

Bandits & Heroes, Poets & Saints: Popular Art of the Northeast of Brazil

Brazil Timeline

(from <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-19359111>;

<http://www.timeforkids.com/destination/brazil/history-timeline>; *Brazil: Enchantment of the World.*)

- 1494** The Treaty of Tordesillas divided the land of the Americas between the countries of Spain and Portugal.
- 1500** Portuguese explorer Pedro Alvarez Cabral (1467–1520) landed in Brazil and claimed the country for Portugal. He named it the land of the true cross—Terra da Vera Cruz.
- 1537** The city of Recife was founded by the Portuguese.
- 1549** The city of Salvador (the first capital of Brazil) was founded by the Portuguese.
- 1565** The city of Rio de Janeiro was founded.
- 1674** The city of Cachoeira was founded.
- 1695** Gold was discovered in Brazil's interior in the South.
- 1697** Zumbi was killed in Palmares on November 20. This day is celebrated in Brazil as a day of Afro-Brazilian Consciousness.
- 1704** Construction began in Salvador on the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary of Blacks (the Rosario). It was built by and for freed and enslaved Africans who were not allowed to worship in Portuguese churches.
- 1726** The city of Fortaleza was founded by the Portuguese as a military outpost.
- 1729** Diamonds were discovered in Brazil's interior in the South.
- 1763** Rio de Janeiro became the capital of Brazil.
- 1777** Spain and Portugal signed the Treaty of San Ildefonso, which created Brazil's borders (roughly where they still are today).
- 1789** Joaquim José da Silva Xavier (1746–1792) (known as Tiradentes), led the first major rebellion in Brazil against Portuguese rule.

The Programming Guide for *Bandits & Heroes, Poets & Saints: Popular Art of the Northeast of Brazil*

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- 1807** The Portuguese royal family (King João VI and family) left for Brazil after France invaded Portugal. This was the start of the Peninsular War (1807–14) between Napoleon and the allied powers of Spain.
- 1815** King João VI (1767–1826) named his empire the Kingdom of Portugal and Brazil.
- 1821** Pedro I (1798–1834), the son of the King of João VI, remained in Brazil as regent after his father returned to Portugal.
- 1822** Pedro I declared Brazil an independent empire and named himself emperor.
- 1831** Emperor Pedro returned to Portugal and left behind his five year old son, Pedro II, who took over as ruler of Brazil at the age of 15.
- 1835** Six hundred mostly Muslim Africans (both enslaved and free) rose up in Bahia against slavery.
- 1841** Pedro II's (1825–1891) reign began.
- 1876** The city of Juazeiro do Norte was founded by Padre Cicero (1844–1934).
- 1883** The city of Aurora was founded.
- 1888** Slavery was abolished in Brazil by Isabel, Princess Imperial of Brazil. Brazil was the last country in the western hemisphere to abolish slavery.
- 1889** Pedro II was forced to give up his throne by the military at the urging of wealthy plantation owners. Brazil became a republic. General Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca (1827–1892) became the first president.
- 1890s** Southeastern Brazil became a coffee growing center and coffee became the country's most important crop.
- 1902** Brazil produced 65% of the world's coffee.
- 1930** A revolt placed Getulio Vargas (1882–1954) at the head of the provisional revolutionary government.
- 1937** Vargas led a coup and ruled as dictator.
- 1938** Lampião (1897–1938) and his band of *cangaceiros* were killed by the state militia.
- 1945** Vargas was ousted in a military coup. The new constitution returned power to states.

- 1951** Vargas was elected president, but faced stiff opposition.
- 1954** Vargas committed suicide after the military gave him the option of either resigning or being overthrown.
- 1955** Juscelino Kubitschek (1902–1976) was elected president.
- 1960** Brasilia was chosen to replace Rio de Janeiro as the capital of Brazil.
- 1964** A military dictatorship to rule Brazil began. The army took over the government.
- 1970s** The Trans-Amazonian Highway project encouraged settlement in the Amazon and put native species in danger.
- 1984** The *Movimento Sem Terra* (Movement of the Landless or MST) was founded by landless workers to demand a more equitable distribution of land.
- 1985** Civilians took over the Brazilian government.
- 1985** Pelourinho (a neighborhood in the city of Salvador) was declared a UNESCO World Heritage site.
- 1989** Democracy returned to Brazil with the election of President Fernando Collor.
- 1988** A new constitution was adopted.
- 1992** The first international Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro. More than 100 world leaders met to discuss ways to protect the environment.
- 1995** Fernando Henrique Cardoso (b. 1931) became president.
- 2002** Brazil won the world cup in soccer.
- 2003** President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva (b. 1945) became Brazil's first working-class president.
- 2006** President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva was re-elected.
- 2010** Brazil's first woman president, Dilma Rousseff (b. 1947) was elected.
- 2014** Dilma Rousseff was re-elected.
- 2014** Capoeira is added to the list of UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage.