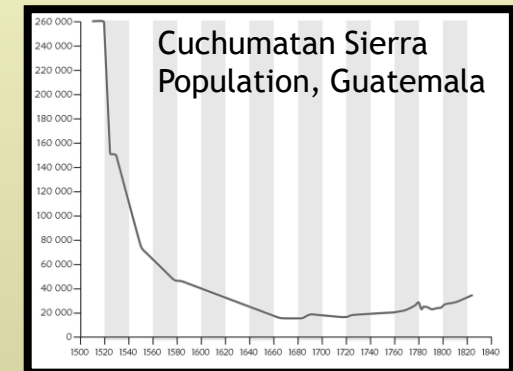
Example of how the Mayan lands were colonized.



Map of the Sierra de los Cuchumatanes (the Cuchumatán highlands), drawn by the governor of the region, Francisco Antonio de Fuentes y Guzmán, at the close of the seventeenth century.

Source:
https://storicamente.org/lovell_smallpox_cuchumatán_highlands_of_guatemala

1. Spaniards (Spanish conquerors, new arriving colonists, priests, friars, etc.) received a prize, an award of land from the Spanish Crown. The land was vast and included existing indigenous cities, towns, communities, or scattered mayan families that lived and worked there in agriculture.
2. In exchange, the Spaniards entrusted of the Repartimientos were demanded to become encomenderos: the Encomienda forced the Indians to tribute in goods and services, or in form of forced labor. In exchange, the Spanish encomendero was required to protect the Indians and instruct them in the Christian Faith.



Rates of mortality varied but were consistently high. Between 1520 and 1683, Indigenous numbers in the region of Cuchumatán fell by more than 90 percent, from perhaps 260,000 to a low of about 16,000.

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Derailment of violence and inner conflicts between Spaniards and Native Central American Indians

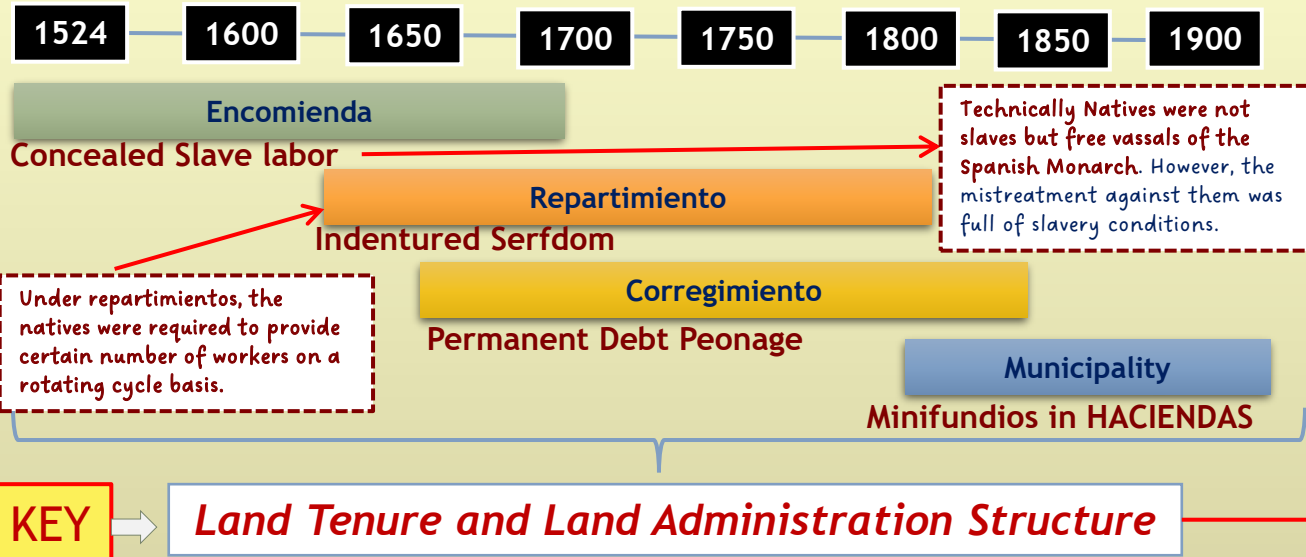
Contextual Introduction

The importance of understanding the encomienda system

Every repartimiento in the Kingdom of Guatemala was a source of conflict. People were dying. Most of the Natives who survived searched refuge in the Montaña Region.

