



*Central America:
A Quest for the Progression of
Economic Value.
Bonus-Season V.*

The origin of Central America political-economy.

Episode 15

**From 1516-1700: Habsburg Spanish America
Foundation with a Medieval Allure**

Summary and Conclusions

Season 2

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

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



Big Picture of our Content.

Season V as of January 9th, 2026.

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 economic 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	1650-1900	<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 31 st , 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) Derailement of violence and inner conflicts Charted Urban vs Forgotten Rural Mining + Agricultural Commodities. Never an Industrial Factory Development. Main agriculture production industries: Cacao, Indigo, coffee, Sugar-Introduction
Five (V) BONUS Winter Spring 2026	January 9 th , 2026	May 1 st , 2026	19 episodes	1700-1900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of Main Agriculture plantations. Sugar-Sugar America, Bananas, Cattle and Livestock, Foodstuff Summary and Conclusions Research Agenda for the future.

Past saga: done

Past saga: done

Past saga: Done

Past saga: Done

Done

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

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



Outline Calendar

Season V From January 9th to May 1st, 2026

<p>9-jan-2026 Episode 1 </p> <p>Sugar-Sugar America Part I Brazil </p>	<p>16-jan-2026 Episode 2 </p> <p>Sugar-Sugar America Part II Dutch islands </p>	<p>23-jan-2026 Episode 3 </p> <p>Sugar-Sugar America Part III British West Indies - Production </p>	<p>30-jan-2026 Episode 4 </p> <p>Sugar-Sugar America Part IV British West Indies - Barbados </p>	<p>06-Feb-2026 Episode 5 </p> <p>Sugar-Sugar America Part V British West Indies - Barbados and Jamaica </p>							
<p>13-feb-2026 Episode 6 </p> <p>Sugar-Sugar America Part VI French Context (St Domingue) </p>	<p>20-feb-2026 Episode 7 </p> <p>Sugar-Sugar America Part VII French Business Model Sugar St Domingue Analysis </p>	<p>27-feb-2026 Episode 8 </p> <p>Sugar-Sugar America Part VIII La Señorita Cuba Context </p>	<p>06-March-2026 Episode 9 </p> <p>Sugar-Sugar America Part IX Cuban Sugar Machine </p>	<p>13-March-2026 Episode 10 </p> <p>Sugar-Sugar America Part Cuban Sugar Tycoons </p>							
<p>20-March-2026 Episode 11 </p> <p>Cattle and Livestock - Haciendas Central America </p>	<p> Holy Week Vacations 27 Mar to Apr 6</p>	<p>03-Apr-2026 Episode 12 </p> <p>Banana Republics Central America part I </p>	<p>10-Apr-2026 Episode 13 </p> <p>Banana Republics Central America Part II </p>	<p>Summary and Conclusions</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>17-Apr-26 Episode 14 </p> <p>Summary and Conclusions Season I </p> </td> <td> <p>20-Apr-26 Episode 15 </p> <p>Summary and Conclusions Season II </p> </td> <td> <p>23-Apr-26 Episode 16</p> <p>Summary and Conclusions Season III </p> </td> <td> <p>27-Apr-26 Episode 17</p> <p>Summary and Conclusions Season IV </p> </td> <td> <p>29-Apr-26 Episode 18</p> <p>Summary and Conclusions Season V </p> </td> <td> <p>01-May-26 Episode 19</p> <p>Final Wrap-up and Research Agenda for the Future </p> </td> </tr> </table>		<p>17-Apr-26 Episode 14 </p> <p>Summary and Conclusions Season I </p>	<p>20-Apr-26 Episode 15 </p> <p>Summary and Conclusions Season II </p>	<p>23-Apr-26 Episode 16</p> <p>Summary and Conclusions Season III </p>	<p>27-Apr-26 Episode 17</p> <p>Summary and Conclusions Season IV </p>	<p>29-Apr-26 Episode 18</p> <p>Summary and Conclusions Season V </p>	<p>01-May-26 Episode 19</p> <p>Final Wrap-up and Research Agenda for the Future </p>
<p>17-Apr-26 Episode 14 </p> <p>Summary and Conclusions Season I </p>	<p>20-Apr-26 Episode 15 </p> <p>Summary and Conclusions Season II </p>	<p>23-Apr-26 Episode 16</p> <p>Summary and Conclusions Season III </p>	<p>27-Apr-26 Episode 17</p> <p>Summary and Conclusions Season IV </p>	<p>29-Apr-26 Episode 18</p> <p>Summary and Conclusions Season V </p>	<p>01-May-26 Episode 19</p> <p>Final Wrap-up and Research Agenda for the Future </p>						




Central America: A Quest for the Progression of Economic Value. Season I From 1516-1700: Habsburg Spanish America Foundation with a Medieval Allure



Summary and Conclusions Season 2.

The possible concealed identity of Charles V. The life of Philip II, Philip III, Philip IV and Charles II.

SEASON II	From 1516-1700	
Episode and Name	Summary of Reference Material	Summary of published strategic reflections
<p>Episode 1. Overture</p>  <p>Jean Mone sculptor (1485-1549), Isabella of Portugal and Carlos V (h. 1526)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We explained the purpose of season II: provide, review, analyze, and validate (or not) a framework that explains the model of economic development that was procured for Spanish America by the Spanish Habsburg royal branch. This initial model represents a theoretical explanation of how the early colonial system began. As a result of 18 months of analysis, we will change it, and the final version will be shared in the chapter "summary and conclusions season V". Our philosophy is the pursuit of the truth (or at least to be more near the truth) of the conquest-colonization of America, without the truth, the next generations will continue repeating economic disasters of the past. Our rationale for Season II: Unveil three historical alternative scenarios about the Conquest and Colonization of Spanish America. Our scenarios are not exempt from mistakes, but 3 conquest alternatives will open a new set of historical comprehensive discussions for the future. We defined our specific objectives: Review-reflect and conceptualize the identity and interests of Charles V, Philip II, Philip III, Philip IV, and Charles II. Explore how inbreeding of the Habsburg rulers activated a particular decision making in America Reflect about the link between the Catholic Habsburg order for Spanish America and the origins of our economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eleonora Escalante Strategy opened season II by explaining the governance super-structure of Spanish America according to official history. During the 16th century, as of the period of Charles V as king of Spain, the Catholic Church emerged as the society builder of Spanish America. This process was followed by each of the successors of Charles V until the year 1700. Since the Iberian Peninsula was in the process to adequate to the Habsburg ruling, the 16th century was plagued with uncertainties and changes. If the HQ office of Spain was moved to America, the decision making was not going to happen in Spain, so there was supposed to be a delegation of administrative and legal affairs at the Peninsula. We discussed the mishaps or holes of official history, the complexity of blurred information, and inconsistencies that make us suggest that historians may have concealed the truth about the conquest and colonization for 500 years? The role of the inquisitorial punishment explains why historians kept it in secret. The formation of new polities in the new viceroyalties of Spanish America pushed for the constituency of Spain as a state. The ultimate responsible leaders of the conquest and colonization of America could have been a group of royal dynasties that got together (by blood and ambitions) under the figure of Charles V Habsburg-Valois/Castile-Aragón. Because the new territories were separated by the Atlantic Ocean, naval ships for warfare and freight developed. Europe was warlike convulsive: the Eighty years war (1568-1648), the Thirteen years war (1593-1606), the Anglo-Dutch Wars (1625-1784), and many other conflicts were arising because of America's possessions. In Europe, the religious wars (conflicts between Catholic and Protestants) were the norm. Were the European wars a dissuasive defensive strategy to keep the rest of kingdoms out of the Spanish Habsburgs new territories in America? Something happened to Charles V when he married Isabella Aviz of Portugal. We believe he changed between 1519 to 1524. His possible participation in the conquest of America could have the explanation, if that is true. We informed our readers about three possible alternative scenarios about the conquest-early colonization of New Spain (and Central America). Three distinctive hypotheses that provide new highlights about what truly happened. The economic foundations of wealth during the 16th century were land and people for warfare. The role of the upper-class Spanish settlers in juxtaposition to the military knights and Crown rulers is also discussed. The pre-Hispanic population was racially segregated and discriminated, and the Crown delegated their control with the catholic church friars who evangelized each inch of land of the new territories. From the start the society was defined in three separated segments: The Native Indian villages, The new urban Spanish-Criollo settlements and the Catholic Church organization. <p>http://www.artcorporatestrategy.com/2025/01/24/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-ii-episode-1-overture/</p> <p>St. Leonora Escalante Strategy</p> <p>St. Leonora Escalante Strategy</p>

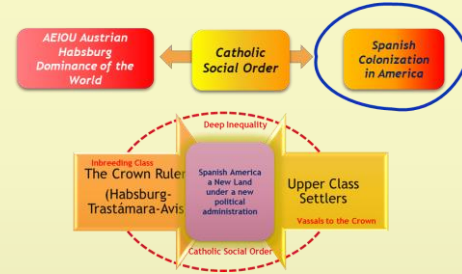
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Central America: A Quest for the Progression of Economic Value. Season I From 1516-1700: Habsburg Spanish America Foundation with a Medieval Allure

Summary and Conclusions Season I.



