



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

The origin of Central America political-economy.

Episode 16

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without
Industrial Development

Summary and Conclusions
Season 3

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

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📅 Outline Calendar

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

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



This outline is subject to change if the author considers it appropriate for your learning experience.

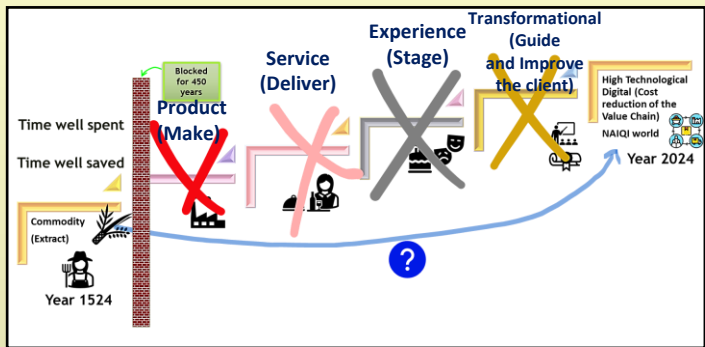
Central America: A Quest for the Progression of Economic Value. Season I

From 1700-1900: Bourbon Bells without Industrial Development



Summary and Conclusions Season III.

The study of the Spanish Bourbon dynasty as of Philip V Bourbon-Habsburg/Wittelsbach-Savoia to Alfonso XIII Bourbon-Bourbon/Habsburg-Habsburg

SEASON III	From 1700-1900	
Episode-Name	Summary of Reference Material	Summary of published strategic reflections
<p>Episode 1. Introduction</p> <p><i>(*) NAIQI: Is the acronym of the sum of Nanotechnologies + Artificial Intelligence + Quantum computing + Internet</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our reference material began with the explanation of the status of Central America's progression of economic value. Our verdict is that the Kingdom of Guatemala (From south Oaxaca to Costa Rica), was carefully shaped to stay in the commodity first phase. It didn't move forward in the scale of progression below during the period from 1700 to 1900 either.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 1524 to 1700, the Kingdom of Guatemala was living under a Feudalism with a medieval allure, in which the Spaniards and criollos were serving the royal concealed personages. They were in total subordination and vassalage to the Royal Crown. The political control was exercised through the Catholic Church which was more powerful than the Spaniards' government representatives. When royal members were appointed to reside in Spanish colonies, they did it under "concealed identities". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Season 3 is the continuation of the study of Imperial Spain between 1700 to 1900, considering the geopolitical, economic and main warfare-conflicts events and situations that affected the monarchical strategy of the rulers who "apparently" led the whereabouts of Central America then. We stated that our goal was to study after the death of king Charles II Habsburg-Habsburg (1700) until the mandate of King Alphonso XIII (1886-1941). Starting as of the War of Spanish Succession (1700-1714) in which King Louis XIV Bourbon-Habsburg played a core protagonism, we will explore each of the main periods of leadership of all the Spanish Kings, the situation of the French Revolution, its impact in America, the Bonaparte Phenomenon, and how the weakened Bourbons were restored to the throne. Initially we thought to cover the economic development of the Kingdom of Guatemala, but we moved it as of Season IV. We reviewed the former hypothesis of Season II about the give and take strategy between Spaniard Criollos and the King Administration of Spain. It was not like that. We corrected it as of this season: because the absolutism model of the Bourbons was not the same system installed by the Catholic Habsburg model. The new Bourbon reforms were directed to change the medieval feudalism of Central America and aggregate the mercantilism, by creating the conditions for "an exports productive land that could raise the value of the Empire". However, the Bourbons kept the deep inequalities of the old Habsburg model and maintained certain inquisitorial dominance. Past is past and we can't change it, but we can change the present, to never repeat the mistakes of the old past. The High-Technological digital economy is repeating the same mistakes of the past, and in the case of Central America, it is huge mistake to jump the scale of the progression of economic value, without enhancing the middle class, creating local robust players in the previous phases, which are still on incipient stage, or are too new, resting on a reduced amount of people. Without a strong middle class, the High-tech digital economy is condemned to fail and will only create more inequality. <p>https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/05/23/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-iii-episode-1-introduction/</p>

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SEASON III	From 1700-1900	
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<p>Episode 2. The School of Salamanca II</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperial Spain silver money supply triggered the most unprecedented global trade and commerce wave in history. By discovering America with the Portuguese, the dynasty Habsburg-Valois/Castile-Aragón and its ramifications with the Tudors (England), the Orange-Nassau Stadtholders, the Bourbons (France) and the German families of the Holy Roman Empire gave birth to the philosophy of the mercantilism. When the Portuguese found the direct route to Asia, the Dutch (with the VOC) and the English (with the EIC) were granted a mechanism of trade and commerce with new colonies in India and Asia using Royal Monopoly with private capital investments, debt and the stock exchange. In the meantime, during the 18th century, Bourbon Spain held a unique Daddy state royal monopoly without private capital, focusing mainly on the trade of silver (México and Perú). • Under the Bourbons, France and Spain performed a strategic alliance together as of the period of Louis XIV, and Louis XIV built the notion of Imperial Spain that was going to be inherited by France, a powerful France was a new significant power to fear in Europe. • Spain core product was silver, and this was minted for the trade of the Dutch, and the British. Silver distribution occurred to Europe and China (as of Philip II), and everywhere. • The School of Salamanca developed economic theories for this new form of money supply. We analyze in this episode, how the Salamanca School representatives solved the following economic issues: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The value of money and the equation of exchange ($MV=PT$) 2. The Theory of Value 3. Just Price vs Natural Price vs. Legal Price 4. Influx of abundance of money supply, banking, and arbitrage opportunities. 5. Applied Political Thought 6. Ethical and juridical market framework for trade 7. Impact of the Salamanca School in Spanish America. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools and Universities created a solid foundation for the invention of things and theories based on advanced calculus, algebra, statistics, etc. • The silver of America made possible the first globalization strategy of trade. Suddenly there were coins (money) to pay for the new goods coming from Asia and America. The academics of the School of Salamanca were appointed to create the first theories of money under Charles V. Suddenly new money was injected, creating inflation, and new theories on how to tame the new system of money were required. These new theoretical elements are explained as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spanish America: The money suppliers of the world. • Martin de Azpilcueta contribution: Merchandise becomes more expensive when there is great demand, and small supply. The value of money depends on the purchasing power too. In consequence, there was a need to establish certain control in the money supply of silver. His observations created intuitively the equation of exchange. • All the Salamanca scholars perfectionated the theory of value: Francisco de Vitoria, Luis Saravia de la Calle, Diego de Covarrubias y Leyba, Bartolomé de Albornoz, Domingo de Soto, Francisco García, Juan Salas and Juan de Lugo. • The Salamanca School observed how products change value according to the context of the community or its subjective preference. The natural price depends on this context, while the Legal price distorts the economic conditions of abundance-scarcity, the supply and demand. The "Just Price" comes from the current market valuation of the product, where and when the transaction occurs. • The money supply of Spain was supposed to go to the Netherlands. Spain/France blocked it with the Religious conflicts and Louis XIV wars at the end of the 17th century. • TO CONTINUE NEXT PAGE...