- The *encomienda* and *repartimientos* (later called *corregimiento*) continued as a control system of Native populations of Central America until 1700.
- The *encomienda* system evolved over time, let's see how was the land tenure system modified

The conflicts between Spaniards and Native Central American populations were pivotal to the ownership of the land (seigniorial rights) and the patron-peasant relationships between Spaniards (the newcomer governing prevalent caciques or caudillos) and the Mayans (controlled serf labor)



The colonial kingdom of Guatemala created a division between the areas where the Spaniards controlled the Native Indians fully, and those in which not.

- Despite that by the New Laws of Charles V HRE (1532), it was decreed that “the Indians shall continue to possess their lands”, in reality, the “congregación of the repartimiento” was not successful in Mayan lands in comparison to other Audiencias.
- Facing the fact that Spaniards became immediate possessors of the land conquered through terror and murder, the philosophical reaction of the Mayans was to escape. Not to settle in the “congregations”. These “fugitive family Indians” migrated mostly to the Lacandon area and its surroundings of the Southern Lowlands, the last unconquered Maya community who lived in the zone called “The Montaña”.
- The Native communities avoided conflicts and escaped the exploitation and mistreatment they felt in the congregaciones.
- By migrating far from the Spaniards, the Native Mayans did not have to pay tribute, nor provide labor to encomenderos, nor work on local roads construction or building parish churches, nor becoming domestic servants, and did not serve as human carriers.
- This philosophical approach of the Native Mayans is crucial to keep in mind: The colonial Maya communities avoided conflict as much as they could. They did not take the initiative to fight, but to run-away and hide.
- Most of the revolts of this period were of defensive nature, not of offensive attacking against the Spaniards.
- Exceptions occurred in the region where Bartolomé de las Casas resided. Also, the case of Sacapulas with its six parcialidades is an outlier situation, that was not the norm.

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Derailment of violence and inner conflicts between Spaniards and Native Central American Indians

The importance of understanding the encomienda system

Contextual Introduction Colonization of the Kingdom of Guatemala

Land Tenure and Land Administration Structure

Encomiendas 16th century

- The source of all the issues of inequal land structure and tenure in the Kingdom of Guatemala is found in the Encomienda-Repartimento System of the first phase of colonization of the region.
- The conflicts between Spaniards and Native Mayan communities have a cause in that system, that continued until 1821.
- After the independence and the Federal Republic of Central America stage, the mentality of the encomienda was still outstanding between patronos and natives, although legally it was barred, and it was replaced by private contracts in which the Spanish Crown sold the land to a few
- Every single settlement in encomienda system installed in the 16th century is the proof of evidence that the Spanish Crown was the real cause that has created the current inequality system in Spanish America.
- The land tenure and administration of the Kingdom of Guatemala was initially in the hands of the Spanish Crown.

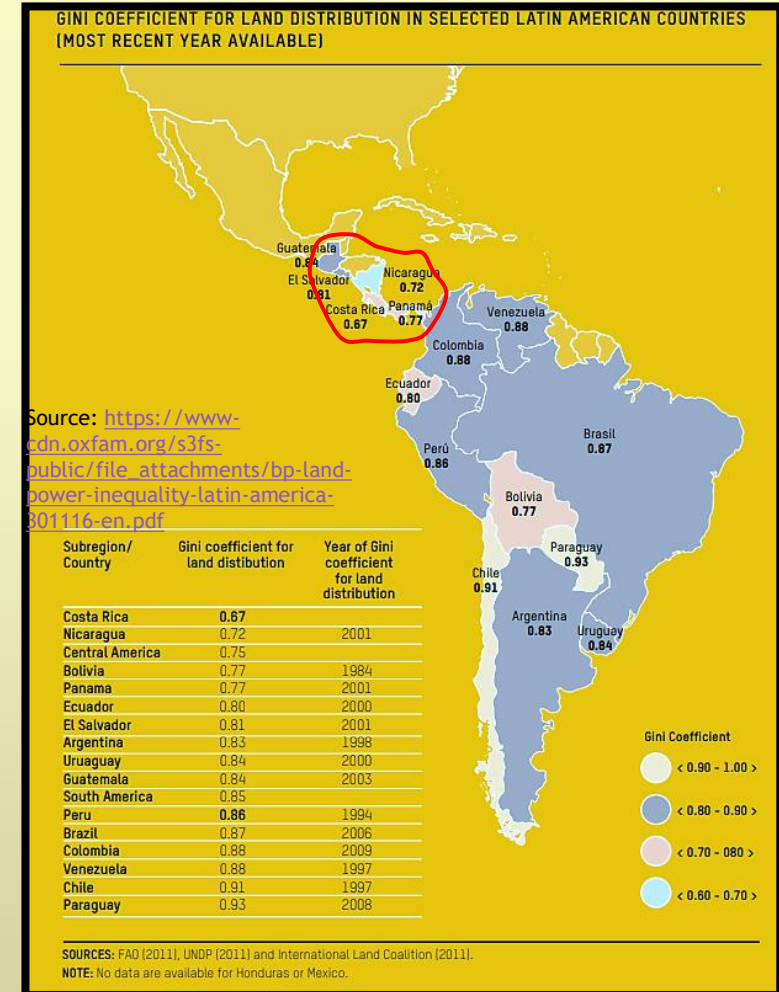
Over time, during 17th century (according to official history), the Spanish Crown apparently sold land to some Castilians (Castile-Aragon network), and Portuguese (Aviz network). Those were the new private Spaniard Settlers, and that was the beginning of the "latifundios". However, we believe these were merely royal grants (as a feud to the king).

