



CULTUREGUIDE

BRAZIL

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DAVID M.
KENNEDY CENTER
FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

BRAZIL CULTUREGUIDE

This unit is published by the International Outreach Program of the David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies at Brigham Young University as part of an effort to foster open cultural exchange within the educational community and to promote increased global understanding by providing meaningful cultural education tools.

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WHY STUDY CULTURES?

For most of us, cultures are misunderstood and misplaced; they are nebulous, vague, and hidden. Like the famous iceberg analogy, we know that most of what a culture is cannot be seen. But what does that mean? And why, then, should we study cultures if we do not know what we're studying in the first place?

In the late twentieth century, Brigham Young University did not embrace a new discipline, but rather a new area of study—the study of cultures. Typically, anthropology is the social science that studies cultures. Why should they have all the fun? The study of cultures unites other academic disciplines (as needed), drawing upon literature, political science, sociology, and even the more applied areas of nursing, social work, law, and business. The study of cultures has grown into nothing short of a revolt against disciplines, “a mode of inquiry” that looks at things in new ways.¹

In 1982, the David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies established International Outreach as a formal program to help build bridges of intercultural understanding. Since then, more than 10,000 *gratis* cultural presentations have been given to local area public schools, taking students to new places using language, multimedia, and imagination. *CultureGuides* derive from the same expertise that has been honed in classrooms—with the exciting exception that these intercultural learning tools are not geographically bound. Thanks to the Internet, accessible multimedia technology, and our trusty iMAC, a limitless audience can learn about different cultures.

Globalization, the driving paradigm of the post-Cold War world, means that now, more than ever, culture matters. Culture is the invisible context that may keep us from understanding important people, places, and ideas; it exists whether or not we think about it. Intercultural education can help us, not only as an intellectual exercise, but also in very practical ways to combat racism, to expand business, and to communicate effectively.

CultureGuides share the same aim as Edward T. Hall, the eminent cultural scholar, to try and “make culture real.”² Even though our “student guides” are not present in every classroom, we hope that *CultureGuides* will make classrooms of the mind and cultural laboratories wherever you may reside.

¹ Ziauddin Sardar and Borin Van Loon. *Introducing Cultural Studies*, Totem Books, New York: 1998.

² *The Edge: The E-Journal of Intercultural Relations*, Summer 1998, Vol. 1(3) Posted 10/11/98, <http://interculturalrelations.com/v1i3Summer1998/sum98sorrellshall.htm>.

GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

BRAZILIAN COAST & CLIMATE REGIONS

Located in South America, Brazil borders the Atlantic Ocean and has some of the most beautiful beaches in the world. It is a tropical country with high temperatures and sunny days throughout the year. Brazil is also home to the Amazon rain forest and *Iguacú* [ee-gwa-sue] falls, the largest set of waterfalls in the world. It is a country filled with natural wonders.



Starting Points

1. Have the students make a list of what Americans like to do for fun.
2. Show pictures of Brazilian beaches (see **Geography & Climate Visuals 1–6**) and talk about the temperatures on the Brazilian coast. Have the students guess which country they are going to learn about.
3. Give the students one minute to write down all the words they can think of that describe a beach. Make a list on the board with some of their words. Tell the students that they are going to learn about a country that has more than 2,045 different types of beaches.



Information

Geography and Climate

With an area of 3,300,172 square miles, Brazil is slightly smaller than the United States (3,618,784 square miles). Almost 90 percent of Brazil's territory is between the equator and the Tropic of Capricorn, making Brazil a tropical country.

Brazil's coast is about 5,400 miles long and can be divided into four different regions (see **Geography & Climate Visual 7**). Along the coast there are 2,045 different types of beaches, including mountainous beaches, mangrove swamps, dunes, reefs, and bays. Each beach has its own beauty. Being a tropical country, Brazil is subject to rainstorms; however, its long coast guarantees that on any given day the sun is shining on multiple beaches.