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SEASON III	From 1700-1900	
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<p>Episode 2. The School of Salamanca II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other important contribution of the Salamanca doctors: the ethical and juridical framework of the marketplace in 6 elements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Private Property is appropriate: it fosters a just social order, necessary for social peace, and it provides incentives to work for it. Just Price and the subjective theory of value. Usury and interest: The Salamanca doctors justified and tolerated the payment or compensation for loans (indirectly an interest rate). Banking Reserves: Theories of central banking were offered. Monetary theory and Inflation: The scholars denounced the evil effects of inflation, and how important was to manage it. Taxation and Public Finance: Taxation is valid if the government expenses are just. The Scholars advised for moderation on public expenditure. If rulers were oppressive of their people with taxes not demanded for a legitimate cause, these rulers should be reprehended. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <p>https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/05/30/central-americaa-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-iii-episode-2-the-school-of-salamanca-part-2/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the Salamanca School contributed to applied political thought? The Salamanca scholars removed the concept of sin to the utilization of exchange rate, and lending with profit. They eliminated the taboo of usury against bankers who made profits with the differentials of the value of money. Five elements of the applied political thought were rooted in the Salamanca Scholars: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Individual rights and the common good: Each of the main scholars had different views about the relationship between the ruler promotion of order and common good vs the local individual and family rights. The state and the limits of political power: All Salamanca doctors opposed firmly against the absolutism. For example, for Vitoria, the political owner is not the owner of the commonwealth, but an administrator, the nation's decision-maker and caregiver. For Suarez, governments should have limits to avoid abuse of power. Legitimate resistance and tyrannicide. The royal ruler must be prudent to act well for the benefit of the population. The imprudent kings oppress the state, bed in corruption, and if they are cruel, merciless, despot dictators, installers of terror, showing abusive circumstances towards people, these imprudent kings must be deposed. Church and State relationship: In a nation the unity of faith should be kept because political stability and common good are fostered. They separated civil power from spiritual power. International law and the development of the "Just War Theory". The international law must include provisions for self-preservation, private property, diplomatic immunity, slavery in times of war. The legitimation of "just war theory is explained.

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<p>Episode 3. The Bourbon era begins.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Rulers of Europe at the beginning of the Bourbon Era: We created a comparative table of all the rulers between 1700 to 1900 in Europe. We took in consideration the kings of Bourbon Spain, Bourbon France, Great Britain, The United Provinces of the Netherlands, Holy Roman Empire Austria-Hungary, Prussia and the German Prussian Empire, Ottoman Empire and Russia. We highlighted who was who at the beginning of the Bourbon-era in Europe: Louis XIV (France); Philip V (Spain); William III Orange and Mary I Stuart (England-Britain); William III (Low Countries), Leopold I and Joseph I (HRE); Frederick (Prussia); Peter I The great (Russia). • General Chronology of the Bourbon Tenure 18th-19th centuries: This chronology is revealing because it helps us to see a progression of geopolitical moves from all the kings listed before, in different zones of the world. This list of events represent the most relevant events according to historians. • Territorial Growth of the USA and Russia: During this period, two areas of the world were growing immensely: The USA, which expanded to what is it nowadays, and Russia. Between 1783 and 1867, the USA tripled in size through acquisitions, annexations and negotiated cessions. Basically, the Bourbons took the power of Spain, and under their mandate, the Germans and Europeans associated to Britain absorbed all North America. Territories colonized by the Spanish missionaries to Spain and France were taken over by USA. About Russia, it was under the mandate of Empress Catherine the Great, that Russia grew horizontally even beyond all northwestern Eurasia, to Alaska. TO CONTINUE NEXT SLIDE... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bourbon era began. And with the Bourbon family, the royal power of Europe was disrupted. The new Spanish king Philip V Bourbon-Habsburg/Wittelsbach-Savoie (1683-1746) had to wait until 1714 to be recognized as king. After the death of Charles II in Spain, there was a fierce war of Succession between 1700 to 1714, we will analyze this situation on Episode 4. • The historical linkage of the Bourbons and the Habsburgs in France. The Bourbon family dethroned the Valois as of Henry IV Bourbon-Albret. At the time of Louis XIV there was a commercial trade happening in Asia (China), while the VOC (Dutch) and EIC (English) companies were expanding their mercantilist operations. Spain was supplying silver for it. During the period of Louis XIV, the 13 British colonies of North America were established, and the roots of the Russian Empire growth were taking place. Louis XIV acknowledged all those actions, and he decided to take-over the Spanish Empire, not before showing off warfare with his neighbors, to demonstrate his power in Europe while facing the rest of the kings. • Spain and Silver: Spain was the main supplier of the money supply of the world. Spain provided the monetary medium for China, VOC and EIC to grow in Asia. And Louis XIV wanted to control it. However, his advisors also acknowledged that Spain was providing the money supply, but it was not creating wealth with productive goods, in consequence the aggregated value of silver did not circulate (as an investment). Spanish traders of silver supplied it in exchange for consumer products (ceramics, silk, fabrics, etc), but not for investments in factories (or other productive manufacturing endeavors). During the 18th century, the main scheme of the Bourbons was to empower the agriculture-exports economy in Spanish America, and this project was against the original Habsburg plan for the region...

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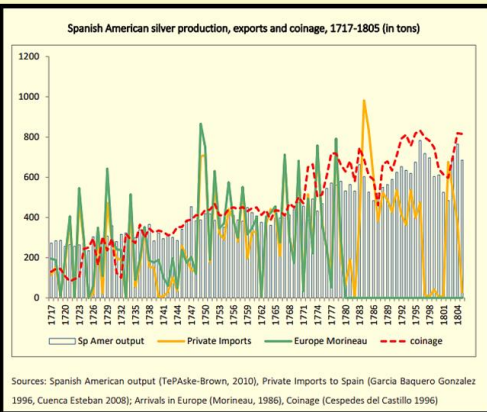
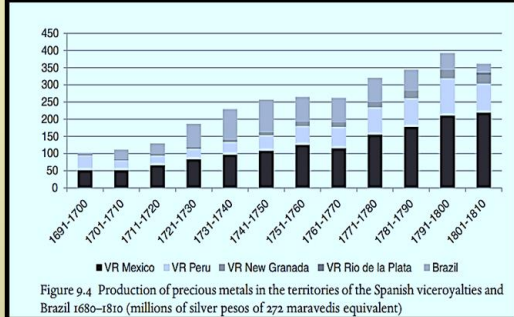
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<p>Episode 3. The Bourbon era begins.</p>  <p>King of France Louis Dieudonne XIV Bourbon-Habsburg (1638-1715)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expansion of Europe in Asia: The colonial possessions of the European Empires were all over the coastal territories of Africa, India, China, and all the islands between Australia and China (Indonesia). Silver was required as a medium of trade with China. The Spanish supplied silver (through intermediaries) mainly to the Dutch and British companies (VOC and EIC) and the Qing Empire of China, which needed it as a currency to get paid for their products or for their factories in Asia. The galleons of Silver coming out of Acapulco to the Philippines have been estimated in 30% to 40% of the total production of silver in Spanish America between 1521 to 1810 was going to Asia. The total of the New World Silver Production in that period was around 3,432.57 millions of pesos of 272 maravedis, but in tons that means a total flow of silver between 86,000 to 150,000 tons (Source: Tepaske, Barragan, Zagalsky) • What was in the mind of the king soleil Louis XIV Bourbon-Medici/Habsburg-Habsburg? According to historian Lynch, the Spanish Habsburg line was not interrupted, it continued with the Bourbon France line, but this time with a new monarchical strategy that diverged from what Charles V HRE began in the Kingdom of Guatemala. • What were the plans of Louis XIV? Imperial Spain was going to be reframed under France domination, and Spain territories would go into a "Frenchification". That was his original plan. The Bourbons wanted the control of the flow of the riches of Spanish America, particularly silver. The Habsburg matrimonial alliance of Philip IV Habsburg-Habsburg and his sister Anna Mauricia, both married two siblings, created an equal alliance between Queen María Theresa Habsburg-Bourbon and King Louis XIV Bourbon Habsburg. • What type of New Franco-Spain Empire was taken place? Why was Louis XIV attacking permanently all the territories at its border with the German Nations, including the Spanish Netherlands? Was it simply to enlarge his territories, or was he sending a message to the Germans to stay out of Spanish America? Remember, the HRE was unified under Austria, and a great alliance joined it with England and The Netherlands in one block against France? 	<p>Summary of published strategic reflections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis XIV assembled the strategy of what occurred in Europe during the 18th century. His legacy with the next French Bourbon kings' drove the extraction of silver (which reached the peak before the French Revolution), into a new commercial strategy with Spanish America. • The French and Imperial Spain was transformed into an absolutist regime...  <p>Sources: Spanish American output (TePaske-Brown, 2010), Private Imports to Spain (García Baquero González 1996, Cuenca Esteban 2008), Arrivals in Europe (Morineau, 1986), Coinage (Céspedes del Castillo 1996)</p> <p>Spanish America Silver Production, Exports and coinage, 1717-1805 in tons. Source: Irigoin, A. <i>The rise and decline of the global silver standard</i>. https://eprints.lse.ac.uk/119883/1/The_rise_and_decline_of_the_global_silver_standard_LSE_002_.pdf</p> <p>https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/06/06/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-iii-episode-3-the-bourbon-era-begins/</p>  <p>Figure 9.4 Production of precious metals in the territories of the Spanish viceroyalties and Brazil 1680-1810 (millions of silver pesos of 272 maravedis equivalent)</p> <p>Production of Precious Metals in Territories of the Spanish Viceroyalties and Brazil 1680-1810 (millions of silver pesos). Source: <i>The Cambridge Economic History of the Modern World</i>. Volume 1, 1700-1870. Cambridge University Press. 2021. Chapter 9.</p>