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Season II	From 1516 to 1700	
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<p>Episode 2. Spanish America with a Medieval Allure: Conquest and Colonization Part I.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We introduced our supposition for Season II and season III.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our strategic questions were explained in the slides: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What is the conquest of Spanish America?</i> The conquest of Spanish America was the state-formation of Spain using high caliber warfare. Warfare made the State of Spain, Warfare expanded Spain to Spanish America, warfare was medieval, and finally Spanish America transformed Spain. <i>What is the colonization of Spanish America?</i> The colonization was an extension of replicating different kingdoms of Spain (using the architecture imported by the Habsburgs) in the New World. It occurred in different waves, with migration of nobility of Spain arriving to America and settling in zones of New Spain, Central America and Peru. Colonization is the practice of planting colonies which are dependent to the country of origin of the migration of people to the colonies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic inferences were included in the reference material under a glossary format; we continue explaining the elements in here. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What is colonialism?</i> According to several authors, Colonialism is a system and practice to impose the will of one people on another, it involves subjugation, violent dispossession of resources, displacement and dislocation of the original dwellers, elimination or total domination of the subjects. <i>What is the difference between colonialism and colonization?</i> Colonization occurs through actions of colonialism. It is a series of processes. Colonialism is founded in an ideological system that justified colonization. Settler colonialism is the ideological system that perpetuates the destruction and elimination of the Native-Indigenous (the former peoples that are displaced). <i>What is the mockery of decolonization?</i> Decolonization is the process of breaking away from colonial rule. However, the Neo-European settlers (criollos) who practiced the colonialism could not leave the colonies and remained. After the Independence movements, the criollos continued living in Spanish America, and the existing syncretism didn't allow the decolonization in Spanish-America. <i>How was the process of the conquest and colonization of Spanish America?</i> According to all the authors that we studied, the conquest and colonization of Spanish America was originally designed as the Iberian Reconquest+ Inquisition + Expulsion + Massive genocide + expropriation or appropriation of land/assets + slavery or Indentured serfdom. The strategy was changed once Spaniards realized it was convenient to keep the Natives alive, and Bartolomé de las Casas was able to defend the human rights of the Indians. <i>Where did the conquest and colonization take place?</i> It was done in waves. First in the Caribbean Islands, then the Aztec Empire, and later the Inca Empire. We show maps and years of expeditions-conquests per region. <i>What is the political theory of the conquest of Spanish America?</i> The political theory of the conquest and colonization comes from the Greco-Roma-Christian-Thomistic beliefs. It is also pivotal to the values and "savoir-faire" of the medieval feudalism of Castile-Aragon Kingdoms. The major characteristic: Full inequality, authoritarianism, hierarchical structure, God-Catholic Church precepts, land structure in feudal terms, people as subjects to the crown and its local representatives.

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Summary and Conclusions Season II.

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Season II	From 1516 to 1700		
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<p>Episode 3. Spanish America with a Medieval Allure. Conquest and Colonization</p>  <p>Who was Hernán Cortés in reality?</p>	<p>Previously to 1492, the Aztec history of The white Gods dwelling with them might not a legend. We suggest that before the Discovery of America, there was a previous European encounter with the Aztecs. According to several authors, a well educated European found them between 1376-1490s, and he taught them how to organize Tenochtitlan. This is the God that some Aztec CODEX melt with the Quetzalcoatl: God of white skin, blond hair who had come from the East. Francisco López de Gomara, chaplain and secretary of Cortés wrote that the Spaniards conquered México because the Aztecs believed they were Gods. We tried to answer the question: How did 500 Spaniards defeat the Aztecs?</p> <p>First Alternative Possible Scenario of the Conquest of Tenochtitlan. Juan of Asturias (1478-97) is Hernán Cortés, and king Ferdinand II played an important role in it.</p> <div data-bbox="372 851 812 983" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p>Hernan Cortés is the son of King Ferdinand II of Aragón; Juan of Asturias (the original primogenital heir)</p> </div> <div data-bbox="881 851 1360 983" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p>The conquistadors who came Cortés were members of the military orders and belonged to the same generation of Juan of Asturias</p> </div> <p>Under this scenario, Juan of Asturias did not die in 1497, as official history has chronicled it. He came to America concealed under a new identity (Hernán Cortés) and his death was faked, 6 months after his marriage with Margaret Habsburg-Valois. Why to fake his death? For the Castile-Aragonese kingdom: To keep Spanish America conquest far from the Habsburgs. The entourage and military knights that came to America were mainly from Extremadura (near the Port of Lisbon where they could travel in secret in and out to the Atlantic). Another possibility is that Hernan Cortés is a bastard illegitimate son of King Ferdinand II of Aragón. King Ferdinand II of Aragón kept Joanna out of sight. So, he could take charge of the operations of conquest leaving Spain using Lisbon.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is extremely difficult for us to rebuke official history. But it is important to consider all the possible scenarios of the conquest of America. Even if we are wrong, one of them, or a mix of our ideas, might have been the truth. As researchers, it is crucial to bring them into the table. We have perceived a meaningful lack of consistency by comparing the history of the conquest of Tenochtitlan. We reviewed 10 historians' works. And there are significant discrepancies. Why did the ancient official historians of Hernan Cortés hide something there? López de Gomara and Díaz del Castillo were into obedience to Cortés, so there might be collusion in the official history. • Alternative History 1. We chose the time variable, and asked ourselves what could have happened if this character never passed away? The history of Joanna of Aragón as the default weakest candidate who got the title of Queen of Spain, only occurred because in the order of birth, she was the next one after the death of John of Asturias (1478-97), the groomed future king of Spain. John, was the only son of the Catholic monarchs, who was supposed to take charge of the Conquest of America operations. What if John never died, and he was replaced by someone else facing his betrothal to Margaret Habsburg?. • The figure of Hernan Cortés has been studied significantly, but not as a "concealed king or prince". Hernán Cortés disobeyed Diego Velásquez de Cuellar in Cuba in 1519. That was a horrendous fault. He sailed to México without permission, and he reported to the Emperor Charles V directly. What? At that epoch? This doesn't make sense, unless Cortés held a higher rank than Velásquez. His identity can't be too far from the circle of king Ferdinand II either. • https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/02/07/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-ii-episode-3-spanish-america-with-a-medieval-allure-conquest-and-colonization-part-2/ 	


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Central America: A Quest for the Progression of Economic Value. Season I From 1516-1700: Habsburg Spanish America Foundation with a Medieval Allure



Summary and Conclusions Season II.

