Hi - Oi
Colonial Brazil

- Brazil was first initially discovered in the 1500s, but Portugal paid little attention to Brazil until the late 1600s
  - As France became interested, the Portugal became more interested
    - Leading to several expeditions to Brazil in the early 1500s, creating small settlements
      - Most failed except for two, São Vicente and Pernambuco
      - Succeeded due to slave trade and sugar production
- Due to success, Portugal was now the leading power over Brazil, establishing the capital in Salvador da Bahia
  - 1549
  - Brazil was then separated into four states under the Viceroyalty
- Realized Brazil was rich with resources, mainly gold
  - Minas Gerais
  - Capital was moved to Rio de Janeiro in 1763 to be closer to the mining
    - Provided a close port to ship gold to Europe
Conspiracy of Inconfidência Mineira

- Led by José da Silva Xavier 1788-1789
  - Population was being heavily taxed, as Portugal controlled the mines
    - Gold production came to a slow hault
    - Locals despised the Portuguese authority
    - Inspired by the American Revolution
      - Men were educated in the ideals and enlightenment
      - Wanted a republic
  - Xavier held a copy of the US constitution,
    - He went around Minas and Rio to hopefully gain the public's support
    - Authority soon heard of these plans and chased down Xavier for two years
      - Soon caught Xavier, wanted to create fear among the public, hanging parts of Xavier's body around the city in 1792
      - Banished other followers
  -Authorities act caused a unification among the people striving for independence
    - Xavier was one of the first big symbols of Brazilian independence
Conspiracy of the Tailors 1798

- Located in Bahia
  - Was not alike to the Inconfidencia, with wealthy, rich, educated men standing up against the authorities
  - Consisted of lower class, poor, some enslaved, individuals
  - Huge potential of being a mass movement in the Northeast
    - Authority caught on to plan within two weeks, capturing and executing the men
    - 36 men were brought to trial
      - 1 was a university graduate,
      - 1 descended from nobles,
      - 2 junior officers in the army
    - Showing the people the authority will never stop, Portugal will always be in control
    - Further inspiring more Brazilians to take a stand
Napoleonic Wars

- 1803, Royals families and other powers went against the skilled french losing miserably
  - Both money and land, but also pride
- Britain was lasting power
  - French and Britain fought frequently but never achieved full loss or win over one another
  - Treaty of Paris in 1783, gave up all french land to the colonists and British in the overseas colonial territory
  - Colonial independence weakened Britain, the chance the french were waiting for
- Led to the Napoleonic wars, Britain and France battling for superiority and overall rule and power
  - Wanted to implement the continental system, started economic war
  - “Continental System aimed to block British goods from entering other European ports, which would strengthen France’s control of the continent.”
    - Wanted to cut off ally supplies from Britain, would force Portugal into the Continental system
    - Portugal was to close all ports or the royal family and land would be diminished under France
      - Portuguese ministers planned for relocation of monarchy in the colony, Brazil
      - Dom Joao VI did not want to lose significance to Napoleon like other countries had gone through
- Britain offered protection towards the royal family before the invasions occurred
  - Portugal will be dependent on Britain
PORTUGUESE BREAK

Welcome-
Bem-vinda
Arrival of Braganza Royal Family

- January 22 1808
  - Almost immediately Joao opened all ports to new nations, Great Britain being one of them
    - Ending mercantilism
  - Portuguese court now placed in the center of Rio de Janeiro
    - The prince wanted a capital that could take on any nation
    - Established schools for military, medical and art
    - Built banks, museums, and opera houses
    - Printing press was established, in the past books were shipped from Portugal to Brazil
    - Newspaper was created, allowing the people to be aware of war notifications and other things happening in Europe
    - Trade and manufacturing was allowed again after Joao appealed the act against it
    - Population BOOM
      - 1808:60000 1818:130000
“Neglect” from their Portuguese Prince

- Followers from Portugal did not agree with the kings new policies in Brazil
  - King was favoring Brazilians, not his own people
    - Believed the king had favored the new land and its success over their homeland
      - Very successful economy and advancement ex. Rio
  - 1815, gained the respect of KINGDOM, now not only a Portuguese colony
    - Allowed Brazilians to be elected into the Portuguese Parliament
      - Known as Cortes
    - Equal status with the original kingdom of Portugal
    - Mass tension between the Brazilians and the Portuguese
      - Disrespectful
      - Demanded of returnal home
National Convention