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<p>Episode 4. The Role of the Bourbons and the War of Spanish Succession (1700-1714)</p>   <p>King Louis XIV Bourbon-Habsburg (1638-1715) Queen Maria Theresa Habsburg-Bourbon (1638 - 1683)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Role of the Bourbons in European Affairs. We explored where is the geographical location of the original traces of the Bourbon dynasty. The Bourbon Lords were vassals of the Earl of Bourges. The Castle of Bourges (today Bourbon-Archambault) is seen as their starting point in history. Between 1260 to 1553, the Bourbons began to intermix with the royal Capetians, and finally, after 12 generations, Henry IV Bourbon-Vendôme became king of France. The Bourbons political policies came into relevancy with Cardinal Richelieu who played a huge influence over King Louis XIII (Bourbon Habsburg). When Louis XIII died, Cardinal Mazarin took the responsibility of the government until Louis XIV came to an age. When Mazarin died, Louis XIV appointed Jean Baptiste Colbert as the vicar of mercantilism in France. • The Wars of King Soleil Louis XIV (1638-1715): He acquired through warfare the lands that the Habsburg-Valois treasured very much. The main wars lived by Louis XIV were: The Fronde (1648-53), The War of Devolution (1667-68), Dutch War (1672-78), War of Reunions (1679-84), Nine Years War (1688-974) and the War of Spanish Succession (1701-14). • The War of Spanish Succession (1701-14): After Charles II died, there were several main claims to the Spanish Throne, but mainly: Philip V Bourbon-Habsburg/Wittelsbach-Savoy vs Charles VI Habsburg-Habsburg/Wittelsbach-Hessen Darmstadt Pfalz. We believe that King Louis XIV was trying to keep the Dutch-British under control, while keeping a conflict in Europe. In the meantime, he could figure out how to defend Spanish America in the name of France. We conceive this war as a fog or smoke screen. The Austrian Habsburg joined the war as big-brothers of Spain. The real conflict was in North America: New France was in risk of takeover by the German-British Empire. • Expanding New France (Louisiana) was the top priority for Louis XIV, and he was rushing to defend it from Britain. • Comparison between the chronology of the War of Spanish Succession and Louisiana discovery under Louis XIV. The Treaty of Utrecht concluded the war. • https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/06/13/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-iii-episode-4-the-role-of-the-bourbons-and-the-war-of-spanish-succession-1700-1714/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This chapter was about the life of Louis XIV and the War of Spanish Succession (1700-1714). • The power of the Bourbons: Louis XIV had powerful relatives (uncles-aunts) particularly with the North (England, Scotland). And by this time the Habsburgs of Austria were already integrated with the Wittelsbach (Bavarian and Palatinate branches), the Wittenberg, and the Hessen Darmstadt. The Spanish Silver was attracting every dynasty around. The Habsburg marriages were planned to tame and defend territories. • Not Petty Family Quarrels: Louis XIV wars in Europe were smoke screen operations to hide what was occurring in North America. New France was discovering and conquering the land that the British colonies wanted for them. All the conflicts of Louis XIV in Europe happened in the Spanish Road From Genova-Rome up to Brussels. The pattern was to attack the east of France frontier and recover land that was lost centuries before. • The German Hanoverian nobility became the new kings of Britain, after William II-Orange Nassau and Mary II Stuart were gone. The new territories of France in America were in risk of a take over from Britain. During the chronology of the War of Spanish Succession, Louis XIV was rushing in establishing French forts to stop Britain to grow in North America. We affirm that the priority for Louis XIV was to conquer and establish New France, not Europe. However, Louis XIV couldn't see the coming king of Britain George August Guelph Brunswick-Lüneburg then...


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<p>Episode 5. Economics and Foreign Policy of the Spanish Empire. Early 18th century.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of the Peace of Westphalia in 1648: We reviewed the precedent conflict of protestants against catholic, and how the Thirty years war and the Eighty years war merged to be solved by this agreement. The negotiations for this peace agreement took 8 years. This is the beginning of the "balance of power doctrine". The origin of the balance of power in Europe is the Verdun Treaty. We suggest that the war of Spanish Succession was also a symptom of the Bourbon unwillingness to accept the treaty of Westphalia but in North America. The expansion of New France took place between 1673 to 1741. Additionally, the Spanish Trade after the reign of Philipp IV was on hold, until the Bourbons took the baton in Spain as of 1714. • The Carrera de Indias Convoy System collapsed between 1650 to 1720. The Carrera de Indias crumbled during the lifetime of Louis XIV. The possibility of smuggling and illegal trade was analyzed, however, the trade between México silver and Asia remained strong, and was driven by the needs of VOC and EIC. • Philip V period: silver trade, and his relationship with The West Indies. Once Philip V arrived at power, he re-started trade and commerce, opening trade and other routes for silver to arrive to Europe. The main goal: Break the monopoly of "Spanish only" trade with all Spanish American ports. Additionally, the French Bourbons were interested in slave trade to produce the lands and export out of the West Indies. • The Sale of Spanish America Public Offices: It is during this period that Philip V allowed the sale of public officer positions in the New World (7% of Spain State revenues, came from selling those positions). • The English and Dutch main concerns were to stop Bourbon France to expand in North America. • Colbertism: We explored the contribution of Colbert to the French-Spanish Bourbons. And eureka, his priority was to build and create a monetary supply policy to fix the issues with the merchants from Spanish America, and create a complex secret state intelligence system. • https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/06/27/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-iii-episode-5-economics-and-foreign-policy-of-the-spanish-empire-early-18th-century 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wars don't happen by fortuitous accidents. The Spanish trade of silver from the Americas to Europe or Asia was fundamental for the mercantilist world trade system, and the Spanish policies could affect it. During the 17th century of Louis XIV, the silver coming from America was stagnant, but the production wasn't. Where did that silver go? To Asia? To whom? • After Westphalia, there was no religious law that could stop the rest of Maritime Powers from entering the Atlantic trade. The War of Spanish Succession concealed other wars for conquering and expanding in North America. • Louis XIV military operation in Europe was the smoke-screen needed to keep Spanish America in one piece, under Imperial Spain, and in exchange, we suggest that the Spaniards opened Louisiana to the French for its colonization then. • Colbertism: Initially Colbert's measures were designed to create an industrial base in France, but the extreme regulations only attracted the black market and smuggling, and more illicit activities. France wanted to intrude Spanish America, and they began in the West Indies islands, Louisiana, trying to contain Britain. The Bourbons did not perceive the French Revolution coming. • We finally explain the Colonial Dimensions of the French Foreign Policy in Latin America as of Louis XIV: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transatlantic conflicts in Florida, Río de la Plata, Mobile, Río de Janeiro, and French Antilles. 2. Conflicting loyalties in Spanish America: conspiracies, repression, censure. 3. Promotion of the Bourbon Sovereignty