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SEASON II	From 1516-1700	
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<p>Episode 4. Spanish America with a Medieval Allure: Conquest and Colonization Part 3</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second Alternative Possible Scenario 2: Hernando Cortés real Identity is Charles V HRE. This is our bet to compare Hernan Cortés with the Emperor Charles V. Both had troubles with the same leg. We have read both biographies, and in the case of Charles V, from 10 different historians. • Unus Pro-omnibus, omnes pro uno: Was the conquest of America Inc. an endeavor of more than one king? Were Portugal, France, England, the HRE, the Low Dutch lands, Italy, Denmark, and other reigns involved, under the leadership of whom? Charles V? or his dad Philip I? (who may have not died as it was officially registered). • Was it possible that Hernan Cortés came to America between 1519 to 1524, and returned to Spain, to marry Isabella of Portugal in 1526? • Did his father Philip I truly die in 1506? Or was he the white God of the Aztecs who came before his son Charles V? • We visited several maps that were recreated before the death of Philip I. Most of the royals of Europe already knew of Spanish America: More than 15 top maps were produced, and the Venetians were aware of them. The information propagated into the royal houses easily. • The map of Vespucci (1526) is identified with the coat of Arms of Charles V. • Maximilian I and Ferdinand II were aware of the trophy of America awaiting them. Both couldn't wait for Charles V to come to an age. • All the kings associated under the order of the Golden Fleece were of the same generation of Philip I (Charles V's father). Did all helped to conquer America? • If Philip I truly died in 1506, then Hernan Cortés could have been his son Charles V. We explored numerous paintings and statues with similarities. • Finally, we brought the official history "chronology of the Conquest of México" between April 1519 and August 1520. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If Charles V was Hernan Cortés: Between 1519-1521, official history describes him as taming the protestants in the German Nations. What if this is a fake alibi? It is confirmed that Charles V was not residing in Spain during those two years. • We dare to suggest that Hernan Cortés wasn't an unprepared conquistador. He was groomed for the capture of Tenochtitlan for years. He knew what to do, and how to. So, it may have existed a Habsburg insider—a spy with Moctezuma who had access to everything and was able to communicate with the Spaniards between 1506 to 1519. Was this man Philip I? The White God of blue eyes? A king under another identity, could have come to America before? • If Philip I (the husband of Joanna) did not die in 1506, he could have easily moved using the Extremadura way to Lisbon, and from there sail to the Caribbean. If Philip I was able to arrive and live with the Aztecs for some years, before 1519, that explains why the white God is repeatedly named in several Aztec CODEX, and it is possible that he helped Hernan Cortés in 1519. • Philip I was the son of an Austrian emperor; it is not credible that Maximilian I would have left his corps in a coffin for 18 years with Joanna. Look at it clearly, 4 of Joanna's kids were taken to Mechelen, and Philip I corps didn't? • Our slides searched for the illustrations of Hernan Cortés in the CODEX. We searched for patterns of similarity between the description of Charles V and Hernan Cortés. Artistic representations were investigated. • In this episode we started to analyze the coat of arms of Hernán Cortés and its significance. If Hernan Cortés was a fake identity, we suggest that Emperor Charles V may have used his identity between 1519 to 1521 in America. If his father did not perish in 1506, the role of Philip I (his father) might have been to prepare the victory of his son over the Aztecs. • https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/02/14/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-ii-episode-4-spanish-america-with-a-medieval-allure-conquest-and-colonization-part-3/


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Summary and Conclusions Season I.



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Season II	From 1516 to 1700	
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<p>Episode 5. Spanish America with a Medieval Allure. Conquest and Colonization Part 4.</p> <p>First Hernán Cortés coat of arms (1525)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third Alternative Possible Scenario 3: Hernando Cortés may be any other member of the House of Habsburg, the House of Aviz, or the House of Valois-Burgundy. • In this scenario we open the discussion of considering any other royal member of all the top families that were related to Charles V HRE, but were not in the direct line of the legitimate descendance of the grandparents of Charles V. • In this scenario we see Maximilian I creating a tacit strategic alliance with all the direct relatives of him (Aviz, Valois-Bourbon, etc.), particular interest of Maximilian I was to keep near his potential enemies that could interfere in his new domains in Spanish America. Special attention for Maximilian was to keep out France and England, and to put a distance to the Wittelsbach-Bayern reigns. • We keep in this scenario, the same nature of the Conquistadors: All from the military orders, trained paramilitaries with ample experience in warfare. These paramilitary forces were coming from Extremadura, or from Germany (the black knights). • Our presentation slides were focused to understand the coat of arms of Hernan Cortés. We analyzed each of the heraldic quadrants, and all the possible meanings. The coat of arms was given by the Emperor in 1525 to the true Hernan Cortes, right before the wedding with Isabella Aviz from Portugal. Probably this was the gift for letting Cortés use his identity in the conquest of México. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome to heraldry: every single symbol of a coat of arms: shield, texture, color, position, symbols, were the essence of the royal families. These heraldic ID symbols were associated to wealth, lineage, prosperity and territories. Heraldry description of is called blazoning. • First, we explored the different possibilities of the royal heraldry for each of the kingdoms associated to Charles V identity in his imperial coat of arms: We used the best ancient books about heraldry that we could find. Each kingdom had a medieval ID design. We recognized 16 territorial emblems of the main family houses associated to Charles V: León, Portugal, Castile, Granada, Aragon, Navarre, Burgundy, Tirol, Sicily, Brabant, Flanders, Valois, the tri-crown Oldenburg emblem of Norway-Sweden-Denmark, Holy Roman Empire, England-Tudor, and Austria. • Then we analyzed the meaning of all the elements of the coat of arms of Hernán Cortés. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quadrant I: We explored the meaning of the double headed eagle, from the origins of the emblem (archaeological traces in the Hittites zone-now Turkey 2000 BC), and the principal lines of transference to other European areas. The Habsburg and the HRE adopted it formally during the 15th century. • Quadrant II: Three golden crown over an azure or black field: we explored several potential meanings. However, we suggest this could be the symbol of the tri-crown emblem of Norway-Sweden-Denmark (Oldenburg), It also appears in the heraldry arms of Lima City, Perú. • The two other quadrants will be analyzed on next Episode 6. • We also established a potential secret route used by the “royal fake Hernán Cortés” to leave Spain without being noticed. All the way to Badajoz, and then directly to the Port of Portugal. Nowadays, anyone can walk from Badajoz to Lisbon Port in 3 days staying overnight in any village. Let’s triplicate that duration: 10 days in the times of Charles V. It was feasible and possible to leave to the New World without being noticed then? • The role of Portugal was not irrelevant in the conquest of México: Portugal was pushing the new Spanish Catholic monarchy to conquer and colonize it. Three Castile-Aragon princesses married Manuel I, and Charles V married Isabella Aviz too. Maximilian I was an Aviz member of the Portuguese dynasty. And Charles V was also linked to France (Valois) and England (Henry VIII was married with his aunt Catharine). The Wittelsbach of Bavaria were also linked to Charles V through Mary of Burgundy (The Hainaut connection was also linked to the double headed eagle). • https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/02/21/central-americaa-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-ii-episode-5-spanish-america-with-a-medieval-allure-conquest-and-colonization-part-4/

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Season II	From 1516 to 1700	
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<p>Episode 6. Spanish America with a Medieval Allure. Conquest and Colonization Part 5</p>  <p>First Hernán Cortés coat of arms (1525) Cuernavaca Palace</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coat of arms of Hernán Cortés. We continued digging in the meaning of the double-headed eagle of quadrant I, and the three crowns of quadrant II. • Double Headed-Eagle: We traced its archaeological primary roots between 2500 BC - 2000 BC (Sumerian city of Lagash), and Anatolia (now East-Asian part of Turkey). From there the symbol was then used in the Byzantine Empire. Then as of 1000 CE, we found relics of the symbol y the Seljuk Empire, the Latin Empire of Constantinople and King Baldwin I from Hainaut introduced it to the Netherlands. We also found 2 head-eagle heraldry on Coins of the Lascaris-Greece, and Frederick II Hohenstaufen used it when he was HRE. By 1300 CE the symbol is found in Sicily, Egypt, the Paleologos family, and most of the Byzantine Families. Louis IV HRE also used it (Bavaria-House of Wittelsbach). • Year 1400: The double-headed eagle was used by King Wenceslaus IV of Bohemia (Charles IV of Luxembourg). It was also used by the Albanian royal family. In this century, the double-headed eagle was officially used by the Holy Roman Emperors, and the Habsburgs took it to New Spain, Perú and others. Hungary-Bohemia also took it from Ferdinand I (brother of Charles V). The Russian Empire also used it until 1917. • Three Crowns on field azure-obscure: We also analyzed in profound level, three alternative meanings, contemplating all the possibilities of the symbol: (1) The three crowns might be the protection of three kings of the Golden Fleece league, directly related to Charles V: King Francis I Valois-Angouleme, Henri VII Tudor England, and King Manuel I-Aviz Portugal. The three of them were married with Castile-Aragón princesses. (2) Epiphany Crowns: Here we connect the three eastern empires-The Ottoman, the Safavid-Persian and the Mughal; with the adoration of the three Orient-Kings to Jesus. (3) Three Byzantium Greek families associated to the double-Eagle of the HRE. The last scenario is connected to Andreas Paleologos will who sold his coat of armes to Charles VIII of France in 1494, granting titles to Isabella and Ferdinand II (The catholic monarchs). • To be continued next page... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we describe the coat of arms of Hernan Cortés of 1529? A bordure or, charged with a chain sable and 7 Indians heads proper. Within this quarterly: 1st quarter: field argent, a double eagle-sable; 2nd Quarter, sable, three crowns argent; 3rd quarter, gules, a lion rampant or; 4th quarter, azure, a city argent above waves azure and argent. In the center, a smaller escutcheon within a bordure azure charged with crosses argent, or four pallets gules. (or= gold, gules=red, argent=silver, sable=black, azure=blue). • The coat of arms of Hernán Cortes of 1529 had a crown located at the top. It doesn't belong to a marquise, but to a royal crown. A crown of 8 points, only 5 visible points or peaks. On top of the prince crown of Hernan Cortés coat of arms, there is a rampant-guardant lion facing us. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This type of crown was generally situated over the coat of arms of the sons or grandsons of sovereigns. • The difference between the coronet of a marquis and the crown of a prince is the number of visible points. For a marquis there were 3 visible; for the prince, there were 5 visible. • Our hypothesis is that Hernan Cortés in America wasn't a knight soldier of Extremadura, there was a prince of a royal house that took the identity of Cortés, and he came to lead the conquest of México between 1519 and 1521. • We also wrote a summary of the meaning of each of the quadrants of Hernán Cortés coat of arms with a verdict that requires further validation. Any of these scenarios could be the truth of the conquest of México. • To be continued next page.... 


