

# REVOLUTION

*Spain's crucial role*

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JORGE LUIS GARCÍA RUIZ

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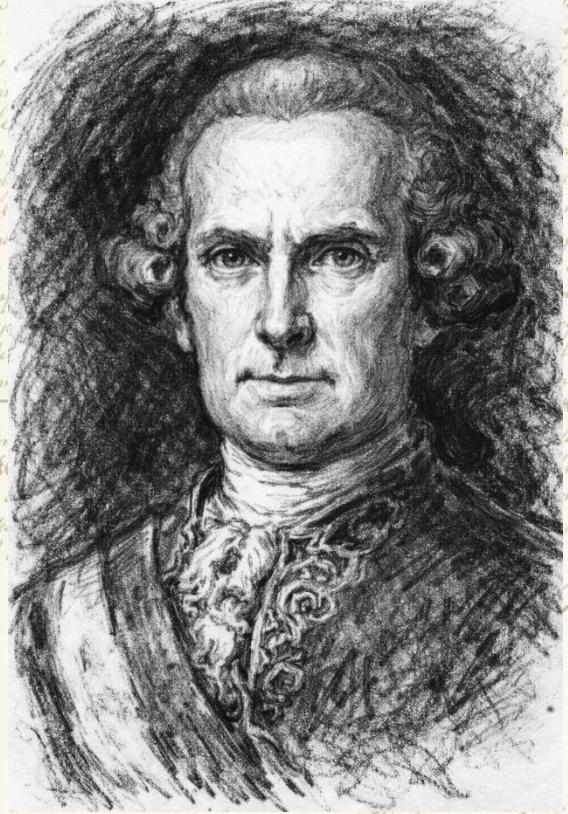
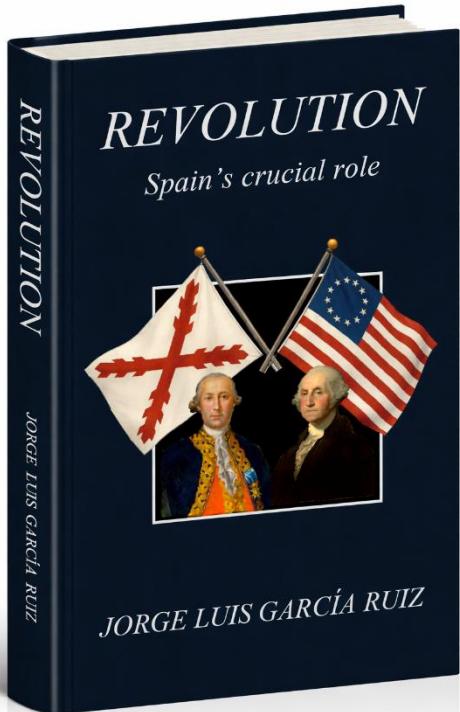
*Spain's crucial role*



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IN CONGRESS. JULY 4, 1776.



The May 1776. Jan.  
Thomas Lynch Jr.  
Arthur Middleton

Beyond Spain's importance in this historical process, the book addresses issues of enormous relevance. It examines the prior negotiation process among all parties and identifies the main protagonists. It explains why, and at whose behest, Spain was drawn into yet another war with England. It also explores the always-complicated relationship with the French Crown and the ambiguity of its politicians and military leaders, leading us to question whether they were truly allies of the Spanish Crown or its worst enemies. We will also analyze the attitudes and behavior of the American envoys to the Spanish court.

As readers who reach the final pages will discover, this book steers clear of triumphalism as much as it does of victimhood, since both are enemies of truth. Contrary to the logic followed by chroniclers throughout history, who exaggerated numbers or the enemy's prowess to lend their narratives the necessary epic quality. Many modern authors revel in denigrating England, failing to understand that victories over an incompetent, foolish, and morally inferior foe carry no epic value at all. They also fail to grasp that recounting defeats is necessary to show that this was no walk in the park, that defeating England was extraordinarily difficult, and yet it was achieved.

We will move away from victimhood because, more often than not, the main culprit is oneself. This story, the one we share in this book, is full of mistakes, flaws, and internal conflicts that must be brought to light, not to punish ourselves, but to know and understand who we are.

We will come to know all the protagonists, not just the leading figures. This has been one of the great handicaps of Spanish historiography: focusing all success or failure on one or two individuals, making our history appear as a sequence of exceptional events produced by inspired geniuses, rather than what it truly was, a culture, a system, a set of values that produced a constellation of highly significant figures, the vast majority of them completely unknown to the general public. We will also see to what extent success was the product of individual brilliance or of careful planning, leading us to another interesting point: reshaping the perception of Spain as a disorganized and chaotic country, a perception that has followed it for more centuries than we care to admit.