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SEASON III	From 1700-1900	
Episode-Name	Summary of Reference Material	Summary of published strategic reflections
<p>Episode 6. Philip V (1683-1746) The Frenchification of Imperial Spain</p>  <p>King of Spain Philip V Bourbon-Wittelsbach von Bayern (1683-1746)</p> <p>23/4/2026</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philip V general biographic details: Philip V Borbon-Habsburg/Wittelsbach-Savoy grew up in the court of Louis XIV, France. He married twice. First to María Louisa Gabriella Savoia Bourbon and had 2 children (Luis Felipe Bourbon-Savoy who died at young age), and Ferdinand VI Bourbon Savoy. His second wife was Elisabetta Farnese Wittelsbach with whom he became father of 7 children. All of them married nobles and monarchs. • Philip V ancestors: This king took the pedigree of the Wittelsbach von Bayern, Wittenberg, and Savoia to Spain. Never in the history of Spain there was a ruler with so much German blood. • Philip V two ruling Periods: Philip V reigned until 1724, and he passed his mandate to his primogenital Luis Felipe, who died of smallpox the same year. He was forced to return to reign despite his frequent periods of mental insanity and depression. He delegated his decisions to advisors and to his second wife Elisabetta Farnese-Wittelsbach. • Philip V Government: We researched who was who as his team members. Because all his staff were the builders of his policies. During the first 15 years of his mandate, he appears as a marionette of Louis XIV. Then once he remarried Elisabetta Farnese of Parma, she was the decision maker in terms of art, culture, architecture and house-building. Elisabetta brought French/Italian advisors to design a shift in the ruling of Spanish America, that his son Carlos III would implement. The cabinet of Philip V did numerous changes to the old traditional system of Councils of Castile. It created the Cabinet Council, consolidated the Secretary of War and Finance in one, created a division of General treasury for war, and finally the Creation of la Nueva Planta. • Philip V Foreign Policy Explained: The Bourbon family compact occurred in three treaties: Treaty of Escorial, Fontainebleau and the Paris compact for mutual defense. His foreign European policy was focused to regain the Spanish Netherlands from Austria, recapture the Mediterranean territories (Gibraltar, Minorca, Sardinia and Sicily), and recover the Italian former possessions (Naples). In America, he prepared for war against England in the Atlantic, he pushed for the colonization of French Louisiana. He created the Viceroyalty of New Granada; to pull out the existing gold of Colombia. Finally, he also strengthened the Rio la Plata route. Eleonora Escalante Strategy • https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/07/04/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-iii-episode-6-philip-v-1683-1746-the-frenchification-of-imperial-spain/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of Philip V Bourbon in Spain, implied a shift of all the possessions of Spain in the New World to the Bourbons. The Bourbons arrived at power to destitute the Castilian and Aragonese legacy. The Castile-Aragón political culture was going to be replaced by the Bourbon-Frenchification of the continent. Castilian Spain was in danger. And the concealed Habsburgs were in Spanish America, dwelling there, on the other side of the Atlantic. There was an alarm all over in place. • The Spanish Peninsula government was changed. A new Italian queen got involved in the modifications. Thousands of nobles bought positions to move to Spanish America. Philip V was not a Spanish Emperor; he was a vassal to the French Bourbon crown. Elisabetta Farnese also added her responsibility to bring Italian advisors to disintegrate the Castile old style of ruling. • When a king doesn't want to rule but is forced to do it by the circumstances: He delegates and keeps himself out of decision making. This is what Philip V did. • Philip V was depressed and mentally debilitated: He reversed day with night. His insomnia was intense to avoid interactions with his government staff. He used his "condition" to avoid taking responsibility for his people. He was French, and didn't care for Spain, nor Spanish America either. The empire was in automatic pilot losing the route. Spain got fooled by the new theories of Italian mercantilism.


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<p>Episode 7. The life of Charles III Bourbon Farnese (1715-88)</p>  <p>King Carlos III of Spain (1716 - 1788) Duke of Parma, King of Naples and Sicily and King of Spain.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mother of Charles III Bourbon-Farnese: Elisabetta Farnese D'Este/Wittelsbach-Hessen Darmstadt was the second try of Philip V to clean his blood from former inbreeding patterns of the Habsburgs. Philip V and Elisabetta's heir son, Charles III, was born in Madrid in 1716, and Elisabetta taught to him the same qualities and defects: obstinacy, proactivity and the obsession for building regal houses: Unable for take long-term vision, with tendency to melancholy. Charles III received a top-notch education, and he was disciplined by routine tasking. • He was appointed to move to Italy to take possession of Elisabetta's lands as Duke of Parma and Piacenza and the Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily) in 1734. He married María Amalia Wettin-Habsburg of Saxony (the daughter of the King of Poland). They had 17 pregnancies, of which only 7 attained adulthood. Between 1740 to 1757, she was most of the time pregnant. • The couple moved to Spain in 1759, when his brother died. Once there, the Bourbon reforms began. María Amalia died one year later (1760), leaving her children motherless. • Charles II Economic Reforms. Carlos III wanted to a shift from the old Castile model to a productivity and welfare nation. His objective was to build Spain (including Spanish America) as the greatest nation state by implementing reforms, imperial defense and control of all the colonial resources. For the creation of Economic prosperity, he created a new territorial centralized organization to provincial governorships (intendancies). He wished a new class of well-educated intendants and solve the political-economic problems per province. However, during his mandate (1759-88) he lived most of the time in warfare. He militarized the state, investing in the army, navy, prioritizing the defense budget, and he used silver to finance it. His Bourbonic reforms held a moderate enlightenment (supported by Leibniz theories): his goal was to promote agriculture and manufacturing, infrastructure services for the cities, creation of the Spanish National Bank, and he decreed a land reform. The economic changes included tax reforms, elimination of idleness, promotion of superior education, arts and welfare • German Catholics were taken to Spain for repopulating isolated regions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles III arrived at power in 1759, and he reigned until 1788. Since the death of Philip II (1598), none of the next Spanish kings did anything for the benefit of the population of Imperial Spain, but only to keep the silver monetary supply, and maintain the status quo of the precedent respective king. • Charles III went to the other extreme. Regardless that he was born in Spain, he lived and learned to lead as a king of Naples and leader of her mother's lands. Once he returned to Spain, he wasn't seen as French-German, but as a Naples king who married a Saxony princess linked to Poland. The new Bourbon-Farnese dynasty was completely different to the Habsburg interests in America. The proof of evidence: The expulsion of the Jesuits from all the domains of Spain-Portugal-France. • Charles III Bourbon Farnese associated himself with Britain as of 1783, recognizing the American Independence. It is possible that he knew in advance that the German-Saxons of Britain were going to take over America. How to defend Spanish America from that? • Germans were slowly taking over the philosophical rationale of the economics, finance, military and foreign affairs of Spain. Philosophically, it was just a matter of time for Bourbon Spain to sink. • If our hypothesis about Spanish America led by concealed Habsburgs is true, then the Bourbon Reforms only created anxiety and chaos in Spanish America region. • https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/07/11/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-iii-episode-7-king-charles-iii-1715-1788-bourbon-farnese/

