

SECTION  
2

# Reading for Understanding

## ▶ Key Ideas

### BEFORE, YOU LEARNED

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

### NOW YOU WILL LEARN

Several cultures have influenced Brazil's unique culture.

## ▶ Vocabulary

### TERMS & NAMES

**Candomblé** (kahn•duhm•BLEH) African religious practices that are mixed with Roman Catholic beliefs to produce a unique belief

**quilombos** (kih•LOHM•buhs) communities created by escaped African slaves

**samba** (SAM•buh) music and dance, with roots in African rhythms; the most famous form of Brazilian music worldwide

**cuíca** (kwee•kuh) a friction drum used in the samba

**bossa nova** (BAHS•uh NOH•vuh) a jazz version of the samba

**capoeira** (KAP•oh•AY•ruh) a Brazilian dance combined with martial arts

### REVIEW

**immigrant** a person who leaves one area to settle in another

**mural** a wall painting



Visual Vocabulary capoeira

## ▶ Reading Strategy

Re-create the chart shown at right. As you read and respond to the **KEY QUESTIONS**, use the chart to organize important details about Brazil's people and culture.



See Skillbuilder Handbook, page R7

### CATEGORIZE

ART AND ARCHITECTURE	MUSIC	ENTERTAINMENT
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.



GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

Go to Interactive Review @ [ClassZone.com](http://ClassZone.com)



# A Multicultural Society

## Connecting to Your World

Think about some of the foods you eat. Think about the music that you and your family enjoy. Chances are that many of the foods you enjoy and the music you listen to have their roots in a variety of cultures. If you visited Brazil, you would see how a variety of cultures has also influenced the foods, music, and other aspects of Brazilian culture today.

## A Blend of Many Cultures

**KEY QUESTION** What cultures have most influenced Brazil?

Brazilian culture includes European, African, Asian, and Indian influences. Portuguese is the official language. Most Brazilians are Roman Catholic. At the same time, Brazilians of African ancestry mix **Candomblé** (kahn•duhm•BLEH), West African religious practices, with Catholicism to create a unique Brazilian blend.

### Brazilian Diversity

These Brazilian girls are getting ready to participate in Carnival in Rio de Janeiro.





## ANALYZING Primary Sources

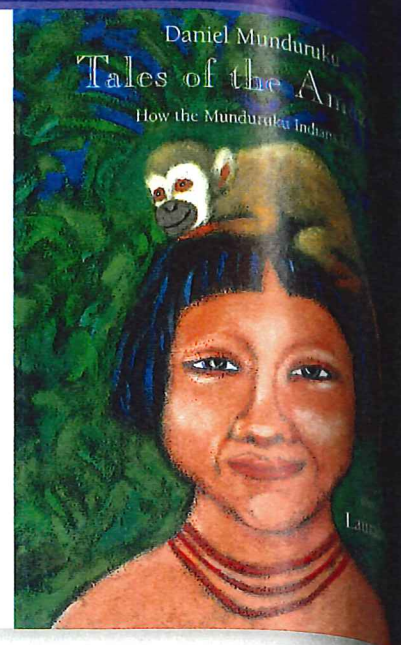
**Daniel Munduruku** is a Munduruku Indian. He has written several books about his culture. Here he describes learning the ancient myths of his people.

When I was a . . . boy, my grandfather would . . . tell the stories that explained the origins of our people and the vision of the universe. . . . Now . . . I realize that those ancient myths say what cannot be said. They are pure poetry, and through them I see how an identity can be created in the oral tradition.

Source: *Tales of the Amazon, How the Munduruku Indians Live*

### CRITICAL THINKING

**Summarize** How is storytelling important in the Munduruku culture?



**Native Brazilians** Up to 6 million Indians lived in Brazil before the Portuguese arrived. Tens of thousands died from diseases brought by the European colonists. Today, only about 700,000 Indians live in Brazil, mostly in the Amazon rain forest. They make up less than one percent of Brazil's population. The Tupi and Guarani make up the largest groups. Other tribes, such as the Yanomami and Bororo, still follow traditional ways of hunting and farming.

The Brazilian government has set up reservations to protect these cultures. But even isolated groups now have contact with outsiders, such as miners, loggers, and researchers, who move into the area to study native cultures. This increased contact threatens the groups' traditional ways of life, arts, crafts, and languages.

**Yanomami Woman** A Yanomami woman poses with her child. How might being photographed threaten the Yanomami's traditional way of life?





