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Introduction & Quick FactsAdministration and social conditions References & Edit History Facts & Stats Geography & Travel Country in the world, exceeded in size only by Russia, Canada, China, and the United States, though its
area is greater than that of the 48 conterminous U.S. states. Brazil faces the Atlantic Ocean along 4,600 miles (7,400 km) of coastline and Ecuador—specifically, Uruguay to the south; Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia to the southwest;
Peru to the west; Colombia to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana to the northwest to the north
low mountains. Brazil contains most of the Amazon River basin, which has the world's most-extensive virgin rainforest. The country on Earth and accounts for one-third of Latin America's population. Most of the
inhabitants of Brazil are concentrated along the eastern seaboard, although its capital, Brasília, is located far inland and increasing numbers of migrants are moving to the interior. Rio de Janeiro, in the eyes of many of the world, continues to be the preeminent icon of Brazil. The nation's burgeoning cities, huge hydroelectric and industrial complexes,
mines, and fertile farmlands make it one of the world's major economies. However, Brazil struggles with extreme social inequalities, environmental degradation, intermittent financial crises, and a sometimes deadlocked political system. Audio File: National anthem of Brazil Capital: Brasília Population: (2025 est.) 206,296,000 Currency Exchange
Rate: 1 USD equals 5.487 Brazilian real Form Of Government: multiparty federal republic with two legislative houses (Federal Senate [81]; Chamber of Deputies [513]) Official Language: Portuguese Official Religion: none Official Name: República Federative Republic of Brazil) Total Area (Sq Km): 8,510,418 Total Area (Sq Mi): 8,510,418 T
3,285,872 Monetary Unit: real (R$; plural reais) Population Rank: (2025) 7 Population Projection 2030: 224,304,000 Density: Persons Per Sq Mi: (2025) 62.8 Density: Persons Per Sq Mi: (2025) 72 years Female: (2022) 79 years Literacy:
Percentage Of Population Age 15 And Over Literate: Male: (2022) 94% Female: (2022) 95% Gni (U.S.$'000,000): (2023) 1,959,785 Gni Per Capita (U.S.$): (2023) 9,280 Officially: Federative Republic of Brazil Brazil is unique in the Americas because, following independence from Portugal, it did not fragment into separate countries as did British and
Spanish possessions in the region; rather, it retained its identity through the intervening centuries and a variety of forms of government. Because of that hegemony, the Portuguese language is universal except among Brazil's Indigenous population, especially those in the more-remote reaches of the Amazon basin. At the turn of the 21st century,
Brazilians marked the 500th anniversary of Portuguese contact with a mixture of public celebration and deprecation. Ronald Milton Schneider The Brazilian landscape is immense and complex, with interspersed rivers, wetlands, mountains, and plateaus adjoining other major features and traversing the boundaries of states and regions. The Brazilian
government has grouped the country's states into five large geographic and statistical units called the Major Regions (Grandes Regiões): North (Norte), Northeast (Nordeste), Central-West (Centro-Oeste), Southeast (Sudeste), and South (Sul). The tropical North—comprising the states of Acre, Rondônia, Amazonas, Pará, Tocantins, Roraima, and
Amapá—covers more than two-fifths of Brazilian territory and includes the largest portion of Amazon rainforest and parts of the Guiana and Brazilian highlands; however, the region accounts for a limited proportion of the nation's population and economic output. Guess the Country by Its Neighbors Quiz The Northeast, which experiences some of the
nation's driest and hottest conditions, has nearly one-fifth of Brazil's land area and more than one-fourth of the population. It contains the states of Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia, and Pernambuco, the latter including the island of Fernando de Noronha, some 225 miles (360 km) off the Atlantic coast.
The region's oldest cities date from the 16th century, when the Portuguese first established sugarcane plantations there. The Northeast accounts for one-fifth of the action's agricultural production, but the industrial and service sectors lag far behind those of the Southeast accounts for one-fifth of the nation's agricultural production, but the industrial and service sectors lag far behind those of the Southeast accounts for one-fifth of the nation's agricultural production, but the industrial and service sectors lag far behind those of the Southeast accounts for one-fifth of the nation's agricultural production, but the industrial and service sectors lag far behind those of the Southeast accounts for one-fifth of the nation's agricultural production.
only one-tenth of Brazil's territory but has two-fifths of its population and the greatest concentration of industrial and agricultural production in the nation. The region includes São Paulo state, which is the nation of industrial and agricultural production in the nation.
wealth, and the populous coastal states of Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro. The city of Rio de Janeiro, the national capital from 1763 to 1960, remains Brazil's main cultural and tourist center. The South, which stretches below the Tropic of Capricorn, includes the states of Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul. It occupies an area nearly as
large as the isle of Britain but is the smallest of Brazil's regions. Its diversified economy includes strong manufacturing, agriculture, and service sectors. The South has about one-seventh of the nation's population, including many people of European ancestry, particularly from Germany and Italy. The South's tourist trade partly depends on the
spectacular Iguaçu Falls, at the Argentine border. The Central-West consists of the states of Goiás, Mato Grosso, and Mato Grosso do Sul, as well as the Federal District, in which Brasília is located. The region covers roughly one-fourth of Brazil, including forested valleys, semiarid highlands, and vast wetlands. A small proportion of the nation's
population lives there, but an increasing number of settlers have been moving into the region and extending its agricultural frontiers. Brazil is a predominantly tropical country famous for its extensive Amazon lowlands; however, highlands cover most of the national territory. Brazil's physical features can be grouped into five main physiographic
divisions: the Guiana Highlands in the North, the Amazon lowlands, the Pantanal in the Central-West, the Brazilian Highlands (including the extensive coastal ranges), and the coastal ranges, scenic waterfalls
and white-water rivers characterize the area. The highest point in Brazil is Neblina Peak, which reaches 9,888 feet (2,772 meters) at Mount Roraima, where the borders of Venezuela, Guyana, and Brazil meet. The less rugged
Acaraí and Tumuc-Humac (Tumucumaque) ranges border on the Guianas. The Amazon lowlands are widest along the eastern base of the Andes. They narrow ribbon of annually flooded plains (várzeas) separates the Guiana Highlands to the north from the Brazilian Highlands to the south
The várzeas fan out again as the watercourse approaches the Atlantic, but no delta extends into the ocean. The basin's most widespread topographical features are gently undulating hills called terra firme ("solid ground"), composed of layers of alluvial soil that were deposited as much as 2.5 million years ago and subsequently uplifted to positions
above flood level. Shallow oxbow lakes and wetlands are found throughout the region. The immense Pantanal, an extension of the Gran Chaco plain, is a region of swamps and marshes in northwestern Mato Grosso do Sul and southern Mato Grosso states and, to a lesser extent, in northern Paraguay and eastern Bolivia; it is one of the largest
freshwater wetlands in the world, covering some 54,000 square miles (140,000 square km). The Pantanal is dissected by the effluents of the upper Paraguay River, which overflows its banks during the rainy season, inundating all but the tops of scattered levees and low hills. (See also Drainage.) Jaguar i Brasils regnskog. Av iStockphoto. Begrenset
gjenbruk Offisielt navn República Federativa do Brasil Norsk navn Den føderative republikken Brasil Statsform Forbundsrepublikk Statsoverhode Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva Innbyggertall 215 millioner (nasjonals ang Hino Nacional
Brasileiro Flagg Riksvåpen Brasil (mørkegrønt) ligger i Sør-Amerika (lysegrønt). Brasil er en republikk i Sør-Amerika og Peru i vest, Colombia i nordvest og i nord Venezuela, Guyana og Surinam samt det franske
territoriet Fransk Guyana. Brasil er Sør-Amerikas klart største land i areal, og det femte største i verden. Brasils geografi er mangfoldig. Det har regnskog (Amazonas) i nord, gressdekte sletter (pampas) i sør, store våtmarksområder (Pantanal) i vest, høysletter i de sentrale områdene og en kyststripe på mer enn 7000 kilometer mot
Atlanterhavet. Navnet Brasil stammer fra et tre som de portugisiske kolonistene brukte for å framskaffe et rødt fargestoff. Treet av arten Caesalpinia brasiliensis het på portugisiske kolonistene brukte for å framskaffe et rødt fargestoff. Treet av arten Caesalpinia brasiliensis het på portugisiske kolonistene brukte for å framskaffe et rødt fargestoff. Treet av arten Caesalpinia brasiliensis het på portugisiske kolonistene brukte for å framskaffe et rødt fargestoff. Treet av arten Caesalpinia brasiliensis het på portugisiske kolonistene brukte for å framskaffe et rødt fargestoff.
fortsatt et av landene i verden med størst forskjell mellom fattig og rik. Brasils nasjonalsang er Ouviram do Ipiranga as margens plácidas ('På Ipirangas fredfulle bredder lød ropet'). Les mer om Brasils flagg og våpen. Tema: Land i verda Regnskogen i Amazonas viker til fordel for dyrking av blant annet soya for eksport. Rio de Janeiros landemerke
den kjempemessige statuen Kristus Forløseren som skuer ut over byen fra Corcovado. Selve statuen er 30 m høy og står på en sju meter høy sokkel. Hodet alene er 3,7 m høyt og veier 35,6 tonn, hver hånd veier ni tonn, og avstanden mellom armenes to ytterpunkter er 23 meter. Hele statuen veier ca. 1000 tonn. Inne i statuen er det et kapell med
plass til 150 mennesker. Statuen ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Heitor da Silva og fraktet til Rio. Hendene og hodet ble laget av den franske billedhuggeren Paul Landowsky. Den ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Heitor da Silva og fraktet til Rio. Hendene og hodet ble laget av den franske billedhuggeren Paul Landowsky. Den ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Heitor da Silva og fraktet til Rio. Hendene og hodet ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Heitor da Silva og fraktet til Rio. Hendene og hodet ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Heitor da Silva og fraktet til Rio. Hendene og hodet ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Heitor da Silva og fraktet til Rio. Hendene og hodet ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Heitor da Silva og fraktet til Rio. Hendene og hodet ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Heitor da Silva og fraktet til Rio. Hendene og hodet ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Heitor da Silva og fraktet til Rio. Hendene og hodet ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Heitor da Silva og fraktet til Rio. Hendene og hodet ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Heitor da Silva og fraktet til Rio. Hendene og hodet ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Heitor da Silva og fraktet til Rio. Hendene og hodet ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Heitor da Silva og fraktet til Rio. Hendene og hodet ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Hendene og hodet ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Hendene og hodet ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Hendene og hodet ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Hendene og hodet ble laget i Paris etter tegninger av arkitekten Hendene og hodet ble laget av arkitekten Hendene og hodet ble laget
Brasil deles gjerne inn i sju ulike naturtyper. Den klart største er Amazonas i nord, som alene utgjør halvparten av landets areal. Amazonas er dominert av regnskog og det store elvesystemet med samme navn, og har et ekstremt rikt dyre- og planteliv. Sør og øst for Amazonas ligger savanneområdene kalt cerrado. De karakteriseres av tørrere klima
åpnere skogområder og buskdekte sletter. I underkant av en fjerdedel av Brasil er dekket av cerrado. Langs kysten dominerer atlanterhavsskogen mata atlântica. Denne skogtypen kan minne om regnskogen i Amazonas. De tørreste områdene i Brasil kalles caatinga og ligger i innlandet i nordøst. Her domineres landskapet av kratt og busker. I vest
mot grensen til Paraguay ligger det store våtmarksområdet Pantanal. Helt i sør, mot grensen til Uruguay, finner vi det gressdekte slettelandskapet som går under navnet pampas. Den sjuende og siste naturtypen er strandsonen som ligger langs hele den lange kysten. Grunnet det store arealet, mangfoldet av naturtyper og de omfattende områdene
med regnskog, er Brasil sannsynligvis det landet i verden med størst biologisk mangfold. Landet har fått mye negativ oppmerksomhet grunnet avskogingen i Amazonas og tilhørende store utslipp av klimagasser. På 2000-tallet falt den årlige avskogingen betraktelig, før den har steget igjen fra 2013. I 2020 ble 11088 km² regnskog hogget ned, en
økning på 9,5 prosent fra året før. Et av de mange modernistiske offentlige bygningskompleksene i Brasília som ble utført av Oscar Niemeyer i slutten av 1950-årene. Den lave bygningen er parlamentsbygningen som huser den lovgivende forsamlingen, nasjonalkongressen. Høyblokken rommer presidentens kontorer. Omtrent halvparten av
befolkningen er av europeisk herkomst, den andre halvparten har afrikansk eller blandet bakgrunn. Mindre enn en halv prosent), etterfulgt av protestantisme (22 prosent). Det meste av Brasils befolkning bor langs kysten. Det er også her vi finner de største byene. De
seks byregionene med høyest innbyggertall i 2021 var São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte, Brasília, Recife og Porto Alegre. Nesten 90 prosent av befolkning består av landets urfolk, etterkommere av innvandrere fra Europa, Midtøsten og Asia, samt etterkommere av slaver fra Afrika. I Brasils
folketellinger blir folk bedt om å plassere seg selv inn i én av fem kategorier av «farge/rase»: hvit, farget (pardo), svart, asiatisk opprinnelse og urfolk. I den siste store folketellingen fra 2010 var resultatet slik: hvit: 47,7 prosent, asiatisk opprinnelse og urfolk. I,1 prosent og urfolk: 0,4 prosent. Til tross for at bare 0,4 prosent av
brasilianerne er urfolk, finnes det mer enn 230 ulike urfolksgrupper i landet. De snakker mer enn 180 språk og representerer på denne måten brorparten av Brasils kulturelle mangfold. Gjennomsnittlig levealder i Brasil er 75 år (71,5 år for menn, 78,6 år for kvinner), noe som plasserer landet i den midterste tredjedelen av verdens land.
Gjennomsnittlig får hver kvinne 1,73 barn, noe som er lavere enn Norge og i den nedre tredjedelen av verdens land. Den dominerende religionen i Brasil er katolisisme. Omtrent 65 prosent av brasilianerne er katolisisme. Omtrent 65 prosent av brasilianerne er katolisisme. Omtrent 65 prosent av brasilianerne er katolisisme.
cirka 22 prosent. Det finnes også afrobrasilianske religioner candomblé og umbanda. Les mer om Brasils befolkning Brasils administrative inndeling. De tykkere strekene er regionsgrensene. Tallene markerer: 1) Region Nord. 2) Region Sørøst. 3) Region Sørøst. 5) Region Sørøst. 6) Region Sørøst. 6) Region Sørøst. 6) Region Sørøst. 7) Region Sørøst. 8) Reg
delstater pluss det føderale distriktet som huser hovedstaden Brasilia. Hver delstat er videre inndelt i kommuner i landet. Presidenten velges for fire år og kan gjenvelges én gang. Det er stemmeplikt for alle mellom 18 og 70 år og stemmerett for alle mellom 16 og 18 og over 70. Landet fikk ny grunnlov i 1988. Den
fastslår at nasjonalforsamlingen - Kongressen - består av to kamre: Senatet og Representantenes hus (Câmara dos Deputados). Senatet har 81 medlemmer, tre fra hver av landets 27 delstater. Representantenes hus (PT) ble 31. august 2016
avsatt fra presidentembetet i sin andre periode etter en kontroversiell riksrettssak, og Michel Temer fra Partiet til den demokratiske brasilianske bevegelsen (PMDB) overtok som president. I 2018 vant høyrepopulisten Jair Bolsonaro presidentvalget, og ble innsatt 1. januar 2019. Ikke mindre enn 24 partier var representert Representantes hus som
ble innsatt i januar 2019. Brasil er medlem av FN og FNs særorganisasjoner, blant annet Verdensbanken og Verdens handelsorganisasjonen av amerikanske handelsorganisasjonen av amerikanske stater og den latinamerikanske handelsorganisasjonen av amerikanske stater og den latinamerikanske handelsorganisasjonen av amerikanske stater og den latinamerikanske stater og den lati
perioder. I 1951 ble han valgt demokratisk, til tross for at han hadde styrt med diktatorisk makt i mange år og blitt avsatt ved et militærkupp bare seks år tidligere. Dette er det offisielle presidentportrettet tatt ved innsettelsen 31. januar 1951. Jair Bolsonaro var Brasils president i perioden 2019 - 2022. Bolsonaro var den første sittende presidenten
Brasils historie som ikke lyktes med å bli gjenvalgt. De eldste dokumenterte funnene av mennesker i Brasil er mer enn 11 000 år gamle og finnes i delstaten Minas Gerais. Noen forskere mener de har funnet rester etter menneskesamfunn i delstaten Minas Gerais. Noen forskere mener de har funnet rester etter menneskesamfunn i delstaten Minas Gerais.
europeernes ankomst bodde det mennesker i hele det området som er blitt dagens Brasil. Noen var jegere og sankere, andre dyrket jorda. Dagens urfolk - indianerne - er etterkommere av disse gruppene. De første europeerne som kom til Brasil var portugiserne. 22. april 1500 kom en ekspedisjon ledet av Pedro Álvares Cabral til det de kalte Portugiserne.
Seguro (trygg havn) i dagens delstat Bahia i det nordøstlige Brasil. I år 1500 var det anslagsvis mellom tre og fem million. Det koloniale Brasil (1500-1822) var preget av desimering av urbefolkningen, økonomisk avhengighet av noen få råvarer og stor import av afrikanske slaver.