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 <p>Charles IV (Carlos Antonio Pascual) Bourbon-Saxony (1748-1819). King of Spain.</p> <p>Episode 8. Charles IV Bourbon-Wettin Saxony (1748-1819) and Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784-1833)</p>  <p>Ferdinand VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784-1833) Son of Charles IV Bourbon.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles IV and Fernando VII biographic details: Charles IV (Carlos Antonio Pascual Bourbon/Wettin-Saxony) was born in 1748; he was the first boy of Charles III who could survive to become the King of Spain. His mother Maria Amalia Wettin Habsburg indirectly linked the Kingdom of Spain to the Saxony Hanover of Britain (the Georges kings of Britain). Additionally, Poland disappeared from the map during the century after her death: 63% of Poland passed to Russia, 19% to Prussia and 18% to Austria. • Charles IV married his direct first line cousin María Luisa Bourbon-Bourbon de Parma (1751-1819), the daughter of his brother: activating again the inbreeding curse of the Spanish Crown and linking his children to the Bourbon line of France. • Charles IV and María Luisa Bourbon-Bourbon de Parma had 14 children, but only 7 of them survived into adulthood. Ferdinand VII was the first young man in the line to be the heir of the throne. Ferdinand VII had 4 wives and only with the last one María Christina Bourbon-Bourbon (1789-1848), he was able to raise two daughters. • The late Spanish Bourbon Period defined between 1763 to 1808: This period is characterized by the Bourbon Reforms which sought State Peninsular presence in the new intendencies of Spanish America, higher fiscal revenue, expropriation of the non-productive land, and reduction of the indigenous revolts. However, king Ferdinand VII Bourbon-Bourbon was a mediocre king (called felon), and he had to bear a foreign context of chaos: the French Revolution and its aftermath. Every single event at the domestic, regional and international level was a setback or strong blockage to the implementation of the Bourbon Reforms designed by his father's advisors. Charles IV and Ferdinand VII faced the dissolution of Imperial Spain. • Bourbon Colonial Spanish America: We compiled the different interpretations of the crown policies of Charles IV-Ferdinand VII in Spanish America from historians John Lynch; David Brading, John Fisher, Allan Kuethe, Stanley Stein and Alejandra Irigoin-Regina Grafe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the Wittelsbach joined the Bourbon dynasty through Queen Elisabetta Farnesse (she was the daughter of Dorothea Wittelsbach-Hessen Darmstadt). Her husband, the king Philip V was also a member of the House of Wittelsbach. In consequence, the German presence was double in Charles III. To protect the Spanish dynasty from the Wittelsbach, Charles IV married his first Cousin María Luisa. Another dynastic suicide. • The Spanish Bourbon Monarchy was trying to find a different roadmap to what was the status quo of the old Spanish Habsburg rule, and that was the moment of the French Revolution. When the cousin of Charles IV, King Louis XVI was guillotined in Paris, Charles IV foreign affairs went out of whack. With Emperor Napoleón Bonaparte in France, Spain trade and its silver transatlantic system totally collapsed. Everything that Charles IV did was against the interests of Imperial Spain but aligned to the interests of Great Britain. • The Bourbonic reforms caused numerous upheavals and mutinies between 1763 to 1808. • The role of Great Britain in the late Bourbon Period: Saxony was linked to the duchy of Brunswick Lüneburg, the royal place of the kings of Britain. Charles IV believed that by aligning himself to Britain he was going to save his Spanish Empire in the New World. It seems that Charles IV alignment to Britain, was the reason why Charles IV subordinated to Napoleón Bonaparte so easily... • https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/07/19/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-iii-episode-8-carlos-iv-1748-1819-and-fernando-vii-1784-1833-part-1/

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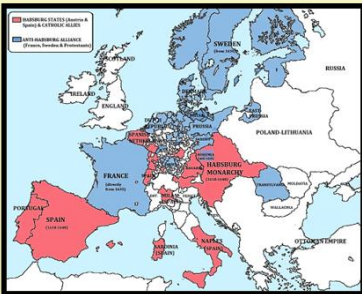
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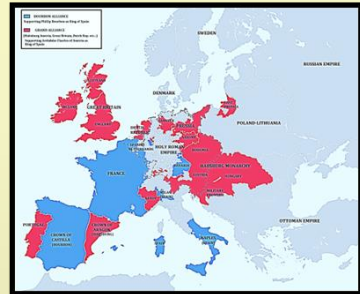
The geopolitical context: This was the context of dynamic of change of Europe establishment meanwhile the Jesuit order was growing. There was always warfare in the European domain of the Jesuits, while they were focusing their core mission of expanding Catholicism with the infidels (non-Christian native communities) all over the world. Additionally, The Society of Jesus oversaw the education of Europe. It was the most powerful global Catholic Order that expanded everywhere after its foundation with Saint Ignatius of Loyola in 1540.

Episode 9. The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America (1773-1814)

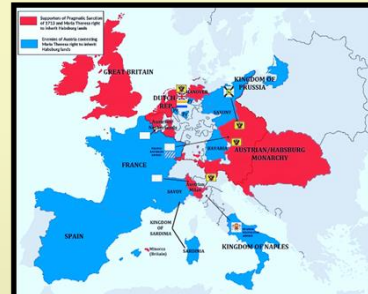
The period of Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784-1833)



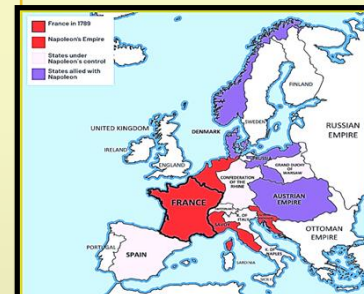
Thirty Years War (1618-48)
This was the European territorial configuration establishment of Philip II, Philip III, Philip IV. This is the Europe when Louis XIV was born



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



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



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

- The Society of Jesus was born under obedience to the papacy and under the jurisdiction of the Habsburg-Valois/Castile-Aragón domains of Spanish America. We explored the main characteristics of the Society of Jesus:

1. Core affair: missionaries for conversion and expansion of Catholicism
2. Essence foundation in Europe: Pursuit of knowledge through education and expansion of excellent academic centers
3. Organizational structure: Strict, reporting to superiors frequently, like a military
4. Cosmography: Understanding the earthly space
5. Propagation of knowledge through publications (books)
6. Good relationships with Monarchs, government, scientific community
7. Direct engagement with Native populations worldwide
8. Promoters of intellectual religious political changes and theological debates

- After the War of Spanish Succession was over, there was an innumerable flow of marriages between German nobles who wished to be royals. The first German families to join the Bourbon power were the Wittelsbach (Palatinate and Bayern), and the Upper Saxony (Wettin). The Hannover of Britain pulled the Saxe Coburg Gotha, Saxe Weimar Eisenach, the Saxe-Meiningen, the Saxe-Altenburg, etc. The trend was German protestant families with the British royals, and German catholic with Bourbon royals.

- **The formation of a new German royal class:** After the end of the War of Spanish Succession, there was an innumerable flow of marriages between German nobles who became royals. The first German families to join the Bourbon power were the Wittelsbach (Palatinate and Bayern), and the Upper Saxony (Wettin). The British Hannover of Britain pulled the Saxe Coburg Gotha, Saxe Weimar Eisenach, the Saxe-Meiningen, the Saxe-Altenburg, etc. The Prussian new Hohenzollern royals also pulled other German nobles to their house: Hessen Darmstadt, Hessen Kassel, Anhalt-Zerbst-Dornburg and the Orange Nassau. TO CONTINUE NEXT PAGE...



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<p>Episode 9. The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America (1773-1814)</p> <p>The period of Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784-1833)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sons of Loyola were the top leaders of the school of Europe and America:    <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pinnacle of the Society of Jesus occurred during the 18th century. The Jesuits educational affair was at all levels: elementary, secondary and superior education. The centers of education were rigorous in academic excellence and distinction for creating capable people that could think well for the improvement of the societies. By 1750, there were 22,000 Jesuit members worldwide, 670 colleges and 176 seminaries. Before the suppression of the order by the pope in 1773, there was a pattern of consecutive expulsions. This suppression was revoked in 1815. The official justification of the Bourbon kingdoms for the Jesuit suppression has been explained by territorial disputes between them and Portugal in the Guarani mission. However, there are other reasons based on fear, revenge, jealousy, confiscation of their power and assets, and the territorial dispute of New France-Louisiana in America. The Expulsion of the Jesuits could have been a German protestant counterattack against the Spanish Habsburg regime that supported the Jesuits work. Was it a Wittelsbach-Hessen Darmstadt retaliation against the Jesuits? The case of Queen Mariana of Neuburg was analyzed in detail . <p style="text-align: center;">Eleonora Escalante Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the Bourbon Wittelsbach took power with Charles III in Spain, a decade later, the pope dissolved the order of the Jesuits in 1773. And coincidentally, the Viceroyalty of Río de la Plata was inaugurated in 1776, when the Jesuits were no longer working in South American missions. It also coincides with the rise in silver exports for the Bourbons. The Jesuits' omnipresence and power in every Catholic European nation became too big, and the Bourbons were afraid of the Jesuits' influence and power with the indigenous natives of America and Asia too. The German Protestants also wanted to reduce the Jesuits power to take over their portion of land in America. The Portuguese Braganza-Wittelsbach, the French Bourbon-Wittelsbach and the Spanish Bourbon-Wittelsbach decided to get rid of the Jesuits, this was the typical inquisitorial measure of expulsion that was used previously with the Jews and Moors. Why? Because the Jesuits were tied to the old Spanish Habsburg agenda, and the new Bourbon agenda was different, and there were dynastic arguments against them. See the case of Mariana Wittelsbach-Hessen Darmstadt of Neuburg explained in the slides and the text. The expulsion of the Jesuits was a move by the German Protestant dynasties who believed they also were entitled to land in America. The Jesuits were a hindrance for that takeover, and they were removed temporarily. TO CONTINUE NEXT PAGE...



