

Chapter 15: Federative Republic of Brazil (República Federativa do Brasil) Section 1: The Geography of Brazil

Guided Reading

- _____ is located on the eastern side of South America along 1. the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. It is crossed by the _____.
- Brazil is also in the western hemisphere, and it shares a 2. with nearly every country in South America except Chile and Ecuador.
- 3. Brazil is the ______ country in Latin America in both land area and population.
- Brazil's location on the _____ Ocean and its closeness to the 4. Panama ______ influence its trade with other countries.
- The northern part of Brazil's geography is dominated by the 5.
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- 6. About 20 percent of the fresh water on Earth's surface flows to the _____ and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.
- The Brazilian _____, or Central Plateau, cover most of the 7. southern part of the country.
- With its location crossing both the Equator and Tropic of Capricorn, it is not 8. surprising that most of Brazil has a humid ______ and _____ climate.
- 9. Only about 7 percent of Brazil's land is _____, but Brazil makes the most of this resource. Twenty percent of the workers in Brazil are
- 10. The ______ climate in Brazil means that the agriculture industry can have a longer growing season to harvest its crops.

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- 11. The _____ Rain Forest is home to more than 40,000 different kinds of plants and thousands of types of animals.
- 12. The rain forest is also valuable in creating ______, which is required for animal life on Earth.
- 13. It is estimated that 20 percent of the world's ______ is produced in the rain forests of the Amazon region.
- 14. The Amazonia Rain Forest is home to many _____ populations that depend on the forest for their survival.
- 15. _____ threatens the people, animals, and plants that live in the environment.
- 16. Most Brazilians live along the eastern ______ areas of their country.
- 17. As a result, 80 percent of the people live within 200 miles of the



Chapter 15: Federative Republic of Brazil (República Federativa do Brasil) Section 2: A Brief History of Brazil

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- In 1500, a fleet of ______ ships led by Pedro Álvares Cabral 1. arrived in present-day Brazil.
- 2. Portugal's early goal for the colony was to harvest ______, or paubrasilia.
- 3. At first, the natives and the Portuguese worked together to ______ the trees. Later, the need to move inland to find areas made the paubrasilia trade less attractive.
- The Portuguese tried to ______ the native people, but many 4. natives died because of the hard work and the disease brought by Europeans.
- Most of the European settlers preferred living in areas, 5. but a few ventured into the Amazon interior.
- 6. A 1493 papal bull (official decree from the pope) and the 1494 Treaty of _____ settled the dispute between Portugal and Spain over the land in the New World.
- The region began to export 30,000 pounds of ______a year to 7. Portugal.
- 8. Portugal's policies, however, favored shipping Brazil's resources to Portugal rather than developing a Brazilian ______.
- When Napoleon Bonaparte conquered much of Europe, the royal family of 9. Portugal fled to ______. The prince regent, who later became King John VI, began ______ the region by building universities, a bank, and a mint.

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- 10. The next ruler, Pedro II's daughter Princess Isabel, officially ended _____ in Brazil in 1888. Unhappy with this decision, landowners and the military decided the ______ should be abolished.
- 11. Brazil's first ______ government was established on November 15, 1889.
- 12. The first president elected under the new constitution in 1990 was
- 13. In the 21st century, the ______ transitions of power in 1998, 2006, and 2010 indicated that Brazil has finally succeeded in achieving its longsought political _____.



Chapter 15: Federative Republic of Brazil (República Federativa do Brasil) Section 3: The Government of Brazil

Guided Reading

- Brazil has a ______ government in which power is divided 1. between the central government and the state and local governments.
- 2. Brazil is a ______ democracy.
- The president is the leader of the ______ branch of government 3. and is both chief of state and the head of government.
- The president appoints a ______ of leaders to be responsible for 4. certain areas of the government. Cabinet leaders are called ______.
- The legislative branch of government is directed by the _____ 5.
- 6. Citizens directly ______ all the members of the legislature, which is divided into two houses, the Federal ______ and the Chamber of
- 7. Citizens of Brazil have many freedoms, and they also have the right to
- 8. Citizens who are 18 to 70 years old are required by law to ______and can be fined if they fail to do so.



Chapter 15: Federative Republic of Brazil (República Federativa do Brasil) Section 4: The Economy of Brazil

Guided Reading

- 1. In Brazil, a ______ system is in place for most businesses and farms. However, the ______ owns and controls some large industries such as steel production.
- 2. Being an ______, or one who is willing to start a business or service, is also an option for citizens in Brazil.
- 3. Brazil has many economic ______. This is why Brazil is among the ______ of the Latin American countries when it comes to a market economic system.
- Brazil's many industries include ______, shoes, steel, motor 4. vehicle parts, and other machinery and equipment.
- The Brazilian government must ______ some products like 5. smaller automotive parts, oil, and electrical parts in order to produce the larger machinery and equipment.
- 6. Because the growing season is so long in Brazil, its famers are able to _____ more agriculture products to countries that do not have such a long growing season.
- 7. Brazil's ______ is the largest in South America.
- Since 2003, Brazil has steadily improved its economic _____ 8. and reduced its national ______ (the total outstanding borrowings of the country's government).
- 9. Brazil is working to ______ its workforce and its economy over the long run by investing in ______ through social programs such as Bolsa Família and the Brazil Science Mobility Program, and

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by investing in ______ in the areas of space, nanotechnology, health care, and energy.

10. The currency of Brazil, the Brazilian _____, was introduced in 1994 to help the declining value of the Brazilian currency.



Chapter 15: Federative Republic of Brazil (República Federativa do Brasil) Section 5: US-Brazil Relations

Guided Reading

- The United States and Brazil have enjoyed a long history of positive 1. _____ and _____ relations.
- 2. As the two largest ______ and economies in the western hemisphere, the United States and Brazil have a commitment to expand economic growth, promote peace and security, show respect for human rights, and strengthen ______ and security.
- _____ relations between the United States and Brazil are 3. important and continue to grow.
- Brazil is the world's seventh-largest economy and one of the United States' 4. largest _____ partners.
- The United States is Brazil's second-largest _____ market. 5.
- Brazilian ______ is at an all-time high, making up the fifth-6. largest group of foreign visitors to the United States.
- Georgia and Brazil have an important ______ relationship. 7.