- Revolutionaries of Brazil attempt to create constitutional reforms
  - Head leader Luiz Duprat
    - Radical constitution
  - Dom Pedro, heir to the Portuguese throne ordered convention to be stormed and jailed leader
    - Pedro's act added even more tension between the two parties
      - Spring of 1821
    - Causing Joao to return to Portugal, royal family left Brazil in 1821
      - Not welcomed back with open arms
    - Pedro was left behind in Brazil
PORTUGUESE BREAK

See you later!-

até mais!
Prince Joao leaves Pedro I in Brazil

- May 1821: Dom Pedro cut taxes and promised civil and property rights
- Other decrees:
  - Eliminated royal salt tax and two-percent cabotage tax
  - Private property was declared free from arbitrary seizure
  - Written warrants were required to arrest a free person
  - Secret trials were prohibited
  - Torture was forbidden
- Differentiated Brazil from previous Portuguese rule
  - Cut when war broke out
- Dom Pedro cut all ties with Portugal when the Portuguese parliament “tried to suppress his autonomous government in Rio”
- Governance
  - Brazilian-born lawyers, engineers and scientists with European training and education
1822-Road to Independence

- **January 9th:** The "Fico" Speech ("I am Staying")
  - Prince Pedro announced from his balcony in the royal palace to a large crowd his intentions to defy the orders from the Portuguese cortes, who were demanding he return to Portugal
  - Rallied a crowd and gained support

- **January:** Pedro formed a ministry that was headed by José Bonifácio de Andrada
  - Andrada was Pedro’s chief advisor
    - Lived a large portion of his life in Portugal as a student and then as a professor and was influenced by the Enlightenment ideals that were prominent in Europe at the time. Upon his return to Brazil in 1819 he became an intellectual leader and advocate for Brazil's search for independence.

- **September 7th:** Pedro declared Brazil as independent from Portugal
  - He also called for representatives of the sovereign people to write a constitution
  - There was a handful of Portuguese army garrisons that initially refused to recognize Brazil’s independence but they were all quickly defeated or they withdrew within months, without the need of mass military mobilization
    - A mass mobilization would have threatened the slave institution in Brazil, so without it, it allowed the social hierarchy to remain intact for the time being
  - Even liberal juntas accepted Prince Pedro as the emperor of Brazil
  - The event was heavily influenced by José Bonifácio de Andrada
    - Known to Brazilians as the “Patriarch of Independence”
    - Was named Prime Minister of the new empire

- **December 1st:** Pedro was crowned as the first emperor of the Independent empire of Brazil
How are you-
como você está
1823-Building the Constitution

- January: Pedro summoned a constituent assembly in Rio to draft a Constitution
- July: Without consulting his advisor, José Bonifácio de Andrada, Pedro revoked the emergency war measures and ordered an end to the persecution of the cabinet's chief enemies
  - José Bonifácio de Andrada, along with his brother, Finance Minister Martim Francisco, resigned from the cabinet. The two brothers joined their third brother, Antonio Carlos who was preparing a draft of the Constitution for consideration from the full assembly, in the Constituent Assembly
    - The Andrada brothers were more vindictive toward their enemies, who they believed posed a serious threat to the new empire, than the emperor was and it caused tension. However, they shared the same goal as Pedro, which was the implementation of a new liberal state.
    - The brothers also wanted the Constitution drafted by Antonio to be adopted immediately and the emperor refused, worsening the tensions
      - The brothers became leaders in engaging the public in Rio in hysteria about Portuguese subversion
- November: Pedro dissolved the constituent assembly because he felt that the draft of the Constitution that they came up with placed too many limits on his power
  - This was also after 2 of the Andrada brothers gave spiteful speeches about how the Portuguese born (which included the emperor himself) were similar to wild beasts that had to be exterminated, and then they had invited a nativist mob onto the convention floor
  - Arrested and exiled the Andrada brothers in the process
  - To tame uneasy crowds after the dissolution of the assembly, Pedro promised a Constitution that was “twice as liberal” as the one that was being drafted previously
1824-The Constitution