Fargen fra brasiltreet var det første produktet portugiserne fant økonomisk interessant, og denne handelen ga også Brasil sitt navn. Fra midten av 1600-tallet ble sukkerproduksjon, basert på sukkerrør og afrikansk slavers arbeidskraft, ryggmargen i økonomien. På slutten av 1600-tallet fant portugiserne gull i fjellene i et område som kom til å bli
hetende Minas Gerais - de store gruvene. Midt på 1700-tallet ble halvparten av alt gull i verden produsert i Minas Gerais, og gull overtok plassen som Brasils viktigste eksportvare. Også i gruvene var afrikanske slaver arbeidskraften. Brasil løsrev seg fra kolonimakten Portugal i 1822. Den portugisiske prinsen Pedro ble utnevnt til keiser, og fram til
1889 var landet et selvstendig keiserrike. Fra midten av århundret ble kaffe den ledende næringen, og kaffeprodusentene den ledende politiske kraften, men landet erklært republikk. Den dominerende politiske skikkelsen første halvdel av 1900-
tallet var Getúlio Vargas. Med militærets hjelp ble han innsatt som president i 1930, og han innførte den såkalte Estado Novo - den nye staten. Estado Novo var et autoritært, nasjonalistisk regime. Kongressen ble oppløst, politiske partier ble forbudt og media ble underlagt streng sensur. Vargas innførte også et mer sentralstyrt Brasil der delstatene
ble underlagt større statlig kontroll. Under Vargas' styre ble en omfattende industrialisering satt i gang. Vargas ble avsatt i et militærkupp i 1945, men vant presidentvalget fem år senere, før han tok sitt eget liv i 1954. I 1964 tok de militærkupp i 1945, men vant presidentvalget fem år senere, før han tok sitt eget liv i 1954. I 1964 tok de militærkupp i 1945, men vant presidentvalget fem år senere, før han tok sitt eget liv i 1954. I 1964 tok de militærkupp i 1945, men vant presidentvalget fem år senere, før han tok sitt eget liv i 1954. I 1964 tok de militærkupp i 1945, men vant presidentvalget fem år senere, før han tok sitt eget liv i 1954. I 1964 tok de militærkupp i 1945, men vant presidentvalget fem år senere, før han tok sitt eget liv i 1954. I 1964 tok de militærkupp i 1945, men vant presidentvalget fem år senere, før han tok sitt eget liv i 1954. I 1964 tok de militærkupp i 1945, men vant presidentvalget fem år senere, før han tok sitt eget liv i 1954. I 1964 tok de militærkupp i 1945, men vant presidentvalget fem år senere, før han tok sitt eget liv i 1954. I 1964 tok de militærkupp i 1945, men vant presidentvalget fem år senere, før han tok sitt eget liv i 1954. I 1964 tok de militærkupp i 1945, men vant presidentvalget fem år senere, før han tok sitt eget liv i 1954. I 1964 tok de militærkupp i 1964 tok de
forbudt, motstandere ble tvunget i eksil og mange hundre opposisjonelle ble drept av regimet. Økonomien gikk bra det første tiåret, men samtidig økte forskjellene mellom fattig og rik. Veksten var også i høy grad basert på lånte penger. Resultatet ble økonomisk krasjlanding, og Brasil gikk inn i 1980-tallet med verdens høyeste utenlandsgjeld og
skyhøy inflasjon. Sviktende økonomi og stadig mer motstand førte til at de militære fra slutten av 1970-tallet satte i gang en gradvis tilbakeføring til demokratiet. I 1985 ga de fra seg makten til en sivil president. Ikke før 1994 klarte Brasil å få kontroll på hyperinflasjonen som kunne nå mange tusen prosent i året. Arkitekten til økonomiplanen Plano
Real var Fernando Henrique Cardoso fra det sosialdemokratiske partiet PSDB. Han ble så populær at han vant presidentvalget samme år og ble gjenvalgt i 1998. I 2002 ble Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva fra Arbeidernes parti (PT) valgt til ny president som den første representanten for arbeiderklassen noensinne. Under Lulas styre kom fordeling og
fattiqdomsreduksjon øverst på den politiske agendaen, og resultatene for de fattiqste fikk ham gjenvalgt i 2010. Rousseff, vant valget i 2010. Rousseff ble Brasils første kvinnelige president, og hun ble gjenvalgt i oktober 2014. Imidlertid vendte visepresident Michel Temer og hans parti PMDB seg imot
henne i løpet av 2015. Temer og PMDB allierte seg med høyreopposisjonen i Kongressen, som satte i gang en riksrettssak mot Rousseff i november 2015. 31.august 2016 ble Rousseff avsatt og erstattet av Temer. Den nye regjeringen tok straks initiativ til en rekke innstrammingstiltak og næringslivsvennlige reformer som møtte stor folkelig motstand.
I oktober 2018 vant den tidligere offiseren, høyrepopulisten og evangelisk kristne Jair Bolsonaro presidentkandidat etter en korrupsjonsdom som senere ble opphevet av høyesterett. Bolsonaro ble innsatt 1. januar 2019, og iverksatte straks blant annet kraftige
kutt i statsapparatet. Les mer om Brasils historie og Brasils samtidshistorie. Brasil er en av verdens største oljeprodusenter. I 2018 produserte landet 2,587 millioner fat per dag. Brasils historie og Brasils samtidshistorie. Brasil er en av verdens målestokk er
til en diversifisert økonomi med omfattende gruvedrift, velutviklet landbruk, moderne industri og en servicesektor i verdensklasse. De viktigste eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje, soya, sukker, kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er jernmalm, råolje eksportproduktene er jernmalm er kjøtt og kaffe. I tillegg til disse råvarene eksportproduktene er 
De viktigste årsakene til dette har vært økt minstelønn og statlige fordelingsprogrammer som Bolsa Família. Les mer om Økonomi og næringsliv i Brasil og Kjernekraft i Brasil. Det berømte karnevalet i Rio de Janeiro tiltrekker seg flere hundre tusen turister hvert år. Én av attraksjonene er konkurransen mellom byens sambaskoler i Sambódromo midte
i byen, men folkefesten foregår også i gater og på torg. Her en danser fra sambaskolen Portela i 2012. Tradisjonell forestilling i Pernambuco. Brasil forbindes gjerne med samba, fotball og karneval. Men bak denne klisjéen finnes et oppkomme av særegne kulturuttrykk, og brasiliansk kultur har fått impulser fra hele verden. Urbefolkningens kultur ses
i dag best i språket og i maten. En lang rekke stedsnavn (Ipanema, Maracanã og Manaus) og navn på dyr og planter (jacaré - krokodille, urubu - gribb og abacaxi - ananas) kommer fra ulike urfolkspråk. Likeledes kommer basismatvaren maniok (rotfrukten også kjent som kassava på norsk) og alle dens varianter som farinha, tapioca og ulike sauser og
supper fra urfolks kjøkken. De afrikanske slavene kom fra forskjellige deler av Afrika og tok med seg ulike kulturer til Brasil. I dag er de afrikanske røttene mest synlig i sang og musikk - ikke minst sambaen i alle dens varianter - i språk og matlaging, i kulturuttrykk som kampdansen capoeira og religionene candomblé og umbanda. Den europeiske
kulturarven, og da særskilt den fra kolonimakten Portugal, vises i Brasils offisielle språk, portugisisk, og den litterære arven er portugisisk og spansk. Brasils klassisk musikk, klassisk musikk, dans og film er påvirket av USA, men også av
Brasils latinamerikanske naboer. Blant Brasils kulturpersonligheter som er mest kjent i utlandet finner vi forfatterne Jorge Amado og Paulo Coelho, sangerne og musikerne Carmen Miranda, Elis Regina og Marisa Monte, Tom Jobim, João Gilberto, Caetano Veloso, Gilberto Gil og Seu Jorge, arkitekten Oscar Niemeyer, racerkjøreren
Ayrton Senna og fotballspillerne Pelé, Ronaldo, Ronaldinho og Neymar. Klippfisk har i lang tid vært Norges viktigste eksportartikkel til Brasil. Her selges «Bacalhau da Noruega» på et supermarked i Rio de Janeiro. Norge og Brasil har handlet med kaffe og klippfisk i mer enn 170 år. På 1950-tallet etablerte Erling Lorentzen seg i Brasil og bygde etter
hvert opp celluloseselskapet Aracruz. Lorentzen ble døråpner for flere norske etableringer, blant annet Norsk Hydro, Det norske veritas, Borregaard og Årdal og Sunndal verk. På 2000-tallet har norske etableringer i olje- og gassbransjen økt betraktelig. Ved inngangen til 2014 var over 150 norske selskaper etablert i Brasil, og samlet hadde de
investert over 170 milliarder kroner i landet. Dette gjør Brasil til det landet i verden med de største norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter USA og EU. Åtte selskaper står for til sammen 65 prosent av de norske investeringene etter utter EU.
støtte Brasils innsats mot avskoging i Amazonas med flere milliarder kroner. Midlene utbetales dersom Brasil reduserer sine klimagassutslipp fra avskoging i Amazonas og går inn i det brasilianske Amazonas fondet, administrert av den brasilianske utviklingsbanken BNDES. Norge importerer omtrent 400 000 tonn soyabønner fra Brasil hvert år. Disse
blir videreforedlet til soyamel ved Denofa fabrikker i Fredrikstad, som siden 2013 er majoritetseid av det brasilianske gigantselskapet Amaggi, og går inn i kraftforet til norsk landbruk og fiskeoppdrett. Antall brasilianske gigantselskapet Amaggi, og går inn i kraftforet til norsk landbruk og fiskeoppdrett.
koronapandemien i 2020. I 2011 lanserte den norske regjeringen en egen Brasilstrategi for å legge til rette for videre samarbeid. Brasil er representert i Norge ved sin ambassade i Oslo, mens Norge er representert
 Brasil ved sin ambassade i Brasília, generalkonsulater i Rio de Janeiro og São Paulo, samt konsulater i 11 øvrige byer. Leira, Torkjell (2014). Brasil: kjempen våkner. Aschehoug. Rohter, Larry (2010). Brazil on the Rise: The Story of a Country Transformed. Palgrave Macmillan Trade. Visit the Definitions and Notes page to view a description of each
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largest country in the world. It borders every South American country except Chile and Ecuador. To the north, it shares a boundary with Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and the French overseas department of French Guiana. To the northwest, it meets Peru and Bolivia, to the west Argentina and Paraguay, to the southwest Uruguay, and to
the south it is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean. Brazil's vast territory comprises several geographical regions with distinct characteristics. The Brazilian Highlands, or the Brazilian Plateau, occupies the eastern, central, and southern portions of the country. This region, characterized by plateaus and low mountain ranges, hosts Brazil's largest city, São
Paulo, and the political capital, Brasília. In contrast to the rugged terrain of the highlands, the Pantanal, one of the world's largest freshwater wetland ecosystems, covers the western parts of Brazil and extends into Bolivia and Paraguay. Brazil's Northern Region holds the Amazon Rainforest, which occupies nearly half of the country. This region
includes the states of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, and Tocantins. The dense rainforest and the immense network of rivers, including the Amazon River, the world's second-longest, play a crucial role in the global climate system and are rich with biodiversity. Also situated in the north is Brazil's highest point: Pico da Neblina at least of the states of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, and Tocantins. The dense rainforest and the immense network of rivers, including the Amazon River, the world's second-longest, play a crucial role in the global climate system and the immense network of rivers, including the Amazon River, the world's second-longest, play a crucial role in the global climate system and the immense network of rivers, including the Amazon River, the world's second-longest, play a crucial role in the global climate system and the immense network of rivers, including the Amazon River, the world's second-longest, play a crucial role in the global climate system and the immense network of rivers, including the Amazon River, and the immense network of rivers, including the Amazon River, and the immense network of rivers, including the Amazon River, and the immense network of rivers, including the Amazon River, and the immense network of rivers, and the rivers are recommendated to the rivers and the rivers are recommendated to the rivers and the rivers are recommendated to th
9,823ft (2,999m) (marked on the map by a yellow upright triangle). The northeastern region of Brazil, often referred to as Nordeste, includes nine states and features a mix of landscapes from coastal areas to semi-arid regions known as the Sertão. The region is bound by the Atlantic Ocean on the east and north and incorporates the São Francisco
River, the longest entirely within Brazil. Brazil's southeastern region, home to the cities of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, showcases a blend of mountains, valleys, and the expansive coastal areas. The region, consisting of the states of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo, contains the Paraná River, part of the second-largest
river system in South America. The southernmost region of Brazil includes the states of Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul. This area displays a subtropical climate and houses significant hydroelectric power infrastructure along the Iguaçu River, such as the Itaipu Dam. Also found in the south is the Pampas lowland, a fertile area with a fertile area wi
temperate climate. Brazil also has an extensive coastline stretching approximately 4,650 miles (7,491 kilometers) along the Atlantic Ocean. It includes numerous islands and archipelagos, such as Fernando de Noronha, Saint Peter and Saint 
beaches, bays, and inlets, forms a significant part of Brazil's geographical identity. Brazil (officially, the Federative Republic of Brazil) comprises of the union of 26 states are: Acre, Alagoas, Amapa, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceara, Espirito Santo, Goias
Maranhao, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paran, Paranhao, Parana, Paranhao, Parana, Paranhao, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Parana, Paranhao, Paranhao, Paranhao, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paranhao, Paranhao,
divided into 31 administrative regions. Covering an area of 8.5 million sq.km, Brazil is the world's 5th largest country in the world so the largest country in the world so the largest country in the world so the largest country in South America and in the Southern hemisphere. It is also the 8th most populous country in the world so the largest country
 - the federal capital city of Brazil. Situated on a plateau of the Brazilian Highlands in southeastern Brazil is Sao Paulo - the largest and the most populous city in Brazil, as well as in the Americas and in dustrial center of Brazil and the world's largest
Portuguese-speaking city. Rio de Janeiro is Brazil's most famous city. Brazil is a large country located in the central-eastern part of South America, bordering the Atlantic Ocean. It is hence geographically positioned in the Northern
Southern and Western hemispheres of the Earth, with its major portion lying in the south of the Equator. Brazil shares its bordered by Uruguay to the south American countries except Chile and Ecuador. Brazil shares its borders with all South American countries except Chile and Ecuador. Brazil shares its borders with all South American countries except Chile and Ecuador. Brazil shares its bordered by Uruguay to the south of the Equator. Brazil shares its bordered by Uruguay to the south of the Equator. Brazil shares its bordered by Uruguay to the south of the Equator. Brazil shares its bordered by Uruguay to the south of the Equator. Brazil shares its bordered by Uruguay to the south of the Equator. Brazil shares its bordered by Uruguay to the south of the Equator. Brazil shares its bordered by Uruguay to the south of the Equator. Brazil shares its bordered by Uruguay to the south of the Equator. Brazil shares its bordered by Uruguay to the south of the Equator. Brazil shares its bordered by Uruguay to the south of the Equator. Brazil shares its bordered by Uruguay to the south of the Equator. Brazil shares its bordered by Uruguay to the south of the Equator. Brazil shares its bordered by Uruguay to the south of the Equator. Brazil shares its bordered by Uruguay to the south of the Equator. Brazil shares its bordered by Uruguay to the south of the Equator. Brazil shares its bordered by Uruguay to the Santa S
Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana to the north. Brazil Bordering Countries: Guyana, Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia, Suriname and French Guiana to the north. Brazil Bordering Country in South America This page was last updated on June 27, 2023 Country in South America This article is about the country. For other uses, see Brazil
(disambiguation). "Brazilian Republic" redirects here. For other uses, see Brazilian Republic (disambiguation). Federative Republic of BrazilRepública Federative Republic of BrazilRepública Federative Republic (disambiguation).
Flag Anthem"National SealSelo Nacional do BrasilNational Seal of Brazil CapitalBrasília15°47′S 47°52′W / 15.783°S 47.867°W / -15.783; -47.867°W / -15.783; -47.867°W / -15.783; -47.867°W / -23.550°S 46.633°W / 23.550°S 46.633°W / 23.550°S 46.633°W / 23.550°S 46.633°W / 23.550°S 46.633°W / -23.550°S 46.6
Silva• Vice President Geraldo Alckmin• President of the Supreme Federal Court Luís Roberto Barroso LegislatureNational Congress• Upper houseFederal Senate • Lower houseChamber of DeputiesIndependence from Portugal• Declared 7 September
1822 • Recognized 29 August 1825 • Republic 15 November 1889 • Current constitution 5 October 1988 Area • Total $4.958 trillion[7]
(8th) \cdot Per\ capita\ \$23,238[7]\ (78th)GDP\ (nominal)2025\ estimate \cdot Total\ \$2.126\ trillion[7]\ (10th) \cdot Per\ capita\ \$9,964[7]\ (78th)Gini\ (2023)\ 51.6[8]high\ inequalityHDI\ (2023)\ 0.786[9]high\ (84th)CurrencyReal\ (R\$)\ (BRL)Time\ zoneUTC-02:00\ to\ -05:00\ (BT)Date\ formatdd/mm/yyyy\ (CE)Calling\ code+55ISO\ 3166\ codeBRInternet\ TLD.br\ Brazil,[b]\ officially
the Federative Republic of Brazil,[c] is the largest country in South America. It is also the world's fifth-largest country by area and the seventh-largest by population, with over 212 million people. The country is a federation composed of 26 states and a Federation composed of 26 states a
Rio de Janeiro. Brazil has the most Portuguese speakers in the world and is the only country in the America's land area, it borders all other countries and
territories on the continent except Ecuador and Chile.[14] Brazil encompasses a wide range of tropical and subtropical landscapes, as well as wetlands, savannas, plateaus, and low mountains. It contains most of the Amazon basin, including the world's largest river system and most extensive virgin tropical forest. Brazil has diverse wildlife, a variety
of ecological systems, and extensive natural resources spanning numerous protected habitats.[13] The country ranks first among 17 megadiverse countries, with its natural heritage being the subject of significant global interest, as environmental degradation (through processes such as deforestation) directly affect global issues such as climate
change and biodiversity loss. Brazil was inhabited by various indigenous peoples prior to the landing of Portuguese explorer Pedro Álvares Cabral in 1500. It was claimed and settled by Portugal, which imported enslaved Africans to work on plantations. Brazil remained a colony until 1815, when it was elevated to the rank of a united kingdom with
Portugal after the transfer of the Portuguese court to Rio de Janeiro. Prince Pedro of Brazil, a unitary state governed under a parliamentary constitutional monarchy. Brazil's first constitution in 1824 established a bicameral legislature, now called the National
Congress, and enshrined principles such as freedom of religion and the press, but retained slavery, which was gradually abolished throughout the 19th century until its final abolition in 1888. Brazil became a presidential republic following a military coup d'état in 1889. An armed revolution in 1930 put an end to the First Republic and brought Getúlic
Vargas to power. While initially committing to democratic governance, Vargas assumed dictatorial powers following a self-coup in 1945. An authoritarian military dictatorship emerged in 1964 with support from the United States and ruled until 1985,
after which civilian governance resumed. Brazil's current constitution, enacted in 1988, defines it as a democratic federal republic.[15] Brazil is a regional and middle power.[19][20][21][22] It is an emerging, [23][24] upper-middle income economy and newly industrialized country, [25] with one of the 10 largest
economies in the world in both nominal and PPP terms, [7][26] the largest economy in Latin America and the Southern Hemisphere, and the largest share of wealth in South America. With a complex and highly diversified economy, Brazil is one of the world's major or primary exporters of various agricultural goods, mineral resources, and
manufactured products.[27] Due to its rich culture and history, the country ranks thirteenth in the world by number of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.[28] Brazil is a founding member of the United Nations, the G20, BRICS, G4, Mercosur, Organization of American States, Organization of Ibero-American States, and the Community of Portuguese
Language Countries; it is also an observer state of the Arab League and a major non-NATO ally of the United States. [29][30] Main article: Name of Brazil an observer state of the Arab League and a major non-NATO ally of the United States.