- The experiment of King Philip II and Philip III was to organize the land of the former encomiendas (which by this moment in time were called corregimientos) under holdings of nobility who migrated before 1700.

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- What land are we talking about? see the map at your left.

Latin America (today) is the world's most unequal region in terms of land distribution. The Gini coefficient for land—an indicator of between 0 and 1, where 1 represents the maximum inequality—is 0.79 for the region, 0.85 in South America and 0.75 in Central America. The coefficient of GINI in El Salvador and Guatemala is of 0.81 and 0.84 respectively. Native Mayas were free subjects to the Spanish Crown but not citizens, and couldn't buy or sell property, they became citizens only after 1821, though oppression and land dispossession continued in the post-colonial era.



Settlements of Encomiendas. 1524-48

Kramer, W. Lovell, G. Lutz, C. Encomienda and Settlement: Towards a Historical Geography of Early Colonial Guatemala. Source: Yearbook (Conference of Latin Americanist Geographers), 1990, Vol. 16 (1990), pp. 67-72.

<http://www.jstor.com/stable/25765724>

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The importance of understanding the encomienda system

Contextual Introduction Colonization of the Kingdom of Guatemala

Land Tenure and Land Administration Structure

- Until 1821, all the land of the kingdom of Guatemala belonged to the Spanish Crown. A few Spanish Peninsulares appeared as private new holders of land, however, we are convinced that “many of them acted as “prestanombres” of the same Crown, particularly during the 18th-19th century.
- The land reward of administration of Native-Indian labor under encomiendas (and later corregimientos) did not implied ownership of the land.
- The reward of the king to some creoles and Spanish Peninsulares in the kingdom of Guatemala was the encomienda or corregimiento, but it was never a direct monetary “sale” of the land in monetary terms. Instead, land was a form of concession, a recompense for service and loyalty to the Crown. The Crown used these endowments as an allocation to establish control, encourage settlement, and extract wealth from the newly acquired territories.
- The 17th century was the last 100 years in the hands of the Spanish Habsburgs in Spain. Our

hypothesis since august last year, is that some Habsburgs were able to travel “incognito” and established themselves as appointed bureaucrats and later became creoles at the 2nd generation. Additionally, the condition of priests under another identity, was easier to keep hidden from the rest.

- A “prestanombre” appears to be a nominal owner or holder of title to an asset (often land) who buys the asset on the instructions of another person using the true buyers' funds. However, these were times of absolute Royal landholding, and our research doesn't reveal that Spaniard Peninsulares could be land-owners of big vast haciendas in Central America, but they acted as “prestanombres of the Royal Spanish Crown”.
- No Native-Mayan could ever buy property (even if they had the money to pay for it).
- Indigenous communities of Central America were not considered citizens until mid 19th century, after their independence.

On 28 May 1751, the Crown by royal decree made legal the issuance of repartimiento loans. The repartimiento was not a new institution, having operated prior to 1751 semi-clandestinely. Officially illegal, the repartimiento was regularly tolerated. Legalization was an attempt by the Crown to regulate the trade and to mitigate the potential for conflicts between the Spanish alcaldes mayores and the indigenous recipients of the repartimiento loans.



Diego Rivera Mural Palacio Nacional Mexico from Conquer to Present Detail
<https://uen.pressbooks.pub/arth2720/chapter/the-history-of-mexico-diego-riveras-murals-at-the-national-palace/>

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Contextual Introduction Colonization of the Kingdom of Guatemala

Indian defenders

God´s Grace

- For those of us who are believers in Christ, and after reading how the conquest and colonization occurred, it is a miracle of the Holy Providence that the Native Indian populations of Central America are still alive.
- Despite all the unjust horrendous situations, to see the Native Indians descendants of Central America alive in this century, is one of the highest wingspan miracles of God´s mercy.