**Africans** Today, most Brazilians with African ancestry live in the nation's northern and coastal regions and make up about 6 percent of the population. The Portuguese brought Africans to Brazil between the 1500s and 1800s to work on the sugar plantations. In fact, of all the slaves brought to North and South America, more than a third were brought to Brazil.

Some of these slaves escaped to freedom in Brazil's inland northern region, where they established communities that were similar to their African homes. They called the settlements **quilombos** (kih•LOHM•buhs), an African word for "housing." By the end of the 1600s, as many as 25,000 Africans may have lived in these communities. *Quilombos* can still be found in parts of Brazil today, particularly in the northern part, where people continue their traditional way of life. Today most Brazilians of African ancestry live in the northeastern state of Bahia. Its capital, Salvador, was the center of the Portuguese empire, sugar industry, and slave trade.

African influences are evident in various parts of Brazilian culture. African slaves created Brazil's national food, *feijoada* (fayh•zhoo•AH•duh), a bean stew. African rhythms play an important role in Brazilian music. Brazil's art and literature also reflect an African influence.

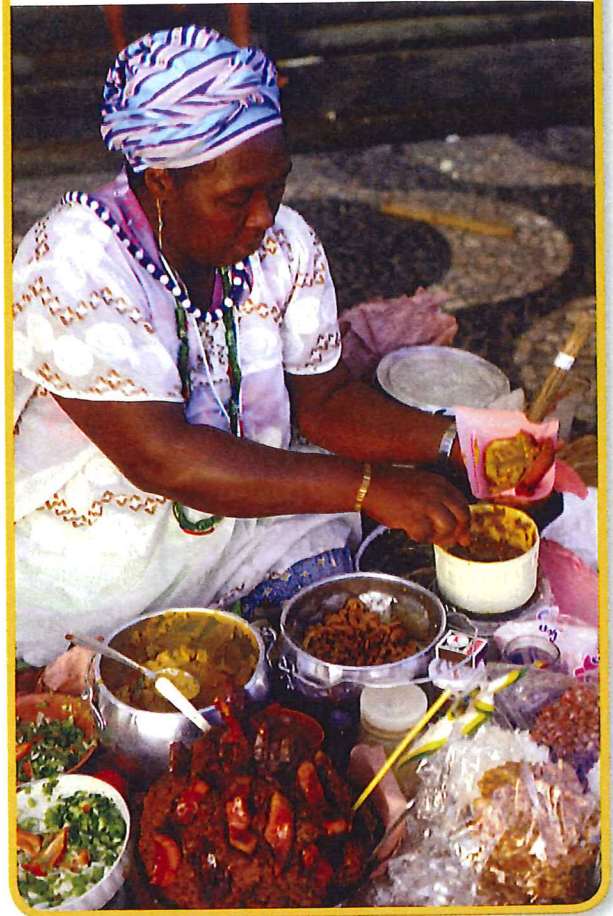
**Europeans and Asians** In the 1700s, Europeans viewed Brazil as a place to acquire wealth. With the discovery of gold and diamonds, many immigrated to Brazil to make their fortunes. After Brazil declared its independence, many Europeans, including Italians, Spanish, Portuguese, and Germans, came to work in Brazil, mostly in the coffee industry. Today, people of European ancestry make up about half of Brazil's population. Most live in the southern part of the country.

Japanese **immigrants** first began arriving in Brazil in the early 1900s. Most came to work on coffee or tea farms. More Japanese arrived after World War II. Today Brazil has the largest Japanese population outside of Japan, with most making their homes in the state of São Paulo. In recent years, Asians from China and Korea have also immigrated to Brazil.

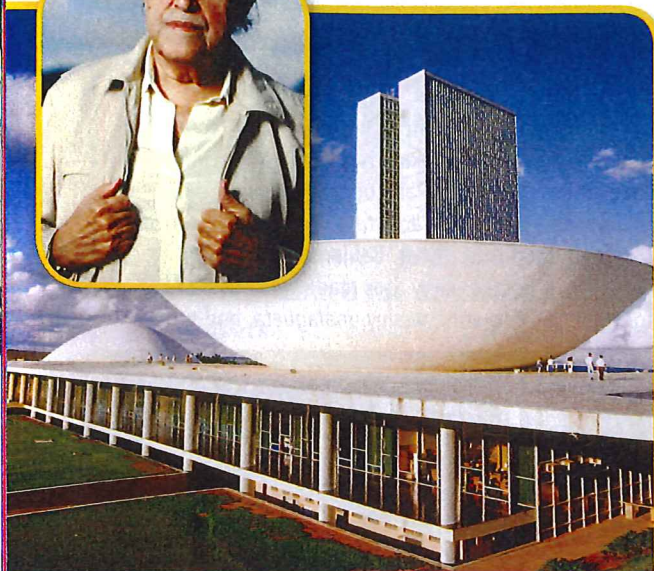
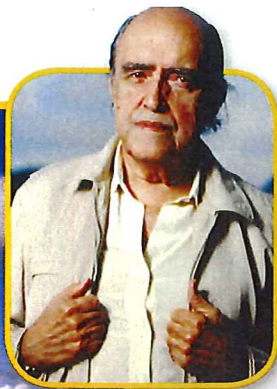
**EVALUATE** Explain how Brazil's culture is a blend of several cultures.