word brasil commonly given the etymology "red like an ember", formed from brasa ('ember') and the suffix -il (from -iculum or -ilium).[32] It has alternatively been suggested that this is a folk etymology for a word for the plant related to an Arabic or Asian word for a red plant.[33] As brazilwood produces a deep red dye, it was highly valued by the
European textile industry and was the earliest commercially exploited product from Brazil. [34] Throughout the 16th century, massive amounts of brazilwood were harvested by indigenous peoples (mostly Tupi) along the Brazilian coast, who sold the timber to European traders in return for assorted European consumer goods. [35] The official
Portuguese name of the land, in original Portuguese records, was the "Land of Brazil" (Terra do Brasil) because of the brazilwood trade.[37] Popular usage eclipsed and eventually supplanted the official Portuguese name. Some early sailors
called it the "Land of Parrots".[38] In the Guarani language, Brazil is called "Pindorama", meaning "land of the palm trees".[39] Main article: History of Brazil See also: Indigenous peoples in Brazil and Marajoara culture Rock art at Serra da
Capivara National Park, one of the largest and oldest concentrations of prehistoric sites in the Americas, Luzia Woman, were found in the area of Pedro Leopoldo, Minas Gerais, and provide evidence of human habitation going back at least 11,000 years.[41] The earliest pottery ever found
in the Western Hemisphere was excavated in the Amazon basin of Brazil and radiocarbon dated to over 8,000 years ago (6000 BC). The pottery was found near Santarém and provides evidence that the region supported a complex prehistoric culture.[42] The Marajoara culture flourished on Marajó in the Amazon delta from AD 400 to 1400, developing
sophisticated pottery, social stratification, large populations, mound building, and complex social formations such as chiefdoms.[43] Around the time of the Portuguese arrival, the territory of present day Brazil had an estimated indigenous population of 7 million people, [44] mostly semi-nomadic, who subsisted on hunting, fishing, gathering, and
migrant agriculture. The population comprised several large indigenous ethnic groups (e.g., the Tupis, Guaranis, Gês, and Arawaks). The Tupi people were subdivided into the Tupiniquins and Tupinambás.[45] Before the arrival of the Europeans, the boundaries between these groups and their subgroups were marked by wars that arose from
differences in culture, language and moral beliefs.[46] These wars also involved large-scale military actions on land and water, with cannibalistic rituals on prisoners of war.[47][48] While heredity had some weight, leadership was a status more won over time than assigned in succession ceremonies and conventions.[46] Slavery among the indigenous
groups had a different meaning than it had for Europeans, since it originated from a diverse socioeconomic organization, in which asymmetries were translated into kinship relations. [49] Main articles: Colonial Brazil and Portuguese Empire Pedro Álvares Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the center of the Brazilian Gold Rush and Portuguese Empire Pedro Álvares Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the center of the Brazilian Gold Rush and Portuguese Empire Pedro Álvares Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the center of the Brazilian Gold Rush and Portuguese Empire Pedro Álvares Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the center of the Brazilian Gold Rush and Portuguese Empire Pedro Álvares Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the center of the Brazilian Gold Rush and Portuguese Empire Pedro Álvares Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the center of the Brazilian Gold Rush and Portuguese Empire Pedro Álvares Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the center of the Brazilian Gold Rush and Portuguese Empire Pedro Álvares Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the center of the Brazilian Gold Rush and Portuguese Empire Pedro Álvares Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the center of the Brazilian Gold Rush and Portuguese Empire Pedro Álvares Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the Cabral landing in Porto Seguro in 1500Ouro Preto was the Cabral landing in 1500Ouro Preto was the Cabral landing in 1500Ouro Preto was t
was designated a World Heritage Site by UNESCO due to its Baroque colonial architectureExecution of the Punishment of the Whip by Jean-Baptiste Debret. Nearly 5 million enslaved Africans were imported to Brazil during the Atlantic slave trade, more than any country.[50] Following the 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas, the land now called Brazil was designated a World Heritage Site by UNESCO due to its Baroque colonial architectureExecution of the Punishment of the Whip by Jean-Baptiste Debret.
claimed for the Portuguese Empire on 22 April 1500, with the arrival of the Portuguese encountered indigenous peoples divided into several ethnic societies, most of whom spoke languages of the Tupi-Guarani family and fought among themselves.[52] Though the first settlement was
founded in 1532, colonization effectively began in 1534, when King John III of Portugal divided the territory into the fifteen private and autonomous captaincies. [53][54] However, the decentralized and unorganized captaincy system proved problematic, and in 1549 the Portuguese king restructured them into the Governorate General of Brazil in the
city of Salvador, which became the capital of a single and centralized Portuguese colony in South America. [54][55] In the first two centuries of colonization, Indigenous and European groups lived in constant war, establishing opportunistic alliances in order to gain advantages against each other. [56][57][58][59] By the mid-16th century, cane sugar
had become Brazil's most important export,[52][60] while slaves purchased in Sub-Saharan Africa in the slave market of Western Africa[61] (not only those from Portuguese allies of their colonies in Angola and Mozambique), had become its largest import,[62][63] to cope with sugarcane plantations, due to increasing international demand for
Brazilian sugar. [64][65] Brazil received more than 2.8 million slaves from Africa between the years 1500 and 1800. [66] By the end of the 17th century, sugar exports began to decline [67] and the discovery of gold by bandeirantes in the 1690s would become the new backbone of the colony's economy, fostering a gold rush [68] which attracted
thousands of new settlers to Brazil from Portuguese colonies around the world. [69] This increased level of immigration in turn caused some conflicts between newcomers and old settlers. [70] Portuguese expeditions known as bandeiras gradually expanded Brazil's original colonial frontiers in South America to its approximately current and old settlers.
borders.[71][72] In this era, other European powers tried to colonize parts of Brazil, in incursions that the Portuguese had to fight, notably the French in Rio during the Dutch-Portuguese War, after the end of Iberian Union.[73] The Portuguese colonial
administration in Brazil had two objectives that would ensure colonial order and the monopoly of Portugal's wealthiest and largest colony: to keep under control and resistance, such as the Minas Gerais
Conspiracy.[75] Main article: United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves See also: Invasion of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves in Rio de Janeiro, 6 February 1818 In late 1807, Spanish and Napoleonic forces threatened
the security of continental Portugal, causing Prince Regent John, in the name of Queen Maria I, to move the royal court from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro. [76] There they established some of Brazil's first financial institutions, such as its local stock exchanges [77] and its National Bank, additionally ending the Portuguese monopoly on Brazilian trade and
opening Brazil's ports to other nations. In 1809, in retaliation for being forced into exile, the Prince Regent ordered the conquest of French Guiana. [78] With the end of the Peninsular War in 1814, the courts of Europe demanded that Queen Maria I and Prince Regent John return to Portugal, deeming it unfit for the head of an ancient European
monarchy to reside in a colony. In 1815, to justify continuing to live in Brazil, where the royal court had thrived for six years, the Crown established the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves, thus creating a pluricontinental transatlantic monarchic state. [79] However, the leadership in Portugal, resentful of the new status of its large
colony, continued to demand the return of the court to Lisbon (see Liberal Revolution of 1821). In 1821, acceding to the demands of revolutionaries who had taken the city of Porto, [80] John VI departed for Lisbon. There he swore an oath to the new constitution, leaving his son, Prince Pedro de Alcântara, as Regent of the Kingdom of Brazil. [81] Main
articles: Independence of Brazil and Empire of Brazil and Empire of Brazil and Empire of Brazil as a colony. [82] The Brazilians increased and the Portuguese and Brazilians increased and the Portuguese and Brazilians refused to re-establish Brazil as a colony.
yield, and Prince Pedro decided to side with them, declaring the country's independence from Portugal on 7 September 1822.[83] A month later, Prince Pedro was proclaimed the first Emperor of Brazil, with the royal title of Dom Pedro I, resulting in the founding of the Empire of Brazil.[84] The Brazilian War of Independence, which had already
 begun along this process, spread through the northern, northeastern regions and in the Cisplatina province.[85] The last Portuguese soldiers surrendered on 8 March 1824;[86] Portugal officially recognized Brazilian independence on 29 August 1825.[87] On 7 April 1831, worn down by years of administrative turmoil and political dissent with both
liberals and conservatives, including an attempt of republican secession [88] and unreconciled to the way that absolutists in Portugal had given in the succession of King John VI, Pedro I departed for Portugal to reclaim his daughter's crown after abdicating the Brazilian throne in favor of his five-year-old son and heir (Dom Pedro II).[89] Pedro II,
Emperor of Brazil between 1831 and 1889 As the new Emperor could not exert his constitutional powers until he came of age, a regency was set up by the General Assembly.[90] In the absence of a charismatic figure who could represent a moderate face of power, a series of localized rebellions took place, such as the Cabanagem in Grão-Pará, the
Malê Revolt in Salvador, the Balaiada (Maranhão), the Sabinada (Bahia), and the Ragamuffin War, which began in Rio Grande do Sul and was supported by Giuseppe Garibaldi. These emerged from the provinces' dissatisfaction with the central power, coupled with old and latent social tensions peculiar to a vast, slaveholding and newly independent
nation state.[91] This period of internal political and social upheaval, which included the Praieira revolt in Pernambuco, was overcome only at the end of the monarchy, internal political debate centered on the
issue of slavery. The Atlantic slave trade was outlawed in 1850,[93] as a result of the British Aberdeen Act and the Eusébio de Queirós Law, but only in May 1888, after a long process of internal mobilization and debate for an ethical and legal dismantling of slavery in the country, was the institution formally abolished with the approval of the Golden
                                           policies of the monarchy dealt with issues pertaining Brazil's neighboring countries in the Southern Cone. Long after the Cisplatine War reign of Pedro II: the Platine War, the Uruguayan War and the devastating
Paraguayan War, the largest war effort in Brazilian history [96][97] Although there was no desire among the majority of the Imperial Army officers, as well as with rural and financial elites, the monarchy was overthrown by a
military coup.[99] A few days later, the national flag was replaced with a new design that included the national holiday.[100] Main articles: First Brazilian Republic, Vargas Era, and Fourth Brazilian Republic Proclamation of the Republic, 1893, oil on
canvas by Benedito CalixtoGetúlio Vargas (center) during the Revolution of 1930Construction of the National Congress building in Brasília, 1959, during the JK administration The early republican government was a military dictatorship, with the army dominating affairs both in Rio de Janeiro and in the states. Freedom of the press disappeared and
elections were controlled by those in power.[101] Not until 1894, following an economic crisis and a military one, did civilians take power, remaining there until October 1930.[102][103][104] In this first republican period, Brazil maintained a relative balance characterized by a success in resolving border disputes with neighboring countries,[105]
only broken by the Acre War (1899-1902) and its involvement in World War I (1914-1918),[106][107][108] followed by a failed attempt to exert a prominent role in the League of Nations;[109] Internally, from the crisis of Encilhamento[110][111][112] and the Navy Revolts,[113] a prolonged cycle of financial, political and social instability began until
the 1920s, keeping the country besieged by various rebellions, both civilian [114][115][116] and military [117][118] Little by little, a cycle of general instability sparked by these crises undermined the regime to such an extent that in the wake of the murder of his running mate, the defeated opposition presidential candidate Getúlio Vargas
supported by most of the military, successfully led the Revolution of 1930.[121] Vargas and the military were supposed to assume power temporarily, but instead closed down Congress, extinguished the Constitution, ruled with emergency powers and replaced the states' governors with his own supporters.[122][123] In the 1930s, three attempts
to remove Vargas and his supporters from power failed. The first was the Constitutionalist Revolution in 1932, led by São Paulo's oligarchy. The second was a Communist uprising in November 1935, and the last one a putsch attempt by local fascists in May 1938, [124][125][126] The 1935 uprising created a security crisis in which Congress
transferred more power to the executive branch. The 1937 coup d'état resulted in the cancellation of the 1938 election and formalized Vargas as dictator, beginning the Estado Novo era. During World War II, Brazil remained neutral until August 1942, when the
country suffered retaliation by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy in a strategic dispute over the South Atlantic, and, therefore, entered the war on the allied side.[128][129][130] In addition to its participation in the battle of the Atlantic, Brazil also sent an expeditionary force to fight in the Italian campaign.[131] With the Allied victory in 1945 and the
end of the fascist regimes in Europe. Vargas' position became untenable, and he was swiftly overthrown in another military coup, with democracy reinstated by the same army that had ended it 15 years earlier, [132] Vargas committed suicide in August 1954 amid a political crisis, after having returned to power by election in 1950, [133] [134] Several
brief interim governments followed Vargas' suicide.[135] Juscelino Kubitschek became president in 1956 and assumed a conciliatory stance towards the political opposition that allowed him to govern without major crises.[136] The economy and industrial sector grew remarkably, [137] but his greatest achievement was the construction of the new
capital city of Brasília, inaugurated in 1960.[138] Kubitschek's successor, Jânio Quadros, resigned in 1961 less than a year after taking office.[139] His vice-president, João Goulart, assumed the presidency, but aroused strong political opposition[140] and was deposed in April 1964 by a coup that resulted in a military dictatorship.[141] Main article:
Military dictatorship in Brazil M41s along the Avenida Presidente Vargas, Rio de Janeiro, in April 1968, during the military dictatorship with the promulgation of the Fifth Institutional Act in 1968.[143] Oppression was not limited to
those who resorted to guerrilla tactics to fight the regime, but also reached institutional opponents, artists, journalists and other members of civil society, [144][145] inside and outside the country through "Operation Condor". [146][147] Like other authoritarian regimes, due to an economic boom, known as the "economic miracle", the Brazilian military
dictatorship reached a peak in popularity in the early 1970s. [148] Slowly, however, the wear and tear of years of dictatorial power had not slowed the repression, even after the defeat of the leftist querrillas. [149] The inability to deal with the economic crises of the period and popular pressure made a redemocratization policy inevitable, which from
the regime side was led by Generals Ernesto Geisel and Golbery do Couto e Silva.[150] With the enactment of the Amnesty Law in 1979, Brazil began a slow return to democracy, which was completed during the 1980s.[92] Main article: History of Brazil (1985-present) Ulysses Guimarães holding the Constitution of 1988 Civilians returned to power in
1985 when José Sarney assumed the presidency. He became unpopular during his tenure through failure to control the economic crisis and hyperinflation he inherited from the military regime. [151] Sarney's unsuccessful government led to the election in 1989 of the almost-unknown Fernando Collor, who was subsequently impeached by the National
Congress in 1992.[152] Collor was succeeded by his vice-president, Itamar Franco, who appointed Fernando Henrique Cardoso as Minister of Finance. In 1994, Cardoso devised a highly successful Plano Real that,[153] after decades of failed economic plans made by previous governments attempting to curb hyperinflation, finally stabilized the
Brazilian economy.[154][155] Cardoso won the 1994 election, and again in 1998.[156] The peaceful transition of power from Cardoso to his main opposition leader, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (elected in 2006), was seen as proof that Brazil had achieved a long-sought political stability.[157][158] However, sparked by indignation
and frustrations accumulated over decades from corruption, police brutality, inefficiencies of the political establishment and public service, numerous peaceful protests erupted in Brazil in the middle of the first term of Dilma Rousseff, who had succeeded Lula after winning election in 2010 and again in 2014 by narrow margins.[159][160] Rousseff
was impeached by the Brazilian Congress in 2016, halfway into her second term, [161][162] and replaced by her vice-president Michel Temer, who assumed full presidential powers after Rousseff's impeachment was accepted on 31 August. Large street protests for and against her took place during the impeachment process, [163] The charges against
her were fueled by political and economic crises along with evidence of involvement with political parties. In 2017, the Supreme Court requested the investigation of 71 Brazilian lawmakers and nine ministers of President Michel Temer's cabinet who were allegedly linked to the Petrobras corruption scandal. [164]
President Temer himself was also accused of corruption.[165] In the fiercely disputed 2018 elections, the controversial conservative candidate Jair Bolsonaro of the Workers Party (PT), with the support of 55.13% of the valid votes.[166] In
the early 2020s, Brazil became one of the hardest hit countries during the COVID-19 pandemic, receiving the second-highest death toll worldwide after the United States.[167] In May 2021, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva stated that he would run for a third term in the 2022 Brazilian general election against Bolsonaro.[168] In October 2022, Lula was in
first place in the first round, with 48.43% of the support from the electorate, and received 50.90% of the votes in the second round. [169][170] On 8 January 2023, a week after Lula's inauguration, a mob of Bolsonaro's supporters attacked Brazil's federal government buildings in the capital, Brasília, after several weeks of unrest. [171][172] Main
article: Geography of Brazil A topographic map of Brazil Brazil occupies a large area along the eastern coast of South America and includes much of the southwest; Bolivia and Peru to the west; Colombia to the northwest; and Venezuela, Guyana,
Suriname and France (French overseas region of French Guiana) to the north. It shares a border with every South American country except Ecuador and Chile.[13] The Brazilian territory also encompasses a number of oceanic archipelagos, such as Fernando de Noronha, Rocas Atoll, Saint Peter and Saint Paul Archipelago, and the islands of Trindade
and Martim Vaz.[13] Its size, relief, climate, and natural resources make Brazil geographically diverse.[173] Including its Atlantic islands, Brazil lies between latitudes 6°N and 34°S, and longitudes 28° and 74°W.[13] Brazil is the fifth largest country in the world, and third largest in the Americas, with a total area of 8,515,767.049 km2
(3,287,956 sq mi),[174] including 55,455 km2 (21,411 sq mi) of water. Brazil is also the longest country in the world, spanning 4,395 km (2,731 mi) from North to South,[13] and the only country in the world that has the equator and the Tropic of Capricorn running through it.[13] It spans four time zones; from UTC-5 comprising the state of Acre and
the westernmost portion of Amazonas, to UTC-4 in the western states, to UTC-3 in the eastern states (the national time) and UTC-2 in the Atlantic islands.[175] Main article: Climate of Brazil map of Köppen climate classification zones The climate of Brazil map of Köppen climate of Braz
topography, but most of the country is tropical. [13] According to the Köppen system, Brazil hosts six major climatic subtypes: desert, equatorial, tropical, semiarid, oceanic and subtropical. The different climatic subtypes: desert, equatorial, tropical, semiarid, oceanic and subtropical.