- March 25th: Pedro released the first constitution of the Brazilian Empire to the public
- April: The Constitution was officially proclaimed the Constitution of the Empire of Brazil
- May: The United States officially recognizes Brazil as an independent nation
- (Sometime after the implementation of the Constitution): Rebellion based in Pernambuco led by Manoel de Carvalho
  - Manoel de Carvalho
    - Merchant from Pernambuco who led the rebel forces
  - Pernambuco was a center of republican and federalist ideologies
  - Confederation of the Equator was one of their main purposes and proclamations, with the hope that it would unite the 6 northern provinces under a republican government
  - Many leaders also advocated for anti slavery movements
    - Slavery was not limited or abolished which made it more difficult for the rebellion to gain the support of a large slave population, depriving their army and cause
  - Rebel forces were defeated by the imperial army within the year
Inside the 1824 Constitution

- First of Brazil’s eight constitutions
- Longest lasting constitution in Brazil’s history (lasted 65 years)
- Modeled upon the French Constitution of 1814
- Established 172 articles
- Suffrage was extended to free men that had an income of at least one hundred dollars a year
- With Dom Pedro I as the emperor, it established a hereditary Catholic monarchy
  - Established Catholicism as the state religion
    - Although Catholics had certain privileges (only Catholics could be elected as deputies) the Constitution provided religious tolerance
- Divided the country into municipios (provinces or counties)
  - These local territories had very little authority in government and were dependent upon the central government
- The Constitution divided the central government into 4 branches to separate the power + the emperor
  - The Emperor
    - Exercised the moderating and executive branches (the two branches with the most power)
    - Appointed a Council of State
      - Appointed for life
      - The main purpose of the council was to advise him
      - Could resolve administrative law disputes
PORTUGUESE BREAK

Pay attention!-
preste atenção
Inside the 1824 Constitution (Continued...)

○ Legislative Branch
  ■ The legislative branch was made up of a bicameral general assembly which had a Senate (with members who served lifelong terms) and a Chamber of Deputies (whose members served 4 year terms)
    ● Each province had a number of representatives depending on population (each province had half the amount of senators as deputies)
    ● Provincial electors chosen by parish assemblies indirectly selected the members of both houses. For the even more limited amount of senators, the provincial electors provided the emperor with lists of 3 from which he chose whichever he favored
    ● The deputies had the power to impeach everyone except for the emperor himself
  ■ The General Assembly was an attempt at a representative government however the peoples representation was severely limited by the manipulative ways of the government
  ■ The legislative branches enacted and interpreted the law

○ Executive Branch
  ■ Controlled foreign relations
  ■ Execution of laws
  ■ Security
  ■ Appropriations
  ■ Veto of ecclesiastical decrees
Inside the 1824 Constitution (Continued...)

○ Judicial Branch
  ■ Made up of a Supreme Tribunal of Justice, Relações (Provincial tribunals), judges (with lifelong terms, however they could be suspended at any moment by the emperor), and elected justices of peace
  ■ Lay jurors played key roles in both civil and criminal cases, usually examining evidence and determining the facts

○ Moderating Branch
  ■ Designed to settle and resolve conflicts within and between the other branches of government
  ■ Had extensive control over legislative branch
    ● Played a role in selecting senators
    ● Called legislative sessions in extraordinary circumstances
    ● Could approve or veto legislation
    ● Could dissolve the Chamber of Deputies
  ■ Could nominate or dismiss a minister of state
  ■ Could suspend judges
  ■ Could grant pardons and amnesties

● The Constitution failed to abolish or limit slavery and made it possible for the previous social hierarchy to remain relatively intact
● Managed to abolish cruel penalties that had been previously implemented by the Portuguese
1825-Official Independence

- August 24: Treaty of Rio de Janeiro was ratified by Brazil
- November 15: Portugal signed the Treaty recognizing Brazil’s independence
PORTUGUESE BREAK