### African Influence on Brazilian Food

Since most slaves brought to Brazil arrived from West Africa, West African cooking has had a strong influence on Brazilian food. Palm oil, called *dendê*, and chili peppers, called *malagueta*, are basic West African cooking ingredients. Today, Bahian cooks make *moqueca*, a popular stew. It is made with seafood, coconut, garlic, onion, parsley, *malagueta*, and *dendê*.







## HISTORY MAKERS

### Oscar Niemeyer born 1907

Oscar Niemeyer is a famous architect. As Brasília's chief architect, he designed the National Congress building, pictured here, as well as the city's commercial buildings and Cathedral. He also helped design the UN headquarters in New York City. Niemeyer's building designs have been compared to Brazil's music as being graceful, curvy, and seeming to sway in the air.



#### ONLINE BIOGRAPHY

For more on the life of Oscar Niemeyer, go to the Research & Writing Center @ [ClassZone.com](http://ClassZone.com)

## Arts and Entertainment

**KEY QUESTION** What are some ways Brazilians enjoy holidays and leisure time?

Brazil's art, literature, music, and celebrations reflect the nation's blend of cultural traditions. Brazil's Carnival, in particular, highlights Brazil's cultural diversity.

**Architecture and Art** Brazil's earliest art included the crafts made by Brazil's Indian groups. Their work included such items as pottery, baskets, and jewelry. Native American groups today continue to make these handicrafts, many of which are sold to tourists in Brazilian markets.

Antônio Francisco Lisboa, known as Aleijadinho, is a well known sculptor of the colonial period. He created religious sculptures for many churches in the mid- to late 1700s. Today, Mario Cravo Junior is an important sculptor who creates statues made with concrete.

Cândido Portinari is a famous Brazilian painter and muralist. His six largest **murals** are found in New York's United Nations building and in Washington's Library of Congress. Much of his art reflects rural life and social concerns.

Brazil is the home of Oscar Niemeyer, one of the world's most famous architects. He is best known for designing several buildings in Brasília, Brazil's capital. Niemeyer has also

designed a variety of buildings in several countries throughout the world, including France, Ghana, Israel, and Lebanon. More recently, Niemeyer created a unique design for an art museum near the city of Rio de Janeiro.

**Music and Dance** Brazilian music is a blend of African, European, and Indian cultures. Brazilians enjoy dancing to the **samba** (SAM•buh), the most famous form of Brazilian music. The samba developed in the early 1900s and has its roots in African rhythms. The samba has many forms, but the most popular is the street samba danced during the celebrations of Carnival, a Brazilian holiday. The drum plays a major role in Brazilian music. Brazilian drums come in many shapes and sizes, each producing its own sound and rhythm. Drummers play the surdo, a bass drum, and the **cuíca** (kwee•kuh), a friction drum, to create samba rhythms.



# Worldster

## A Day in Pedro's Life

To learn more about Pedro and his world, go to the Activity Center @ [ClassZone.com](http://ClassZone.com)

**Hi! My name is Pedro.** I am 13 years old and live in São Paulo, the largest city in Brazil and the third largest city in the world in population. I attend a public school, a short walk from my apartment. Many of my friends live in the same apartment building, so there's always someone to do things with. Let me tell you about my day.



**6 A.M.** My family and I have breakfast before my parents go to work and my sister and I go to school. Today we're having cereal and papaya.



**7 A.M.–noon** My school day begins early. Because of overcrowded schools, many students go to school in two shifts. I like having the morning shift. My school year runs from March to December.



**1 P.M.** My family and I get together for the main meal of the day. Today I'm looking forward to *feijoada*, which is a dish made with black beans and beef.