coniferous forests in the south and tropical savannas in central Brazil.[176] In Brazil, forest cover is around 59% of the total land area, equivalent to 496,619,600 hectares (ha) of forest covered 485,396,000 hectares (ha) and planted forest covered
11,223,600 hectares (ha). Of the naturally regenerating forest, 44% was reported to be primary forest area was found within protected areas. For 2015, 56% of the forest area was reported to be under public ownership and 44% private
ownership.[177][178] Many regions have starkly different microclimates.[179][180] An equatorial climate characterizes much of northern Brazil. There is no real dry season, but there are some variations in the period of the year when most rain falls.[176] Temperatures average 25 °C (77 °F),[180] with more significant temperature variation between
night and day than between seasons. [179] Over central Brazil, rainfall is more seasonal, characteristic of a savanna climate. [179] This region is as extensive as the Amazon basin but has a very different climate as it lies farther south at a higher altitude. [176] In the interior northeast, seasonal rainfall is even more extreme. [181] South of Bahia, near
the coasts, and more southerly most of the state of São Paulo, the distribution of rainfall changes, with rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions, with rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions, with rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions, with rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions, with rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions, with rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions, with rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions, with rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions are not rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions are not rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions are not rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions are not rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions are not rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions are not rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions are not rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions are not rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions are not rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions are not rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions are not rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions are not rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions are not rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions are not rain falling throughout the year. [176] The south enjoys subtropical conditions are not rain falling throu
semiarid climatic region generally receives less than 800 millimeters (31.5 in) of rain,[181] most of which generally falls in a period of three to five months of the year[182] and occasionally less than this, creating long periods of drought.[179] Brazil's history,[183] caused approximately half a
million deaths, [184] A similarly devastating drought occurred in 1915, [185] In 2024, for the first time, "a drought has covered all the way from the North to the country's Southeast". It is the strongest drought in Brazil since the beginning of measurement in the 1950s, covering almost 60% of the country's territory. The drought is linked to
deforestation and climate change.[186][187][188] Since 1850, the Brazil has cumulatively contributed an amount of CO2 placing it among the top emitters in the world, mainly due to its land use and forestry practices.[189] Climate change in Brazil is causing higher temperatures and longer-lasting heatwaves, changing precipitation patterns, more
intense wildfires and heightened fire risk.[190] Brazil's hydropower, agriculture and urban water supplies will be affected.[191] Brazil's rainforests, and the Amazon, are particularly at risk to climate and local livelihoods.
[192] Extreme weather events like droughts and flash floods are causing annual losses of around R$13 billion (US$2.6 billion), equivalent to 0.1% of the country's 2022 GDP. Climate impacts could exacerbate poverty.
countries. Greenhouse gas emissions by Brazil are over 4% of the annual world total.[193] In 2024 Brazil revised its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), setting a goal to cut greenhouse emissions by 59% to 67% compared to 2005 levels by 2035.[194][195] It has an indicative target of reaching carbon neutrality by 2060 if the country receives
10 billion dollars per year.[196] See also: List of rivers of Brazil Satellite image of the Amazon Delta Brazilian topography is also diverse and includes hills, mountains, plains, highlands, and scrublands. Much of the terrain lies between 200 meters (2,600 ft) and 800 meters (2,600 ft) in elevation.[197] The main upland area occupies most of the southern
half of the country.[197] The northwestern parts of the plateau consist of broad, rolling terrain broken by low, rounded hills.[197] The southeastern section is more rugged, with a complex mass of ridges and mountain ranges reaching elevations of up to 1,200 meters (3,900 ft).[197] These ranges include the Mantiqueira and Espinhaço mountains and
the Serra do Mar.[197] In the north, the Guiana Highlands form a major drainage divide, separating rivers that flow south into the Amazon Basin from rivers that empty into the Orinoco River system, in Venezuela, to the north. The highest point in Brazil is the Pico da Neblina at 2,994 meters (9,823 ft), and the lowest is the Atlantic Ocean.[13] Brazil
has a dense and complex system of rivers, one of the world's most extensive, with eight major drainage basins, all of which drain into the Atlantic. [198] Major rivers includes the Iguaçu (which includes the Iguazu Falls), the Negro, São Francisco, Xingu,
Madeira and Tapajós rivers. [198] Main articles: Environment of Brazil, Wildlife of Brazil, and Conservation in Brazil Further information: Environmental issues in Brazil and Protected areas of Brazil, and Conservation in Brazil Further information: Environmental issues in Brazil and Protected areas of Brazil and Braz
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South American country. Home to 60% of the Amazon rainforest, which accounts for approximately one-tenth of all species in the world,[199] Brazil is considered to have the greatest biodiversity of any country on the planet, containing over 70% of all animal and plant species catalogued.[200] Brazil is considered to have the greatest biodiversity of any country on the planet, containing over 70% of all animal and plant species catalogued.[200] Brazil is considered to have the greatest biodiversity of any country on the planet, containing over 70% of all animal and plant species catalogued.[200] Brazil is considered to have the greatest biodiversity of any country on the planet, containing over 70% of all animal and plant species catalogued.[200] Brazil is considered to have the greatest biodiversity of any country on the planet, containing over 70% of all animal and plant species in the world, [200] Brazil is considered to have the greatest biodiversity of any country on the planet, containing over 70% of all animal and plant species catalogued.[200] Brazil is considered to have the greatest biodiversity of any country on the planet, containing over 70% of all animal and plant species in the world, [201] Brazil is considered to have the greatest biodiversity of any country on the planet, containing over 70% of all animal and plant species (1,832) and second with the most ended to have the greatest biodiversity of any country on the planet, containing over 70% of all animal and plant species (1,832) and second with the most ended to have a second with the most ended to have the greatest biodiversity of any country o

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natural habitats. Scientists estimate that the total number of plant and animal species in Brazil could approach four million, mostly invertebrates. [205] Larger mammals include carnivores pumas, jaguars, ocelots, rare bush dogs, and foxes, and herbivores peccaries, tapirs, anteaters, sloths, opossums and armadillos. Deer are plentiful in the south, and
many species of New World monkeys are found in the northern rainforests. [205] [206] Cumulatively, Brazil has the highest percentage of deforested and highly degraded rainforest of any Amazonia nation. [207] More than one-fifth of the Amazon rainforest in Brazil has been completely destroyed, and more than 70 mammals are endangered. [201] The
threat of extinction comes from several sources, including deforestation and poaching. Extinction is even more problematic in the Atlantic Forest, where nearly 93% of the forest has been under direct threat of deforestation
since the 1970s because of rapid economic and demographic expansion. Extensive legal and illegal logging destroy forests the size of a small country per year, and with it a diverse series of species through habitat fragmentation. [210] Since 1970, over 600,000 square kilometers (230,000 sq mi) of the Amazon rainforest have
been cleared by logging.[211] In 2017, preserved native vegetation occupied 61% of the Brazilian territory. Agriculture occupied only 8% of the entire European continent has forests, only 3% of the total forest area in Europe is of native forest.[213] Brazil has a
strong interest in conservation, as its agriculture sector directly depends on its forests. [214] Main articles: Politics of Brazil, Federal government of Brazil, and Elections in Brazil The form of government is a democratic federative
republic, with a presidential system.[15] The president is both head of state and head of government of the Union and is elected for a four-year term, [15] with the possibility of re-election for a second successive term. The current president and assist
in government.[15] Legislative houses in each political entity are the main source of law in Brazil. The National Congress is the federation's bicameral legislature, consisting of the Chamber of Deputies and the Federation's bicameral legislature.
Index categorized Brazil as a "flawed democracy", ranking 46th in the report, [216] and Freedom House classified it as a free country at Freedom in the World report. [217] According to the Regimes of the World report. [218] The political-administrative organization of the Federative Republic of
Brazil comprises the Union, the states, the Federal District, and the municipalities, are the "spheres of government". The federal District, and the municipalities, are the "spheres of government". The federal District, and the municipalities, are the "spheres of government".
political pluralism.[15] The classic tripartite branches of government, while the judiciary is organized only at the federal and state and
Federal District spheres. All members of the executive and legislative branches are directly elected. [219][220][221] For most of its democratic history, Brazil has had a multi-party system, with proportional representation. Voting is compulsory for the literate between 18 and 70 years old and optional for illiterates and those between 16 and 18 or
beyond 70.[15] The country has around 30 registered political parties are represented in Congress. It is common for politicians to switch parties changes regularly. [222] Main article: Law of Brazil The Supreme Federal Court of Brazil serves primarily as
the Constitutional Court of the country Brazilian law is based on the civil law concepts prevail over common law practice. Most of Brazilian law is codified, although non-codified statutes also represent a substantial part, playing a complementary role. Court decisions set out interpretive guidelines; however, they are
seldom binding on other specific cases. Doctrinal works and the works of academic jurists have strong influence in law creation and in law cases. Judges and other judicial officials are appointed after passing entry exams. [219] The legal system is based on the Federal Constitution, promulgated on 5 October 1988, and the fundamental law of Brazil. All
other legislation and court decisions must conform to its rules.[224] As of July 2022[update], there have been 124 amendments.[225] The highest court is the Supreme Federal Constitutions, which must not contradict the Federal Constitution.[226] Municipalities and the Federal District have "organic laws" (leis
orgânicas), which act in a similar way to constitutions.[227] Legislative entities are the main source of statutes, although in certain matters judiciary entities, although in rare situations the Federal Constitution allows the Federal Senate to pass on legal
judgments.[15] There are also specialized military, labor and electoral courts.[15] Main article: Brazilian Armed Forces of Brazil are the largest in Latin America by active personnel and the largest in terms of military equipment.[228] The country was
considered the 11th largest military power on the planet in 2025.[229][230] It consists of the Brazilian Army (including the Army Aviation) and the Brazilian Army (including the Marine Corps and Naval Aviation) and the Brazilian Army (including the Marine Corps and Naval Aviation) and the Brazilian Army (including the Brazilian Army (including the Marine Corps and Naval Aviation) and the Brazilian Army (including the Brazi
1.6 million reservists annually.[231] The Air Force is the largest in Latin America and has about 700 crewed aircraft in service and effective about 67,000 personnel.[232] Numbering close to 236,000 active personnel.[233] the Brazilian Army has the largest number of armored vehicles in South America, including armored transports and tanks.[234]
The states' Military Police and the Military Firefighters Corps are designated as auxiliary forces of the Army by the constitution, but are under the world with the two Minas Geraes-class dreadnoughts, sparking a naval arms race between
Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.[235] Today, it is a green water force and has a group of specialized elite in retaking ships and naval facilities, GRUMEC, unit specially trained to protect Brazilian oil platforms along its coast.[236] As of 2022[update], it is the only navy in Latin America that operates a helicopter carrier, NAM Atlântico and one of twelve
navies in the world to operate or have one under construction, [237] Main article: Foreign relations of Brazil Itamaraty Palace, the seat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Brazil's international cooperation and the peaceful
settlement of conflicts as the guiding principles of Brazil's relationship with other countries and multilateral organizations. [238] According to the Constitution, the President has ultimate authority over foreign policy, while Congress is tasked with reviewing and considering all diplomatic nominations and international treaties, as well as legislation
relating to Brazilian foreign policy. [239] Brazil's foreign policy is a by-product of the country's position as a regional power. [240] Brazilian foreign policy has generally been based on the principles of multilateralism, peaceful dispute settlement, and non-intervention
in the affairs of other countries.[241] Brazil is a founding member state of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), also known as the Lusophone Commonwealth, an international organization and political association of Lusophone Commonwealth, an international organization and political association of Lusophone Commonwealth, an international organization and political association of Lusophone Commonwealth, an international organization and political association of Lusophone Commonwealth, an international organization and political association of Lusophone Commonwealth, an international organization and political association of Lusophone Commonwealth, an international organization and political association of Lusophone Commonwealth, an international organization and political association of Lusophone Commonwealth, an international organization and political association of Lusophone Commonwealth, an international organization and political association of Lusophone Commonwealth, an international organization and political association of Lusophone Commonwealth, an international organization and political association of Lusophone Commonwealth, an international organization and political association of Lusophone Commonwealth, and the Lusophone Commonwealth and the Lusophone 
other developing countries. [242] Brazil does not just use its growing economic strength to provide financial aid, but it also provides high levels of expertise and most importantly of all, a quiet non-confrontational diplomacy to improve governance levels. [242] Total aid is estimated to be around $1 billion per year. [242] In addition, Brazil already
managed a peacekeeping mission in Haiti ($350 million) and makes in-kind contributions to the World Food Programme ($300 million).[242] The Brazilian South-South aid has been described as a "global model in waiting".[243] Main articles: Law enforcement in Brazil and Crime in Brazil
Headquarters of the Federal Police of Brazil in Brazil, the Constitution establishes six different police, Federal Police (included by the Constitutional Amendment No. 104, of 2019), Military Police and Civil
Police. Of these, the first three are affiliated with federal authorities, the last two are subordinate to state government. [15] The National Public Security Force also can act in
public disorder situations arising anywhere in the country. [244] The country has high levels of violent crime, such as gun violence and homicides. In 2022, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) estimated an intentional homicides. In 2022, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, such as gun violence and homicides. In 2022, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) estimated an intentional homicide rate of 21.1 per 100,000 inhabitants. [245] The number considered acceptable by the World Health
Organization (WHO) is about 10 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants. [246] In 2024, Brazil recorded 38,772 homicides, down from 40,768 in 2023, [247] and from a record 63,880 in 2017. [248] Homicide rates vary regionally. While in São Paulo the homicide rate registered in 2023 was 6.4 per 100,000 inhabitants, in Amapá it was 57.4 per 100,000
inhabitants.[249] The national homicide rate for 2024 was 17.9 per 100,000 inhabitants, the lowest in over a decade.[247] Brazil also has high levels of incarceration. It had the third largest prison population in the world of approximately 909,067 prisoners in 2024, which put it only behind the United States (1,808,100) and China (1,690,000).[250]
The high number of prisoners eventually overloaded the Brazilian prison system, leading to a shortfall of about 200,000 accommodations. [251] See also: Human rights in Brazil Human rights in Brazil include the right to life and freedom of speech; and condemnation of slavery and torture. The nation ratified the American Convention on Human Rights
[252] The 2017 Freedom in the World report by Freedom House gives Brazil a score of "2" for both political rights and civil liberties; "1" represents the most free, and "7", the least. [253] However, the following human rights problems have been reported: torture of detainees and inmates by police and prison security forces; inability to protect
witnesses involved in criminal cases; harsh conditions; prolonged pretrial detention and inordinate delays of trials; reluctance to prosecute as well as inefficiency in prosecuting government officials for corruption; violence and discrimination against women; [254] violence against children, including sexual abuse; human trafficking; police brutality;
[255] discrimination against black and indigenous people; [256] failure to enforce labour in the informal sector. Human rights violators often enjoy impunity. [257] According to UNESCO, "Brazil promotes a vast array of actions for the advancement and defense of human rights, even though it faces enormous social and economic
inequalities".[258]Same-sex couples in Brazil have held nationwide marriage rights since May 2013.[259] Main article: Subdivisions of Brazil Further information: Municipalities of Brazil, States have autonomous
administrations, collect their own taxes and receive a share of taxes collected by the Federal government. They have a governor and a unicameral legislative body elected directly by their voters. They also have independent Courts of Law for common justice. Despite this, states have much less autonomy to create their own laws than in other federal
states such as the United States. Criminal and civil laws can be voted by only the federal bicameral Congress and are uniform throughout the country.[15] AtlanticOcean PacificOcean PacificOcean North Northeast Central-West Southeast South Acre Amazonas Pará Roraima Amapá Rondônia Tocantins Maranhão Bahia Piauí Ceará Rio Grandedo Norte Paraíba
Pernambuco Alagoas Sergipe Mato Grosso Mato Grossodo Sul FederalDistrict Goiás Minas Gerais São Paulo Rio de Janeiro Espírito Santo Paraná Santa Catarina Rio Grandedo Sul Argentina Bolivia Chile Colombia French Guiana Guyana Paraguay Peru Suriname Uruguay Venezuela Municipalities, as the states, have autonomous administrations,
collect their own taxes and receive a share of taxes collected by the federal and state government.[15] Each has an elected mayor and legislative body, but no separate Court of Law organized by the state can encompass many municipalities in a single justice administrative division called comarca.[15] Brazil's constitution also
provides for the creation of federal territories, which are administrative divisions directly controlled by the federal government. However, there are currently no federal territories in the country, as the 1988 Constitution abolished the last three: Amapá and Roraima (which gained statehood) and Fernando de Noronha, which became a state district of
 Pernambuco.[260][261] Main article: Economy of Brazil See also: Brazilian real, Agriculture in Brazil, Mining in Brazil, and Industry in Brazil São Paulo is considered the main financial center of Brazil B3, the largest stock exchange of Latin America by market capitalization[262] Soybean crop in Tangará da Serra, Mato Grosso[263] The C-390,
developed by Embraer, the third largest producer of civil aircraft, after Boeing and Airbus[264] Brazil is a developing country with an upper-middle income mixed market economy in the world by nominal GDP, and the eighth largest
by PPP.[citation needed] After rapid growth in preceding decades, Brazil entered a recession in 2014 amid a political corruption scandal and nationwide protests; in 2024, the economy began showing consistent significant growth. [266] Brazil has a labor force of roughly 100 million, which is the world's fifth largest. [267] Its foreign exchange reserves
are the tenth-highest in the world. [268] The B3 in São Paulo is the largest stock exchange of Latin America by market capitalization. Roughly one-fifth of Brazilians live at $8.30 a day. [270] Brazil's economy suffers from endemic corruption and high income
inequality.[271] The Brazilian real is the national currency. Brazil's diversified economy includes agriculture, industry and a wide range of service sector is by far the smallest, making up 6.6% of total GDP.[273] Brazil
is one of the largest producers of various agricultural commodities, [274] and also has a large cooperative sector that provides 50% of the food in the country. [275] It has been the world's largest producer of sugarcane, soy, coffee and oranges; is one of the top five producers of
maize, cotton, lemon, tobacco, pineapple, banana, beans, coconut, watermelon and papaya; and is one of the top 10 world producers of cocoa, cashew, mango, rice, tomato, sorghum, tangerine, avocado, persimmon, and guava, among others. Regarding livestock, it is one of the five largest producers of chicken meat, beef, pork and cow's milk in the
world.[276] In the mining sector, Brazil is among the largest producers of iron ore, copper, gold,[277] bauxite, manganese, tin, niobium,[278] and nickel. In terms of precious stones, Brazil is the world's largest producer of amethyst, topaz, agate and one of the main producers of tourmaline, emerald, aquamarine, garnet and opal.[279][280] The
country is a major exporter of soy, iron ore, pulp (cellulose), maize, beef, chicken meat, soybean meal, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton, orange juice, footwear, airplanes, cars, vehicle parts, gold, ethanol and semi-finished iron, among other products.[281][282] Brazil is the world's 24th-largest exporter and 26th-largest importer as of 2021[update].[283]
[284] China is its largest trading partner, accounting for 32% of the total trade. Other large trading partners include the United States, Argentina, the Netherlands and Canada. [285] Its automotive industry is the eighth-largest in the world in 2019. [287]
The country was the second-largest producer of pulp in the world and the eighth-largest producer of paper in 2016.[288] In the footwear industry, Brazil was the fourth-largest producer of paper in 2018, the chemical industry of Brazil was the eighth-largest in the world.