Geography & Natural Disasters

- Between 1700 and 1900, Central America experienced different natural disasters that disrupted the strategic order of the Criollos and the Spanish Crown: volcanic eruptions, frequent floods, earthquakes and mudslides. See table at your right.

Priority Spanish Crown

- The economic priority for the King was to pull out silver from México and Perú viceroyalties.
- The Kingdom of Guatemala was not profitable from monetary criteria, but it was chosen by a Habsburg as a dwelling place.
- The reason why there are around 6.5 million descendants of Native Mayans in Guatemala (Census 2023) can only be explained because there was a special protection for them. We can´t hide all the injustice, persecution and pain they lived, but in comparison to other Spanish American regions, where indigenous peoples were totally or almost annihilated.

Catholic Church

- Despite that initially after the Conquest, there are narratives registered in which several Friars were involved in cruel actions against the Indians, during the 18th and 19th centuries, most of the Catholic priests became the defenders of them, particularly facing the repartimientos and peonage bondage.

The main records of natural disasters in Central America during our time of study are

YEAR	Country	Type of Natural Disaster	Description General
1541	Guatemala	Eruption	Damage of the Capital flooding mud from the Volcano de Agua
1609	Nicaragua	Momotombo Volcanic Eruption	Destruction of the Capital León
1648	Nicaragua	Earthquake	Extensive damage to the capital León
1663	Nicaragua	Earthquake	Total destruction of León, multiple landslides
1773	Guatemala	Earthquake	Earthquake 7.5. Destruction of Antigua Guatemala Temples.
1859	Guatemala, El Salvador	Earthquake and Eruption	One of the strongest earthquakes recorded in Central America. Izalco Volcano erupted
1882	Panama	Tsunami	
1885	Nicaragua	Earthquake	Extensive damage to León, Chinandega and Managua.
1902	Guatemala	Volcanic Eruption	Santa María volcano erupted, more than 6,000 deaths.

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Contextual Introduction Colonization of the Kingdom of Guatemala

Indian defenders, an example in Alta Verapaz

Catholic Church

- The Dominicans led by Friar Bartolomé de las Casas were able to establish the first Dominican convent of Guatemala (the Convent of Santo Domingo). The Dominicans were sponsored by the Spanish Crown.
- In 1545, the convent of Santa María del Rosario de Cahabon, in Alta Verapaz was founded, and then in 1567, the San Pablo de Rabinal, in baja Verapaz.
- In 1551, Friar tomas de la Torre, became first provincial of the new province of San Vicente de Chiapas, which extended to all Chiapas, Guatemala, Soconusco, el Salvador and Nicaragua.
- A network of churches, convents, catholic houses for evangelization was created. See the map at your right.
- With the Independence, and then in 1872, when all religious orders were prohibited, the Province ceased to exist.
- There are some abuses reported about the role of the Church in Central America during the colonization, (including the Dominican friars too) however, in general, and indirectly through catequization under the Natives cultural identity, the Catholic Church protected the cultural identity (linguistic and traditions) in different CODEX. By doing evangelization, the friars generated the translation from Spanish or Latin in each of the Mayan languages.



Convents and Doctrinas in the province of Saint Vincent of Chiapas and Guatemala, second half of the XVIIIth century (Christophe Belaubre, Poder y redes sociales en Centroamérica, el caso de la orden de los Dominicos, 1757-1829)

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Derailment of violence and inner conflicts between Spaniards and Central American Indians

Chronology of main events in the Kingdom of Guatemala (1540-1860)

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1540

- 1541: Pedro de Alvarado's Death. His widow, Beatriz de la Cueva dies, and the Antigua la Vieja is destroyed by floods and an earthquake
- 1542: Santiago de Guatemala (Antigua), reestablished in Panchoy Valley. Francisco Marroquin first bishop of Guatemala, plays major role in its development. The New Laws drafted by Bartolomé de las Casas are promulgated.
- 1543: Audiencia de los Confines established in Gracias Honduras with jurisdiction starting from Tabasco, Yucatán and Chiapas to Panamá.
- 1543-47: Bartolomé de las Casas attempts to colonize pacifically Verapaz.
- 1549: Audiencia de los Confines moved to Santiago de Guatemala. It is installed under the viceroyalty of New Spain.

1550

- 1550: Panamá is separated of Audiencia de los Confines. Contreras Brothers in Nicaragua and Panama revolt to regain hegemony.
- 1556: Carlos V HRE, abdicates, leaving Spanish crown to his son King Philip II.
- 1557: Descendants of Columbus surrendered all claims to rights on Central American territory in return for title and perpetual lifetime pension for all his descendants.
- 1558: Ascension of Queen Elizabeth I of England. English pirates privateering against Spanish navy began in the Caribbean.
- Policy of the congregations began: Organize space and population control of the Mayas by founding new towns and villages around the Church, to facilitate conversion of the Native societies into Christianity.

