

# **FIFA > Favelas**

**Isabel Brum**

**Claudia Morales**

**Luis Diego Molinaris**



Os Portugueses chegaram ao Brasil em 1500

Brazil is discovered by Portugal

1500

First constitution was enacted which established four primary powers: judiciary, executive, legislative, and moderator (neutral imperial power)

1824



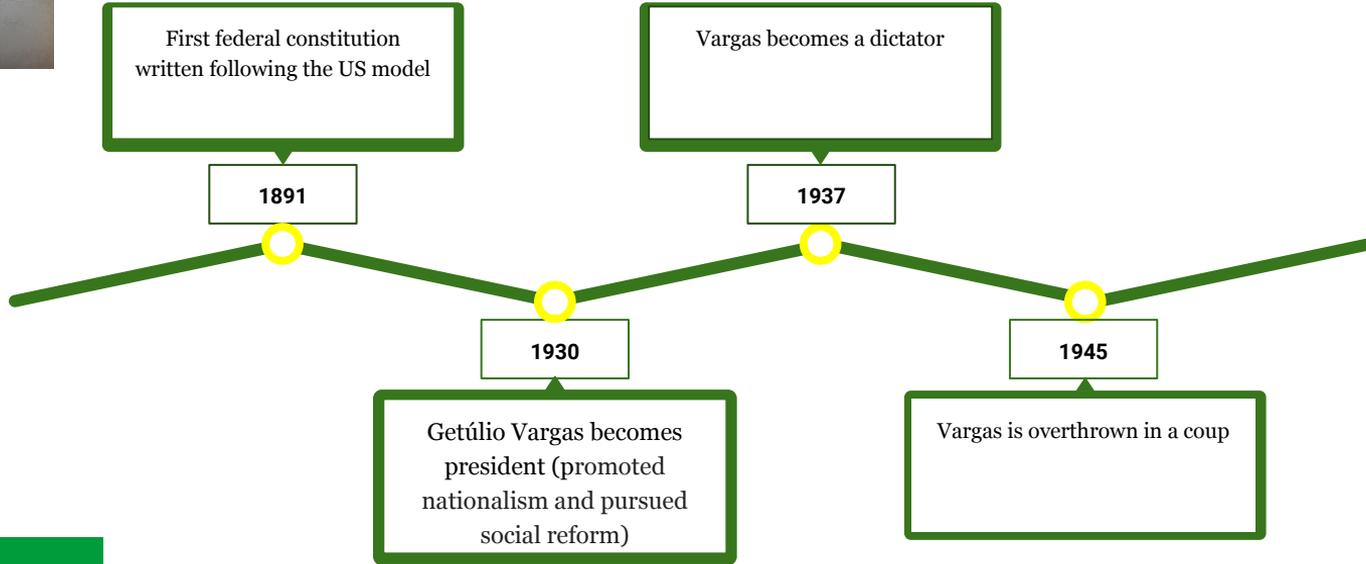
1822

Brazil gained its independence from Portugal and establishes a monarchy

1889

The monarchy is abolished and the constitution is put out of effect





# The period of 1946-1964 was marked by political and economic instability



Vargas is re-elected president

1951

João Goulart is overthrown by a military coup and a right-winged military dictatorship begins

1964



1956

Juscelino Kubitschek becomes president. His term was marked by economic prosperity and political stability. Brasilia

1985

Democracy is restored





A new constitution is drafted as a response to the oppressive military regime which guaranteed individual rights

1988



Fernando Henrique Cardoso elected president after helping to bring inflation under control as finance minister.

1994

1989

Fernando Collor de Mello is elected by the people to become the first democratically elected president since 1960.



2002

Luis Ignacio Lula da Silva wins presidential elections to head first left-wing government.





Dilma Rousseff is elected as President. She becomes the first woman president of Brazil.

2011



Jair Bolsonaro, far-right candidate, wins presidential election.

2018

2016

President Dilma Rousseff's impeachment for financial corruption.



# Getúlio Vargas



- Vargas gains power after a political and military led coup
- Anti-communist
- Nationalist, populist, and industrialist
- Promoted social welfare and reforms
- (1930-1934) Interim president
- (1934-1937) Constitutional president
- (1937-1945) Dictator
- (1945) Overthrown
- (1951-1954) Served as re-elected as president until he committed suicide after the military gives him the options of resigning or being overthrown.

# Juscelino Kubitschek



- Political ideals were akin to Vargas'
- Campaigned for president on a platform of “power, transportation, and food”
- Pushed forward the rapid development of Brazil’s machinery, hydroelectric, steel, and other heavy industries, and he built 11,000 miles (18,000 km) of new roads and highways.
- Moved the national capital from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia in hopes that the new inland capital would accelerate the development of Brazil’s interior
- His government was marked by a time of political stability and maintenance of the democratic regime
- Was accused of corruption and exiled to various European countries

# Joao Goulart



- Was vice president and became president when Quadros resigned
- Many political and military officials considered him to be leftist. They objected to his left-wing tendencies, his nationalist policies, and his willingness to seek closer relations with Communist countries.

# References



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