[293][294][295] Although it was among the five largest world producers in 2013, Brazil's textile industry is very little integrated into world trade. [296] The tertiary sector (trade and services) represented 75.8% of the country's GDP in 2018, according to the IBGE. The service sector was responsible for 60% of GDP and trade for 13%. It covers
commerce, transport, education, social and health services, research and development, sports activities of the GDP within the activities of the sector. [299] Main article: Tourism in Brazil Iguaçu National Park in Paraná
Tourism in Brazil is a growing sector and key to the economies of several regions of the country. The country had 6.36 million visitors in 2015, ranking in terms of the international tourists reached US$6 billion in
2010, showing a recovery from the 2008-2009 economic crisis. [301] Historical records of 5.4 million visitors and US$6.8 billion in receipts were reached in 2011. [302][303] In the list of world tourist destinations, in 2018, Brazil was the 48th most visited country, with 6.6 million tourists (and revenues of 5.9 billion dollars). [304] Natural areas are its
most popular tourism product, a combination of ecotourism with leisure and recreation, mainly sun and beach, and adventure travel, as well as cultural tourism. Among the most popular destinations are the Amazon Rainforest, beaches and dunes in the Pantanal in the Center-West Region, beaches at Rio de Janeiro and Santa
Catarina, cultural tourism in Minas Gerais and business trips to São Paulo.[305] In terms of the 2024 Travel and tourism industry of individual countries, Brazil ranked in the 26th place at the world's level, third in
the Americas, after Canada and United States.[306] Domestic tourism is a key market segment for the tourism industry in Brazil. In 2005, 51 million Brazilian nationals made ten times more trips than foreign tourists and spent five times more money than their international counterparts.[307] The main destination states in 2023 were São Paulo, Rio
de Janeiro, and Rio Grande do Sul.[308][309] The main source of tourists for the entire country is São Paulo and Bahia.[311] For 2005, the three main trip purposes were visiting friends and family (53.1%), sun and beach (40.8%), and cultural tourism (12.5%).[312] Main
article: Science and technology in Brazil VLS-1 at the Alcântara Launch Center of the Brazilian Space Agency, in Alcântara, Maranhão Sirius, a diffraction-limited storage ring synchrotron light source at the Laboratório Nacional de Luz Síncrotron, in Campinas, São Paulo Technological research in Brazil is largely carried out in public universities and
research institutes, with the majority of funding for basic research coming from various government agencies.[313] Brazil's most esteemed technological hubs are the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, the Butantan Institute, the Butantan Institute, the Butantan Institute, the Air Force's Aerospace Technical Center, the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation and the National Institute for Space
Research.[314][315] The Brazilian Space Agency has the most advanced space program in Latin America, with significant resources to launch vehicles, and manufacture of satellites.[316] The country develops submarines and aircraft, as well as being involved in space research, having a Vehicle Launch Center Light and being the only country in the
Southern Hemisphere to integrate a team building the well-known International Space Station (ISS).[317] The country is also a pioneer in the search for oil in deep water, from where it extracts 73% of its electricity from
hydroelectricity)[318] and the country's first nuclear submarine is expected to be launched in 2029.[319] Brazil is one of the three countries in Latin American country to have a
semiconductor company with its own fabrication plant, the CEITEC.[321] According to the Global Information Technology Report 2009-2010 of the World Economic Forum, Brazil is the world's 61st largest developer of information technology.[322] Brazil was ranked 50th in the Global Innovation Index in 2024, up from 66th in 2019.[323][324][325]
Among the most renowned Brazilian inventors are priests Bartolomeu de Gusmão, Landell de Moura and Francisco João de Azevedo, besides Alberto Santos-Dumont,[328] Andreas Pavel[329] and Nélio José Nicolai.[330] Brazilian science is represented by the likes of César Lattes
(Brazilian physicist Pathfinder of Pi Meson),[331] Mário Schenberg (considered the greatest theoretical physicist of Brazil),[332] José Leite Lopes (the only Brazilian physicist holder of the UNESCO Science Prize),[333] Artur Avila (the first Latin American winner of the Fields Medal)[334] and Fritz Müller (pioneer in factual support of the theory of
evolution by Charles Darwin).[335] Main article: Energy in Brazil The Itaipu Dam on the Paraná River, the second largest of the world. Brazil is one of the 5 largest producers of wind energy in the world Brazil is the world's eleventh-largest energy consumer.[336]
Much of its energy comes from renewable sources, particularly hydroelectricity and ethanol; the Itaipu Dam is the world's largest hydroelectric plant by energy generation, [337] and the country has other large plants such as Belo Monte and Tucuruí. The first car with an ethanol engine was produced in 1978 and the first airplane engine running on
ethanol in 2005.[338] At the end of 2021 Brazil was the 2nd country in the world in terms of installed hydroelectric power (10.4 GW) and the 14th country in the world in terms of installed solar power (13.0 GW)—on track to also become one of the top 10
in the world in solar energy. [339] At the end of 2024, Brazil was the 4th largest producer of wind energy in the world (107.8 TWh), behind only China, the United States and Germany, and the 5th largest producer of solar energy in the world in solar energy.
that of the world. While in 2019, the world matrix was only 14% made up of renewable energy, 12.4%; natural gas, 12.2%; firewood and charcoal, 8.8%; varied renewable energies, 7%; mineral coal, 5.3%; nuclear, 1.4%, and
other non-renewable energies, 0.6%.[341] In the electric energy matrix, the difference between Brazil and the world is even greater: while the world only had 25% of renewable electric energy, 8.6%; solar energy, 1%; natural
gas, 9.3%; oil products, 2%; nuclear, 2.5%; coal and derivatives, 3.3%.[341] Brazil has the largest electricity sector in Latin America. Its capacity at the end of 2021 was 181,532 MW.[342] The Brazilian government has embarked on a program over the decades to reduce dependence on imported oil, which previously accounted for more than 70% of
the country's oil needs. Brazil became self-sufficient in oil in 2006-2007. In 2021, the country closed the year as the 7th oil producer in the world, with an average of close to three million barrels per day, becoming an exporter of the product. [343] [344] Main article: Transport in Brazil Terminal 3 of the São Paulo-Guarulhos International Airport, the
busiest airport in South America Brazilian roads are the primary carriers of freight and passenger traffic. The road system totaled 1,720,000 km (1,068,758 mi) in 2018.[citation needed][346] Brazil's railway system has been declining
since 1945, when emphasis shifted to highway construction. The country's total railway track length was 30,576 km (18,999 mi) in 2015,[347] as compared with 31,848 km (19,789 mi) in 1970, making it the ninth largest network in the world. Most of the railway system belonged to the Federal Railroad Network Corporation (RFFSA), which was
privatized in 2007.[348] The São Paulo Metro began operating on 14 September 1974 as the first underground transit system in Brazil, including landing fields: the second-largest number in the world, after the United States.[350] São Paulo-Guarulhos International Airport, near São Paulo, is the largest number in the world, after the United States.[350] São Paulo-Guarulhos International Airport, near São Paulo, is the largest number in the world, after the United States.
minimum depth of six meters or 20 feet). The country also has 50,000 kilometers (31,000 miles) of waterways.[353] Coastal shipping links widely separated parts of the country. Bolivia and Paraguay have been given free ports at Santos. Of the 36 deep-water ports, Santos, Itajaí, Rio Grande, Paranaguá, Rio de Janeiro, Sepetiba, Vitória, Suape,
Manaus and São Francisco do Sul are the most important. [354] Bulk carriers have to wait up to 18 days before being serviced; container ships take 36.3 hours on average. [355] Main articles: Demographics of Brazilian See also: Immigration to Brazilian states by population density Population density of Brazilian states.
municipalities According to the latest official projection, Brazil's estimated population was 210,862,983 on July 1, 2022—an adjustment of 3.9% from the initial figure of 203 million reported by the 2022 census.[356] The population of Brazil, as recorded by the 2008 PNAD, was approximately 190 million[357] (22.31 inhabitants per square kilometer of 3.9% from the initial figure of 203 million reported by the 2022 census.
57.8/sq mi), with a ratio of men to women of 0.95:1[358] and 83.75% of the population defined as urban.[359] The population inhabitants), while the two most extensive regions, the Center-West and the North, which together make up 64.12% of Brazilian
territory, have a total of only 29.1 million inhabitants. The first census in Brazil was carried out in 1872 and recorded a population increased significantly between 1940 and 1970, because of a decline in the mortality rate, even though the birth rate
underwent a slight decline. In the 1940s the annual population growth rate was 2.4%, rising to 3.0% in the 1950s and remaining at 2.9% in the 1960s, as life expectancy rose from 44 to 54 years [362] and to 72.6 years in 2007. [363] It has been steadily falling since the 1960s, from 3.04% per year between 1950 and 1960 to 1.05% in 2008 and is
expected to fall to a negative value of -0.29% by 2050[364] thus completing the demographic transition.[365] In 2022, the illiteracy rate was roughly 7%,[366] a significant decline from 11.48% in 2008,[367] By comparison, in 1940, more than half the population (54%) was illiterate,[366] Main article: Race and ethnicity in Brazil Racial groups in
Brazil (2022 census)[368] Pardos (mixed) (45.34%) Whites (43.46%) Blacks (10.17%) Indigenous (0.6%) East Asians (0.42%) According to the 2022 Brazilian census, 45.3% of the population (92.1 million) as Black, 0.6% (1.2 million) as Pardo (meaning brown or multiracial), 43.5% (88.2 million) as White, 10.2% (20.7 million) as Black, 0.6% (1.2 million) as
Indigenous and 0.4% (850,000) as East Asian (officially called yellow or amarela).[369] Since the arrival of the Portuguese in 1500, considerable genetic mixing between Amerindians, Europeans and Africans has taken place in all regions of the country:
population, accounting for between 60% and 65% of the average genetic makeup of the Brazilian population. [370][371][372][373] African ancestry among the Brazilians is estimated at 20% to 25% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for around 15% to 20% of the average genetic makeup for 
the average genetic ancestry of Brazilians. [374][376][377][378][379][380][381] From the 19th century, Brazil opened its borders to immigration. About five million people from over 60 countries migrated to Brazil between 1808 and 1972, most of them of Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, German, English, Ukrainian, Polish, Jewish, African, Armenian,
Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Arab origin.[382][383][384] Brazil has the second-largest population of Arab ancestry in the world, with 15-20 million people.[386][387] According to Brazil's
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brazil is home to a Lebanese diaspora of 7 million to 10 million, surpassing the population of Lebanese individuals residing in Lebanese individuals residing in Lebanese diaspora of 7 million to 10 million, surpassing the population of Lebanese diaspora of 7 million to 10 million, surpassing the population of Lebanese individuals residing in Lebanese individuals residing in Lebanese diaspora of 7 million to 10 million, surpassing the population of Lebanese diaspora of 7 million to 10 million, surpassing the population of Lebanese diaspora of 7 million to 10 million, surpassing the population of Lebanese diaspora of 7 million to 10 million, surpassing the population of Lebanese diaspora of 7 million to 10 million, surpassing the population of Lebanese diaspora of 7 million to 10 million, surpassing the population of Lebanese diaspora of 7 million to 10 million to 10 million, surpassing the population of Lebanese diaspora of 7 million to 10 
population (officially called pardo in Portuguese)[389][390] is a broad category that includes caboclos (assimilated Amerindians in general, and descendants of Whites and Natives), mulatos (descendants of Primarily Whites and Nativ
Blacks, mulattoes and tri-racials can be found in the eastern coast of the Northeastern region from Bahia to Paraíba[393][394] and also in northern Maranhão,[395][396] southern Minas Gerais[397] and eastern Rio de Janeiro.[393][394] and also in northern Maranhão,[395][397] People of considerable Amerindian ancestry form the majority of the population in the Northern, Northeastern and
Center-Western regions.[398] In 2007, the National Indian Foundation estimated that Brazil has 67 different uncontacted peoples in the world.[399] Main article: Religion in Brazil Further information: Catholic Church in Brazil and Protestantism
in Brazil Religion in Brazil (2022 Census) Catholicism (56.75%) Protestantism (26.85%) No religion (9.28%) Spiritism (1.84%) Other religions (5.06%) Not stated (0.17%) Christianity is the country's predominant faith, with Catholicism being its largest denomination. Brazil has the world's largest Catholic population. [400][401][402] According to the
2022 demographic census (the PNAD survey does not inquire about religions, undeclared or undetermined; while 9.28% had no religions, diversity in Brazil developed from the meeting of the Catholic Church with the
religious traditions of enslaved African peoples and indigenous peoples array of syncretistic practices within the overarching umbrella of Brazilian Catholic Church, characterized by traditional Portuguese festivities. [404] Religious pluralism
increased during the 20th century, [405] and the Protestant community had grown to include over 22% of the population by 2010—partly due to a mixture of American missionary and government influence. [406][407] The most common Protestant denominations are Evangelical Pentecostal ones. Other Protestant branches with a notable presence in
the country include the Baptists, Seventh-day Adventists, Lutherans and the Reformed tradition.[408] In recent decades, Protestantism, particularly in forms of Pentecostalism and Evangelicalism, has spread in Brazil, many have
even been deeply involved in Brazilian and international politics,[410][411] and Evangelical Protestant influence has been implicated in the 2022 Brazilian coup plot.[413] After Protestantism, individuals professing no religion are also a significant
group, having exceeded 8% of the population according to the 2010 census. The cities of Boa Vista, Salvador, and Florianópolis were the most Roman Catholic in the country.[414] Greater Rio de Janeiro, not including the city proper, is the most
irreligious and least Roman Catholic Brazilian periphery, while Greater Porto Alegre and Greater Fortaleza are on the opposite sides of the lists, respectively.[414] In October 2009, the Brazilian Senate approved and enacted by the President of Brazil in February 2010, an agreement with the Vatican, in which the Legal Statute of the Catholic Church
in Brazil is recognized.[415][416] Main articles: Health in Brazil and Sistema Único de Saúde The Clinical Hospital of Porto Alegre is academically linked to the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul and is part of the SUS, the Brazilian publicly funded health care system The Brazilian public health system, the Unified Health System (Sistema Único
de Saúde - SUS), is managed and provided by all levels of government,[417] being the largest system of this type in the world.[418] On the other hand, private healthcare systems of the country for free. However, the construction and maintenance of health
centers and hospitals are financed by taxes, and the country spends about 9% of its GDP on expenditures in the area. In 2021, Brazil had 2.1 doctors and 2.5 hospital beds for every 1,000 inhabitants. [420][421] Despite all the progress made since the creation of the universal health care system in 1988, there are still several public health issues in
Brazil. In 2023, infant (2.51%) and maternal mortality rates (197.3 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants), also has a considerable impact on the health of the
Brazilian population. Finally, external but preventable factors such as car accidents, violence and suicide caused 14.9% of all deaths in the country. [422] The Brazilian health system was ranked 125th among the 191 countries evaluated by the World Health organization (WHO) in 2000. [423] Main article: Education in Brazil Historical building of the World Health organization (WHO) in 2000. [423] Main article: Education in Brazil Historical building of the World Health organization (WHO) in 2000. [423] Main article: Education in Brazil Historical building of the World Health organization (WHO) in 2000. [423] Main article: Education in Brazil Historical building of the World Health organization (WHO) in 2000. [423] Main article: Education in Brazil Historical building of the World Health organization (WHO) in 2000. [423] Main article: Education in Brazil Historical building of the World Health organization (WHO) in 2000. [423] Main article: Education in Brazil Historical building of the World Health organization (WHO) in 2000. [423] Main article: Education in Brazil Historical building of the World Health organization (WHO) in 2000. [423] Main article: Education in Brazil Historical building of the World Health organization (WHO) in 2000. [423] Main article: Education in Brazil Historical building of the World Health organization (WHO) in 2000. [423] Main article: Education (WHO) in 2000. [423] M
Federal University of Paraná, one of the oldest universities in Brazil, located in Curitiba The Federal District and the municipalities must manage and organize their respective education systems. Each of these public educational Education determine that the Union, the states, the Federal District and the municipalities must manage and organize their respective education systems. Each of these public educational Education determine that the Union, the states, the Federal District and the municipalities must manage and organize their respective education systems.