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<p>Episode 9. The Jesuits Suppression and Restoration in Spanish America (1773-1814)</p> <p>The period of Fernando VII Bourbon-Bourbon (1784-1833)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Expulsion of the Jesuits as a removal of the Habsburg defenders: To takeover North America required the elimination of those who were expanding the Spanish Habsburg territories. The Jesuits were doing it in California and north of México. The free-masonry institutions (secret societies) in Europe were against the Jesuit order, and they permeated the Bourbon dynasty. The expulsion of the Jesuits could have been a move from the Bourbon Wittelsbach and Bourbon Wettin of Saxony who were aligned to the interests of the Hanover dynasty to expand in the New World. However, the French Revolution occurred and things got worst. How could the most important catholic order of Europe be crushed? It wasn't. It was temporarily shut down, meanwhile Europe could solve an enormous conflict: the German-British wanted their piece of land in America: North America, once the USA was settled as a nascent empire, the Jesuits were re-established again in 1814. We explained the views of Jonathan Wright about this topic. The re-establishment of the Jesuit order was slow and steady: The Society of Jesus was reestablished in 1814 by the papacy. But the damage done by the French Revolution and Bonaparte caused an obscurity in the world, not just in France. The rise of the anticlericalism, anti-God measures at work, the cult for the mediocrity, and the dehumanization of capitalism and socialism systems comes from there. The re-establishment of the Jesuits occurred only when Great-Britain (Germans of Saxony) ascended to cement the foundations of their global world order in North America, and Asia. However, in the 20th century a new wave of conflicts was coming against the remain power of the Habsburgs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When were the Jesuits re-established? Initially in 1814. But it took another 40 years to regenerate the order to a minimum sustainable structure. This period of "40-year regeneration" (roughly 1814–1850s) was characterized by a fragile survival, slow rebuilding while bearing significant political opposition in Europe. It wasn't after this period of regeneration, that the Jesuits could grow firmly again, despite the huge power of Protestant Britain during the 19th century. We believe the Jesuits were controlled and reduced to a minimum until the German nations finished the take over of North America. The HRE was dissolved in 1806. The Germans fought for their piece of America in the USA. Only when the balance of power (expressed in territories) was achieved in America, the Jesuits were able to continue. Let me explain with numbers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Territorial Area of Cánada + United States: 9.9 million km² +9.15 million km² = 19.05 million km² Territorial Area of Spanish America (after the take over of USA was completed with the Gadsden purchase): 19.5 million km² After 1853, the Jesuits missionary growth continued in Spanish America and Asia. By mid-1960s there were 36,000 Jesuits worldwide (63% more than in 1773). <p>https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/07/25/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-iii-the-jesuits-suppression-and-restoration-1773-1814-fernando-vii-bourbon-bourbon-1784-1833-part-ii/</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  =  </div>

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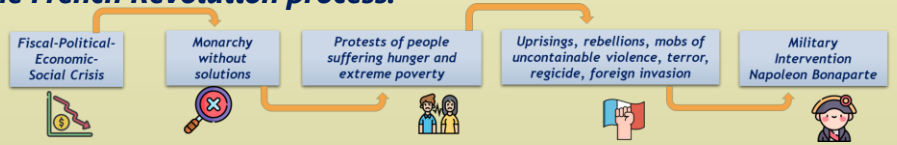
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SEASON III	From 1700-1900	
Episode-Name	Summary of Reference Material	Summary of published strategic reflections
<p>Episode 10. The Impact of the French Revolution in Spanish America.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronology of Events America vs. Europe: We created a comparative table of the main events that occurred between both regions between 1754 to 1800s. • Who was who at the monarchic strategy level between 1780 to 1806: We prepared an infographic about each of the kings or queens who were reigning in Europe. You can observe the predominant repetitive appearance of the dynastic last names: Wittelsbach, Habsburgs and Hohenzollern. At this time, there is not one last name related to Castile or Aragón, and only 4 monarchs held the Bourbon ID: France, Spain, Portugal and Austria-HRE. • The French Revolution is understood superficially as an anti-monarchic schism against the absolutism of the Bourbons. But the French Revolution was a direct attack against the dynastic monarchies agglutinated in the figures of Louis Augustus XVI of France (1754-93) and Maria Antoinette Habsburg Lorraine (1755-93): Both monarchs represented more than 15 royal families of Europe. It is important to see this event with a magnified glass from multiple perspectives. • The French Revolution process:  • The French Revolution allowed the destruction of the Holy Roman Empire and the rise of the House of Guelph Wittelsbach (Hanover) dynasty. The German Protestant nations (mainly the Wittelsbach) created a new confederation of the Rhine to quash the HRE and later join the new 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of us believe that the French Revolution was a convergence of 4 overlapping situations: (1) An aristocratic move to expel the French absolutist regime, (2) A bourgeois move for freedom, (3) A peasant revolution living in poverty and famine, (4) An urban working-class revolution who managed the fury of the masses with violence to kick out the "old regime". All the common people united were unhappy against the rulers of France, and they had to be removed. But this is just a partial justification. • We believe the French Revolution was a systemic accumulation of fury during many generations against Bourbon France in different levels: Local, regional and International. Locally, the French Revolution was led by anti-Christian groups. It was also led by those who did not want any change in Imperial Spain (to keep the pro-Habsburg Spanish America status quo). And we suggest it was led by the German nations (including Britain) who wanted their piece of land in America. • We shared a descriptive list of all the main events that occurred during the French Revolution between 1789 to 1899, the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte. • We analyzed how the French Revolution provided a door on how the German House of Wittelsbach took over the rest of Germany, and its North-American territories in the New World. • Great Britain royal house position: The Hannover (Guelph-Wittelsbach and Saxe Gotha) allowed and forced the migrations of thousands of Germans to USA. It was a new conquest and colonization wave for the USA. • The French Revolution weakened the House of Habsburg of Europe (Austria), and the concealed Spanish Habsburgs-Castile Aragon living in America were hyper afraid of the its successive impact in Latin America. • CONTINUE NEXT PAGE...

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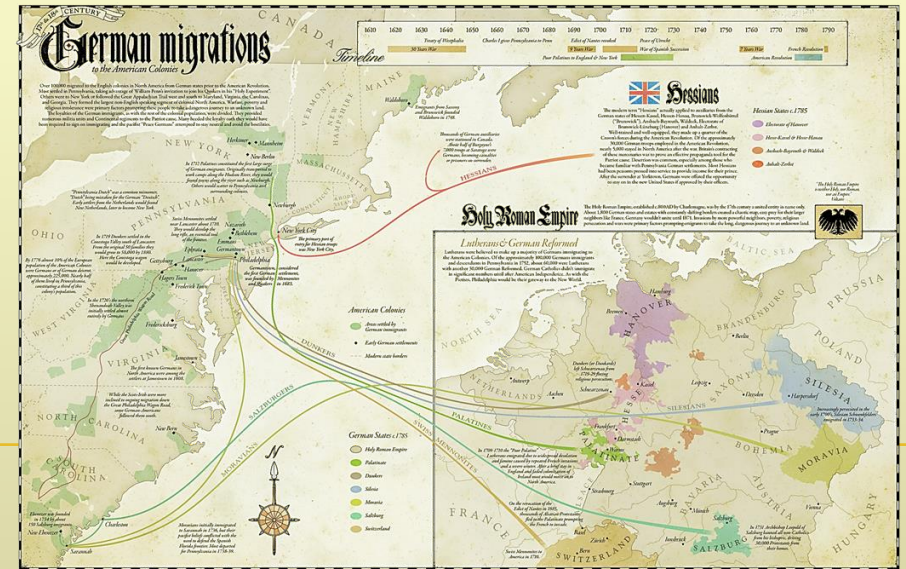
Slide 2 of 2