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<p>Episode 6. Spanish America with a Medieval Allure. Conquest and Colonization Part 5</p>  <p>Hernan Cortés Second coat of arms 1529 Marquis of Oaxaca: with a Crown at the top</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quadrant III: A Golden lion in rampant position, on red field (in French: gules, rampant or). This symbol is not easy to assign to a specific royal house of the 16th century, because it doesn't match perfectly. For example: Scotland used one red rampant lion on a gold field. England used 3 golden lions passant-guardant on a red field as of Richard the Lionheart (he was the son of Eleanor of Aquitaine). A single lion on red was used by king Edward II (1307-27) as Duke of Guyenne for the region of Bordeaux, while the seal of Eleanor Duchess of Aquitaine (1152) was one gold passant-guardant lion on red field (In French: gules, a lion passant guardant or). When king Henry II of England (who used two lions) married Eleanor of Aquitaine, the emblem of England was formed. In Iberia, the Kingdom of Castile-Leon used the lion in rampant position, but not in gold color. • Quadrant IV: This quadrant is defined as: Azure, city on base Barry wavy of the sea. According to Woodward-Burnett, cities, castles or buildings raising out of waves relates to the construction-resurgence of a new city-nation: New Spain was built over the ruins of Tenochtitlan. • Central escutcheon augmentation: This extra-shield corresponds to Aragon, with a bordure azure and 9 crosses of the military order of Santiago. • The external bordure: 7 heads tied by a chain. This represent seven vassals of Moctezuma (Aztec chiefs) whom Cortés defeated in battle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We concluded that the Coat of Arms given to the real Hernán Cortés was a gift in exchange for him letting use his identity to conceal the royal prince who came to America to conquer the Aztecs. • The real leader of the conquest of Tenochtitlan was a prince, son or grandson of the Holy Roman Emperor of the German Nations (Maximilian)-quadrant I, with additional three powerful royal crowns who served and sustained him in the conquest (quadrant II). The lion from quadrant III symbolizing his force, steadfastness and valor, linked to León-Spain, or England. Quadrant IV: city in a lake symbolizing the conquest of the city of Tenochtitlan by which Cortes finished his campaign. At the center: The augmentation support and recognition of the Kingdom of Aragón is at the midpoint, which means that Ferdinand II was directly participating and linked in the operation. The azure bordure with the Santiago crosses of the inescutcheon belong to the military knights who accompanied him. • The lion rampant (guardant) crest at the top is also a symbol only given to honorable royal family members. The crown belongs to a royal prince, not a marquis. • The participation of the military order-mercenaries of Spain was crucial to win the Aztecs, while the royal conqueror decided to keep his real name out from the conquest and assign it Hernán Cortés. We suggest, that Charles V HRE approved the identity shift when Bartolomé de las Casas created a strong awareness of the abuses towards the Native populations. Probably a guiltiness move. • We also suggest that if Charles V came to conquer Spanish America, he stayed only for a few years between 1519-1524. And later, he returned to marry Isabella of Portugal. It is possible that he returned again to establish himself in Oaxaca, or maybe he accompanied the take over of the Peruvian Inca empire after Isabella died in 1539.

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<p>Episode 7. Philip II: Carrying Heritage Duty.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The life of Philip II Habsburg-Aviz (1527-1598). In this chapter we explored several aspects of the life of Philip II, the son of Charles V. • Philip II and his four wives (with whom he carried dynastic inbreeding), with exception of Elizabeth Valois: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. María Manuela Aviz Habsburg (1527-45), his double first cousin. Children: Don Carlos (1545-68) 2. Mary Tudor Aragon Castile (1516-58), cousin of his father. No Children. 3. Elizabeth Valois-Medici, princess of France (1545-68): Children: Clara Eugenia and Catalina Micaela 4. Anna Habsburg-Habsburg (1549-80), his niece. Children: Ferdinand, Carlos Lorenzo, Diego, Philip III (the heir) and María. • Philip II Heritage: Philip II carried more than 70 hereditary titles over himself (the titles ranged from king, lord, count, duke, grand master of military orders, dominator, archduke, prince, etc.) • Philip II character and personality: Charles V groomed him through letters, to not depend on anyone else. His distrust towards counselors and court members was hyper higher. He remained in Spain visiting his 4 main palaces regularly. He was a slow decision maker. He was not a popular king, but he was respected. • Philip II formative years and his preparation to become a king: We describe his educational tutors, preceptors and his grand tour to the Netherlands (1548-50). • Philip II as a patron of arts: He was the main promoter of the "Spanish golden age of arts", supporting all the main artistic painters from Europe. TO CONTINUE NEXT PAGE... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mandate of Charles V to his son Philip II, was to keep the Indies (New Spain and Peru viceroalties) in a work-in-progress early colonial life, for which the priority was evangelization of the native populations and the expansion of Christianity to new no-conquered zones. If Charles V came to America twice, we still need to find how was his participation in the conquest of Perú (1540s). Again: Royal leaders of the 16th century would never delegate their role as omnipotent front-runners in combat for new territories. Philosophically and militarily, there is no 1% of probability that the king won't participate. However, it is possible that Charles V commanded his child Philip I, to stay in Spain and build a majestic kingdom that was never in place, while controlling France and England in their intent to conquer America. • We dedicated more than 21 slides to explain the different aspects of the life of Philip II. He was prepared as a Spanish-Castilian king. His father instructed him in letters, wills and documents how to be a king in his absence. This confirms our suspicious idea that Charles V was not living in Spain after 1539. • The AEIOU strategy was also brought in by Philip II, but under a local Peninsular vision: Philip II centralized Spain and built a European home for the Spanish Habsburg Branch with focalization in Castile. • The construction and remodeling of his royal palaces and country houses are the confirmation of his priority: his flow of investments into building a splendor majesty to face his adversaries in Europe. His support to the arts was also another tool to show-off that his dynasty was as cultivated and eminent as the one of his cousins in Austria and Flanders. • TO BE CONTINUED NEXT PAGE...



Philip II King of Spain and Son of Charles V.


Please remember that the term Corporate strategy in times of the 16th century monarchs, is equivalent to a monarchical growth: a military strategy and warfare to expand territories and profit from these resources. The concept of private property did not exist for vassals. The king granted the land for its use, but he could also take it off at will. Over time, the monarchical feudal regimes evolved to absolutist regimes, the kings were owners, sovereigns and plenipotentiaries of everything, with weakened nobles who lived in royal courts, depending on the king's favors, stripping them of local power, and the private property was a "de-facto" figure. The absolutist king could do whatever he wishes: he was the top landlord of all. The inequality was part of the system.