**6 P.M.** After I finish my homework and have a small snack, I'm off to the local park to play soccer. Next to playing the game, my favorite thing to do is to watch our city's professional team play soccer.



### CONNECT to Your Life

**Journal Entry** Think about your typical daily schedule. How are the meals you eat and the time you eat the same as and different from Pedro's? Record your ideas in your journal.



The *cuíca* and other percussion instruments create the energetic sounds of the samba during Carnival celebrations (shown below). The *cuíca* is an African friction drum made by attaching a stick to the center of a drum skin. The drummer holds the drum in one hand and puts the other arm inside the drum. The sound is made by rubbing the stick with a wet piece of cloth or leather. When the stick is rubbed, the drum skin vibrates, producing a distinctive sound.



▲ The inside of a *cuíca*

## Activity

### Make a *Cuíca*

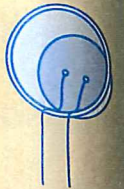
#### Materials

- plastic cup or strong food container
- nail
- waxed dental floss

1. With a nail, make two holes, about an inch apart, in the bottom of the cup or container.



2. Push a three-foot piece of dental floss through both holes and make sure the two ends of the floss are the same length.



3. Tie the two ends into a knot as close to the hole inside the cup as possible so the string doesn't slip out.



4. Hold the cup in one hand and slide your fingers along the string with the other to make your own *cuíca* music.



Another popular form of Brazilian music and dance is the **bossa nova** (BAHS•uh NOH•vuh). It mixes the samba beat with the sounds of jazz. Brazilian jazz musicians popularized the bossa nova in the rest of the world. Brazilian samba-reggae is a popular form of music based on African drum traditions. **Capoeira** (kap•oh•AY•ruh) combines dance and the martial arts. It developed in Brazil from African origins. During Portuguese rule, the Portuguese forbade the African slaves to fight. So the Africans created fight dances, which developed into *capoeira*.

**Festivals** Brazilians are known for Carnival, celebrated every year for four days before the beginning of the Christian season of Lent. The holiday combines a Roman Catholic festival with African celebrations and includes parades and street parties. The world's most famous Carnival takes place in Rio de Janeiro. Thousands of spectators line the streets to watch costumed people ride elaborately decorated floats. In clubs and other places, thousands of dancers, who have been practicing for months, participate in samba dance competitions.



**Recreation** Brazil's thousands of miles of coastline provide extensive sandy beaches. On weekends, thousands of Brazilian families flock to the beaches to swim and enjoy picnics. Copacabana Beach in Rio de Janeiro attracts millions of tourists every year.

Brazil's most famous sport is football (soccer). It is played everywhere—in cities, beaches, and rural areas. People of all ages play it for fun. Professional football teams draw huge crowds of enthusiastic fans in football stadiums in many Brazilian cities. Maracana Stadium in Rio de Janeiro, one of the world's largest stadiums, holds more than 150,000 people. Brazil's teams have produced some of the world's top football players, such as Pelé and Ronaldo. Brazil's national football team has won 5 of the 17 World Cups ever awarded, the most for any football team. The World Cup is a trophy awarded to a nation's football team for winning the world championship.



**Beach in Recife, Brazil**  
Children enjoy playing in the waters of Boa Viagem beach, a popular beach in Recife.

**SUMMARIZE** Describe the ways Brazilians enjoy holidays and their leisure time.

## Section 2 Assessment

**ONLINE QUIZ**  
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Interactive Review  
@ClassZone.com

### TERMS & NAMES

**1. Explain the importance of**

- *Candomblé*
- *quilombos*
- *cuíca*
- *capoeira*

### USE YOUR READING NOTES

**2. Categorize** Use your completed chart to answer the following question.

What contributions has Oscar Niemeyer made to Brazilian culture?

ART AND ARCHITECTURE	MUSIC	ENTERTAINMENT
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.

### KEY IDEAS

3. What four cultures have contributed to modern Brazilian culture?
4. Where do most Brazilians of African ancestry live?
5. What type of music and dance is identified worldwide as Brazilian?

### CRITICAL THINKING

6. **Make Inferences** Why are the traditional ways of life of some Indian groups in Brazil threatened?
7. **Draw Conclusions** How have Africans contributed to Brazilian culture?
8. **CONNECT to Today** Why do you think the Brazilian government has set up reservations to protect traditional Indian cultures?
9. **ART Make a Collage** Create a collage that illustrates ways people enjoy themselves in Brazil. Use the information in the section as well as in other sources. Then make a collage that features the various sources of entertainment in Brazil.