1560

- 1560: Tabasco and Yucatan were removed from Audiencia los Confines.
- 1563: Audiencia de los Confines capital moved to Panamá. With a Captain General to remain in Guatemala.
- 1561-65: Juan de Cavallón leads first successful colonizers into Costa Rica. Juan Vasquez de Coronado establishes Cartago.
- 1565: Repartimientos of Indios began around Santiago de Guatemala.
- 1567: the Audiencia de Guatemala was finally restituted and established in Santiago de Guatemala with jurisdiction over territory from Chiapas to Costa Rica.
- 1578: Silver discovery in Honduras. Comayagua administrative authority separated from Tegucigalpa.
- 1584: Bernal Diaz del Castillo dies in Santiago de Guatemala

1580

- 1582: Jesuits arrive in Kingdom of Guatemala.
- 1584: Bernal Diaz del Castillo dies in Santiago de Guatemala.
- 1587: Queen Elizabeth I of England challenges Spain's claim to unconquered lands of Spanish America.
- 1598: Philip II dies, and Philip III becomes king of Spain.

1600

- 1601: Road opened between Cartago and Chiriqui stimulates connectivity
- 1605: Puerto Santo Tomas Castilla established on north coast of Guatemala. Britain attacks to the Atlantic coast of Central America
- 1610: León in Nicaragua moves to new site after earthquake
- 1621: Felipe IV becomes King of Spain
- 1622: Costa Rican request for union with Panamá denied by the King
- 1630: Entrance of English log cutters at eastern coast of Central America.
- 1632: First Publication of Bernal Díaz del Castillo's *Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva España*
- 1626: Thomas Gage, a Dominican friar born in England and first non-Spaniard chronicles his travels in Central America. He arrives to Guatemala.
- 1635: San Vicente established as center for Indigo Trade in El Salvador
- 1638: British log-cutters and buccaneers operating in Belice began to settle gradually. British took Roatán Island in 1643: The Dutch sack Trujillo and Spanish abandoned it until 1789.

1650

- 1651-67: Friar Pedro de Betancur activities in Guatemala to protect the Natives and the poor.
- 1655: British take Jamaica, a base for contraband trade with Central America. Mosquitia enters protectorate with the British of Jamaica.
- 1660: First printing press in Central America.
- 1660s: English migration to Bluefields in Nicaragua. English buccaneers' activity in Granada, Realejo and Costa Rica.
- 1681: University of San Carlos opens in Guatemala.
- 1697: Popular uprising in Guatemala put down by force. Tayasal, the last Maya stronghold was captured under the command of Martín de Ursúa y Arizmendi. Kanek, the Itza leader is defeated.
- 1699: Joint Guatemala-Yucatecan expedition against Lacandonese fails.

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Derailment of violence and inner conflicts between Spaniards and Central American Indians

Chronology of main events in the Kingdom of Guatemala (1540-1860)