systems is responsible for its own maintenance, which manages funds as well as the mechanisms and funding sources. The constitution reserves 25% of the state budget and 18% of federal taxes for education. [424] According to the IBGE, the literacy rate was 93.4% in 2019, meaning that 11.3 million (6.6% of population) people
are still illiterate in the country, with some states such as Rio de Janeiro and Santa Catarina reaching around 97% of literacy is higher in the Northeast, where 13.87% of the population is illiterate, while the South, has 3.3% of its population illiterate.[427][425] Brazil's
private institutions tend to be more exclusive and offer better quality education, so many high-income families send their children there. The result is a segregated educational system that reflects extreme income disparities and reinforces social inequality. However, efforts to change this are making impacts. [428] The University of São Paulo is often
considered the best in Brazil and Latin America.[429][430] Of the top 20 Latin American universities, eight are Brazilian; most are public. Attending an institution of higher education are required by Law of Guidelines and Bases of Education. Kindergarten, elementary and medium education are required of all students.[431] Main articles: Languages of
Brazil, Portuguese language, Brazilian Portuguese, and List of endangered languages in Brazil Museum of the Portuguese Language in São PauloAlto Rio Negro Indigenous Territory, in São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Amazonas, where the East Pomeranian is the
second language (see Brazilian German) The official language of Brazil is Portuguese (Article 13 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Brazil), which almost all of the population speaks and is virtually the only Portuguese-speaking
nation in the Americas, making the language an important part of Brazilian national identity and giving it a national culture distinct from those of its Spanish-speaking neighbors. [432] Brazilian Portuguese has had its own development, mostly similar to 16th-century Central and Southern dialects of European Portuguese [433] (despite a very
substantial number of Portuguese colonial settlers, and more recent immigrants, coming from Northern regions, and in minor degree Portuguese Macaronesia), with a few influences from the Amerindian and African languages, especially West African and Bantu restricted to the vocabulary only.[434] As a result, the language is somewhat different
mostly in phonology, from the language of Portuguese colonialism in these regions, have a closer connection to contemporary European Portuguese). These differences are comparable to those between American and British
English.[434] The 2002 sign language law[435] requires government authorities and public agencies to accept and provide information in Línguage, while a 2005 presidential edict[436] extends this to require teaching of the language as a part of the education and speech and language, while a 2005 presidential edict[436] extends this to require teaching of the language as a part of the education and speech and language, while a 2005 presidential edict[436] extends this to require teaching of the language as a part of the education and speech and language as a part of the education and speech and language as a part of the education and speech and language as a part of the education and speech and language as a part of the education and speech and language as a part of the education and speech and language as a part of the education and speech and language as a part of the education and speech and language as a part of the education and speech and language as a part of the education and speech and language as a part of the education and speech and language as a part of the education and speech and language as a part of the education and speech and language as a part of the education and speech and language as a part of the education and speech and language as a part of the education and language as a part of t
pathology curricula. LIBRAS teachers, instructors and translators are recognized professionals. Schools and health services must provide access ("inclusion") to deaf people.[437] Minority languages are spoken in remote areas and a significant number of other
 languages are spoken by immigrants and their descendants.[434] In the municipality of São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Nheengatu (a currently endangered creole language with Tupi lexicon and Portuguese-based grammar that, together with its southern relative língua geral paulista, once was a major lingua franca in Brazil),[438][excessive detail?]
Baniwa and Tucano languages had been granted co-official status with Portuguese. [439] There are significant communities of German (mostly the Brazilian Hunsrückisch, a High German languages were
carried along to Brazil, and which, still alive there, are influenced by the Portuguese language [440][441] Talian is officially a historic heritage of Rio Grande do Sul,[442] and two German dialects possess co-official status in a few municipalities.[443] Italian is also recognized as ethnic language in Santa Teresa and Vila Velha, in the state of Espírito
Santo.[citation needed] Main article: List of cities in Brazil by population, while the Southeast region remains the most population, while the Southeast region remains the most population for the population areas already concentrate 84.35% of the population, while the Southeast region remains the most population for the population areas already concentrate 84.35% of the population, while the Southeast region remains the most population for the p
Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Belo Horizonte—all in the Southeastern Region—with 21.1, 12.3, and 5.1 million inhabitants respectively. [445][446][447] The majority of state capital of Santa Catarina. [448] vte Largest urban agglomerations
in Brazil2022 Census - IBGE[449] Rank Name State Pop. 1 São Paulo 20,673,280 11 Manaus Amazonas 2,063,689 2 Rio de Janeiro 11,760,550 12 Campinas São Paulo 20,673,280 11 Manaus Amazonas 2,063,689 2 Rio de Janeiro 11,760,550 12 Campinas São Paulo 20,673,280 14 Vitória Espírito
 Santo 1,756,172 5 Recife Pernambuco 3,783,639 15 Baixada Santista São Paulo 1,672,991 6 Porto Alegre Rio Grande do Sul 3,679,298 16 São José dos Campos São Paulo 1,589,875 7 Fortaleza Ceará 3,424,978 17 São Luís Maranhão 1,458,836 8 Curitiba Paraná 3,382,210 18 Natal Rio Grande do Norte 1,263,738 9 Salvador Bahia 3,320,568 19
Maceió Alagoas 1,194,596 10 Goiânia Goiás 2,481,043 20 Florianópolis Santa Catarina 1,183,874 Main article: Culture of Brazil is derived from Portuguese culture, due to its strong colonial ties with the Portuguese Empire.[451] Among
other influences, the Portuguese introduced the Portuguese introduced the Portuguese European culture was also strongly influenced by African, indigenous and non-Portuguese European cultures and traditions. [452] Some aspects of Brazilian culture was also strongly influenced by African, indigenous and non-Portuguese European cultures and traditions.
other European as well as Japanese, Jewish and Arab immigrants who arrived in large numbers in the South and Cuisine; and the Africans influenced language and cuisine, music, dance and religion.[454] Brazilian art has developed
since the 16th century into different styles that range from Baroque (the dominant style in Brazil until the early 19th century)[455][456] to Romanticism, Modernism, Expressionism, Cubism, Surrealism and Abstractionism. Brazilian cinema dates back to the birth of the medium in the late 19th century and has gained a new level of international
acclaim since the 1960s.[457] Main article: Architecture of Brazil The Cathedral of Brazilian architecture of Brazilian ar
landed in Brazil in 1500. Portuguese colonial architecture was the first wave of architecture to go to Brazil.[458] It is the basis for all Brazilian architecture of later centuries.[459] In the 19th century, during the time of the Empire of Brazil, the country followed European trends and adopted Neoclassical and Gothic Revival architecture. Then, in the
20th century, especially in Brasília, Brazil experimented with modernist architecture of Brazil dates to the early 16th century, when Brazil was first explored, conquered and settled by the Portuguese colonial
architecture, which included churches and civic architecture, including houses and forts, in Brazilian cities and the countryside. [460] During the 19th century, Brazilian architecture saw the introduction of more European styles to Brazil, such as Neoclassical and Gothic Revival architecture. This was usually mixed with Brazilian influences from their
own heritage.[460] In the 1950s modernist architecture was introduced when Brasília was built as a new federal capital in the interior. The architecture was introduced when Brasília was built as a new federal capital in the interior. The architecture was introduced when Brasília was built as a new federal capital in the interior. The architecture was introduced when Brasília was built as a new federal capital in the interior.
de Vinícius de Moraes (right) in 1962. Together they wrote many successful songs, such as The girl from Ipanema The music of Brazil was formed mainly from the fusion of European, Native Indigenous, and African elements. [462] Until the nineteenth century, Portugal was the gateway to most of the influences that built Brazilian music, although
many of these elements were not of Portuguese origin, but generally European. The first was José Maurício Nunes Garcia, author of sacred pieces with an influence of Viennese classicism. [463] The major contribution of the African element was the rhythmic diversity and some dances and instruments. [462] Popular music since the late eighteenth
century, samba was considered the most typical and on the UNESCO cultural heritage list. [464] Samba-reggae, Maracatu, Frevo and Afoxê are four music traditions that have been popularized by their appearance in the annual Brazilian Carnivals. [465] Capoeira is usually played with its own music referred to as capoeira music, which is usually
considered to be a call-and-response type of folk music.[466] Forró is a type of folk music prominent during the Festa Junina in northeastern Brazil.[467] Jack A. Draper III, a professor of Portuguese at the University of Missouri,[468] argues that Forró was used as a way to subdue feelings of nostalgia for a rural lifestyle.[469] Choro is a popular
musical instrumental style. Its origins are in 19th-century Rio de Janeiro. The style often has a fast and happy rhythm, characterized by subtle modulations and full of syncopation and counterpoint.[470] Bossa nova is also a well-known style of Brazilian music developed and popularized in the 1950s and 1960s.[471] The phrase "bossa nova" means
literally 'new trend'.[472] A lyrical fusion of samba and jazz, bossa nova acquired a large following starting in the 1960s.[473] Some international Brazilian music artists are, for example: Carmen Miranda, Tom Jobim, João Gilberto, Sérgio Mendes, Eumir Deodato, Sepultura, and Olodum. Main article: Brazilian literature Machado de Assis, poet and
novelist, founder of the Brazilian Academy of Letters Brazilian literature dates back to the 16th century, to the writings of the first Portuguese explorers in Brazil, such as Pero Vaz de Caminha, filled with descriptions of fauna, flora and commentary about the indigenous population that fascinated European readers. [474] Brazil produced significant
works in Romanticism—novelists such as Joaquim Manuel de Macedo and José de Alencar wrote novels about love and pain. Alencar, in his long career, also treated indigenous people as heroes in the Indigenist novels O Guarani, Iracema and Ubirajara.[475] Machado de Assis, one of his contemporaries, wrote in virtually all genres and continues to
gain international prestige from critics worldwide.[476][477][478] Brazilian Modernism, evidenced by the Modern Art Week in 1922, was concerned with a nationalist avant-garde literature,[479] while Post-Modernism brought a generation of distinct poets such as João Cabral de Melo Neto, Carlos Drummond de Andrade, Vinicius de Moraes, Cora
Coralina, Graciliano Ramos, Cecília Meireles, and internationally known writers dealing with universal and regional subjects such as Jorge Amado, João Guimarães Rosa, Clarice Lispector and Manuel Bandeira. [480] [481] [482] Brazil's most significant literary award is the Camões Prize, which it shares with the rest of the Portuguese-speaking world.
As of 2016, Brazil has eleven recipients of the prize.[483] Brazil also holds its own literature. [484] Main article: Cinema of Brazil also holds its own literature academy, the Brazilian Academy of Letters, a non-profit cultural organization aimed at perpetuating the care of the national language and literature.
film industry began in the late 19th century, during the early days of the Belle Époque. While there were made in Rio de Janeiro to promote tourism in the city.[485] The films Limite (1931) and Ganga Bruta (1933), the latter being produced by
Adhemar Gonzaga through the prolific studio Cinédia, were poorly received at release and failed at the box office, but are acclaimed nowadays and placed among the finest Brazilian films of all time.[486] The 1941 unfinished film It's All True was divided into four segments, two of which were filmed in Brazil and directed by Orson Welles; it was
originally produced as part of the United States' Good Neighbor Policy during Getúlio Vargas' Estado Novo. During the 1960s, the Cinema Novo movement rose to prominence with directors such as Glauber Rocha, Nelson Pereira dos Santos, Paulo César Saraceni and Arnaldo Jabor. Glauber Rocha's films Black God, White Devil (1964) and Entranced
Earth (1967) are considered to be some of the greatest and most influential in Brazilian film history. [487] Rocha won the Prix de la mise en scène at the 1969 Cannes Film Festival for Antonio das Mortes and the 1977 Special Jury Prize for Best Short Film for Di. During the 1990s, Brazil saw a surge of critical and commercial success with films such
as O Quatrilho (Fábio Barreto, 1995), O Que É Isso, Companheiro? (Bruno Barreto, 1997) and Central do Brasil (Walter Salles, 1998), all of which were nominated for the Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film, the latter receiving a Best Actress nomination for Fernanda Montenegro. The 2002 crime film City of God, directed by Fernando
Meirelles, was critically acclaimed, scoring 90% on Rotten Tomatoes, [488] and receiving four Academy Award nominations in 2004, including Best Director. Notable film festivals and the Gramado Festival.
The film I'm Still Here, directed by Walter Salles, was nominated for Best Actress (Torres) and Best Picture at the 97th Academy Awards, [490] The film The Secret Agent had its world premiere at the main competition
of the 2025 Cannes Film Festival on 18 May 2025, where it won the Best Actor prize for Wagner Moura, the Best Director prize for Mendonça and the FIPRESCI Prize. It received further widespread critical acclaim. [494] Main article: Brazilian painting Entry in the Forest mural at the Thomas Jefferson Building by Candido Portinari, one of the most
important Brazilian painters Brazilian painting emerged in the late 16th century, [495] influenced by Baroque, Rococo, Neoclassicism, Romanticism, Realism, Modernism, Expressionism, Surrealism, Cubism and Abstracionism making it a major art style called Brazilian academic art. [496][497] The French Artistic Mission arrived in Brazil in 1816
proposing the creation of an art academy modeled after the respected Académie des Beaux-Arts, with graduation courses both for artists and craftsmen for activities such as modeling, decorating, carpentry and others and bringing artists such as Jean-Baptiste Debret. [497] Upon the creation of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, new artistic
movements spread across the country during the 19th century and later the event called Modern Art Week broke with academic tradition in 1922 and started a nationalist trend which was influenced by modernist arts. [498] Among the best-known Brazilian painters are Ricardo do Pilar and Manoel da Costa Ataíde (baroque and rococo), Victor
Meirelles, Pedro Américo and Almeida Júnior (romanticism and realism), Anita Malfatti, Ismael Nery, Lasar Segall, Emiliano Di Cavalcanti, Vicente do Rego Monteiro, and Tarsila do Amaral (expressionism, surrealism and cubism), Aldo Bonadei, José Pancetti and Candido Portinari (modernism).[499] Augusto Boal presenting a workshop on the Theatre
of the Oppressed at Riverside Church in New York City in 2008 The theatre in Brazil has its origins in the period of Jesuit expansion, when theater was used for the dissemination of Catholic doctrine in the 17th and 18th century. In the 17th and 18th century, In the 17th and 18th century in the period of Jesuit expansion, when theater was used for the dissemination of Catholic doctrine in the 17th and 18th century.
 the 19th century, the playwrights Antônio Goncalves Dias and Luís Carlos Martins Pena were known for their performance.[501] There were also numerous operas and orchestras. The Brazilian conductor Antônio Carlos Gomes became internationally known with operas such as Il Guarany. At the end of the 19th century, orchestrated dramaturgias
were accompanied with songs of famous artists such as the conductress Chiquinha Gonzaga. [502] Already in the early 20th century there was the presence of theaters, entrepreneurs and actor companies. In 1940, Paschoal Carlos Magno and his student's theater, the comedians group and the Italian actors Adolfo Celi, Ruggero Jacobbi and Aldo
Calvo, founders of the Teatro Brasileiro de Comédia, renewed the Brazilian theater. From the 1960s, it was attended by a theater dedicated to social and religious issues. The most prominent authors at this stage were Jorge Andrade and Ariano Suassuna. [501] Main article: Brazilian cuisine See also: List of Brazilian dishes Feijoada is the national dish
of Brazilian cuisine Brazilian cuisine Brazilian cuisine waries greatly by region, reflecting the country's varying mix of indigenous and immigrant populations. This has created a national cuisine marked by the preservation of regional differences. [503] Some of the most well known Brazilian foods are the feijoada, considered the country's national dish; [504] and
churrasco, a kind of barbecue which is often served in rodízio style. Other regional foods include beijú, feijão tropeiro, vatapá, moqueca, polenta (from Italian cuisine) and acarajé (from Sugar cane and is the main ingredient in the national beverage is coffee; cachaça is Brazil's native liquor. Cachaça is distilled from sugar cane and is the main ingredient in the national beverage is coffee; cachaça is Brazil's native liquor. Cachaça is distilled from sugar cane and is the main ingredient in the national beverage is coffee; cachaça is Brazil's native liquor.
cocktail, Caipirinha.[506] A typical meal consists mostly of rice and beans with beef, salad, french fried and a fried egg.[507] Often, it is mixed with cassava flour (farofa). Fried banana, fried b
pastry); coxinha (a variation of chicken croquete); pão de queijo (cheese bread and cassava flour / tapioca); pamonha (corn and milk paste); esfirra (a variation of Lebanese pastry); kibbeh (from Arabic cuisine); and empada (pastry), little salt pies filled with shrimps or heart of palm. Brazil has a variety of desserts such as brigadeiros (chocolate fudge
balls), bolo de rolo (roll cake with goiabada), cocada (a coconut sweet), beijinhos (coconut truffles and clove) and Romeu e Julieta (cheese with goiabada). Peanuts are used to make paçoca, rapadura and pé de moleque. Local common fruits such as açaí, cupuaçu, mango, papaya, cocoa, cashew, guava, orange, lime, passionfruit, pineapple, and hog
plum are turned in juices and used to make chocolates, ice pops and ice cream. [509] Main articles: Telecommunications in Brazil and Television in Brazil Former President Dilma Rousseff at Jornal Nacional news program. Rede Globo is the world's second-
largest commercial television network.[510] The Brazilian press was officially born in Rio de Janeiro on 13 May 1808 with the creation of the Royal Printing National Press by the Prince Regent John.[511] The Brazilian press was officially born in Rio de Janeiro, the first newspaper published in the country, began to circulate on 10 September 1808.[512] The largest newspapers
nowadays are Folha de S.Paulo, O Globo, and O Estado de S. Paulo.[513] Radio broadcasting began on 7 September 1922, with a speech by then President Epitácio Pessoa, and was formalized on 20 April 1923 with the creation of the "Radio Society of Rio de Janeiro".[514] Television in Brazil began officially on 18 September 1950, with the founding
of TV Tupi by Assis Chateaubriand. [515] Since then, television has grown in the country, creating large commercial broadcast networks such as Globo, SBT, RecordTV, Bandeirantes and RedeTV. By the mid-1960s, Brazilian universities had installed mainframe computers from IBM and Burroughs Large Systems. In the 1970s and 1980s, the Brazilian
government restricted foreign imports to protect the local manufacturing of computers. In the 1980s, Brazil produced half of the computers sold in the world.[516] In May 2010, the Brazilian government launched TV Brasil Internacional, an international
television station, initially broadcasting to 49 countries. [517] Commercial television channels broadcast internacional, RecordTV Internacional and Band Intern
century[518][519]Ayrton Senna, the driver with most consecutive wins and pole positions at the same Grand Prix of Formula One The most popular sport in Brazilian men's national team is ranked among the best in the world according to the FIFA World Rankings, and has won the World Cup tournament a record five times
[521][522] Volleyball, basketball, auto racing and martial arts also has large audiences. The Brazil men's national volleyball team currently holds the titles of the World Champions Cup, World Championship eight times.
