



CHAPTER  
**10**

# Brazil



## ESSENTIAL QUESTION

**How have Brazil's people used the country's abundant natural resources to make Brazil an economic giant?**

**1**

### HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

**From Portuguese Colony to Modern Giant**

**2**

### CULTURE

**A Multicultural Society**

**3**

### ECONOMICS

**Developing an Abundant Land**

## CONNECT

### Geography & History



Use the map and the time line to answer the following questions.

1. When was Brazil claimed by Portugal?
2. How far is Brasília from Rio de Janeiro?



**1494**

### Geography

◀ **1494** Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas.

### History

**1500** Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal. ▶

### History

**1822** Brazil declares independence from Portugal.

### History

**1888** Brazil abolishes slavery.



# Present-Day Brazil

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**Government**  
**1960** Brasília becomes Brazil's new capital.

**Government**  
**1985** Military rule ends in Brazil.

**Today**

**History**  
**▲ 1889** Brazil becomes a republic.

**Culture**  
**◀ 2002** Brazil wins its fifth World Cup in soccer.



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 Brazil  
 every,

SECTION  
**1**

# Reading for Understanding

## ▶ Key Ideas

### BEFORE, YOU LEARNED

Geography plays an important role in the economic activities of the countries of the Southern Cone.

### NOW YOU WILL LEARN

Brazil's government is dealing with the problems resulting from urbanization.

## ▶ Vocabulary

### TERMS & NAMES

**Treaty of Tordesillas** (TAWR•day•SEEL•yahs)  
1494 treaty that gave Portugal control over land that is now part of Brazil

**Pedro Álvares Cabral** Portuguese explorer who in 1500 claimed land that is now part of Brazil for Portugal

**Dom Pedro I** Brazil's first Portuguese emperor; declared Brazil's independence from Portugal in 1822

**Dom Pedro II** second emperor of Brazil, under whose rule slavery was abolished in Brazil in 1888

**favelas** Brazilian name for the poor neighborhoods that surround the cities

**Rio de Janeiro** (REE•oh day zhuh•NAYR•OH)  
Brazil's capital city from 1763 to 1960

**Brasília** Brazil's current capital city

### REVIEW


**urbanization** growth in the number of people living in urban areas



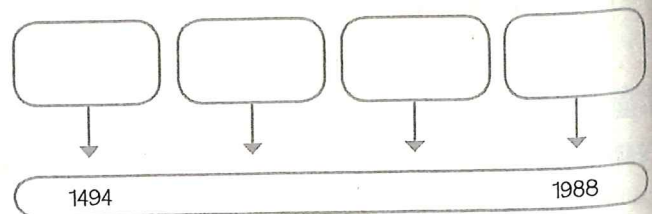
**Visual Vocabulary**  
Dom Pedro I

## ▶ Reading Strategy

Re-create the time line shown at right. As you read and respond to the **KEY QUESTIONS**, use the time line to show the major events in Brazil's history and the development of a democratic government.

 See Skillbuilder Handbook, page R6

### SEQUENCE EVENTS



 **GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS**  
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# From Portuguese Colony to Modern Giant

## Connecting to Your World

What does the Statue of Liberty represent to you? For many people, it represents the United States, symbolizes freedom, and welcomes those who arrive at the nation's shores. In Brazil, a similar symbol is the statue of Christ the Redeemer, which welcomes people to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil's second largest city. Like the Statue of Liberty, it is one of the world's best-known and most-visited monuments.

## Portuguese Build a Colony

**KEY QUESTION** What helped to make Brazil a profitable colony for Portugal?

After Columbus' expeditions, Portugal feared that if Columbus had found a route to Asia, Spain might claim lands that Portugal had already claimed. So in 1494, both countries signed the **Treaty of Tordesillas** (TAWR•day•SEEL•yahs), which drew an imaginary line from north to south around the world. Spain could claim all lands west of the line, and Portugal those east of the line. This gave Portugal control of the land in what is now eastern Brazil. The treaty line is illustrated on the map on the next page.

**Rio de Janeiro** The statue of Christ the Redeemer overlooks Rio de Janeiro and Guanabara Bay. Sugarloaf Mountain is seen in the distance.