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1700

1740

1750

1780

1800

1820

- 1700: Charles II, last of Spanish Habsburgs, dies. Bourbons Wittelsbach began to rule.
- 1705: Ministerial and Intendencias system in Spanish Government is inaugurated
- **1712-14: Tzeltal Mayan revolt in Chiapas, suppressed by Spanish Guard.**
- 1717: Earthquakes seriously damage Santiago de Guatemala.
- 1742-9-31: Gazeta de Guatemala, first Central American newspaper publishes.
- 1731: Royal mint authorized for the Kingdom of Guatemala, first coins minted in 1733.
- 1736: San José de Costa Rica established.
- 1739: War of Jenkins Ear brings new attacks to Central American Atlantic coasts.
- 1742: Archdiocese of Guatemala established from Chiapas to Costa Rica. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction conform to political boundaries.
- 1746: Ferdinand VI Bourbon becomes king of Spain
- 1739: Portobelo Fort-Port, Panama sacked. Spain abandons the construction of Panamanian Trans-isthmian route.
- 1747: Mosquito Indians, operate under orders of Governor of Jamaica, and drive Spanish out of Costa Rica, Matina Valley
- 1751: Temple dedicated to "Black Christ" built at Esquipulas, Guatemala.
- 1754: Large Spanish Expedition from Peten fails to capture Belize from the British.
- 1756: Riot in Santiago de Guatemala against prohibition of certain Liquors. Mosquitia natives supported by the British kill Costa Rican governor in Matina Valley.
- 1759: Carlos III Bourbon-Farnese inaugurates its mandate.
- 1754: Indigenous parishes communities (Congregations) administered by religious orders are transferred under the control of secular authorities and clergy.
- 1763: Britain formally establishes a framework of government and justice in Belize.
- 1766: British Free Trade Act facilitates illicit Central American Trade with British West Indies.
- 1767: Jesuits expelled. As soon as they left, by order of the Crown forced native labor is authorized in indigo dye works.
- 1774: Intercolonial trade between Guatemala, Peru, New Spain and New Granada is permitted
- 1773: Grand earthquake that destroyed Santiago de Guatemala. The Capital is relocated to its present site in Valley de la Ermita.
- 1779-83: Spain conflicts with Britain because of British intent to jeopardize Spanish sovereignty all along the Central American coast. British tried to invade Nicaragua & the coast of Honduras.
- 1780: Serious Smallpox epidemic in Guatemala City
- 1783: Peace of Paris ends American Revolution, and Britain agrees to leave Mosquitia Coast, but Spain agrees British to cut wood at Belize.
- 1786: Bourbon Reforms on the trot: Intendants appointed for Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Chiapas.
- 1788: Comayagua and Tegucigalpa consolidated into a unique unit of the intendancy system until 1812. Carlos IV Bourbon becomes king of Spain
- 1789: Frech Revolution begins.
- 1793: Spain allies with Britain against the French Napoleonic Republic, ending this alliance in 1796.
- 1793-96: Consulado de Comercio, Merchant's guild established in Guatemala
- 1800: Royal Order of 1799 suppresses the Guatemalan Sociedad Economica Amigos del País. English textiles are allowed to be imported into Guatemala, hurting local weaving operations.
- 1801-11: Chaos in Central America: inflation, crop failures, interdiction of trade with England, etc.
- 1808: France invades Spain. Carlos IV abdicates. Joseph Bonaparte placed on Spanish Throne.
- 1810: independence movements begin in MX, Panamá and Colombia.
- 1811: News of Hidalgo revolt in Mexico alarms authorities in Guatemala. Independence uprisings began in the area, however royalist forces crush them one by one. Cochineal insect used to produce valuable dyestuff introduced into Guatemala from Mexico.
- 1812: Constitution of Cadiz Spain (Cortes) abolishes Indian tribute and decrees Indians as Spanish Citizens. The Cortes of Cadiz establishes Constitutional Monarchy and inaugurate liberal regime in Central America.
- 1814: Fernando VII restored to Spanish Throne, he annuls the Constitution of 1812. Old ayuntamientos restored. Revolt in El Salvador led by Manuel José Arce fails.
- **1815: Indians in San Juan Ostuncalco rebel against Alcalde.**
- 1816-17: Mosquitia Kingdom established with King George Frederick II crowned at Belize. Inquisition re-established in Guatemala.
- 1818-21: Carlos Urrutia y Montoya last Spanish Capt General of the Kingdom of Guatemala.

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Chronology of main events in the Kingdom of Guatemala (1540-1860)



Page 3 of 3

1820

- 1821: Guatemala and all provincial governments and intendencies proclaim their independence from Spain, without wasting one single bullet. The paradox of federalism becomes a major issue on what to do next.
- 1822: Kingdom of Guatemala annexes to the new Mexican Empire. Vicente Filisola is new Captain General, and Gustin Iturbide becomes emperor. Kingdom of Guatemala divide in three comandancias with capitals at Ciudad Real, Guatemala city and León. San Salvador opposes to annex Mexico.
- 1823: Filisola conquers El Salvador and incorporates it into Mexico. Iturbide is overthrown. CA declares absolute independence and forms the United Provinces of Central America (UPCA). Chiapas remains with México.
- 1824: Republican constitution ratified by all five states
- 1825-38: Britain acquires Belize from México. Turmoil fight for leadership between liberals and conservatives. General Francisco Morazan, a liberal lead the Federation UPCA. Mariano Galvez implements liberal reforms in Guatemala.
- 1825-49: From 1825 to 1849, there were 15 unsuccessful attempts to construct the canal through Nicaragua.
- 1826-29: Three years war between Liberals and Conservatives. Francisco Morazán leads liberals to victory in 1829.