George Wythe  
Richard Henry Lee  
Th. Jefferson  
Benj. Harrison  
Th. Nelson Jr.  
Jno. Lightfoot Lee  
Carter Braxton  
James Madison  
Geo. Washington  
Casar Morris  
Th. Mifflin  
Abra Clark  
John Tayler  
John Witherspoon  
Edm. Rutledge  
John C. Cushing  
John Hart  
Abra Clark  
William Ellery  
Roger Sherman  
John Hartington  
W<sup>m</sup> Williams  
Oliver Wolcott  
Matthew Thornton

# IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

Economic matters will also play a key role. If there is ever to be a claim, it is essential to know what was paid or sent, who paid for it, to whom it was delivered, and, critically, on whose behalf the weapons and money were handed over, and above all, who had to sacrifice so that Americans could today celebrate 250 years of independence.

If recovering the financial debt falls within the realm of utopia, not because the right does not exist anymore or because the debtor lacks the means, which is not the case here, but because throughout its history the debtor has demanded much and paid little, with no reason to believe that pattern has changed, it is at least necessary to continue demanding recognition of the moral debt. Every lie told on this subject is doubly unjust.

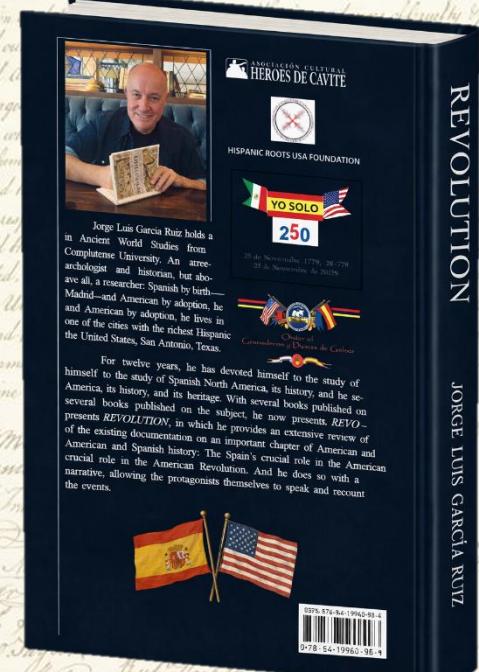
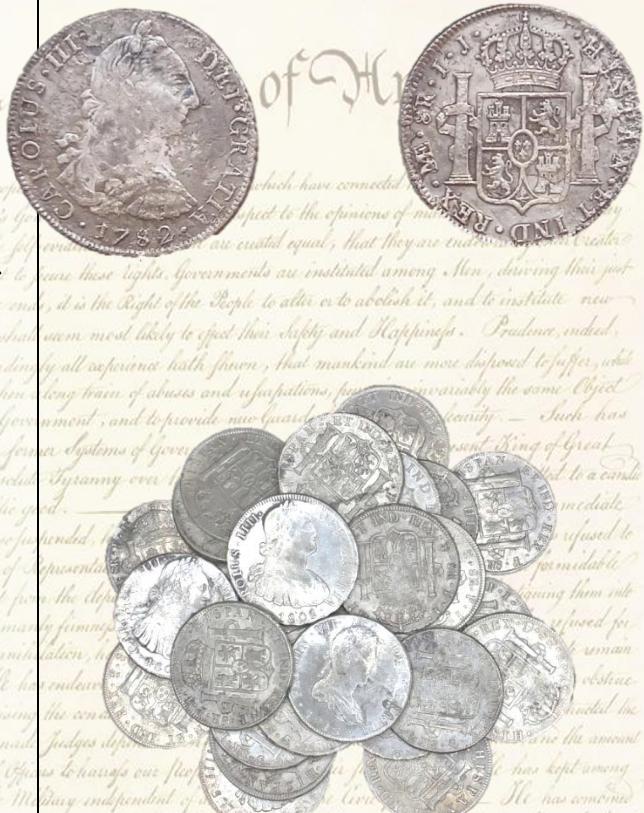
We will expose both the internal and external enemies, their relationships, and their interests. We will examine how peace was negotiated and who its actors were. What happened to the debt, what was acknowledged and what was ultimately paid. We will learn who gave thanks and who did not. What Spain obtained in return for such generosity. And finally, the conclusions will explore alternatives and ideas that have not been considered until now. But first, a small appetizer: at the end of the research, I would have liked to title this book "The Great Swindle," but political correctness, and perhaps common sense as well, require a more restrained approach for that first impression that is a book's cover. In any case, the reading of this work will leave no one indifferent.

I believe that you will enjoy it, as I did.