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The study of the Spanish Bourbon dynasty as of Philip V Bourbon-Habsburg/Wittelsbach-Savoia to Alfonso XIII Bourbon-Bourbon/Habsburg-Habsburg

SEASON III	From 1700-1900		
Episode-Name	Summary of Reference Material		Summary of published strategic reflections
<p>Episode 10. The Impact of the French Revolution in Spanish America.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 3 interpretations of the French Revolution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political revolution of the bourgeoisie Political revolution of the Anti-despotic libertarian demands Political Revolution as a world Historical Event (Wallerstein) • Social interpretation • Liberal School • Wallerstein • The French Revolution had a domino effect in the areas where Britain was expanding: Haiti, Ireland, USA take over of Louisiana, and the Campaigns of Napoleon to Egypt, Syria, Russia, etc. • The French Revolution ignited the independence movements in Spanish America: Despite of the Spain control to block the information about Revolutionary France in Spanish America, the criollos had access to it, and the Napoleonic ideals permeated in all the countries. • If Spanish America was clearly a Spanish Habsburg territory, the goal for Spain was to save it from the German Protestants. So, the solution was to give them the northern part of the cake that was initially being colonized by Britain: North America. Spanish America had no other choice. The German immigration boomed to the USA during the 19th century. And the independence movements were the reaction against the Bourbon Reforms. Spanish Habsburg countries wanted to be free from the Bourbon plans. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finally, the defensive reaction from the double-eagle Spaniard Habsburgs of America was to cut the cords with Spain, as soon as possible. It was a protection from the contagion of the French Revolution in America. • The independence movements in Spanish America were the response to any domino effect after the French Revolution occurred in Europe.

<https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/08/01/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-iii-episode-10-the-impact-of-the-french-revolution-in-spanish-america/>



For a detailed info please click here, read the notes of this map. It is revealing. Map Source: <https://mcmillen-design.com/pages/prints/german.html>






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SEASON III	From 1700-1900	
Episode-Name	Summary of Reference Material	Summary of published strategic reflections
<p>Episode 11. The Why of Napoleon Bonaparte.</p> 	<p>• Who was Napoleon Bonaparte according to Official History? We wrote a tiny biography of Napoleón. We segmented his life in 4 phases:</p> <p>a) <i>Formation and First Years (1768-89):</i> His place of birth, Ajaccio-Corsica (Duchy of Tuscany-linked to the Austrian Habsburgs under French dominium). His formation was purely military in France. Napoleón was building his fist steps in the French Army when the French Revolution began. He married Josephine de Beauharnais.</p> <p>b) <i>General Bonaparte (1796-99):</i> In this section we see the life of napoleon through his achievements as the commander of the French Army in the Northern Italy campaign; then the Egyptian Expedition and the Levant as a carrot-stick toy with a crusade style.</p> <p>c) <i>First Consul (1799-1804):</i> When he returned to Paris, Napoleon found the republican government in crisis. Sieyes appointed Bonaparte as first consul and installed him to rebuild the monarchy old structure in France. During this time, he fought against the Second Coalition. He restored the French former institutions from before the French Revolution.</p> <p>d) <i>Emperor (1804-14):</i> During this period Napoleón was in total warfare against Europe. There were several coalitions of nations against France. . Maria Ludovika Habsburg-Lorraine (1791-1847) married Emperor Napoleón in 1810 and had a son Napoleon II Bonaparte-Habsburg, called the King of Rome. His marriage to her was useless, war continued. The voyage to Russia occurred between 1812-14 and his empire crumbled. Finally, Napoleón left to the Island of Elba, in his first exile , and finally to Saint Elena’s island as of 1815. We are not sure if he later moved to Spanish America. Or maybe under covered to Sweden?</p> <p>https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/08/08/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-iii-episode-11-the-why-of-napoleon-bonaparte/</p>	<p>Interesting observations about Napoleón life:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a connection between Napoleón place of birth and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, a territory ruled by the Austrian Habsburg-Lorraine Family then. • Who was Napoleón Bonaparte in reality? We suggest three main possibilities (below) and an additional one that is not that feasible (Napoleón as a Prussian descendent). • We analyzed the coat of arms of Napoleón as a “justiciary eagle” linked to the Austrian Habsburgs. • The purpose of Napoleón was demystified: He infiltrated the essence of the French Revolution, blocked the Wittelsbach German Protestants in their quest to take Spanish America, kept the Turkish Ottomans and Russians out of France, and finally helped the Royal Europeans to keep their kingdoms as they were before the French Revolution except for the Holy Roman Empire which apparently disappeared. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Was Napoleon in reality Marshal Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte (1763-1844)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Was Napoleón in reality King Francis II Habsburg Lorraine-Bourbon (1768-1835)</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Was Napoleón in reality King Frederick VI Oldenburg-Hannover of Denmark and Norway (1768-1839)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> </div>

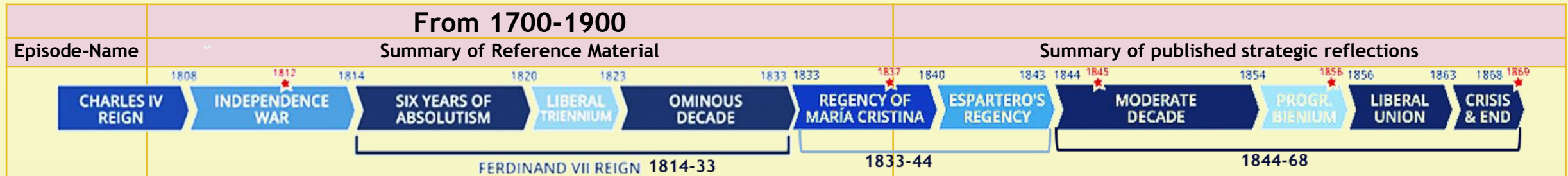
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Episode 12.
Bourbon Dynasty Restored (1814-68)
End of the mandate of King Ferdinand VII.
The period of Isabella II



Isabella II: Maria Isabel Luisa Bourbon-Bourbon (1830-1904) Queen of Spain

- **Family hereditary tree of Queen Isabella II Bourbon-Bourbon, the daughter of King Ferdinand VII:** Again, the Bourbons repeated the same mistake of inbreeding. Isabella II was highly inbred, as she and her husband, Francisco de Asís de Bourbon (1822–1902), were double first cousins. On top, the mother of Isabel II was first direct niece of Ferdinand VII. So, Isabella II was highly inbred (F>12.5%).
- **Queen Isabella II descendants:** She experienced 12 pregnancies, of which only 5 could reach adulthood. One of her daughters (María de la Paz) married a Wittelsbach of Bayern (Baviera). Queen Isabella II heir was Alfonso XII.
- **The 19th century in Spain Peninsula was characterized by a phrase: “political-economic disaster”:** Each of the stages of the 19th century above was a disaster. Spain lost all its colonies in Spanish America (with exception of Cuba). While the Bourbon family conflicts created a milieu of empty leadership and constant uncertainty.
- **Outside of Spain, in Europe, the Revolutions of 1848: The Spring of the peoples in Europe. Its causes:**
 1. Post Napoleon crisis. The lack of the flow of riches from America created an economic calamity.
 2. New philosophical ideologies: Hungarian Chauvinism, Pan-slavism, Sicilian separatism, and Marxism
 3. Habsburg and Bourbons undermining
 4. Emergence of Imperial Germany
 5. Consolidation of the Global Britain Empire