1830

- 1832: University of San Carlos is suppressed in favor of Lyceums and academies. Salvadorean Anastasio Aquino's uprising against the Federal Republic of Central America.
- 1835: Federal Capital moved from Guatemala to San Salvador. Morazan reelected as President of UPCA
- 1837-40: Uprisings in San Juan Ostuncalco spreading to general revolt. War of the Montaña. Cholera epidemics spread all over.
- 1837-40: Conservative Rafael Carrera leads uprising in Guatemala. Liberal program dismantled, and Hispanic institutions restored. British continues to occupy Central American Territories in the Atlantic.
- 1839-40: UPCA crumbles. Conservative Carrera defeats Liberal Morazán. Carrera invades Quetzaltenango and reincorporates the city state of Los Altos into Guatemala.
- 1839-65: Rafael Carrera, the caudillo par excellence controls Guatemala and dominates much of CA. He puts and removes the rest of the CA rulers
- 1839-47: Carrera's ally, Conservative Francisco Ferrera, dominates Honduras.

1840

- 1840: Mexican troops occupy Soconusco.
- 1840-46: Carrera establishes Conservative Francisco Malespín in El Salvador.
- 1841: Braulio Carrillo establishes himself as lifetime conservative dictator of Costa Rica.
- 1842: Morazán ousts Dictator Carrillo in San José. Tries to reestablish the Central American Union but Morazán is executed. Anti-liberal alliance of Central American States signed in Guatemala. Britain blockades the Atlantic coast.
- 1840-45: Religious orders reestablished in CA
- 1843: British government accept Mosquito Coast as protectorate.
- 1845-51: Conservative Trinidad Muñoz maintains control of Nicaragua.
- 1847: Guatemala declares itself as separate Republic, triggering the same over the rest of the nations. USA and Nicaragua signed Hise-Selva Treaty. Nicaragua solicits aid to USA against Britain.
- 1847-48: Nicaragua grants USA trans-isthmian rights. Central American Nations declare their individual sovereignty.
- 1847-52: Juan Lindo Zelaya conservative ruling Honduras.
- 1847-53: Caste War in Yucatan.
- 1848: Carrera resigns in face of popular uprising in Quetzaltenango but returns to power one year later.
- 1849: Nicaragua makes concession to Cornelius Vanderbilt for Isthmian route. British seize Tigre Island in Gulf of Fonseca.
- 1849-59: Juan Rafael Mora Porras elected President conservative order of Costa Rica.

1850

- 1850: Clayton Bulwer Treaty between USA and Great Britain Signed. The substance of the treaty was that England relinquished her recent territorial claims in Nicaragua along the Mosquito coast and in Honduras and, in return, the United States agreed to ensure the neutrality of any oceanic canal and share it equally with other nations.
- 1851: Carrera defeats Liberal unionists and San José La Arada, in Guatemala.
- 1850-55: Panama railway constructed and completed to transfer goods and products from Caribbean to Pacific ports.
- 1852: Managua becoming Nicaraguan Capital.
- 1854: Carrera is made perpetual President of Guatemala, holding office until his death in 1865
- 1855: William Walker and his band of filibusters arrive to Nicaragua to support the Liberals. William takes control of the Army and became President in 1856
- 1856-57: Mora Porras of Costa Rica leads the National War against Walker. Walker surrenders. He then attempts a second invasion and subsequent attempts to re-enter Nicaragua foiled by US Army official
- 1857-93: Conservatives dominate Nicaragua. Nicaragua finally grants canal concession to a Frenchman, Felix Belly, who obtained the concession from Nicaragua and Costa Rica on May 1, 1858, for a French company to construct the canal. Like his predecessors, the scheme failed. In the meantime, the USA interest shifted to Panama.
- 1859: Guatemala agrees to recognize British sovereignty in Belize in return for construction of a road from Guatemala city to the Caribbean coast. Gerardo Barrios becomes President Liberal of El Salvador.
- 1859-68: Montealegre family dominates Costa Rica.
- 1860: William Walker captured and executed near Trujillo. Mosquito Indian Reserve designated by treaty with Nicaraguan Government.

1860

Eleonora Escalante Strategy

State of the Art Corporate Strategy
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Derailment of violence and inner conflicts between Spaniards and Indians

Crucial Facts to remember about the Kingdom of Guatemala 18th Century

18th Century

Britain Provocations against Spain

Bourbon Reforms in Action

Constant Mayan Uprisings

Towards the Independence



During the 18th century, the presence of Britain generated multiple conflicts with the Spanish Crown in the Caribbean, Atlantic Coast and Belize.

Charles III (1759-88)



As of Charles III, the kingdom of Guatemala doubled the size of its militia and military resources. Britain ceased its attacks for some time. The Bourbons invested heavily in protecting ports and forts in the Atlantic. Encouraged repopulation to secure the coast. Most of the Mayan and other Indian settlements remained independent in the mountains. The Bourbons began to regulate all the productive haciendas and control smuggling, and the consumption of liquor in 1756. Bourbon efficiency was based on reducing costs, fewer public offices, and streamlined bureaucracy.