## Treaty of Tordesillas



### CONNECT Geography & History

**Region** In 1494, which country claimed most of the lands in North and South America?

**The Colony Expands** In 1500, **Pedro Álvares Cabral** landed on the coast of what is now eastern Brazil and claimed the land for Portugal. Like the Spanish in South America, the Portuguese came to find gold and silver. When they found neither, Portuguese colonists cleared out large areas of the land to establish sugar cane plantations. The huge demand for sugar made it an important export and a source of wealth for Portugal.

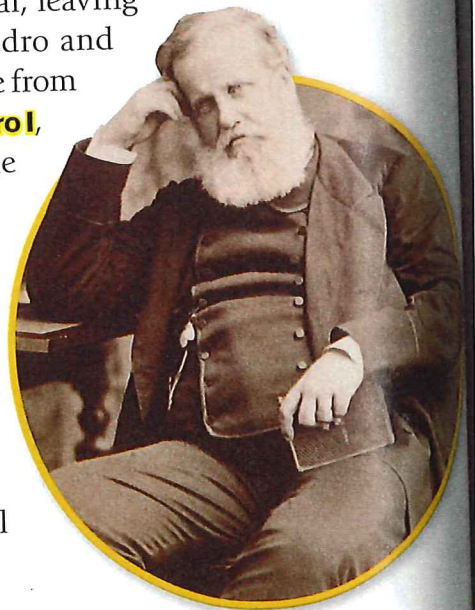
The Portuguese later developed tobacco and cotton plantations and cattle ranches for meat and hides. They forced the indigenous people to work on the plantations and ranches. Many died from disease and overwork, and others fled into the rain forest. African slaves were brought in to replace them.

The discovery of gold in the late 1600s and diamonds in the early 1700s west of present-day Rio de Janeiro attracted many people farther inland. Coffee plants were introduced in Brazil in 1727, and by the mid-1800s coffee had become Brazil's chief export.

**Independence to Republic** Portugal controlled Brazil from 1500 to 1822. In 1807, the French ruler, Napoleon, invaded Portugal. As a result, Prince John, the Portuguese ruler, fled to Brazil and established a monarchy there.

In 1821, Prince John returned to Portugal, leaving his son, Pedro, in charge of the colony. Pedro and other officials declared Brazil's independence from Portugal in 1822, and Pedro became **Dom Pedro I**, Brazil's first emperor. Unpopular with the people, he returned to Portugal in 1831, and his son became Emperor **Dom Pedro II**.

Under Dom Pedro II's rule, Brazil started to become industrialized. Railroads and telegraph lines improved transportation and communication. Pedro II worked to end slavery, which was abolished in 1888. This angered wealthy plantation owners, who forced Pedro II to give up the throne. Brazil became a constitutional republic in 1889.



**Dom Pedro II**

**FIND MAIN IDEA** Explain what made Brazil a profitable Portuguese colony.



UNITED STATES



BRAZIL

Type of Government	federal republic	federal republic
Branches of Government	legislative, executive, judicial	legislative, executive, judicial
Election of President	elected directly by the people and the electoral college	elected directly by the people; must win 50 percent plus one votes
Voting	voters must be at least 18 years old; voting is a choice	voters must be at least 16 years old; voting is mandatory for citizens ages 18 to 70

**CRITICAL THINKING**

- 1. Compare** How are the Brazilian and U.S. governments alike?
- 2. Contrast** How are elections different in the two countries?