Thus relates Jorge Luis García Ruiz, PhD in History and Archaeology and a specialist in the history of Spanish North America, in his book **REVOLUTION**. Spain's Crucial Role. A volume in which he has examined French, English, American and, of course, Spanish documents, cross-referencing the data among all of them and uncovering evidence that broadens the existing understanding of Spain's role and the importance it had for the American Revolution.

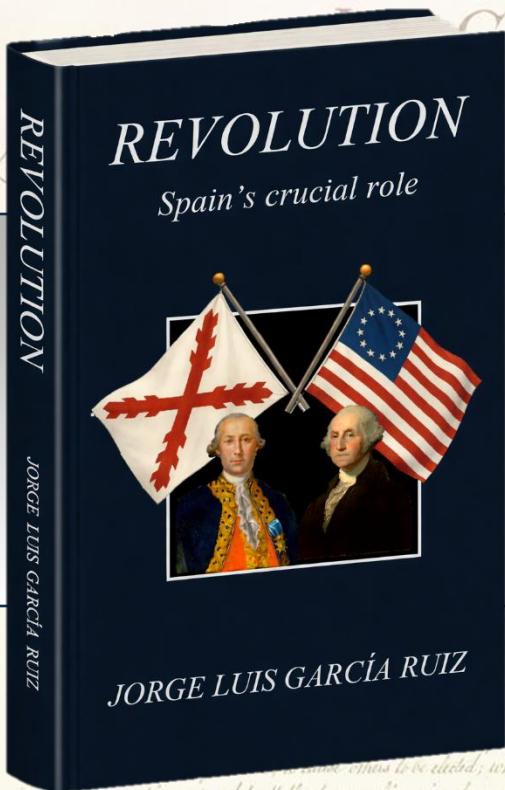
Without Spain, there would have been no independence.

As the author notes, **REVOLUTION** "is a new vision that comes from the simplest premise: returning to the original documents and setting aside 250 years of self-interested interpretations within historiography. Going back to the origin, to the source, to purify the narrative. No chauvinism, no legends, simply the plain, unvarnished facts.



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JORGE LUIS GARCÍA RUIZ



CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

# Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

Now available on



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## Jorge Luis García Ruiz

Holds a PhD in Ancient World Studies from the Complutense University of Madrid. An archaeologist and historian, he is a specialist in the history of Spanish North America, but above all, a researcher. He teaches at Texas Lutheran University. Spanish by birth and American by adoption, he resides in one of the U.S. cities with the deepest Hispanic roots: San Antonio, Texas.

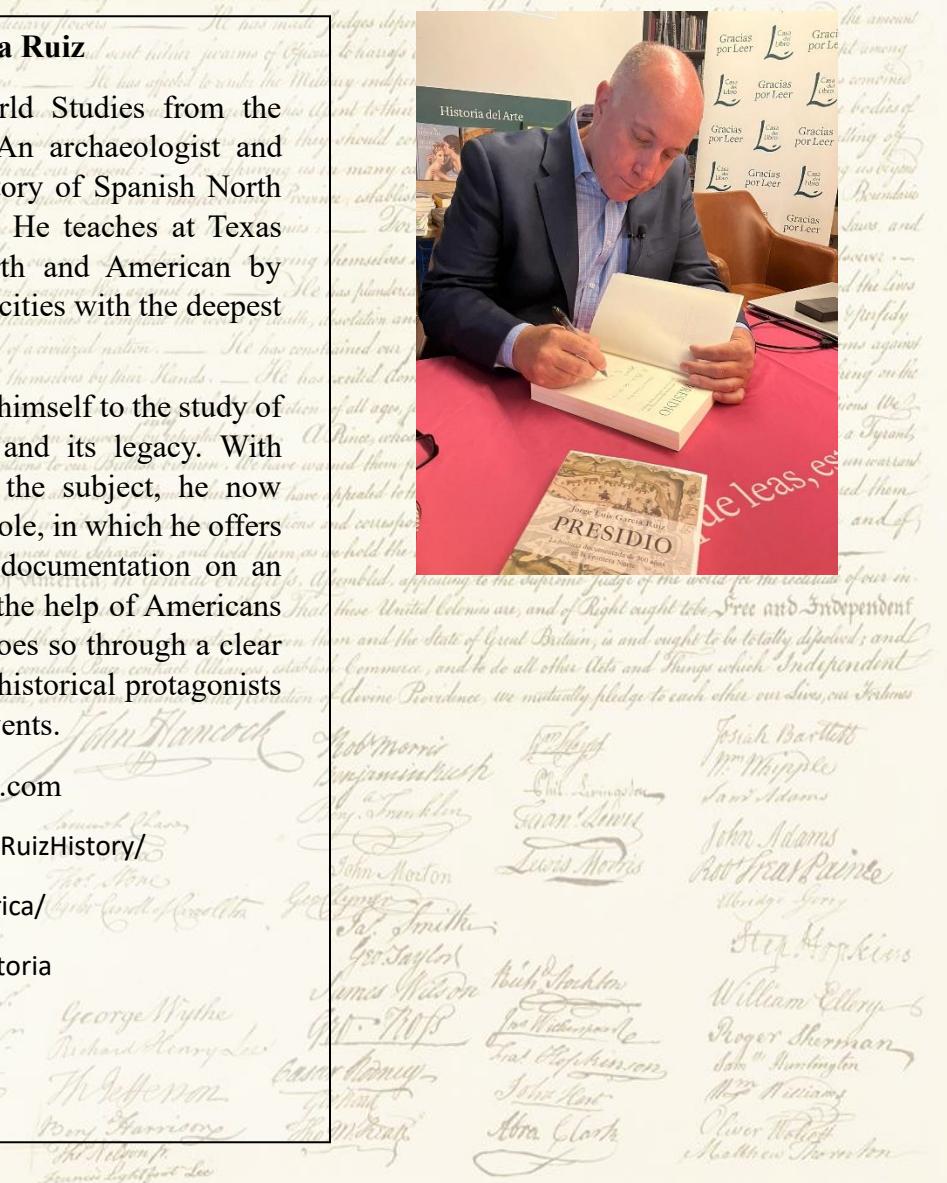
In recent years, he has devoted himself to the study of Spanish North America, its history, and its legacy. With several books already published on the subject, he now presents *Revolution. Spain's Crucial Role*, in which he offers a broad examination of the existing documentation on an important chapter of Spanish history: the help of Americans to conquer their Independence. He does so through a clear and accessible narrative, allowing the historical protagonists themselves to speak and recount the events.