In Guatemala

APENDICE I

LEVANTAMIENTOS PROTAGONIZADOS POR LOS MAYAS DE GUATEMALA (1679-1820) Y DOCUMENTADOS EN EL ARCHIVO GENERAL DE CENTROAMERICA (Navarrete, 1982)

- 1679 Totonicapán.
- 1696 San Francisco el Alto.
- 1711 Ostuncalco.
- 1736 Conspiración en Totonicapán.
- 1743 Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán.
- 1744 Conspiración en Soloma.
- 1749 Intento de sublevación en Oriente.
- 1751 Rabinal.
- 1760 Santa Lucía Utatlán.
- 1774 Intento de sublevación en Mataquescuintla.
- 1785 Momostenango. Conspiración en Quezaltenango.
- 1791 San Martín Jilotepeque.
- 1793 Nebaj.
- 1796 Patzún.
- 1798 Nebaj.
- 1799 Sumpango.
- 1800 Atitlán.
- 1801 Patzún.
- 1803 San Mateo Ixtatán. Cobán. Varios pueblos de Verapaz.
- 1804 Santa María Chiquimula.
- 1805 Conspiración en San Pedro Sacatepéquez.
- 1808 Cahabón.
- 1811 Patzicía, Zunil, San Miguel Pochutla.
- 1812 Momostenango, Comalapa.
- 1813 Santa Ana Chimaltenango. Chichicastenango.
- 1814 Totonicapán.
- 1815 Quezaltenango. Ostuncalco. San Andrés Xecul. Santa Ana Malacatán.
- 1818 Chiquimula, Totonicapán. Quezaltenango.
- 1820 Sajcabajá. Totonicapán.

In Costa Rica

Cartago, Costa Rica, 1709-10
Pablo Presbere's Insurrection. The King of Talamanca attacked Spanish Authorities. Leaders Executed. Spanish contained the situation.

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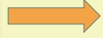


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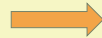
Crucial facts to remember about the Kingdom of Guatemala 19th Century

19th century

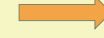
Independence from
Spain 1821



Federal
Republic of CA



Rafael Carrera
Conservative raid in CA



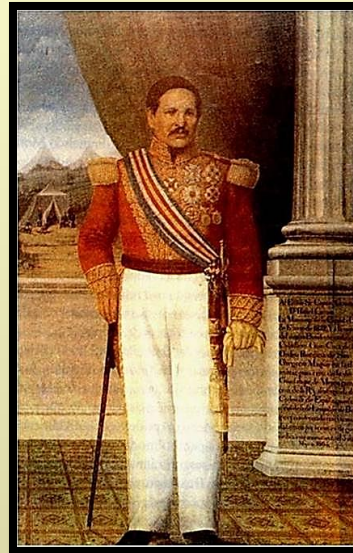
Central American
nations sovereignty



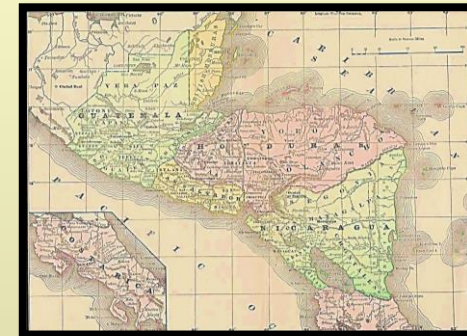
Channel
Nicaragua



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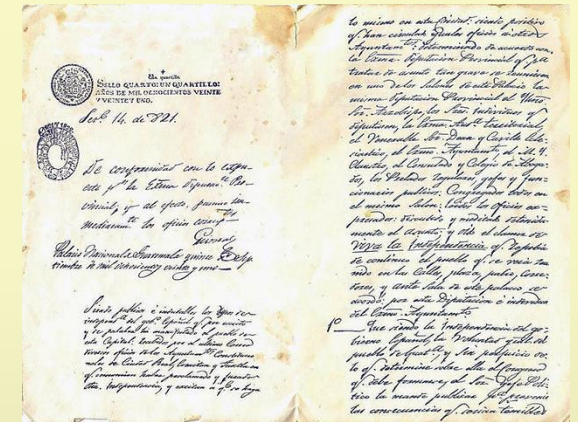
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Next week we will continue exploring The Independence of Central America Analysis 1821-23)



Independence of Central America, proclaimed on September 15, 1821.

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