Independence of Brazil

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01 Causes Of Independence
Spice Causes

- **Social**
  - Social tensions still existed, especially between creoles and peninsulares but they were less of a driving force towards revolution than in other places

- **Political**
  - 1815-declaration by King Joao that establishes Brazil as a kingdom, not a colony
  - Brazilian Juanatas established
  - Creation of Brazilian Party
    - In response to threat of the recolonization of Brazil by the Portuguese assembly and King Joao
  - 1817-Pernambuco Revolt
    - Small revolt that successfully took over 2 towns, based off established republican ideals and attempted to establish written constitution

- **Economic**
  - “Free Trade” established
  - Movement of crown to Rio forced the crown to allow Brazil to have more economic independence
  - Prince Joao, under pressure from British, bans slave trade, angering Brazilian elite who depended on slave labor

- **Religious**
  - No serious religious strife; Dom Pedro didn’t incorporate any religious aspects into power
Influence of Enlightenment Ideals

- Enlightenment Ideals
  - Movement of crown opened up Brazil to the world
    - Flow of outside/enlightenment ideas came, (translated versions of declaration and constitution)
  - Obvious influence of enlightenment ideals shown in pernambuco revolt

- Monroe Doctrine
  - US foreign policy enacted by pres. Monroe in 1823:
  - Four basic points
    - (1) the United States would not interfere in the internal affairs of or the wars between European powers;
    - (2) the United States recognized and would not interfere with existing colonies and dependencies in the Western Hemisphere;
    - (3) the Western Hemisphere was closed to future colonization;
    - (4) any attempt by a European power to oppress or control any nation in the Western Hemisphere would be viewed as a hostile act against the United States.
  - Came with british and american fears that spain would attempt to reconquer old colonies in Latin America and russian colonial attempts in alaska
02 Contributions of Leader
**Prince Pedro (Dom Pedro- ‘The Liberator’)**

- Son of Prince Joao
  - Didn’t return to Portugal after the end of the Napoleonic wars
  - Charged with keeping control of the colony while his father ruled Portugal
- Grew up being taught that independence may become inevitable in Brazil
  - Surrounded himself with advisers who told him independence was the best course of action
- Raised partially in Rio after the crown fled from Napoleon
- Declared Brazil independent himself
  - Declared himself emperor of Brazil
  - Joined Brazilian party
    - Wanted to maintain his power as a Portuguese prince yet wanted the Brazilian public to recognize him as Brazilian
  - Made sure to keep Brazil within the crown’s control
- No contributions made by Bolivar or San Martin
**Contributions to the revolution**

- **Political**
  - Declared independence in his speech “El Fico” (I am staying)
    - Refused to return to Portugal and, while he kept his power in Brazil, he ruined any chance of ruling Portugal
  - Kept Brazil within the crown's control by declaring himself emperor
  - Became part of Brazilian party
    - This helped assert him as Brazilian and part of the people
    - Needed to not be seen as an outsider (Portuguese) so that the population would accept him

- **Military**
  - There was extremely limited fighting that happened after or even before his declaration
  - Did command the Pernambuco revolt to be put down to avoid ideas of liberal/republican constitution and ideals being spread
  - After his declaration there was some fighting against Portuguese troops previously stationed in Brazil and some loyalists
    - Quickly shut down by Dom Pedro, not just militarily but also through his royal influence

- **Ideological**
  - Within his independence speech Dom Pedro asserts that he is one with the Brazilian people, uniting them under the banner of Brazilians
    - This declaration heavily used Nativism concepts
03 Characteristics of Independence Process
Characteristics of Independence Process

- In 1807 Napoleon invaded Portugal
  - a. Resulted in Dom Joao fleeing to Brazil under the protection of the British fleet
  - b. Arrived in Rio de Janeiro
- Accomplishments of Dom Joao
  - a. Abolished Portuguese commercial trade monopoly on brazilian trade
  - b. Opened all harbours mainly to Great Britain but also other friendly nations
  - c. Repealed laws prohibiting Brazilian trade
  - d. Founded medical schools and a military academy
Constitutional Revolution
- Initiated by liberal constitutionalist in Portugal
- Began in 1820 with military mutiny on the city of Porto
- Led to the meeting of a constituent assembly that decided to create the first constitution
- Resulted in King Dom Joao IV sailing back to Portugal
  - Left his son Dom Pedro I in control of Brazil

Dom Pedro I
- Antagonism was growing between Brazil and Portugal
  - Due to Portugal liberals being opposed to Dom Joao's policies in Brazil
- Increased the popularity of Republican propagandists in Brazil

The Cortes in Lisbon
- Wanted to reduce Brazil back down to its colonial status and repeal most of the reforms introduced by Joao IV
- Feared Dom Pedro I would lead Brazil to independence so they ordered him to come back to Portugal to finish his political education
• Independence
  ○ Dom Pedro defined the cortes and established a ministry
    ■ Consisted of José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva as his minister
  ○ Dom Pedro also invoked a speech known as the “Fico” (I am staying)
  ○ Declared independence at an open air assembly in ipiranga
    ■ “Grito de ipiranga”- cry of ipiranga
  ○ Three months later he was crowned emperor
    ■ Renamed Pedro I

• Government
  ○ 1823 the constituent assembly put forward a constitution reducing the powers of the emperor and his portuguese advisors
    ■ The assembly was controlled by jose andrada who was a liberal
Accepts a liberal constitution in 1824 which served as the base of the government until 1889

The second half of the 1820s consisted of the death of King Dom Pedro IV (King John IV) dying
  ○ Trying to rule Brazil while not returning to it was disastrous and resulted in his younger brother Miguel to seize the throne

Women’s Role with independence
  ○ Women were very restricted and mainly seen as just figures hanging around
    ■ Restricted feminists movements from being organized during the military dictatorship
  ○ Women were given the right to vote in 1932
United States Attitude, Reasons, and Nature of Monroe Doctrine
United States Reasons and Nature for Monroe Doctrine

- Drafted due to US fears that European powers would encroach on the spheres of influence and carve out colonial territories of the Americas
- Holy Alliance
  - Consisted of Russia, Prussia, and Austria
  - Formed to protect themselves against revolution
  - Tried to intervene in countries where popular movements threatened monarchies
  - Announced intention to restore its former colonies to Spain
- Four Basic Points
  - The United States would not interfere in the internal affairs of or the wars between European powers
  - United states recognized and would not interfere with existing colonies and dependencies in the western hemisphere
  - The western hemisphere was closed to future colonization
  - If any European power made an attempt to control or oppress any nation in the western hemisphere they would be viewed as a hostile act against the United States
The United States was the first country to recognize Brazilian independence in 1824

Monroe Doctrine expressed a sense of solidarity with this newly established republic

The empire’s relations with the United States were generally cordial

The United States established relations with Brazil when James Monroe received Brazil’s Jose Silvester Robello as Brazil’s charge d’affaires to the United States in May 26, 1824

- Appointed Cody Raguet of Pennsylvania as Charge D’affaires to Brazil in March 9, 1825
- United States legation in Brazil was established when Cody Raguet presented his credentials to Emperor Pedro I in October 29, 1825
05

Impact of Independence
Impact on Social

- Brazil was ethnically diverse and sparsely populated
- Constitutionally guaranteed freedom to specific groups
  - Excluded women and slaves- women wanted more equal rights and better pay
- Rich plantation owners controlled sugar exports
- Slavery was abolished in 1884 because of anti slavery movements
- High tensions between coffee planters, progressive urban residents and neo-feudal elites
  - Coffee owners gained prominence in society
- Education was not considered important for the masses
- Rio gained worldwide prominence and nationalism rose
Impact on Economy

- Economic growth - freed from Portuguese constraints
- Heavily reliant on slaves and plantations
- Largest exports - sugar, coffee, and cotton
- Under rule of Dom Pedro the economy rose and 5,000 miles of train tracks were put down
- Gold mining was on the decline in the region
- Many immigrants into Brazil made labor cheap
- Economy declined in the 20th century as Europe turned to other sources for resources
- 1910 - threat of war with Argentina boosted economy as government prepared
Impact of Independence

Economic Cost of War

- Lost province of Cisplatin (Uruguay) in war with Argentina: 1825-1828

New Trade Establishment

- After independence Brazil made trade deals with Britain to lower import duties promised to eventually abolish slavery
- 1920s- Brazil wanted less dependency on foreign nations
  - Trade ties increased with US
  - Decreased ties with Britain
  - Military links with Germany
  - Cultural links with France through elites
Impact on Indigenous Populations

- Native lands were infringed upon to make way for farming and agriculture
  - Native tribes were forced into the outer regions of Brazil
  - 87 tribes were eradicated in the first half of the 20th century because of encroachment by farmers on their lands
- Natives traded with Brazilians
  - When they stopped trading became enslaved
- Catholic Church
  - Only true contact between native tribes and "civilized" Brazil
  - Provided missionaries, health care and minimal education
  - Wanted to convert natives to Catholicism and end their culture
- Brazilian Policies about Natives
  - Government wanted to "whiten" Brazil which alienated the natives even more
  - Weren't given the same rights as normal citizens
  - SPI or Indian Protections Services created in the 1910s
    - Created policies for natives
    - Natives were considered “incapable” for working in the workforce because of their lack of education
    - Seen as a drain on society because of the incapabilities
    - “Tueta” or idea that natives were the younger brother of society and that the white people were the older brother
06
Establishing the Political System
Challenges of Establishing the Political System

- Dom Pedro I
  - Created liberal constitution that strengthened the emperor’s control
  - Centralized government through reforms and gave many more freedoms to citizens
  - Became unpopular and abdicated throne to five year old son

- Command of Regents
  - Regents were in control of empire until Pedro II came of age
  - Regents all tried to end civil war that was occurring on the borders
  - Regents decentralized the government and gave more control to local governments
Rule of Dom Pedro II