- We again mentioned the situation of inbreeding: It is unnecessary for royal houses to continue playing this “old song” of passing hereditary rights based on the salic law or genetical arrangements. The house of Bourbon continued to destroy their mental capabilities with inbreeding. Charles IV, Ferdinand VII and Isabella II are a clear example of that mistake.
- Ferdinand VII second term (from 1814 to 1834) was a mess. He was kept contained meanwhile in Spanish America all his colonies became independent. If the Bourbons would have never changed the Spanish Habsburg territorial organization, the Jesuits would have never been suppressed, the French Revolution would have never happened. The ruling period of Ferdinand VII was an economic joke: he was restored, but his economic foundation (silver) was taken away, and 19.5 million km² were gone. If our hypothesis is true, the Spanish Habsburgs concealed in America blocked the Bourbon appropriation of their territories in America.
- The revolutions of 1848-49 overlap with the Prussian Marxism philosophical entrance in Europe. And look at another the coincidence: These insurrections did not happen in Russia, Sweden, or England either. They occurred in the nations where a Bourbon was leading, and all the territories of Austria, Italy, Madrid, and Paris.
- <https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/08/15/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-iii-episode-12-bourbon-dynasty-restored-ferdinand-vii-and-isabella-ii/>

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	From 1700-1900	
Episode-Name	Summary of Reference Material	Summary of published strategic reflections
 <p>Amadeo Ferdinando Savoia-Habsburg Lorraine Bourbon (1845-1890) Prince of Italy King of Spain</p> <p>Episode 13. Bourbon Dynasty Restored</p> <p>Amadeo (1845-90) and Alfonso XII (1857-85)</p>  <p>Alfonso XII Bourbon-Bourbon (1857-1885) King of Spain</p> <p>23/4/2026</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family tree of Amadeo I and Alfonso XII: After Isabell II left Spain, Francisco Serrano was named regent of a provisional Government. Then Amadeus I was elected by the Cortes. Amadeo Savoia-Habsburg Lorraine Bourbon was the son of the King of Sardinia and Italy Unified. His Savoyard roots made him a good temporary candidate to calm the waters of the chaos of Spain and the five great powers outside: Austria, Britain, a weakened France, and Prussia. Amadeo I was rejected after a period of 3 years (1870-73). Then 4 democratic federal republicans continued as President of Spain, only to be kicked out by Francisco Serrano again, who was pro-Bourbon dictator. Finally, Alfonso Bourbon XII (the son of Isabella II) was restored in the throne from 1875-85. • Geopolitical context of Europe between 1848-85: We prepared 5 slides of a geopolitical progression of the European affairs comparing what was occurring in Austria, Germany, Britain; Low Countries, France, Russia and Spain. This section is illustrative and shows how Europe recomposed itself facing the formation of the new German Empire in 1871. • From 1869-1874: The sexennial Democracy. This period was characterized by conflicts between the Carlists (Pro monarchists of king Charles IV line), the Democrat-republicans, the Union Movements of the Workers, the Alfonsistas (pro Alfonso XII), and the Military Caudillos. After the 6 years violent experiment, repression, domestic wars, etc. , Spain returned to the conservative pretorian monarchy (au Britain style) with Alfonso XII. • From 1875-85: King Alfonso XII: Alfonso XII period was characterized by the formation of two political parties: The Conservative Union and the Liberal Autonomist. The role played by Antonio Canovas del Castillo as prime minister of Alfonso XII was important. He stabilized the anarchic chaos. Then the phase of fake Restoration started: for the creation of the conservative constitutional monarchy. Alfonso XII married the Archduchess Maria Christina of Austria (1858-1929) as his second wife, and when he died of tuberculosis, she was appointed regent of the nation under the supervision of Canovas. <p>https://eleonoraescalantestrategy.com/2025/08/22/central-america-a-quest-for-the-progression-of-economic-value-season-iii-bourbon-dynasty-restored-amadeo-i-and-alfonso-xii/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sacrilege from Hieronymites to Augustinians: We discovered that the Escorial Palace which was built as a royal family pantheon and Hieronymite order monastery, was profaned by the Bourbons again, when they were restored into power. Three times during the time of Isabella II, the monastic order was ordered to leave, but it was King Alfonso XII who finally ejected them and replaced them with the Augustinians in 1885. • Amadeo I only lasted 3 years: Amadeo I carrying the Habsburg-Lorraine-Savoy pedigree was probably a good prince, but his lack of Bourbonic identity put him out of the State after three years. • Alfonso XII Bourbon period (1875-85): He was a military king, but he died soon after he expelled the Hieronymites from the Escorial. Alfonso XII appointed Canovas del Castillo to restore the conservative's vs liberals without using military coup d'état. Alfonso XII copied the model of the British monarchy to rule (a constitutional monarchy). • Bourbonic militaries were dictators. Bourbon leaders were military dictators. It was their official response to internal violent uprisings. This involved repression and brutal degrees of punishments to anything that was revolutionary. The Bourbons did not want a new French revolution in their domains. The repression in Europe created massive migrations to America: 9 out of 10 Germans (including Prussia) migrated to the USA, and thousands of Italians and Spaniards (particularly from Aragon) moved to South America. While Marxism was expanding out of Europe with these migrations, nationalism boosted everywhere. Most of the poor people demanded welfare-social security support from the governments and education. The industrialization expanded creating inequality.

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	From 1700-1900	
Episode-Name	Summary of Reference Material	Summary of published strategic reflections
<p>Episode 13. Bourbon Dynasty Restored</p> <p>Alfonso XIII (1886-1941)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family tree: We began our analysis by showing you the hereditary tree of Alfonso XIII. Again, the remarkable inbreeding from the Habsburgs was omnipresent. However, the decision of marrying Victoria Eugenia Julia Ena of Battenberg/Saxe Coburg Gotha (1887-1969) with Alfonso XIII was the effort of the Bourbon dynasty to officially be linked with the Britain Hanover dynasty. The couple had 6 children. The period of Alfonso XIII (as a kid) and María Cristina Habsburg Lorraine (queen widow regent (r. 1885-1902)). The restoration of the constitutional monarchy of Spain meant the triumph of the conservative order after 100 years of democratic attempts, and the institutional positioning of the alternation of political parties called Turno Pacífico. The conservatives (under Canovas) and Liberals (under Sagasta), played to govern alternatively as prime ministers, to control the congress of deputies using simulated and faked elections results. In this model the regent queen retained the power to appoint prime ministers and other political measures. This was a political theater to contain the expectations of the voters, while the negotiated "turno" or party rotation was a clear manipulation of the government. Political Clientelism or Caciquism: We explained the role of the caciquism in the Alfonsista Spanish Restoration. This term is related to a system of class domination of the landowning elites. We explained how it functioned, and how it was used in the context of the period of Alfonso XIII. The legacy of Canovas del Castillo system 1898: The political stability reached by the Spanish Monarchy under Queen María Cristina Habsburg Lorraine as a regent of Alfonso XIII was a lie. It was based on falsehood. It was a pre-arranged rotation of political power, and never a constitutional democracy that could keep an unrelenting restoration. It was a lie. The manipulation of elections and political clientelism caused worst consequences to Bourbon Spain: they lost Cuba after the USA intervention in 1898, and the Spain 20th century was a tumultuous terror, igniting dictatorships as the one of Franco who caused horrendous pain to the Spanish Society. In 1932, the Jesuits, who oversaw many schools throughout the country, were harassed and had all their property confiscated. 	<div data-bbox="1592 492 2305 606" data-label="Diagram"> </div> <div data-bbox="1592 614 2051 1249" data-label="Figure"> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The period of Alfonso XIII was based on lies and it caused more death later. A political stability that was kept using falsehood in which rigged elections provoked a dishonest Turno Pacifico system was the foundation of the dictatorship regime of Francisco Franco. The General Franco took the power after Alfonso XIII was exiled, and he installed a reign of terror (like the Inquisitorial measures of 500 years before). General Franco was a conservative monarchist, who received support from Nazi Germany and Italian Fascist representatives. He was characterized for an extreme anti-communism totalitarian-authoritarian regime.



Thank you

The origin of Central America political-economy.

Summary Season 3

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