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<p>Episode 7. Philip II Carrying heritage duty</p>  <p>Philip II King of Spain and Son of Charles V.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Philip II geo-spatial whereabouts:</i> Philip II lived in between the following Royal Palaces El Pardo, Toledo, Aranjuez and Valsain. He built the new Palace El Escorial. HE retreated to rest to 5 main principal country houses (Casa de Campo de los Vargas, Torrelodones, Aceca, Vaciamadrid, La Fuenfria). He invested heavily in creating the infrastructure of Royal Spain as anyone before his mandate. • <i>Philip II the architect that was building everywhere:</i> He was the first Habsburg that built with the model of the Palace of Coudenburg. He branded the Burgundy style with the Austrian Hofburg and assembled it at El Escorial: His main achievement a mix of royal mausoleum, church, college, monastery and court-offices. • <i>Philip II and his linkage with the Kingdom of Guatemala.</i> Here we described the official timeline of the formation of the Kingdom of Guatemala, and how the Marquisate of Hernan Cortes extended to the borders of it. • <i>Philip II and his commitment to send missionaries to America for colonization:</i> The architecture of the churches and infrastructure of the Kingdom of Guatemala (Santiago de los Caballeros-Antigua Guatemala) was very similar to what Charles V was building in Granada for Isabella (his Portuguese queen). The architecture and details of temples, monasteries, convents and churches was magnificent, showing the degree of priority for Philip’s investments within the Catholic church. • <i>Philip II and his territorial organization for New Spain:</i> He designed the viceroyalty organization of Spanish America. When he took the baton of the Indies, these lands were already conquered. He followed the design instructions of Charles V his father, who left him thousands of letters of tutoring king lessons. • <i>Philip II as sponsor of the Kingdom of Guatemala:</i> We suggest that Philip II invested heavily in the structuring of the kingdom (from Oaxaca to what is now Guatemala), the same region that belonged to Hernán Cortés Marquisate. The ratio of religious buildings/sq km2 in Guatemala is higher than any other part of Spanish America. • <i>Philip II and his religious affairs with the new World:</i> Charles V commanded Philip II to utilize different orders of priests and friars as missionaries to peacefully subdue, organize obispados and tame the Native Indigenous revolts. The monastic orders had a crucial job, and Philip II paid and sponsor all those missions. More than 15,000 missionaries traveled to America between 1493 and 1821. Their role was to convert the Indians to Catholicism, and compensate the expropriation of their lands, by establishing the Native villages close to the church.. • <i>Philip II and his financial management:</i> We explain the expenditure budget of Philip II in detail and his 4 state financial defaults with his bankers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philip II military strategy was so cruel against the protestants that his inquisitorial tactics to tame his foes were beyond repulsion. The “Black Legend” label comes from Philip II desire to pursue and restore the single Catholic Empire in Europe and stop any potential flow of protestants to Spanish America. • Philip II black legend was a huge mistake: he enforced an oppressive operation of torture, terror, persecution, confiscation, inquisitorial repression, books burning, auto de fe and corruption in the Spanish Netherlands, through the Duke of Alba, sacking Antwerp. The Eighty years war began because of that from 1568 to 1648. • Philip II conflicts with England: He got in troubles with the Tudor world when he dissolved his marriage to Mary Tudor. We believe that Philip II initiated and kept these conflicts (with England Portugal and France), while the missionaries in Spanish America were busy colonizing native populations. Philip II sponsored Catholic missions everywhere he could. But particularly in Guatemala. • The Catholic Church saved the Indian communities to die under inquisitorial practices of the Black Legend, but it couldn’t protect them from the encomiendas, diseases and later the low-wage slavery. • The place of worship of Santiago de Caballeros de Guatemala was being prepared for the descendants of Charles V.

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<p>Episode 8. Philip II: Spanish Golden Age in Warfare.</p>  <p>Philip II King of Spain and Son of Charles V.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Episode is about the strategic military warfare challenges of Philip II and his dynastic parenting competitive advantage in Spanish America. • <i>Philip II and his daughters:</i> He was building a future for his two girls with Elizabeth Valois-Medici outside of Spain. His son Philip III Habsburg-Habsburg was born in 1578; his inbreeding with him, was more than obvious. Isabella Clara Eugenia (his first daughter) was prepared as regent of Spanish Netherlands and Spain, while Catalina got a dynastic arrangement with the Savoy. • <i>Philip II Chronology of warfare events:</i> We prepared a chronology of the life of Philip II from 1527 to 1621 (he died in 1598). The main conflict of Philip II was religious in nature, against the Nassau, in the Spanish Netherlands. From 1566 to 1580, the repression against the Netherlands was out of control. The Army of Flanders mutinied more than 40 times, the 17 Dutch provinces fought hardly against the Spanish Troops, when Antwerp was destroyed and 8,000 civilians butchered. The Low countries divided in two: The catholic south (Union of Arras) vs the protestant north (union of Utrecht). Philip II dispatched his half-brother Juan of Austria to reconquer the south in 1585, causing more than 10,000 murders in Maastricht. The conflict went out of proportions when William of Orange was assassinated. In reaction, queen Elizabeth I from England began to cooperate with the Dutch. And Spain annexed Portugal as a vassal crown. In the 1580s, England started its naval war against Spain. • <i>Phillip II grand strategy:</i> He was responsible to build the majestic Empire of Spain (including the Indies – Spanish America and Philippines). His obedience to his father’s will and letters was beyond understanding. His destiny was to protect and defend Spanish America, her silver from Potosi and México, and keep Europe under Spanish control. All his conflicts were designed to keep the riches of America far from his competitors, with Manila as his center of trade with Asia. • <i>Philip II Court political configuration:</i> Philip II obedience to Charles V is reflected in the Palace of Escorial, which was the Headquarters of his kingdom (not his residence). There, he established his councils, tribunals, mausoleum, museum of art and the monastery for the Hieronymites. This palace was supposed to be built with grandiosity, greater and better than any other in Europe. • <i>Philip II and his precious metals of Spanish America:</i> The beginning of the global economy was the silver trade minted for coins for transactions. With Silver, the Spanish empire emerged as the wealthiest and powerful in the whole world. • <i>Philip II World of trade:</i> On top of the European Atlantic routes of trade, a new different Spanish Trade route to Asia was opened with silver out of Perú/México from Acapulco to Manila. • <i>Philip II installed a government administration and imperial organization.</i> https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/03/22/central-american-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-ii-episode-8-philip-ii-spanish-golden-age-in-warfare/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of Philip II in the nation-state building of Spain was truly remarkable. His Father Charles V left a testament with all the instructions, and Philip II honored his father in the endeavor. • He followed the guidelines of Charles V, in terms of how to develop the native societies through the establishment of the Catholic Colonial Christendom. This was an important expenditure in Philip II administration and was the first global medium of cultivation of the Indian society according to religious values. The appeasement of Bartolomé de las Casas was so successful that the Natives learned to survive with it by stopping any type of Indian sorcery practice or non-Christian rituals. • Philip II was obliged by mandate of Charles V to ensure the evangelization of the Indians as an essential part of the colonization process. God’s glory was seen in terms of numbers of conversions. Charles V used the Papacy to create a network of cooperation to protect the Indians from slavery. • The VOC (dutch) and EOC (England) began trade with Asia as of the 1600s, and Imperial Spain kept her territories in Spanish America intact under the ruling period of Philip II. • Silver revenues were enough to pay the bills of Philip II (including his construction projects), the defaults were because of cash management troubles.

