

Brazilian Independence Movement

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Social Causes - Enlightenment and Class Structure

- Minas Gerais - 1788 - 1798
- Bahia Conspiracy - Tailors - 1798
 - “First Social Revolution” (Ramos)
- Enlightenment Restricted

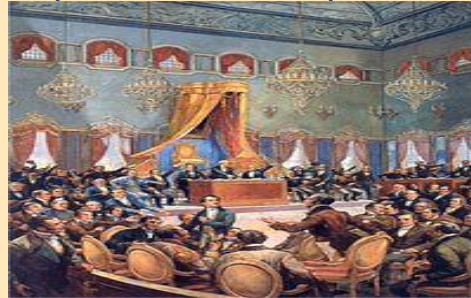
Economic Causes

- Renois Influx
 - Mazombos marginalized
 - “sharpened conflict” (Keen)
- Treaties with Britain - 1810
- Pernambuco - 1817
 - absolutism, centralized control, admin. econ. influence (Chilcote)



Political Causes - Events

- Portuguese royal court (Queen Maria + King John VI) flees to Brazil in 1807
 - Center of empire, Rio de Janeiro
- King John VI (King Dom João VI) cancels Portuguese reforms (January 28, 1808)
- Constitutionalist Revolution (1820)
 - King John leaves for Portugal (April 26th, 1821)
 - Dom Pedro as regent prince (March 7th, 1821)



Events (continued)

- Portuguese officers in Brazil loyal to Portugal
 - General Jorge Avilez, leader of Portuguese army
- September of 1821, Brazil in political subordination to Portugal
 - Pedro = Governor of Rio de Janeiro
 - Pedro forced to go back to Europe
- Brazilians are angry → Bonificans (led by Bonifácio de Andrade) and the Liberals (supported by the Freemasons and led by Joaquim Gonçalves Ledo)
- Pedro declares Brazilian independence (September 7th, 1822)



Results (Positive)

- Peaceful transition → Liberal constitutional monarchy
- overall peace
- trade became easier
- culturally diverse (Portuguese and Brazilian)
- richer economy



Results (Negative)

- Dependence on UK Britain(debt and manuf.)
- Accusations against Dom Pedro → abdication in 1831



New Form of Government

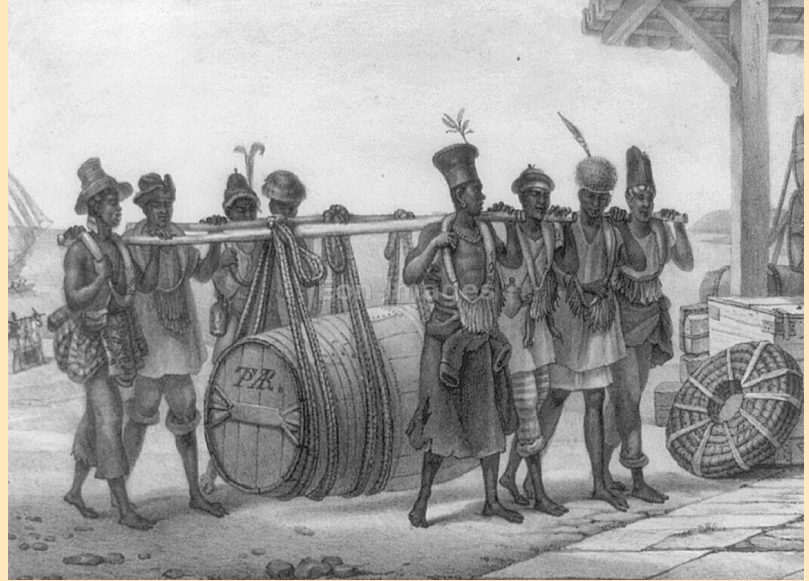
- Not really a new form
 - organized
 - kept Constitutional Monarchy
 - mazambos for renois in gov't positions

Slaves

By 1800 - 50% slaves

Compared to US

- Better off
- Institutionalized
- “less stringent” (Herbert)



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