We are free! - nós somos livres!
Economics in the Brazilian Empire

- Life and Work in Imperial Brazil
  - In 1822 the largest ships in the Portuguese navy were products of the royal shipyards in Bahia, Brazil.
    - Sailing their ships was a job that the Brazilians generally left for the Portuguese before independence
    - In Brazil there was no cultural need to design, build and sail ships
  - Besides the Shipyards, sugar mills and a few textile workshops manufacturing enterprises were prohibited in Brazil before 1808 the year that the Portuguese royal court took up residence in Rio de Janeiro.
    - In 1808 the crown removed the mercantilist restrictions and began to encourage new economic activity in the colony, later the status of Brazil was coequal with Portugal.
Economics in the Brazilian Empire

- The Crown promoted Brazilian agricultural development of new varieties of
  - Sugar cane
  - Coffee
  - Tea
- The Tea from China did not survive after independence in Brazil, which cut off access to skilled labor and expertise from Canton via the Portuguese colony of Macau
- Sugar cane from Mauritius had more of a lasting effect in increasing Brazil’s long-established sugar industry
- Coffee, coffee had been exported from Brazil as early as the middle of the 18th century, following the crops introduction from French Guiana
  - Coffee moved south in Brazil and became a minor export of the Rio De Janeiro area by the turn of the century
    - About half metric tons of coffee was shipped from Rio in 1800.
  - After the crown arrived and began handling out nursery and livestock grants near Rio to potential coffee planters
  - In 1820 coffee exports from Rio amounted 6,763 tons, the yearly export figure doubled to 13,286 in 1825 and doubled again in 1828 to 26,703
  - Sugar prices weakened in the 1820s
  - In the northeast coffee did not exist, and the regional sugar-based econ shrunk
  - In the 1820s there was no other conditions more favorable than in southern brazil
  - In the 1820s the demand for labor on the coffee plantations was exceeding the supply of workers from the decline in sugar and mining
PORTUGUESE BREAK

Yes- Sim
No- Não
Economics in the Brazilian Empire

- Southern Brazil offered good soil for growing coffee but also slave labor was available which led to the 18th century mining boom.
  - By the early 1800s most of the mines were “exhausted” and the labor that was used to originally locate dolg and diamond extraction could be switched to the cultivation of coffee.
- Brazil was a huge
  - Sparsely settled country
  - Unlike Mexico, Brazil did not have a huge Indian population or a pre-existing native economy.
- The Portuguese introduced Old World crops
  - Beginning with sugar cane and then raising them for export with slave labor
  - Slave labor from Africa
Cisplatine War (1825-1828)

- Banda Oriental (Uruguay today)
- Previous conflict between Spain and Portugal
  - 1824 - Pedro I claimed the land and invaded with troops
    - Uruguayan revolucionarias joined with Argentine troops
      - 1825- known as the Thirty-Three Immortals
  - 1825- representatives from Banda Oriental declared themselves independent from Brazilian control
    - Buenos Aires government supplied weapons and troops
- December 1825- Brazil declared war on Argentina
  - First year of war- most of battles occurred at sea as Argentina attempted to break Brazil’s blockade on Buenos Aires
  - Argentinian forces were at a disadvantage because of bad training and equipment,
    - Technique- collecting Brazilian weapons and ships
  - Battle of Juncal in February 1827- Argentina defeated Brazilian naval squadron
- 1828- Uruguay was created as a buffer state between Argentina and Brazil
- Pedro became less popular after he lose Cisplatine province
  - War was also very costly
Pass the fudge balls please-
passe o brigadeiro por favor
Pedro I (1825-1831)

- 1824- Liberal Constitution
  - The constitution centralized the govt. by granting the emperor power and select members of the Senate
  - proved that it was versatile enough to last all the way through the imperial period
- Brazil underwent a series of regional revolts
  - the national economy remained strong and the central government largely intact
- Pedro lost popularity…
  - after he lost Cisplatine province (1828)
  - Appointed mazombas (Brazilian creoles) to high office
  - failed to get along with the legislature (overly preoccupied with Portuguese affairs)
Surat under Pedro

- 1826- Treaty with Great Britain, promising to end slave trade by 1830
  - In return, Great Britain recognized Brazilian independence
  - Brazil didn’t follow through with this agreement and continued with the slave trade
    - 50,000 slaves were brought to Brazil every year in the 1840s
      - British warships attempted to intercept slave ships to no avail
      - Slave prices rose due to British policies
        - Cotton and sugar growers could no longer afford the labor
        - Brazilians blamed Dom Pedro and tensions rose
  - Mid-1850s- slave trade came to an end

- Consequences of abolition of slave trade
  - Continuation of the slave system depended on slave trade due to the high mortality rates
    - End was near
  - Labor shortage
    - Slaves migrated from north to the south due to coffee planters’ ability to compete for slave labor
      - Created imbalance between north (in a declining state) and south (prospering)
  - American civil war- increased controversy surrounding slave labor
  - “Criticism of slavery was increasingly joined with criticism of the emperor”
PORTUGUESE BREAK

Thank you-
Obrigado
Pedro I abdicates throne to Pedro II

Unrest in Brazil

- Pedro lost popularity with the loss of the Cisplatine Province
  - War was very costly and detrimental to Brazil
- Empress Maria Leopoldina died in 1826
  - She had been very popular and republican enemies pinned the blame on Dom Pedro in false propaganda,
- King João VI died (March 1826)
  - Pedro I was emperor of Brazil and King of Portugal
    - Abdicated Portuguese throne to his daughter, Queen Maria II
      - Appointed brother, Dom Miguel as regent
    - Dom Miguel claimed that Pedro I was a traitor to the crown and removed his daughter from the throne, declaring himself King of Portugal
      - Pedro became overwhelmed with sustaining the Brazilian Empire while also fighting to remove his brother and restore his daughter’s power
        - Brazil suffered from economic hardships and anti-Portuguese sentiments
- April 7, 1831 appointed his 5-year-old son as Emperor Pedro II of Brazil
- Dom Pedro reverted to the title of Duke of Braganza and returned to Portugal to defeat his brother
Triple Regency- (1831-1840)

- Attempt to end civil warfare
- Moderates liberals restored their control over the central government
  - Parliament appointed a regency of three moderate liberals to rule for Pedro’s son
    - Desperate to control radical pushes for federalism and hostility against portuguese...
- Additional Act of 1834
  - Decentralized government
    - Provinces gained elective legislative assemblies
      - These assemblies had control over the local budget, taxes, public education, and public jobs
    - Provincial governors with partial veto power over provincial assemblies were appointed by national government
  - Council of State was abolished
Brazil became a federation of local *pátrias* (autonomous centers of regional power)

○ Rio de Janeiro government was supposed to protect them from external attack
  ■ Army and navy had low budgets
  ■ National Guard was led by officers with personal and regional interests

● Decentralized government led to revolts as people struggled to share in the prosperity
I don't speak Portuguese - eu não falo português
Revolts against Regency

- Revolts caused difficulties within the regency government
  - Popular revolts of the lower class
    - Cabanagem of Para- poor tradesmen and farmers revolted against the local trade monopoly which was dominated by rich Portuguese merchants
  - Republic revolts in Bahia (1837-1838)
    - Planter aristocracy was angered by its loss of economic and political power
  - Rio Grande do Sul (1835)
    - Revolution of the Ragamuffins (revolução farroupilha)
      - Led by cattle barons who ruled over the gauchos (made up the rank and file of the rebel armies)
      - Caused by intense regionalism, resentment against taxation, unpopular governors, and republican ideals
        - Promised freedom to any slaves who joined the revolt
      - Established the independent republic of Rio Grande in 1836
Weakening of Regency due to revolts

- Result of revolts
  - Regency government weakened
    - Imperial army couldn’t contain the revolts
  - Liberal party and Conservative party emerged
    - Both agreed on issues such as the monarchy and slavery
  - Liberals and conservatives agreed that the only way to protect the government from the revolts was with a king
  - Many Brazilians were “impatient” with the regency
  - July 23, 1840 - both houses of parliament agreed that he had attained his majority
    - Performed a coup d’état to bring 14 year old Dom Pedro into office
Pedro II- Constitutional Monarchy (1840-1888)

- Established a conservative government
  - Removed federalist reforms in Additional Act
    - Weakened the powers of provincial assemblies
    - Local judges lost judicial and police power
- 1842- liberal revolt in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais
  - Goal was to disrupt the office
  - Quickly crushed by conservative army
- Pedro allowed the liberals to form a new ministry
  - Liberals didn’t attempt to repeal the constitution
- Unity in the ruling class
  - Sought peace with rebels of Rio Grande
    - 1845- peace treaty extended amnesty to rebels that removed the republican regime
      - Cattle barons retained the right to nominate their candidate for the provincial governor and to keep military titles
PORTUGUESE BREAK

Don’t fall asleep! - não adormeça!
Paraguayan War (1864-1870)

- Deadliest war in Latin-American history
  - 1864- Brazil helped Uruguay’s Colorado Party gain power over the Blanco Party
    - Paraguayan army declared war and invaded Mato Grosso (Brazilian province)
      - Then invaded Argentinian territory
  - Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil became allies and declared war on Paraguay in 1865
    - Paraguay lost 70% of male population
    - Lost territory to Brazil and Argentina
    - Brazil lost 100,000 people
      - Brazilian government granted freedom to slaves who joined the army
Golden Law (1888)

- Pedro II gave the power three times to his daughter, Princess Isabel, she was 24 years old the first time.
- Princess Isabel was the first female chief of state in the western hemisphere.
  - She promoted and signed many laws, most important was the “Golden Law” of 1888, which ended slavery.
Military Coup of 1889

- **Military Coup, November 15th 1889- Ended the Brazilian Empire**

  - In Rio de Janeiro, Republicans insisted that Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, a monarchist, lead the revolutionary movement that would replace the monarchy with the republic.
  - November 15, 1889, with hundreds of soldiers moving through the streets of Rio de Janeiro, Marshal Deodoro, intended to overthrow the then Chief of the Imperial Cabinet, with this revolt.

    - Chief of the Imperial Cabinet which is like a prime minister

  - The military coup was scheduled for November 20th 1889, it was heard was started that the Brazilian government had arrested Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhães and Deodoro da Fonseca.

    - Later it was confirmed that it was just rumor.

  - The revolutionaries anticipated the coup, and in the early morning on November 15th, Deodoro was willing to lead the troops to end the monarchist regime in Brazil.

    - Deodoro rode on a horse and according to sources he took off his hat and proclaimed “Long Live the Republic”.
    - Parades of troops on Direita Street up to the imperial palace.
Military Coup of 1889 (pt 2.)

- Major Frederico Sólon de Sampaio Ribeiro had told Deodoro that an alleged arrest warrant had been issued against him, a false argument that finally convinced him to remove the Imperial Family from Brazil.
  - They wanted to do it at night in order to avoid a commotion with the public.
- The rioters occupied the headquarters of Rio de Janeiro and then the Ministry of War.
- They removed the Cabinet and arrested their president, Afonso Celso de Assis Figueiredo, Viscount Ouro Preto.
- Deodoro da Fonseca then persuaded himself to join the Republican cause.
- The next day, Major Frederico Sólon de Sampaio Ribeiro gave Pedro II a message, telling him of the proclamation of the republic and wanting his departure from Brazil.
- The Brazilian Imperial Family was exiled in Europe.
Deodoro da Fonseca

- Deodoro da Fonseca
  - Head Leader of the military coup that destroyed the Brazilian Empire, led by Pedro II, and became the first president of the Brazilian Republic
  - Was trained for a military career, was in the Paraguayan War (1864-70)
  - Fonseca headed for a military revolt of Nov 15, 1889, which established Brazil as a republic.
  - He Served as provisional president until Feb 1891, when he was elected president by the constituent assembly, a body largely controlled by generals.
1920

- 1920
  - After the Military Coup the Imperial Family was banished
  - Was not let into Brazil until 1920 by President Epitácio Pessoa

“New Brazil”

- the period between 1888 and 1922 has been described as the emergence of a “new Brazil.”
- Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca, who led the Military Coup, and became the provisional president of the military-led government with the support of the middle class who were coffee planters.
- He established a republic, with separated the powers of church and state
- On February 24, 1891, a new constitution with elements of presidential, federal, democratic, and republican forms of government.
- The new states of the republic exercised more power than had the empire’s provinces.
Who can remember? - quem pode se lembrar?
The fudge balls are delicious
thank you very much-

O brigadeiro é delicioso, muito obrigado