[523][524][525] The country has also produced significant achievements in other sports such as sailing, swimming, tennis, surfing, skateboarding, MMA, gymnastics, boxing, judo, athletics and table tennis. Some sport variations have their origins in Brazil: beach football,[526] futsal (indoor football)[527] and footvolley emerged in Brazil as variations
of football. In martial arts, Brazilians developed Capoeira, [528] Vale tudo [529] and Brazilian jiu-jitsu. [530] Brazil has hosted several high-profile international sporting events, such as the 1950 FIFA World Cup, [531] and recently has hosted several high-profile international sporting events, such as the 1950 FIFA World Cup, [531] and recently has hosted several high-profile international sporting events, such as the 1950 FIFA World Cup, [531] and recently has hosted several high-profile international sporting events, such as the 1950 FIFA World Cup, [531] and recently has hosted several high-profile international sporting events, such as the 1950 FIFA World Cup, [531] and recently has hosted several high-profile international sporting events, such as the 1950 FIFA World Cup, [531] and recently has hosted several high-profile international sporting events, such as the 1950 FIFA World Cup, [531] and recently has hosted several high-profile international sporting events.
José Carlos Pace, hosts the annual Grand Prix of Brazil. [533] São Paulo organized the IV Pan American Games in 1963, and Rio de Janeiro host the 2016 Olympic Games and 2016 Paralympic Games, making it the first South American city to host the
games[535] and second in Latin America, after Mexico City. Furthermore, the country hosted the FIBA Basketball World Cups in 1954 and 1963. At the 1963 event, the Brazil national basketball team won one of its two world championship titles.[536] Brazil portalLatin America portal Outline of Brazil of the Brazilian census uses the term amarela (or
yellow in English) as a racial category to describe people of East Asian background. This category, and South Asians. ^ Portuguese: Brasil, pronounced [bra'ziw]. ^ Portuguese: República Federativa do Brasil,[10] pronounced [ge
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Government Brazilian Federal Government Official Tourist Guide of Brazil at OpenStreetMap 10°S 52°W / 
world's fifth-largest country by area, the fifth most populous, and the fourth most populous democracy in the world. The Brazilian population tends to concentrate along the Atlantic coastline in large urban centers. While Brazil has one of the largest populous, and the fourth most populous democracy in the world. The Brazilian population tends to concentrate along the Atlantic coastline in large urban centers.
populated. Brazil is a racially diverse, multiracial country, and intermarriage among different ethnic groups has been part of the country's history. Some say that Brazil is a "post-racist" society, composed of an agglomeration of all the races in the world, with no respect to color or number, perhaps capable of laying the basis of a new civilization. By far
the most populous country in South America, Brazil overcame more than half a century of military intervention in the governance of the country when, in 1985, the military regime peacefully ceded power to civilian leaders. Brazil continues to pursue industrial and agricultural growth and development of its interior. Utilizing vast natural resources and
a large labor pool, it is today South America's leading economic power and a regional leader. Highly unequal income distribution remains a pressing problem. The major theory for the source of its name states it was named after brazilwood, an abundant species in the new-found land that was valuable in Portuguese commerce. This plant has a strong
red color, so "Brazil" is derived from the Portuguese word "brasa," meaning "ember." Geography Bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Brazil has a coastline of over 7,367 kilometers. It borders Venezuela, Suriname, Guyana, and French Guiana to the north, Uruguay to the southwest, Bolivia and Peru to the
west, and Colombia to the northwest. Numerous archipelagos are part of the Brazilian territory, such as Penedos de São Pedro e São Pedro e
Brazilian topography is diverse, including hills, mountains, plains, highlands, scrublands, savannas, rainforests, and a long coastline. The extensive low-lying Amazon rainforest covers most of Brazil's terrain in the north; small hills and low mountains occupy the south. Along the Atlantic coast there are several mountain ranges, with altitudes of
roughly 9,500 feet (2,900 m). The highest peak is the 9,735 foot (3,014 m) Pico da Neblina (Misty Peak) in Guiana's highlands. Major rivers include the Amazon, the largest river in terms of volume of water and the second-longest in the world; the Paraná and its major tributary, the Iquaçu River, where the Iquaçu Falls are located; as well as the
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Negro, São Francisco, Xingu, Madeira, and Tapajós rivers. Climate Brazil's climate has little seasonal variation, since 90 percent of the country is located within the tropics. However, the climate varies considerably from the mostly tropical north (the equator traverses the mouth of the A	
crosses the country at the latitude of the city of São Paulo. Brazil has five climatic regions: Equatorial, tropical, semiarid, highland tropical, semiarid, high	
somewhat arid landscapes of the northeast. The majority of Brazil has moderate rainfall, with most of it falling in the summer (between December and April), south of the Equator. The Amazon region is notoriously humid, with rainfall of more than 2,000 millimeters per year, getting as helem. Despite high annual precipitation, the Amazon rainforest has a three-to-five month dry season. Environment The Toco Toucan is typical of the Brazilian rainforest. Brazil's large area comprises different ecosystems, which together sustain some of the world's greatest biodiversity.	high as 3,000 millimeters in parts of the western Amazon and near
growth, Brazil's ability to protect its environmental habitats has increasingly come under threat. Extensive logging in the nation's forests, particularly the Amazon, destroys areas the size of a small country each year, and potentially a diverse variety of plants and animals. Between 2002 and a small country each year, and potentially a diverse variety of plants and animals.	and 2006, an area of the Amazon rainforest equivalent in size to
the U.S. state of South Carolina was completely decimated, for the purposes of raising cattle and logging. By 2020, it is estimated, at least 50 percent of the species in Brazil may become extinct. The Pantanal area of Brazil is considered by many to be the world's largest, freshwater, wet environments on the planet. It also provides many economic benefits, including offering a huge area for water purification, water supply, flood abatement, and an extensive, transport system, among numerous other important	nt functions. There is a general consensus that Brazil has the
highest number of both terrestrial vertebrates and invertebrates of any single country in the world. Also, Brazil has the highest number of mammals, the second highest number of amphibians and butterflies, the third highest number of birds, and fifth highest primate diversity, the highest number of the highest number of amphibians and butterflies, the third highest number of birds, and fifth highest number of the highest number of amphibians and butterflies, the third highest number of birds, and fifth highest number of the highest number of amphibians and butterflies, the third highest number of birds, and fifth highest number of the highest number of amphibians and butterflies, the third highest number of birds, and fifth highest number of the highest number of amphibians and butterflies, the third highest number of birds, and fifth highest number of the highest number of amphibians and butterflies, the third highest number of birds, and fifth highest number of amphibians and butterflies, the third highest number of birds, and fifth highest number of amphibians and butterflies, the third highest number of birds, and fifth highest number of birds, and fifth highest number of birds, and fifth highest number of amphibians and butterflies, the third highest number of birds, and fifth highest	
gained elsewhere. But after 1530, the Portuguese Crown devised the hereditary captaincies system to effectively occupy its new colony and later took direct control of the failed captaincies. The Portuguese colonists adopted an economy based on producing agricultural goods for export early eighteenth century. Even though Brazilian sugar was reputed to be of high quality, the industry faced a crisis during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries when the Dutch and the French started producing sugar in the Antilles, located much closer to Europe, causing sugar price	to Europe. Sugar was by far the most important product until the
gold and diamond deposits in the state of Minas Gerais. The exploration of these mines were mostly used to finance the Portuguese royal court's debts. The predatory way in which such deposits were explored, however, burdened colonial Brazil with excessive taxes. Some of the popular	movements supporting independence came about to protest the
abusive taxes established by the colonial government, but they were often dismissed with violence by Portugal. Gold production declined toward the end of the eighteenth century, starting a period of relative stagnation in the Brazilian hinterland. Both Amerindian and African slave many Emperor Dom Pedro II of Brazil, in 1873. In 1808, the Portuguese court, fleeing from Napoleon Bonaparte's troops that had invaded Portugal, established themselves in the city of Rio de Janeiro. After João VI returned to Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the King and Control of the Control of Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the King and Control of Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the King and Control of Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the King and Control of Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the King and Control of Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the King and Control of Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the King and Control of Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the King and Control of Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the King and Control of Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the Control of Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the Portugal in 1821, his heir-apparent Pedro became regent of the Portugal i	
disputes, Brazil achieved its independence in 1822, and Dom Pedro became the first emperor. Pedro's government was considered economically and administratively inefficient, and political pressures eventually made him step down in 1831. He returned to Portugal, leaving behind his first emperor. Pedro's government was governed by regents. The regency period was turbulent and marked by numerous local revolts including the Male Revolt, the largest urban slave rebellion in the Americas, which took place in Bahia in 1835. In 1840, Pedro II was crowned emperor. His government was highlighted by	
trade from Africa in 1850, although slavery in Brazilian territory would only be abolished in 1888. When slavery was finally abolished, a large influx of European immigrants took place. By the 1870s, the emperor's grasp on domestic politics had started to deteriorate in the face of crises	with the Roman Catholic Church, the army, and slaveholders.
The Republican movement slowly gained strength. In the end, the empire fell because the dominant classes no longer needed it to protect their interests. Indeed, imperial centralization ran counter to their desire for local autonomy. By 1889, Pedro II had stepped down and the republican Representatives at the National Congress in Brasília, the capital of Brazil. Pedro II was deposed on November 15, 1889, by a republican military coup led by General Deodoro da Fonseca, who became the country's first de facto president through military ascension. The country's name by	pecame the Republic of the United States of Brazil (changed in
1967 to the Federative Republic of Brazil). From 1889 to 1930, the dominant states of São Paulo and Minas Gerais alternated control in 1930. Getúlio Vargas took office soon after and would remain as dictatorial ruler (with a brief democrat stayed in office until his suicide in 1954. The successive governments continued industrial and agriculture growth and development of the vast interior of Brazil in a coup d'état in 1964 and remained in power until March 1985, when it fell from grace because of the vast interior of Brazil in a coup d'état in 1964 and remained in power until March 1985, when it fell from grace because of the vast interior of Brazil in a coup d'état in 1964 and remained in power until March 1985, when it fell from grace because of the vast interior of Brazil in a coup d'état in 1964 and remained in power until March 1985, when it fell from grace because of the vast interior of Brazil in a coup d'état in 1964 and remained in power until March 1985, when it fell from grace because of the vast interior of Brazil in a coup d'état in 1964 and remained in power until March 1985, when it fell from grace because of the vast interior of Brazil in a coup d'état in 1964 and remained in power until March 1985, when it fell from grace because of the vast interior of Brazil in a coup d'état in 1964 and remained in power until March 1985, when it fell from grace because of the vast interior of Brazil in a coup d'état in 1964 and remained in power until March 1985, when it fell from grace because of the vast interior of Brazil in a coup d'état in 1964 and remained in power until March 1985, when it fell from grace because of the vast interior of Brazil in a coup d'état in 1964 and remained in power until March 1985, when it fell from grace because of the vast interior of Brazil in a coup d'état in 1964 and remained in power until March 1985, when it fell from grace because of the vast interior of Brazil in a coup d'état in 1964 and remained in power until March 1985, when it fell from grace because of the vast	cause of political struggles between the regime and the Brazilian
elites. Just as the Brazilian regime changes of 1889, 1930, and 1945 unleashed competing political forces and caused divisions within the military, so too did the 1964 regime change. Tancredo Neves was elected president in an indirect election in 1985, as Brazil returned to a civil governous Sarney, was sworn in as president in his place. Democracy was re-established in 1988 when the current Federal Constitution was enacted. Fernando Collor de Mello was the first president truly elected by popular vote after the military regime. Collor took office in March 1990. In Septen	
after a sequence of scandals were uncovered by the media. The vice president, Itamar Franco, assumed the presidency. Assisted by the minister of finance, Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Itamar Franco's administration implemented the Plano Real economic package, which included a new	v currency, the real, temporarily pegged to the U.S. dollar. In the
elections held on October 3, 1994, Cardoso ran for president and won, and was reelected in 1998. The peaceful transition of power from Cardoso to his main opposition leader, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (elected in 2002 and re-elected in 2006), was seen as proof that Brazil had achieved a and frustrations accumulated over decades from corruption, police brutality, inefficiencies of the political establishment and public service, numerous peaceful protests erupted in Brazil from the middle of first term of Dilma Rousseff, who had succeeded Lula after winning election in 2005.	10. Rousseff was impeached by the Brazilian Congress in 2016.
Government and politics The Brazilian Federation is based on the indissoluble association of three autonomous political entities: the states, the municipalities and the Federal District. There is no hierarchy among the political entities. The federation is based on six fundamental principles of labor, freedom of enterprise, and political pluralism. The classic tripartite division of power, encompassing the executive, legislative, and judiciary branches under the checks and balances system, is formally established by the constitution. The executive and legislative branches are or	
judiciary is organized only in the federal and state levels. All members of the executive and legislative branches are elected by direct suffrage. Judges and other judicial authorities are appointed after passing entry exams. Voting is compulsory for those aged 18 or older. Four political participance are appointed after passing entry exams. Voting is compulsory for those aged 18 or older. Four political participance are exercised by authorities and agencies affiliated with the executive. The form of governmental and administrative functions are exercised by authorities and agencies affiliated with the executive. The form of governmental and administrative functions are exercised by authorities and agencies affiliated with the executive.	
government is presidential. The president is head of state and head of government and elected for a four-year term, with the possibility of re-election for a second successive term. The president appoints the ministers of state, who assist in governing. The current president is Luiz Inácio	Lula da Silva, who was elected on October 27, 2002, and re-
elected on October 29, 2006. Legislative houses in each political entity are the main source of laws. The National Congress is a bicameral house formed by the House of Representatives and the Federal Senate. Foreign relations Brazilian army troops before boarding for MINUSTAH peace leader in Latin America. However, social and economic problems prevent it from becoming an effective global power. Between World War II and 1990, both democratic and military governments sought to expand Brazil's influence in the world by pursuing a state-led industrial policy and	l an independent foreign policy. More recently, the country has
aimed to strengthen ties with other South American countries and engage in multilateral diplomacy through the United Nations and the Organization of American States. Brazil's current foreign policy is based on the country's position as a regional power in Latin America, a leader amon foreign policy has generally reflected multilateralism, peaceful dispute settlement, and nonintervention in the affairs of other country shall seek the economic, political, social, and cultural integration of the nations of Latin American	
army, the Brazilian navy, and the Brazilian air force. The Military Police is described as an ancillary force of the army but is under the control of each state's governor. The Brazilian armed forces are the largest in Latin America. The Brazilian air force is the largest air force in Latin America navy is responsible for guarding Brazilian territorial waters. It is the oldest of the Brazilian armed forces and the only navy in Latin America that operates an aircraft carrier. With a strength of approximately 190,000 soldiers, the Brazilian army is responsible for land-based military operates.	rica, with about 700 manned aircraft in service. The Brazilian
of twenty-six states and one federal district. The national territory was divided in 1969, into five main regions: North, Northeast, Central-West, Southeast, and South. The North covers 45.27 percent of the surface of Brazil and has the lowest number of inhabitants. With the exception of 1969, into five main regions: North, Northeast, Central-West, Southeast, and South.	Manaus, which hosts a tax-free industrial zone, and Belém, the
biggest metropolitan area of the region, it is fairly unindustrialized and undeveloped. It accommodates most of the rainforest vegetation of the world and many indigenous tribes. The Northeast, inhabited by about 30 percent of Brazil's population, is culturally diverse, with roots set in the Brazilian elements. It is also the poorest region of Brazil and suffers from long periods of dry climate. The largest cities are Salvador, Recife, and Fortaleza. The Central-West region has low demographic density when compared to the other regions, mostly because part of its territory is contained and suffers from long periods of dry climate.	covered by the world's largest marshlands area, the Pantanal, as
well as a small part of the Amazon rainforest in the northwest. Much of the region is covered by Cerrado, the largest savanna in the world. The Central-West region contributes significantly toward agriculture. The largest cities of this region are: Brasília (the capital), Goiânia, Campo Gra The Southeast region is the richest and most densely populated. It has more inhabitants than any other South American country and hosts one of the world. The main cities are the country's two largest: São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. The region is very diverse	
cities of Minas Gerais and its capital Belo Horizonte, the beaches of Rio de Janeiro, and the coast of Espírito Santo. The South is the wealthiest by GDP per capita and has the highest standard of living in the country. It is also the coldest region of Brazil, with occasional occurrences of from the country.	ost and snow in some of the higher altitude areas. It has been
settled by European immigrants, mainly of Italian, German, Portuguese, and Slavic ancestry, and has clearly been influenced by these cultures. The largest cities in this region are Curitiba, Porto Alegre, Florianópolis, Londrina, Caxias do Sul, and Joinville. Economy Rio de Janeiro is the sist the highest of Latin America, with large and developed agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and service sectors, as well as a large labor pool. The country has been expanding its presence in international financial and commodities markets and is regarded as one of the group of four endough the sectors.	merging economies. Major export products include aircraft,
coffee, automobiles, soybeans, iron ore, orange juice, steel, ethanol, textiles, footwear, corned beef, and electrical equipment. According to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, Brazil has the ninth largest economy in the world by purchasing power parity (PPP) and the middle-income economy with wide variations in development levels. Most large industry is agglomerated in the South and Southeast states. The Northeast, though the poorest region, has attracted new investments in infrastructure for the tourism sector and intensive agricultural scheme	
1994. However, after the East Asian financial crisis of 1997-1998, the Russian default in 1998, and the series of adverse financial events that followed it, the Brazilian central bank temporarily changed its monetary policy to a managed-float scheme while undergoing a currency crisis, un January 1999. Brazil received an IMF rescue package in mid-2002 in the amount of US\$30.4 billion, a record sum at that time. The IMF loan was paid off early by Brazil's central bank in 2005. Brazil has a diverse and sophisticated service industry. During the early 1990s, the banking se	
attracted foreign financial institutions and firms by issuing and trading Brazilian Depositary Receipts (BDRs). One of the issues the Brazilian central bank was dealing with in 2007 was an excess of speculative short-term capital inflows to the country, which might explain in part the down	rnfall of the U.S. dollar against the real in the period.