**Challenges of a Modern Nation**

**KEY QUESTION** What challenges does the government of Brazil face today?

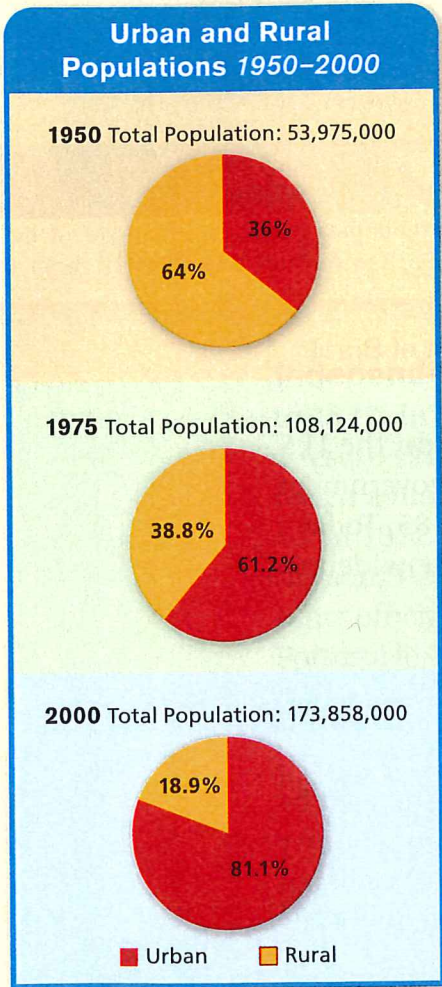
After adopting a constitution in 1891 that was based on the U.S. constitution, Brazil struggled to establish a democratic government. Dictators and military leaders ruled the nation until 1985. Today's government faces the problem of **urbanization** and the wide gap between the nation's rich and poor.

**Establishing a Democratic Government** After military rule ended, Brazilians voted for a president for the first time since 1960. Today, Brazil is ruled by the constitution established in 1988.

Brazil's federal government includes an executive branch led by a president, a two-house legislature, and a court system. The country is divided into 26 states and a federal district in Brasília. Since Brazil has many political parties with different viewpoints, elected officials have to work with all the parties in order to rule effectively.

**Urbanization** During the last half of the 20th century, millions of people from rural areas moved to Brazil's cities in search of jobs. Brazil's urban population more than doubled between 1950 and 2000. Several of Brazil's cities are among the largest cities in the world in population. All but two of Brazil's heavily populated cities are located near Brazil's eastern coast.

# COMPARING Urban and Rural Populations



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision* and *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision*

## CRITICAL THINKING

- 1. Draw Conclusions** What is the population density in most of Brazil?
- 2. Evaluate** About how many people lived in urban areas in Brazil in 2000?

Many poor Brazilians who moved from rural areas work at low-income jobs or are unemployed. Most live in neighborhoods called **favelas**, located on the outskirts of cities. In 1960 the Brazilian government moved the capital city from **Rio de Janeiro** (REE•oh day zhuh•NAYR•oh) to **Brasília**, about 600 miles inland. The Brazilian government has encouraged people to move inland, even offering land to people who are willing to move to the nation's interior.



**Favela** This *favela* is located outside of Rio de Janeiro. Why might it be located there?

**Bridging the Gap Between Rich and Poor** Today, Brazil has one of the largest economies in the world. However, one of the major challenges facing Brazil is how to bridge the large gap between the rich and poor. A small number of Brazilians live comfortably or in luxury, but most Brazilians are poor. Brazil has one of the most uneven distributions of land in the world. Two percent of landowners own most of the land, while more than half of Brazil's farmers work on less than three percent of the land. To help narrow the income gap, Brazil will have to create more jobs for the nation's poor.

**SUMMARIZE** Discuss some of the challenges facing Brazil today.



**ONLINE QUIZ**

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**Section 1 Assessment**

**TERMS & NAMES**

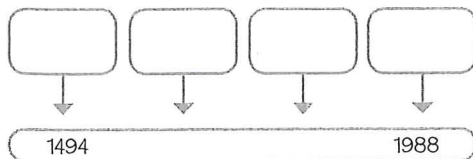
**1. Explain the importance of**

- Pedro Álvares Cabral
- *favela*
- Rio de Janeiro
- Brasília

**USE YOUR READING NOTES**

**2. Sequence Events** Use your time line to answer the following question:

How long after becoming a republic did military rule end in Brazil?



**KEY IDEAS**

3. What European nation developed Brazil as its colony?
4. Where do most people in Brazil live today?
5. Why did the Brazilian government offer land to people to move to the nation's interior?

**CRITICAL THINKING**

6. **Make Inferences** How has uneven land distribution contributed to poverty in Brazil?
7. **Analyze Causes and Effects** Why has urbanization resulted in the creation of *favelas* in Brazil's cities?
8. **CONNECT to Today** What is one action Brazil's government hopes to take to narrow the income gap between its rich and poor?

9. **WRITING Write a Newspaper Article** Research information about Brazil's government. Find out who is the current president, how the legislative branch is organized, and the term of office for both. Present your findings in the form of a newspaper article.