The North Coast

The north coast includes the coasts of the states of *Pará* [pah-dá] and *Maranhão* [mah-dahn-yáu]. The Amazon rain forest (see **Geography & Climate Visual 8**) and the Amazon River are located near the north coast, creating a unique environment for the beaches there.

The Amazon rain forest is the largest rain forest in the world. It is so large that parts of it extend into Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador. Since the rain forest is

located along the equator, it is extremely hot and humid all year round. It has a precipitation level of more than four hundred inches annually! The Amazon rain forest and River are home to more than ten million species of plants and animals, many of which are not found anywhere else in the world. Besides providing an important source of oxygen, many plant species in the rain forest are a source of food and timber and also have medicinal properties. Among the animal species are anacondas, boa constrictors, electric eels, pink dolphins, piranhas, anteaters, jaguars, sloths, monkeys, tree frogs, and toucans.

Anacondas belong to the family of boa constrictors. They are one of the largest snake species in the world and can grow over sixteen feet long. Anacondas kill their prey by wrapping themselves around the prey and squeezing it; this movement either suffocates or crushes the prey. Electric eels are a species of fish that produce a charge of six hundred to one thousand volts, which they use to stun their prey. Electric eels eat their prey while it is immobile. The piranha is famous for its unusually large teeth. Some schools of piranha can eat large mammals in minutes. However, people swim in piranha-infested waters without problems because these fish normally prey on smaller fish and animals. Another animal of the Amazon rain forest is the toucan. Perhaps the most distinguishing features of this creature are its large, colorful beak and loud croak.

The Amazon houses a variety of vegetation such as vanilla, passion fruit, banana trees, cashew trees, cocoa trees, mahogany, mango trees, and rubber trees. Rubber trees are the source of about 99 percent of all natural rubber. Banana trees are more prevalent in the Amazon rain forest than in any other part of Brazil. They grow to a height of fifteen feet, with sixty to eighty banana bunches on each tree. Mahogany is a type of wood that is found in abundance in the Amazon. It is commonly used to make furniture and floors.

The Amazon River is the widest river in the world. In some places it measures almost 25 miles across in the rainy season. It is over 3,900 miles long, which is roughly the distance between New York and San Francisco. The river flows through most of northern Brazil, as well as through Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru, and ranges from one to six miles wide. The Amazon River Basin is the largest river basin in the world and it is estimated that it lets out between nine and thirty-two million gallons of water per second. The water from the Amazon accounts for over fifteen percent of the fresh water in the world. Some of the Amazon River's tributaries empty into the Atlantic Ocean. Many freshwater fish from the Amazon have been caught as far as two hundred miles from the coast of Brazil because the river has such a strong current.

It is estimated that over one million tribes lived in Brazil when it was discovered by the Portuguese around 1500 C.E. Now there are less than six million Indians living in Brazil. Some of the few remaining tribes are the *Guarani* [gwa-ra-nee], *Ticuan* [tee-kwan], *Guajajara* [gwa-dja-djara], *Xavante* [sha-vahn-tee], and *Ianomami Roraima* [ya-no-ma-mi ho-ra-ee-ma]. The majority of these tribes still live within the Amazon rain forest, and supposedly there are small tribes that live so deep in the jungle that they are not known to the rest of the world.

The Northeast Coast

The northeast coast covers from the state of *Piauí* [pee-ah-wée] to the state of *Bahia* [bah-ée-a]. This region has the most sunny days throughout the year and has dry summers (see **Geography & Climate Visuals 5–6**).

The Southeast Coast

The southeast coast covers from the state of *Espírito Santo* [Es-péer-ee-tu Sáhn-tu] to the state of *São Paulo* [Sau Pául-o], the most productive state in the nation. It is hot during the summer, but it is also very humid. It may rain a lot during December and the beginning of January.

The South Coast

The south coast covers the states of *Paraná* [pah-rah-náh], *Santa Catarina* [sáhn-tah kah-tah-rée-nah], and Rio Grande do Sul [hee-o grahn-gée do sul]. This region is located under the Tropic of Capricorn, so it is too cold to go to the beach during June or July. However, during the summer months (November–February) it has great temperatures, and the beaches are full of Brazilians and foreign tourists.