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<https://www.youtube.com/@jorgegarciahistoria>



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Spain's Crucial Role in the Independence

On the Eve of the Revolution

First Assistance

Beaumarchais, an Accounting Engineer

Do not Say New Orleans, Say Smuggling

Oliver Pollock, Another Good Friend

Diplomatic Negotiations with Spain

Diego de Gardoqui

The French Ambiguity

Secret Spanish Aid

Saratoga: Turning Point

France Declares War

Spain Drawn into the War

Global War

Gibraltar Under Siege

The Gálvez Family from Macharaviaya

Bernardo de Gálvez in Louisiana

The Capture of Mobile

Nicaragua: A British Disaster

St. Louis Stands

Luis de Córdova y Córdova

José Solano y Bote

Francisco de Saavedra

British Counterattack at Mobile

I Alone

The Siege of Menorca

The Siege of Yorktown

Victory at Roatán, Defeat at Rio Tinto

French Debacle

Last Military Operations

Allies or Pirates?

The Spanish Sacrifice

A Very Texan Legend

John Jay in Spain

The Debt

Peace Negotiations

The Slow Agony

Internal Enemy

Recognition

America,

be connected with another, and to—  
opinions of mankind requires that they  
be, that they are endowed by their Creator  
instituted among Men, deriving their just  
power to abolish it, and to institute new  
and Happines. Prudone, indeed,  
mankind are more disposed to suffer, while  
pursuing invariably the same Object  
for their Future security. — Such has  
been this, let Facts be submitted to a candid  
his Governors to pass Laws of immediate  
d to them. — He has refused to  
fit in insinuableness and formidableness  
to, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into  
of the people. — He has refused for  
large for their service, the Hatch remain-  
on of Slave States; for that purpose obstruct-  
of Lands. — He has obstructed the  
for the benefit of their officers, and the amount  
their substance. — He has kept among  
the Civil power. — He has mounted  
ation. — For quartering large bodies of  
ids of those States. — For cutting off  
al by jury. — For transpelling us beyond  
government, and enlarging its Boundaries  
is, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and  
legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. —  
its, burn our towns, and destroyed the lives  
n with circumstances of cruelty & perfidy  
live on the high seas to bear Arms against  
us, and has endeavoured to bring on the  
In every stage of these Oppressions we  
d by every act which may define a Tyrant,  
to by their legislative to extend an unwar-  
aggression, and we have conjured them  
e been deaf to the voice of justice and of  
is in War, in Peace Friends.

edge of the world for the welfare of our in-  
ight ought to be Free and Independent  
is and ought to be totally dissolved; and  
ts and Things which Independent  
pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes

Josiah Bartlett  
W<sup>m</sup> Whipple  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Adams  
John Adams  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Treat Paine  
Hedge Gerry  
Step<sup>r</sup> Hopkins

William Ellery  
Roger Sherman  
John Huntington  
Ab<sup>r</sup> Williams  
Oliver Wolcott  
Matthew Thornton

Button Gwinnett  
Lyman Hall  
Geo Walton

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