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<p>Episode 9. Philip III, Philip IV ad Charles II. Brash for the Spanish Succession War Cliff.</p>  Philip III  Philip IV  Charles II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This episode is about the rulers of Imperial Spain during the 17th century: Philip III (1578-1621), Philip IV (1605-1665), and Charles II (1661-1700). • After Philip II, the king that truly was guided by the will of Charles V, the next three Habsburgs were dedicated to entertain the socialite of Spain. We don't see anything relevant in Spain that make us believe that these kings were properly suitable for leading Imperial Spain. The inbreeding in each of these personages could have affected Spain leadership for a century. • Philip III (1578-1621)- A null king: Philip III inherited inbreeding issues. His period was characterized by his absence in decision making. He delegated all his responsibilities in the "valido" (first minister) Duke of Lerma, Francisco Gómez de Sandoval y Rojas. This king traveled for leisure to escape from the council of state. The power rested in the councils that Philip II designed. The state expenditures doubled. He moved his court from Madrid to Valladolid. He married Queen Margaret Habsburg-Wittelsbach (Bayern). Children: Ana María Mauricia (1601-66), Philip IV (1605-55), Maria Anna (1606-46), Infante Carlos (1607-32) and Cardinal Ferdinand (1609-41). Philip III planned the marriage Of Mauricia and Philip IV with the royals Bourbon-Medici Habsburgs from France. Philip III did not participate in financial affairs or investments for his country. He was a null-king. • Philip IV (1605-55) A disastrous foreign policy leader enforced to sign the Peace of Westphalia: Another absent king who avoided to interact with people. He finally ended the Eighty Years War with the Low Countries, retaining the south Spanish Netherlands in 1648. His priority was to prepare his daughters for betrothal with other kings of Europe and a life-time patronage of the Spanish Arts. <i>He married Elizabeth Bourbon-Medici Habsburg (1602-44) who was pregnant 10 times. Only Balthasar Carlos and María Theresa Habsburg-Borbón survived.</i> His second wife was <i>Mariana Habsburg-Habsburg</i> from Austria (1634-96), who was pregnant 6 times, surviving to adulthood Margarita Theresa Habsburg-Habsburg and Charles II Habsburg-Habsburg. Inbreeding continued. His core achievement was to build the Buen Retiro Palace for cultural-leisure, musical and visual painting showcase. And he established a strong patronage to the arts. Philip IV called also the planet king, was Maecenas of painter Diego Velazquez. • Philip IV and his wives experienced 16 pregnancies, and only 4 kids became adults. He also procreated between 15-30 illegitimate children. His mandate was Eleonora Escalante Strategy like a boat without a captain. CONTINUES NEXT PAGE... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regally and Geopolitically, the 17th century in the Iberian Peninsula was a waste of time. None of the kings between 1598 and 1700 added value to what Philip II did. It was a dry century, as if on purpose, the Spanish Habsburgs decided to leave Spain without Captain. For us that doesn't make sense. With Philip II, the nation of Spain was built to make an impact against the rest of the powers of Europe. What happened? • Economically, the burden of the wars and conflicts of Spain during the 17th century was draining its finances. Warfare was expensive, or at least the Spanish Crown wanted on purpose to make the rest of the powers believe that they were in troubles. • Philip III was an absent king, null for decision making. Philip IV was also another absentminded king, who was more worried to contain the Austrian Habsburg branch with arranged matrimonies. • Charles II was the culprit of 250 years of inbreeding. The worst of all. • To study the inbreeding of the Habsburg is required in history as much as in political-economy, because the capacity to think was affected in each of the Spanish Habsburg rulers of the 17th century. • However, if the illegitimate Spanish Habsburgs were able to leave Spain and move to Spanish America (in every main relevant city) under concealed names (faked criollos) using the same strategy of Charles V HRE (Hernán Cortés), then Charles II was not the last Spanish Habsburg. • When the Germans arrived at Spain (with Mariana Wittelsbach-Hessen Darmstadt), all the authentic Spanish Habsburgs were already in America. Their presence seem to be strong in several areas of Spanish America, but particularly in the Kingdom of Guatemala. • https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/03/29/central-americaa-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-ii-episode-9-philip-iii-philip-iv-and-charles-ii/

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<p>Episode 9. Philip III, Philip IV ad Charles II. Brash for the Spanish Succession War Cliff.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles II (1665-1700). Not the Last Spanish Habsburg. According to Official History, Charles II was the last Spanish Habsburg reigning Imperial Spain. His health issues were gigantic. Philip IV, his father, died when he was 4 years old, so Queen Mariana Habsburg acted as regent with García de Avellaneda y Haro (2nd Count of Castrillo), who was the Mayordomo Mayor and President of the Council of Castile. She struggled against Don Juan José (1629-79) illegitimate son of Philip IV with actress María Calderón. The period of Charles II is the period of his mother Mariana Habsburg of Austria as a regent. Charles II couldn't lead (he was mentally ill, with cognitive disabilities and other physical disorders). After the death of Don Juan José, Mariana Habsburg couldn't reign Spain, because of the Germans intromission in the State. These Germans came with the second bride of Charles II, Mariana Wittelsbach-Hessen Darmstadt. • According to official history, Charles II was the last Spanish Habsburg to reign, however, he had so many illegitimate relatives, that we do not know if one of them (under another identity) was able to rule Spain later. • The sister of Charles II was Margarita Theresa Habsburg (1651-73), who married Leopold I (1640-1705) HRE and King of Hungary, Croatia, Bohemia and Austria. With this marriage the level of inbreeding was totally insane. Their daughter María Antonia Theresia Josepha Habsburg (1669-92) has detained the last highest of all the coefficient of inbreeding of this dynasty: 0.3053. • We finalized our reference material with the inbreeding family tree of Leopold I and Margarita Theresa, they look almost identical (a comparative study of 5 previous generations). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tragedy of the Habsburgs as a dynasty was the inbreeding. In their quest to keep the territories in the family, the family ruined their genetic DNA. However, our conjecture that the Habsburg kings of Iberia were merely impersonators of the real descendants of Charles HRE (after Philip II) is more outstanding than ever. <div data-bbox="1753 714 2354 1049" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="1753 1085 2407 1149">A piece of the painting <i>Las Meninas</i>, first called <i>The family of Philip IV</i>. By Diego Velázquez. 1656</p>

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<p>Episode 10. Central America Hidden Strategy of the Spanish Habsburg Dynasty (1558-1700)</p>  <p>Antigua Guatemala</p> <p>20/4/2026</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why the kingdom of Guatemala was so important for the Spanish Habsburg branch? The design of the kingdom of Guatemala was in the hands of the catholic friars. They received the mandate from Charles V. The missionaries divided the region in bishoprics (using the medieval style) facing 10 challenges: crown rule installment, social structure of inequality (the owner of the colony was the king of Spain), buccaneer activities from the other empires, natural disasters (as earthquakes or floods), epidemics, social dislocation, labor abuse, construction of the new dwellings, quest for economic self-sustenance and poverty. • The kingdom of Guatemala is important from the start for Charles V and Philip II because in there, the paradigms of the emperor were changed. Why? (1) <i>It was discovered and conquered by him or a relative of the Holy Roman Emperor linked to all the dynasties involved in the intent.</i> (2) <i>Antigua Guatemala was considered home for Charles V-beautiful settings.</i> (3) <i>The knights-military order of Santiago were the personal protection of the royal Spanish family and they settled in here.</i> (4) <i>the Catholic Church was omnipresent in the Kingdom of Guatemala which started in the West of Oaxaca to Costa Rica.</i> • For the Royal Habsburg, there was a difference between a place to reside and a place for commerce and trade. With their formation in Greek philosophy, the capital of the Kingdom of Guatemala was selected because it was far from the coast, and far from the fever of commerce and trade of the oceans with silver/metals. It was designed as a household territory, with all the means to become self-sufficient economy for the new Habsburg-Castile society: food, shelter, resources for construction, religious activities, incredible nature, etc. We conceive that the descendants of the Emperor were in love with the region, and they decided to settle altogether with the converted Natives, with the help of the Catholic missionaries around. • The Spanish Habsburgs were challenged to decide between Europe and its Euro constant warfare or envy from other empires, or decide to settle in the Kingdom of Guatemala, at least during the 17th century, which representing its tranquility as a colony, one of the worst one would dare to ruin. TO CONTINUE NEXT PAGE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying a constellation of last names from the side of the Trastamara families: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castile-Enriquez-Aragon-Peñafiel-Sicilia-Capet • Castile-Aviz-Nuñez de Guzmán-Ponce de León-Fernandez Castro-Valladares • Enriquez de Mendoza-Fernández Cordova-Angulo-González-Gomez-Orozco-Ayala • Castile-Lancaster Plantagenet of Ghent in Flanders-Díaz-Hainaut-Valois • Aviz-Braganza-Lancaster Plantagenet of Ghent-Martinez de Praza-Pereira-Estevez-Beaumont-Alvarez-Alvim <p>All these last names were integrated in the figures of the 2 maternal grandparents of Charles V: Isabella of Castile, Ferdinand II of Aragon. We traced their ancestors, until we find a connection between them and the royal family of England (Lancaster-Plantagenet from Ghent-Flanders), and the royal Family of Portugal (Aviz-Braganza).</p> • The Spanish Catholic Social order of the Trastamara families in Spain was transferred to the Kingdom of Guatemala by royal decree: The 10 challenges of the slides were explained one by one in this publication. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accepted inequality: It was a feudal mission. The military dominance using propaganda, operating the land in exchange for grants to pay for the military service of the knights was maintained in Spanish America, and maintained with a complex hierarchy of vassalage. The feudal Spanish system is founded in inequality. Only the king could reward with land (granted). 2. Labor abuse: the Natives became "subjects to the king of Spain", he offered protection to their lands and life, if they paid the tribute to the Spaniards. The Indigenous were also part of the encomiendas, a covered slavery system. 3. Social Dislocation: Disruption of the native social structure when they were forced to lose their cultural identity and community cohesion. The new laws with Alonso López de Cerrato (1548) tried to end the extreme abuse of the encomiendas. 4. Epidemics: The number of Indians in Central America was reduced to 90% during the 16th century, one of the worst demographic disasters in world history. <p>TO CONTINUE NEXT PAGE</p>