Iguacu Falls, the largest set of falls in the world, is located on the border of Brazil and Argentina. Although it is not on the coast, it is one of the greatest sights of water to behold (see **Geography & Climate Visuals 9–10**). Iguacu Falls is made up of 275 cascades that span over two and a half miles and drop over 260 feet. They are one and a half times as high as Niagara Falls. The Spanish explorer Alvarez Nunes discovered the falls in 1542.

Two rivers, the Paraná and the Iguacu, meet at the mouth of the falls, known as Devil's Throat. The throat is the widest part of the falls. During the wet season, the water rushes over the edges of the cliffs in solid streams, but during the dry season, the waters leap with less momentum and it is possible to see the distinct falls.

A variety of animals are found in this area, such as the *quati* [kwa-tee], which looks like a mix between a raccoon and an anteater. It has a striped tail and a pointed nose (see **Geography & Climate Visual 11**). It loves visitors and loves to eat potato chips and any other food visitors may have brought with them. You have to hold your backpack tightly at all times or the quati will try to take any food you might have. Many tropical birds, including the toucan, live here. A reserve that has more than 350 species of birds is located inside Iguacu Falls National Park.

Downstream from the falls is the largest hydroelectric dam in the world (see **Additional Resources**). It is one of the seven wonders of the modern world. The dam supplies 95 percent of the energy used in Paraguay and 25 percent of the energy used in Brazil. The dam is a source of national pride for the surrounding countries. Over the centuries, there have been disputes over the land surrounding Iguacu Falls and the dam, but there is a special place called *Ponte da Amizade* [pon-chee da ah-mih-zah-dje], or Friendship Bridge, that links Brazil with Paraguay (see **Additional Resources**). This point was established to show friendship between the neighboring countries, but there still exist feelings of resentment. As you cross the bridge into Paraguay, you are greeted by armed soldiers.

Beach Sports

With such a long coast, it's no wonder that going to the beach is one of the most popular forms of Brazilian entertainment. Brazilians love to go to the beaches on weekends, holidays, or vacations. The beaches are a nice place to relax, lie in the sun, and get a tan. Some like to walk on the beach while others like to practice sports. Many people like volleyball. In Brazil, beach volleyball is a popular sport. Brazil has won several Olympic gold medals in this sport. In addition, most people play soccer. Soccer, in several forms, is the main sport for Brazilians. Whether indoor soccer, field soccer, or beach soccer, Brazilians love to play this game.

There are three sports that Brazilians play only on beaches. The first is *futvôlei* [fuut-vól-aye]. It began on the beaches of Rio de Janeiro as a hobby. Now it is played semiprofessionally. The rules are similar to those of volleyball, except the players can only use their feet, legs, chest, or head. The second is *frescobol* [fres-ko-bául], which is similar to tennis. It is played on the beach, most often in the shallow water or near it. The players have wooden rackets and a small rubber ball. They throw the ball to their opponent and try to get him or her to make a mistake. The object is to keep the ball from touching the ground. It is a very fast game. Watching it, one wonders how players can play so fast with such a small ball. There are not many rules for this game, since it is more like a hobby. It is played only by adults, because children do not possess the required speed to play. The final beach sport is sandboarding. It is like snowboarding, but on the sand. It requires a sloped sand surface, where participants use boards to "ski" down sand dunes. Many times they ski right into the water.

The best thing about the beach is that it is always there and it is free. It doesn't matter if people are rich or poor; they can always come to the beach to enjoy themselves and have fun with others.



Activities

1. Ask the students to look for pictures of Brazil's four coastal regions and make a collage. Display them at a school exhibition.
2. Ask the students to pretend they are travel agents. Using what they have learned, have them try to convince their customers—their friends and family members—to travel to Brazil on vacation.
3. Have the students play futvôlei. Use the same rules as you would for volleyball; however, do not use hands or arms. If playing in the classroom, the students may use a string as a net and a balloon as the ball. If it is possible to play outside, have them use a volleyball net and a volleyball.
4. Complete the Wacky Word Story (see **Geography & Climate Visual 12**).
5. Have the students create a one-week journal about a fictional trip to the Amazon rain forest. Have them include pictures (drawings or pictures from magazines) and written entries of what happened each day.