Nonetheless, foreign direct investment (FDI), related to long-term, less speculative investment in production, was estimated to be US\$193.8 billion for 2007. Inflation monitoring and control currently plays a major role in Brazil's central bank activity in setting out short-term interest rate world's largest hydroelectric plant. Brazil is the tenth largest energy consumer in the world and the largest in Latin America. At the same time it is also a large oil and gas producer in the region and the world's largest ethanol producer. Because of its ethanol fuel production Brazil has so	ometimes been described as a bio-energy superpower. Brazil's
ethanol fuel is produced from sugar cane, the world's largest crop in both production and export tonnage. After the 1973 oil crisis, the Brazilian government initiated in 1975 the National Alcohol Program to replace automobile fuels derived from fossil fuels with ethanol. The program sugar cane, the world, after China and Canada. In 2004 hydropower accounted for 83 percent of Brazil's power production. Brazil co-owns the Itaipu hydroelectric producer in the world, after China and Canada. In 2004 hydropower accounted for 83 percent of Brazil's power production. Brazil co-owns the Itaipu hydroelectric producer in the world, after China and Canada.	
operational hydroelectric power plant. Science and technology An Embraer E-175 jet airliner, produced in Brazil is largely carried out in public universities and research institutes. Despite governmental regulations and incenti in private universities and companies as well since the 1990s. Nonetheless, more than 73 percent of funding for basic research still comes from governmental sources. Some of Brazil's most notable technological hubs are the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, the Butantan Institute, the air force's	ives, investment in research and development has been growing
Corporation, and the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), a research unit of the Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology. Brazilian information technology is comparable in quality and positioning to those of India and China, though because of Brazil's larger internal market	et, software exports are limited. Catering to the internal market,
Brazilian IT is particularly efficient in providing solutions to financial services, defense, CRM, eGovernment, and healthcare. Demographics Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) classifies the Brazilian population, or indigenous, based on skin color or race. White people make up the largest proportion, but slightly less than the majority. The ethnic composition of Brazilians is not uniform across the country. Because of its large influx of European immigrants in the nineteenth century, the Science of the country of the cou	outh has a white majority. The Northeast, as a result of the large
numbers of African slaves working in the sugar cane plantations, has a majority of brown, because of its strong Amerindian component. Southeastern Brazil and Central-Western Brazil have a more balancities are São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Salvador. Almost all capitals are the largest city in their corresponding state. Languages Portuguese is the only official language of Brazil. It is spoken by nearly the entire population and is virtually the only language used in schools, newspapers, in	
Moreover, Brazil is the only Portuguese-speaking nation in the Americas, making the language an important part of Brazilian national identity. In addition, 180 Amerindian languages are spoken in remote areas. There are important communities of speakers of German and Italian in the Samerindian languages are spoken in remote areas.	South, both largely influenced by Portuguese. Education and
health Federal University of Paraná, in Curitiba. The federal government, states, Federal District, and municipalities each manage their respective education system. The new constitution reserves 25 percent of state and municipal taxes and 18 percent of federal taxes for education. Privachool system. Higher education starts with undergraduate or sequential courses, which may offer different specialization choices such as academic or vocational paths. Depending on the choice, students may improve their educational background with postgraduate courses. The public	health system is managed and provided by all levels of
government, while private health care fulfills a complementary role. Several problems hamper the Brazilian system. In 2006, the most notable health issues were infant mortality, maternal mortality, mortality by non-transmissible illness, and mortality caused by external de Janeiro, the Vidigal favela is testimony to high economic inequality within Brazil. Brazil has been unable to reflect its recent economic achievements into social development. Poverty, urban violence, growing social security debts, inefficient public services, and the low value of the min	
challenge the Brazilian government. The poverty rate is in part attributed to the country's economic inequality. In 2006, nearly one-fifth of the populated lived below the poverty line based on labor income, though that was 33 represented by the various favelas, slums in the metropolitan areas and remote upcountry regions that suffer from economic underdevelopment and below-par standards of living. There are also great differences in wealth and welfare between regions. While the Northeas	
the South and Southeast enjoy First World socioeconomic standards. The level of violence in some large urban centers is comparable to that of a war zone. Analysts generally suggest that social inequality is the major cause. Muggings, robberies, kidnappings, and gang violence are comparable to that of a war zone.	non in the largest cities. Police brutality and corruption are
widespread. Inefficient public services, especially those related to security, education, and health, severely affect the quality of life. Minimum wages fail to fulfill their constitutional requirements regarding living standards. Brazil currently ranks 69th on the United Nations Human Development. A wide variety of elements influenced Brazilian culture. Its major early influence derived from Portuguese introduced the Portuguese language, the Roman-Germanic legal system, and colonial architectural styles. Other aspects	of Brazilian culture are contributions of European and Asian
immigrants, native South American people (such as the Tupi), and African slaves. Thus, Brazil is a multicultural and multiethnic society. Italian, German, and other European immigrants came in large numbers and their influences are felt closer to the Southeast and South of Brazil. Americans, brought to Brazil as slaves, influenced Brazil's music, dance, cuisine, religion, and language. In the 1950s, Antônio Carlos Jobim, Vinícius de Moraes, Baden Powell de Aquino, and João Gilberto popularized the Bossa Nova style in music. Later Elis Regina, Milton Nascimento, Ch	
Música Popular Brasileira (literally translated as "Brazilian Popular Music," often abbreviated to MPB). In the late 1960s, tropicalismo was popularized by Caetano Veloso and Gilberto Gil. Brazilian Carnival is an annual celebration held 40 days before Easter that marks the beginning of Other regional festivals include the Boi Bumbá and Festa Junina (June Festivals). Religion Christ the Redeemer, on Corcovado mountain. The predominant religion in Brazil is Roman Catholicism and the country has the largest Roman Catholic population in the world. Adherents of Protes	Lent. Brazilian Carnival has distinct regional characteristics.
Brazilian Protestants were members of traditional denominations, mostly Lutherans, Presbyterians, and Baptists. Since then, membership in Pentecostal and Neo-pentecostal churches has increased significantly. Islam was first practiced by African slaves. Today, the Muslim population in	n Brazil is made up mostly of Arab immigrants. A recent trend
has been an increase in conversions to Islam among non-Arab citizens. The largest population of Buddhists in Latin America lives in Brazil, mostly because the country has the largest Japanese population outside Japan. The latest census cites the following figures: 74 percent of the popul Protestant (about 28 million), including Jehovah's Witnesses; 7.4 percent considers itself agnostics or atheists or without a religion (about 12 million); 0.3 percent follows African traditional religions such as Candomblé and Umbanda; and	1.7 percent are members of other religions. Some of these are
Buddhists (215,000), Jews, Muslims, or a mixture of different religions. Sports The Brazilian athletes at the 2007 Pan American Games Football (soccer) is the most popular sport in Brazil. The Brazilian national football team (Seleção) has been victorious in the World Cup tournament a ranked the best in the world by FIFA. Basketball, volleyball, auto racing, and martial arts also attract large audiences. Tennis, handball, swimming, and gymnastics have found a growing number of enthusiasts in recent decades. In auto racing, Brazilian drivers have won the Formula 1 w	
Summer Olympics at the Maracana Stadium, Rio de Janeiro Some sport variations have their origins in Brazil. Beach soccer and footvolley emerged in the country as variations of soccer. In martial arts, Brazilians have developed Capoeira, Vale tudo, and Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu. Brazil has host 1950 FIFA World Cup, and recently has hosted the 2014 FIFA World Cup. Brazil also hosted the 2016 Summer Olympic Games, where the Brazil football team won the gold medal. Brazil has undertaken the organization of large-scale sporting events: It is organizing a bid to host the 2014	ted several high-profile international sporting events, like the
American Games in 1963, and Rio de Janeiro hosted the XV Pan American Games in 2007. Brazil is also trying for the fourth time to host the Summer Olympics in Rio de Janeiro in 2016. Notes Alves, Maria Helena Moreira. State and Opposition in Military Brazil. Austin, TX: University of	Texas Press, 1985. ISBN 0292775989 Bellos, Alex. Futebol: The
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(2019)Land area: 3,227,095 sq mi (8,358,140 sq km); total area: 3,287,957 sq mi (8,515,770 sq km)Population (2022 est.): 217,240,060 (growth rate: 13.96/1000; infant mortality rate: 13.31/1000; life expectancy: 75.92Capital (2022 est.): Brasília, 4.804 million (2022)Monetary unit: RealNational name: República Federativa do BrasilCurrent Government OfficialsEthnicity/race: White 47.7%, mixed 43.1%, Black 7.6%, Asian 1.1%, Indigenous 0.4% (2010 est.)National	ties: São Paulo, 22.430 million; Rio de Janeiro, 13.634 million;
Catholic 64.6%, other Catholic 0.4%, Protestant 22.2% (includes Adventist 6.5%, Assembly of God 2.0%, Christian Congregation of Brazil 1.2%, Universal Kingdom of God 1.0%, other Protestant 11.5%), other Christian 0.7%, Spiritist 2.2%, other 1.4%, none 8%, unspecified 0.4% (2010 established).	st.)Literacy rate: 93.2% (2018 est.)Economic summary: GDP/PPP
(2020 est.): \$2,989,430,000,000; per capita \$14,100. Real growth rate: 1.13%. Inflation: 3.7%. Unemployment: 11.93%. Arable land: 8.6%. Agriculture: coffee, soybeans, wheat, rice, corn, sugarcane, cocoa, citrus; beef. Labor force: 86.621 million; agriculture 9.4%, industry 32.1%, service cement, lumber, iron ore, tin, steel, aircraft, motor vehicles and parts, other machinery and equipment. Natural resources: bauxite, gold, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, platinum, tin, uranium, petroleum, hydropower, timber. Exports: \$239.18 billion (2020 est.): transport equipment.	
partners (exports): China 28%, United States 13% (2019). Imports: \$227.44 billion (2020 est.): machinery, electrical and transport equipment, chemical products, oil. Major trading partners (imports): China 21%, United States 18%, Germany 6%, Argentina 6% (2019). Communications: T 205,834,781 (2020). Broadcast Media: state-run Radiobras operates a radio and a TV network; more than 1,000 radio stations and more than 1,000 radio stations and more than 1,000 radio stations.	
29,849.9 km (2014). Highways: total: 2 million km; paved: 246,000 km; unpaved: 1.754 million km (2018). Waterways: 50,000 km (2012) (most in areas remote from industry and population). Ports and harbors: Gebig, Itaqui, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande, San Sebasttiao, Santos, Sepetiba T est.). International disputes: unruly region at convergence of Argentina-Brazil-Paraguay borders is locus of money laundering, smuggling, arms and illegal narcotics trafficking, and fundraising for extremist organizations; uncontested dispute with Uruguay over certain islands in the Quarters.	Terminal, Tubarao, Vitoria. Airports: 4,093 (2021
tripoint with Argentina; in 2004 Brazil submitted its claims to UNCLOS to extend its maritime continental margin. Major sources and definitions This article is about the country. For other articles about Brazil, see Brazil (disambiguation). Federative Republic of BrazilRepública Federative	ra do Brasil (Portuguese) Flag Coat of arms Motto: "Ordem e
Progresso"(in Portuguese)"Order and Progress"Anthem: Hino Nacional Brasileiro(in Portuguese)"Brazilian National do Brasil CapitalBrasília15°47′S 47°52′W / 15.783°S 47.867°W / -15.783; -47.867Largest citySão PauloOfficial languageand national languagesSpanishEnglishBrazilian Sign LanguageFrenchArabicItalianGermanChineseDutchUruguayan Sign LanguageEthnic groups (2010[1])47.73% White43.13% Brown (Multiracial)7.61% Black1.09% Asian0.43% IndigenousDemonym(s)BrazilianGovernmentFederal presidential const	citutional republic• President ladrao• Vice President Geraldo
Alckmin• President of the Chamber of Deputies Hugo Motta• President of the Senate Davi Alcolumbre• Chief Justice Luís Roberto Barroso LegislatureNational Congress• Upper houseFederal Senate• Lower houseChamber of DeputiesIndependence from Portugal• Declared 7 September 1889• Current constitution 5 October 1988 Area• Total8,514,877 km2 (3,287,612 sq mi) (5th)• Water (%)0.65Population• 2016 census205,823,665 [2] (5th)• Density23.6/km2 (61.1/sq mi) (182nd)GDP (PPP)2024 estimate• Total\$3.081 trillion[3]• Per capita\$11,800[3]GDP (nominal)2025	
capita\$10,826Gini (2025)53.6[4]highHDI (2025)0.682[5]medium · 79thCurrencyReal (R\$) ([[ISO 4217 BRL]])Time zoneUTC-2 to -5 (BRST)Date formatdd/mm/yyyy (CE)Driving siderightCalling code+55ISO 3166 codeBRInternet TLD.br Brazilian Na	ational Congress Brazil, officially the Federative Republic of
Brazil, is a country in South America. It is the world's fifth largest country. The country has about 212 million people. The capital of Brazil was named after brazilwood, which is a tree that once grew very well along the Brazilian coast.[7] Brazil has the most Portuguese where Portuguese is an official language.[8][9] The first people to come to Brazil came around 9,000 B.C.[10] That group of indigenous people is often called the South American Indians and probably came from North America. They practiced hunting, foraging, and farming.[11] Over the	ousands of years, many different indigenous people were living
there. Flag of Brazil, 1500. Pedro Álvares Cabral was the first European to see Brazil. He saw it in 1500. He was from Portugal and the Portuguese kingdom claimed Brazil and created colonies all along the coastline. They began to import black slaves from the slave masters, many of these slaves would run away into the forest and create their own communities called quilombos. In the late 1500s and early 1600s, the Dutch and the French tried to take some land in Brazil. Dutch, French, and Portuguese started moving inland further than the	
with the Spaniards (people from Spain) and indigenous people in the area.[11] In 1822, Brazil declared independence from Portugal. Soon there was civil war. Meanwhile, the quilombos survived and Brazil was bringing in more slaves than any other country in the Americas, even though led to an increase in slave revolts, especially in the 1860s and 1880s, which forced the government to change the system to keep the country stable.[13] Slavery was legally abolished in 1888. In 1889, there was a military coup, and Pedro II had to leave the country.[11] In 1889, Brazil be	n many countries were beginning to legally abolish slavery. This
who owned land. There were some uprisings in the 1920s because some people thought the government was unfairly helping coffee growers. Brazil joined the Allies during World War II.[11] During the 1960s, the military leader Castelo Branco overthrew the government and created a d	lictatorship that was supported by the United States.[14] It was
very anti-communist and they imprisoned, tortured, or killed many people on the left.[14] Since then, the country has become more democratic, but some people feel that there are still big problems in health, education, crime, poverty and social inequality. In August 2016, then-president impeachment.[15] In the 2018 elections, the controversial conservative candidate Jair Bolsonaro of the Social Liberal Party (PSL) was elected president, winning in the second round against Fernando Haddad, of the Workers Party (PT), with the support of 55.13% of the valid votes.[16] In the 2018 elections, the controversial conservative candidate Jair Bolsonaro of the Social Liberal Party (PSL) was elected president, winning in the second round against Fernando Haddad, of the Workers Party (PT), with the support of 55.13% of the valid votes.[16] In the 2018 elections, the controversial conservative candidate Jair Bolsonaro of the Social Liberal Party (PSL) was elected president.	In the early 2020s, Brazil became one of the hardest hit countries
during the COVID-19 pandemic, receiving the second-highest death toll worldwide after the United States.[17] In May 2021, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva said that he would run for a third term in the 2022 Brazilian general election against Bolsonaro.[18] In October 2022, Lula was in first pl electorate, and received 50.90% of the votes in the second round.[19][20] On 8 January 2023, a week after Lula's inauguration, a mob of Bolsonaro's supporters attacked Brazil's federal government buildings in the capital, Brasília, after several weeks of unrest.[21][22] The official languaguration.	
America that speaks Portuguese but more people in South America speak Portuguese than Spanish because the population of Brazil is larger than the combined population of all the Spanish-speaking countries in South America. Some people in Brazil speak German dialects. That came from the first language. Yiddish is spoken by the elders of the Jewish community. Other people in Brazil speak their ancestors' languages like Italian, Japanese, Polish, Ukrainian, French, Russian, Lithuanian, Chinese, Dutch and Korean. Spanish or "Portunhol", a mix of Portuguese and Castilian (Spanish Spanish S	rom German immigrants. 2% of Brazilians speak German as their
as Guarani and Aymará are the first languages of a small number of Brazilians. Brazil has the world's largest rainforest, the Amazon Rainforest. It makes up 40% of the country's land area. Brazil also has other types of land, including a type of savanna, called cerrado, and a dry plant reg	gion named caatinga. The most important cities are Brasília (the
capital), Belém, Belo Horizonte, Curitiba, Florianópolis, Fortaleza, Goiânia, Maceió, Manaus, Porto Alegre, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, São Paulo (the biggest city) and Vitória. Other cities are at List of largest cities in Brazil. Brazil is divided into 26 states plus the Federal District in North: Acre, Amazonas, Rondônia, Roraima, Pará, Amapá, Tocantins Northeast: Maranhão, Pernambuco, Ceará, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia Centre-West: Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Distrito Federal District Southeast: São Paulo, R	tio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais South: Paraná, Santa
Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul The country is the fifth-largest in the world by area. It is known for its many rainforests and jungles. It is next to every country in South America except Chile and Ecuador. The name Brazil comes from a tree named brazilwood. Brazil is the largest country people are called Brazilians or Brasileiros (In Portuguese). The people include citizens of Portuguese or other European descent who mainly live in the South and Southeast, Africans, Native Americans, Arabs, Gypsies, and people of mixed ancestry. Brazil also has the largest Japanese country	
Japanese group. The Amazon River flows through Brazil, it is the 2nd longest river in the world (after the Nile). The current President of Brazil is Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. Two major sporting events were held in Brazil recently: the 2014 FIFA World Cup and the 2016 Summer Olympics is country to host the Summer Olympics. [25] Civil Police (Brazil) Political subdivisions of Brazil CIA World Factbook Archived 2015-12-22 at the Wayback Machine ↑ Caracteristicas da População e dos Domicílios do Censo Demográfico 2010 — Cor ou raça ↑ "The World Factbook". Archived	in Rio de Janeiro. In 2016 Brazil became the first South America
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