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<p>Episode 10. Central America Hidden Strategy of the Spanish Habsburg Dynasty (1558-1700)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The kingdom of Guatemala was designed by the Catholic missionaries to work perfectly fine according to their mission standards: rural zones far away from the urban villages were destined for the activities and residential use of the native-Indians. The urban cities were designed for the Spaniard-Criollos, and the Catholic organization was in between both realms. The tributes of the Natives were collected by the Church and the Spaniard government, and the labor was first under encomiendas, and later under indentured quasi-slavery. The problems arrived later, when the Bourbons took the power of Spain. Why did the real Spanish Habsburgs decided to leave Europe during the 17th century, and leave the inbreed Habsburg-Habsburg strategy of building palaces while patronizing arts in Spain? That is the main question that we will try to solve on the next episodes. <div data-bbox="458 1013 700 1356" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="751 1113 904 1178" data-label="Caption"> <p>Antigua Guatemala</p> </div>	<p>Continues from last slide...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Self-Sustenance: The Native Americans escaped to the mountains, and the Spaniards settled near the volcanoes and mountains, in the open valleys. The Catholic Church was the requirement for the early colonial life (a new hermitage, convent, monastery and church) was positioned to placate and conciliate with the Natives. Social Structure for poverty: The native chiefs were assimilated by the Spaniards. The Indian labor was the basis for the Spanish controlled cities. Indian former caciques collected taxes, and the Natives were the new source of labor under a quasi-encomienda (barter system). Engineering and Construction: Infrastructure was needed in the new Spanish colonies. A new urban model was imposed everywhere in Spanish America Buccaneer Activities: The Caribbean Coast was the warfare scenario against the Spaniards: Particularly the French and the English. Holland in less scale, because they were not interested at that time, they were busy with the VOC in Asia. Britain initiated the pirate raids on the Atlantic Coast against the silver galleons and the fortified ports. It coincides with the moment in time that England established the 13 colonies during the 17th century. England Stuart-Dutch Orange matrimonial alliance began, while the colonization took over of North America. Crown Rule Installment: The 17th century was the age of contraband and smuggling. The Spaniards who accompanied the concealed royals and criollos created a new class on its own, replicating the Iberian model of living in terms of government structure. The Spanish Crown held a leadership crisis at the Peninsula, and the Kingdom of Guatemala kept their own ways of ruling. Natural Disasters: Several earthquakes creating chaos in the region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In summary, the colonial life of the 17th century during the period of Philip III, Philip IV and Charles II seems like separated from the Peninsula. The lack of leadership from these three kings (we already explained their inbreeding and their lack of attention) made this region to self-govern by themselves. If the dynasty left Spain, some of them may have been dwelling in the Kingdom of Guatemala, hidden, under different criollos identities. <p>https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/04/04/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-episode-10-central-american-hidden-strategy-a-shelter-refuge-for-whom/</p>

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<p>Episode 11. The Kingdom of Guatemala. Walloping a secret beyond gold</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migratory Flows from Europe to Spanish America: Between 1506 to 1699, half million Spaniards arrived in Spanish America. Most of them settled in the centers of mining: New Spain-México and Perú. During the first half of the 17th century, the rate was 4000 Spaniards per month. Less than 10% of them established in the Kingdom of Guatemala. • The Kingdom of Guatemala as a prototype for a dynastic rule of the Habsburgs. The rate of migration demonstrates that this region wasn't appealing for all (because of lack of mining), or it was a secluded-hidden place that was not for anyone. It was closed. In opposition to official history, we suggest that the first migrations of the concealed Habsburgs happened during the kingdom of Philip III (1598-1611). It is possible that Charles V left a plan in which Central America could receive his circle or relatives or certain type of people that could fit in his new kingdom which was not New Spain. The kingdom of Guatemala was full of convents and monasteries. It is possible that the first Habsburg women may have supported them in Guatemala. There are still ruins in Antigua Guatemala as vestiges of this hypothesis. • The kingdom of Guatemala under a new dynastic rule: According to Favereau and Geevers, the construction of a ruling dynasty required a political collective powerful empire with three components: (1) Generational succession practices, (2) Conceptual Construction of Dynastic identity, (3) Social reality of ruling. We explained how the Spanish Habsburg and Austrian Habsburg created that solid identity through the Catholic social order, with well instituted rules, core values and their traditions. • Ruling a dynasty required natural royals residing in the territories. Maximilian taught to Charles V the importance of being, staying in the territory as natural rulers. <i>A dynasty can't be constructed virtually or by remote control. It doesn't work.</i> • Eleonora Escalante Strategy suggests that as of Charles V, his Spanish-Habsburg family secretly migrated to the kingdom of Guatemala between 1521 to 1773 (1773: the year of the earthquake that destroyed Antigua). Antigua Guatemala was enough reason to swap their royal identities with those of their vassals or religious leaders and leave the mess of Europe behind. • Walloping a secret identity has been cherished beyond the value of gold for the Habsburgs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the text of our strategic publication, we explained with more detail each of the topics listed in the slides. • About the migratory flows to The Kingdom of Guatemala. Since Charles V had troubles to decide how to install the Audiencia de Santiago de los Caballeros of Guatemala during his lifetime, it wasn't until the last days of Philip II that the borders were defined (1596). The wealth of the Kingdom of Guatemala was not measured in silver or gold extraction, but in terms of the type of people who could enter in this region. Antigua Guatemala was filled with a higher proportion of members of the military order of Santiago. They were commanded by the king, and they remained where the king stayed. Antigua Guatemala held more catholic temples per sq km2 than Lima or México. Most of the best-qualified secular and religious professionals came to reside under the wing of the concealed royals. The same staff (and the descendants) who built El Escorial Palace in Spain, came to build to Antigua Guatemala. Thomas Gage from England saw the finest premium condition of Antigua in comparison to the rest of America. The wealth was seen through the high quality and details of delicacy. Remember: Attention to the details. • We suggest that there were Habsburg concealed women sponsoring the religious work in the Kingdom of Guatemala, so there were Habsburg men doing it too. • All the factors mentioned by Favereau and Geevers about building a ruling dynasty, existed in Antigua Guatemala: the transfer of dynastic assets was on long-term planning, from one generation to the next, including the staff. All the factors of a dynastic identity: primogeniture regime, patriarchy, catholic values, privilege of the destination culture, rights to rule, evangelization and a tacit arrangement with the natives existed in Antigua Guatemala. • The Spanish Habsburgs broke the marriage statement of the eldest Spanish Princess must marry the next HRE of the Austrian Branch. This was revolutionary at that time. But their secret to leave Spain was the way to avoid more inbreeding, if they wanted to outlive as a family. TO CONTINUE NEXT PAGE

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<p>Episode 11. The Kingdom of Guatemala. Walloping a secret beyond gold</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tragedy of the Spanish Infanta Margarita Theresa with her Austrian uncle Leopold HRE was a total mistake. And the Spanish Habsburgs fixed it by removing themselves from Spain during a century. • We tried to identify the different elements of the Habsburg – Valois/ Castile-Aragon dynasty in Antigua Guatemala. We invite you to visit Antigua, walk in the streets, and you will open your eyes to everything I have written. The truth will be in front of your eyes. The ruins are still there, and some recovered monasteries too. It is possible that the Indigenous caciques got maritally involved with some Habsburgs since then at the top level of the Native-Caciques in Guatemala. • About the Spanish Habsburg strategy to conceal under other vassals' identities: This is not out of mind. Their chameleon strategy can pass in front of you without their royalty being noticed: This strategy was perfected with the conquest of America. It is not new. It has stood for centuries. You never know when you will find one of them in front of you. The interesting thing is that many descendent lines don't look like Europeans anymore. • https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/04/11/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-ii-episode-11-central-american-hidden-strategy-walloping-a-secret-beyond-gold/


Jan Thomas, Emperor Leopold I and Infanta Margaret Theresa, 1667, oil on copper, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna.

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<p>Episode 12. Central America Hidden Strategy, a feudal society</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyzing the common elements of the Feudal societies of the Habsburg-Valois/Castile-Aragon: In the slides we separated the elements of the feudal society of the 16th century from the 17th century. Why? Because during the 17th century, the lack of leadership of Philip III, Philip IV and Charles II pressed the local Criollo leadership (concealed Habsburg leaders) in the Kingdom of Guatemala to take decisions and build their own society with the help of the Catholic Church. • The common elements of the Feudal societies of all the dynasties of Europe of the families of Charles V during the 16th century were: (1) <i>Searching new trading routes to and from Asia.</i> The rising of the merchant class allowed the Low Countries to rise. There were established trading routes with products coming from Asia that passed through Muslim territories. Given the geopolitical troubles with the Turkish, Western Europe was looking for alternative trading routes, and Spanish America represented an opportunity to link the Atlantic to the Pacific Asia for trade. (2) <i>Social Composition:</i> The societies of the Habsburg-Valois/Castile-Aragón shared a structure of a ship cargo with tow masts or poles of wind power: The masts were the dominated leaders of the society: The Church and the Nobles (10% who obeyed the king), the King at the top, and 90% were the common people (who obeyed the king). (3) <i>Land Property:</i> The noble lords owned all the land as a subject to the king. The king could size any land at his discretion. Peasants had not property right over the land, but worked it through sharecropping, annual rent or annual rent with additional duties. (4) <i>The peasants' characteristics and their life cycle explained.</i> (5) <i>The vassalage System</i> based in three common values: obligation and duty to the authority above, fidelity, and obedience. • As of the 17th century, the feudal society of Spanish America entered a transition. We listed more than 17 challenges occurring then. These changes could be measured at three levels: Demographics, rural-urban land consolidation and a new system for maximizing profits. The transition caused more difficulties to the peasants: impoverishment, migration of the peasants to the cities, appearance of propertyless, beggars, vagabonds, prostitution and inequality, social polarization, emergence of the artisan guilds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles V cherished education within his family and with the nobility. The Feudal societies of the Holy Roman Empire, England and Spain were disrupted by education. Before the discovery of America, there were several universities that began to shape the mentality of the people working around the monarchs. These universities molded a new type of citizen, and the kings discovered that there were gifted people (living in poverty) that deserved to be groomed through education for their future services. • The role of education helped to build the nobility by "knowledge", something that did not exist before. Education allowed people to raise out of poverty in the context of medieval feudalism that was ingrained in Spain. • When the Portuguese discovered new maritime routes to Asia (Vasco de Gama 1499), they found they could replace the merchants of Venice-Genoa. The Aviz dynasty was ahead of the game then. These new routes compelled the rest of royal families to search for new trade routes. The result: feudal societies were impacted by these new alternative routes of trade, and maritime exploration required new prepared individuals in universities. The kings needed gifted citizens, the Universities prepared them. The new trade system with Asia using direct maritime routes affected not only the value chain of the products and services coming from India-China, but its supply-demand was changed. Silver in America was the easy money supply for trade, and mercantilism disrupted the feudalism. • The social composition and vassalage system continued under a new mercantilist system, and the inequality got worst. • How was the kingdom of Guatemala affected by this transition during the 17th century? • During the 17th century the Dutch and Britain got together at the royalty level, and Britain initiated the colonization of North America. The transition of the feudal medieval societies to the absolute monarchy grounded in the international maritime mercantilist system did not touch the Kingdom of Guatemala. The Catholic social order was so strong that the feudal society in Guatemala was kept undamaged, during the 17th century.

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<p>Episode 12. Central America Hidden Strategy, a feudal society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyzing the design of the feudal society of the Kingdom of Guatemala • We analyzed the personality of frere Saint Pedro de Betancourt, in our quest to show you how a royal could leave his crown in Europe and shift it under a friar or missionary using an incognito (concealed identity in the new world). • How was the kingdom of Guatemala designed during the 16th-17th centuries? Under what framework of European Feudal society? We compared the main characteristics of the feudal societies of Castile, Flanders-Brabant, Lisbon, Aragon and the general Medieval Catholic one. All those elements were present in Antigua Guatemala and were transferred by the friars. However, the syncretism that glued all these characteristics were the Catholic Church members as educators of all the members of the society. Education was the responsibility of the Catholic Church, the backbone of the medieval catholic way of thinking (its values and traditions): Education was transmitted to all the members of the Kingdom of Guatemala, including Spaniards, creoles, clergy and indigenous natives. • Boyd-Bowman studied the migrants flow from Spain to Central America during the time of Philip II: he discovered that most of them came from Andalusia, then Castile, Extremadura and León. But the place of origin of the Spaniards coming to the Kingdom of Guatemala had no influence in the education of the Antigua-Guatemala Society. The Catholic church was so strong there, that they molded the whole structure of it, with a relevant Castilian social feudal order above the rest of feudal European societies. The Castilian model was imposed over the rest of the feudal styles. And it was kept intact during the 17th century, and part of the 18th too. • https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/04/25/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-ii-episode-12-central-american-hidden-strategy-a-feudal-society/ 	<div data-bbox="1396 561 1811 1200" data-label="Image"> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The kingdom of Guatemala, was the place to live as an incognito during the 16th and 17th centuries. The amount of Spanish living in the region was minimum. Any king, queen, or prince/princess could pass as incognito using other identities. • If the composite Habsburg-Castile-Aragón family wanted to keep a low profile, they were obliged to choose the most remote and hidden land of all Spanish America. The Kingdom of Guatemala was one of them, and later it was the Río de la Plata Viceroyalty. • When Antigua Guatemala was hit by the earthquake of 1773, the destruction of the hidden place of the dynasty caused them to rethink about where to live, far away from ports, far away from mine production locations, far away from financial bourses, far away from plantations. We believe one of these secret places could be the Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata, with an epicenter that could be "ultra" far from anything that could destroy what the Earthquake did to Antigua Guatemala in the 18th century. • This hypothesis requires to be confirmed and validated.

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<p>Episode 13. The School of Salamanca Part I</p>  <p>School of Salamanca</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This episode is about the superior education of Spain at the time of the monarchs: Charles V, Philip II, Philip III, Philip IV and Charles II. • Preceding context: Before 1492, the Iberian kingdoms agglutinated three cultures with common accepted rules of trading. Each of these communities: Jews, Christians and Muslims kept their own norms, standard patterns, values and rules. They lived in segregation to each other, but they traded in between their products and services. Usury (lend money with an interest rate) was not accepted by the Catholic Church, nor by the Muslims, the only ones who could practice usury towards Christians were the Jews. The Jewish were the money lenders of Iberia. Over time, lending money became accepted because there was a revolutionary educational movement to validate that lending money wasn't a sin. In Spain, this university was the School of Salamanca. This is the reason why we dedicated two episodes to it. • This first episode about the School of Salamanca is about who was who: The School of Salamanca raised during the century of Charles V. The flow of the riches of Spanish American allowed the growth of the School of Salamanca which was sponsored by the Habsburgs. The vast economic source of money in Spain caused a diverse set of economic challenges in Iberia. The School of Salamanca was the first one to create a framework of all the classic liberal ideas in relation to economic theory, value, money, international trade, price, supply-demand, inflation, lending, and human rights for the Native-Populations in the other side of the Atlantic. • The School of Salamanca-Main representatives: We listed the achievements of each of the Iberian Scholastics who were associated with this educational challenge. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Francisco de Vitoria, Dominican (1483-1546) • Bartolomé de las Casas (1484-1566) • Domingo de Soto, Dominican (1494-1560) • Martin de Azpilcueta (doctor Navarrus), Franciscan (1491-1586) • Diego Covarrubias y Leyva (1512-1577) • Tomas de Mercado, Dominican (1523-75) • Luis de Molina, Jesuit (1535-1600) • Juan de Mariana, Jesuit (1536-1624) • Francisco Suarez, Jesuit (1548-1617) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional Bonus: John Munro's work about Usury (University of Toronto Center of Medieval Studies). The time in which lending with interest rate stopped to be considered usury occurred because of the abundance of money supply coming from Spanish America. Usury evolved to become an accepted instrument of credit, including the Catholic Church which opposed to it fiercely before. The Bonus material of this publication shows a chronology from 1300 BCE to 1854. Until 1542, for Catholic Europe, the payment of rent from the use of land and its respective profits (tacit interest rate) was acceptable, but not the exaction of interest on a loan. Calvin was the first one who being against usury, accepted lending at interest under certain conditions. However, it was under Charles V HRE that lending at interest rate became legal up to a 12%. Usury ban was removed, and bills of exchange became full negotiable. This was the beginning of the credit instruments. In England, the maximum interest rate was 10%. As of the 1600s, interest rates on lending were reduced to 8%, then to 6%, and the utilization of debt was the norm. • Philosophically, Priests from the Protestant Reformation (as Luther, Zwingli, Calvin) condemned usury, but they were permissive by allowing their use only if the poor could afford its payments. Once Charles V legalized the use of lending at interest rate in Spain, things changed in all Europe. • The School of Salamanca propagated the first theoretical economic frameworks that were spread out to the rest of universities in Europe, and later in the New World. • The whole growth of the planet started on credit expansion (lending on interest rate). That is how the use of "legal debt" began. <p>https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/05/02/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-ii-episode-13-the-school-of-salamanca-i/</p>



Thank you

The origin of Central America political-economy.

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