- Was given control of empire at the age of 14 years
- War of Triple Alliance (1864-1870)
  - Asserted Brazilian dominance over other nations
- Helped the economy grow and ended slavery during his reign
- Overthrown by the military at the height of his popularity
  - Did not want the monarchy to continue so didn’t fight losing his throne
- Series of dictators took over the throne and turned the empire into a “republic”
The Republic

- Separated church from the government and centralized the government
- Wrote a constitution and limited the amount of people able to vote in elections
  - Created constitution 1891- battle between coffee oligarchy and those wanted to limit executive power
  - Constitution limit presidential power- could only control the military if deemed a legal action
- Number of military presidents that ruled like dictators
- Coffee Presidents
  - Primarily from Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais
  - Helped reform financial institutions and ensure peace
- Military
  - Divided under different political opinions
  - United under the constitution
- Deodoro
  - First president after military take over (1889-91)
  - Dissolved Congress in 1891- this provoked rebellions and caused him to “retire”
- Monarchist Rebellions
  - Eradicated the village of Canudos because worried about monarchist rebellions-1897
Republic Continued

- Political system that emerged at the turn of the 20th century
  - States had autonomy from each other
  - States run by religious oligarchy who choose the governors who in turn choose the president
- The Contestado
  - Bloodiest rebellion 1912-17
  - Caused because of social revolution in the middle and lower class
    - Turned to religion- followed Jose Martin who turned the followers into a fighting force
    - Rebellion went on longer than normal because of sympathetics and holes in the military strategy
- The “Old Republic” of Brazil collapsed in the 1930s
  - The “Coffee Presidents” grew out of power
    - Coffee prices declined
    - Losing candidate for president overthrew the elite elected president and new era came about
07
Art time
Creative Element - Analysis of Brazilian Art

http://www.bbc.com/culture/story/20140710-a-year-that-changed-brazilian-art

https://artsandculture.google.com/exhibit/pjIkJKJTS9nA
Semana de Arte Moderna
Emiliano di Cavalcanti

Overview
- The cover for the exhibition catalogue for the Week of Modern Art in Brazil in 1922
- The Week of Modern Art went along with government organized centennial celebrations of independence
  - 1922 was the year the Brazil was recognized world wide for their art
- In addition to celebrating independence, artists in Brazil wanted to rid “superior” European art
  - If they were politically independent, why not artistically?
- A pivotal moment for the modern art era, but it was met with anger and disgust

Formal Qualities
- A 2D abstract painting of a statue of a woman
- Di Cavalcanti like to paint, when he was 11 years old, he took painting lessons with Brazilian artist Gaspar Puga Garcia
- Use of negative space and is considered modern, at least for its time

Independence or Death!
Pedro Américo - 1888

Overview
- A historical/political painting of Prince Pedro declaring Brazil an independent nation from Portugal
  - He had previously received a letter from the Portuguese government demanding he return back to Lisbon
- Americo’s painting was inspired by other European paintings that depicted scenes of war
  - Battle of Friedland by French artists Ernest Meissonier
  - This was a common practice of academic painters in the 19th century
- This painting was commissioned to decorate the Hall of Honor at the Ipiranga Monument

Formal Qualities
- Oil on canvas
- 415 cm x 760 cm
- Before making the final version of the painting, Americo would sketch pictures of animals and people
Battle of Friedland

- Both feature a battle scene
- Similar background; blue sky and clouds
- Similar formation of soldiers
- Fighting on horseback
- Similar color scheme
- A battle in the Napoleonic wars

https://www.britannica.com/event/Battle-of-Friedland-1807#/media/1/220140/147700
Brazil was apart of Latin American, but it didn’t have the same type of revolution that the rest of the continent went through
Essential Questions

What were the main causes of unrest in Brazil? How did the situation in Europe affect the development?

- Napoleonic war (1807-1815) why they had to leave because they invaded Portugal
- Placement of the prince in Rio De Janeiro, which meant reforms for Brazilian government along with influence from Portugal
- The royal family stayed after the war instead of going back to their home country.
- During the rule of Pedro II he declared brazil and entirely separate country with their own republic and enlightenment ideals (September 7, 1822)

How was this a success for Brazil?
- Having the prince in Rio De Janeiro, would later lead to a revolution and independence for Brazil
Essential Questions

The Social impact of Brazilian Revolution?
● Less control from the elite slave owners
● Males held all the power in the household, plus owned property if wealthy enough (women did start pressing for rights in 1922)

How was the economy effected
● They became less dependent on Portugal
● The growth of trade from Britain and the United States
  ○ Sugar, Cotton and Coffee still fueled the economy

The political impact of revolution in Brazil
● Came to Brazil to contain ruling over Portugal without trouble from the French
● The crown then declared itself independent and separate from the Portuguese, creating a separate constitution and republic
Essential Questions

What wars that occurred in Brazil at the time?
- This war is

How did the United States help Brazil get recognition?
- The Monroe Doctrine helped get recognition as an independent country
  Brazil got the recognition it did
- The United States were the first to recognize Brazil as an independent
  country away from Portugal.