Discussion Questions

1. How does Brazil's geography compare with the United States' geography?
2. Why doesn't the United States have the same climate as Brazil?
3. Have you ever been to a beach? What activities do you like to do at the beach?
4. Do you think beach sports are as popular in the United States as they are in Brazil? Why or why not?

HISTORY

AFRICAN HERITAGE

Because the Indians were not able to provide enough labor to run the plantations and gold mines, the Portuguese began to use African slaves. Unlike the slaves in many other countries, the Africans who came to Brazil mixed with the whites and the Indians and helped to build the Brazilian race. That is why Brazil is known as a racial melting pot. African cultural heritage has greatly influenced Brazilian religion, music, dance, and food.



Starting Points

1. With the class, make a list of countries where Africans were enslaved.
2. Briefly talk about the slave trade, how it has influenced different cultures throughout the world, and the consequences it has had in the United States.
3. Show some *Capoeira* [kah-po-éy-da] pictures (see **History Visuals 1–2**) or play a Capoeira song (see **Additional Resources**). Ask the following questions:
 - a. Where is Capoeira from?
 - b. What cultures do you think influenced Capoeira?



Information

Slave History in Brazil

When the Portuguese first arrived in Brazil, they encountered the original inhabitants of the land—the Indians. The Portuguese provided the Indians with protection from other colonizers and introduced them to the Catholic faith. In return, the Indians worked for the Portuguese. However, many Indians did not work hard enough, nor were they strong enough to work on the plantations—they simply weren't used to that kind of labor. Also, the Portuguese carried many new diseases with them from Europe, and many Indians died after catching those diseases. The Portuguese soon realized that the Indians couldn't provide enough labor, especially when the need for laborers to work in the plantations (and later in the gold mines) increased. The Portuguese decided to solve this problem by going to Africa and bringing back Africans to work as slaves. They were brought to Brazil in ships under terrible conditions. Hundreds and even thousands died during the journey across the Atlantic. Once the slaves arrived in Brazil, they were sold in the market; they were not treated like human beings, but like property.

Some African women worked in the big plantation houses. They were in charge of cooking, cleaning, and taking care of their owners' children. However, most of the Africans worked on the plantations. The work was hard and they had little time to rest. They lived in houses called *senzalas* [sen-záh-lahs] without beds or any other

personal items. Sometimes they were forced to sleep in chains to prevent them from running away.

Soon the African slaves were working almost everywhere. They worked in plantations, homes, and mines. They also worked in construction and raised cattle. These slaves were abused and were kept in terrible living conditions. If they did anything wrong, or tried to escape, they were punished severely. One way to punish slaves was to tie them to a post and whip them several times across the back. Another punishment was to make the slaves stand all night in stocks, similar to a form of punishment used by the Puritans in early American history. Still, even with the threat of severe punishment, many slaves tried to run away. Some were captured; others escaped to safety. Runaway slaves lived in communities called *quilombos* [kee-lóme-bóse], or “brown communities.” The most famous quilombo was *Palmares* [pau-máh-rees], which today is the state of *Alagoas* [ah-lah-goas]. In 1694, Palmares was destroyed by a military expedition. The leader of the brown community, Zumbi dos Palmares [zoom-bee dos pau-máh-rees], was killed and became an Afro-Brazilian hero. There is a city called União dos Palmares [oo-niau dos pau-máh-rees] in the place where the brown community used to be, and Alagoas’ main airport is named after this black hero.

In the 1800s, the movement against slavery gained momentum. Journalists played a large part in this uprising. After much struggle and debate, slavery was abolished in Brazil in 1888. It was mainly a political act. The acting ruler, Princess Isabel, signed a declaration which made the slaves free. People celebrated by throwing flower petals in the streets. The American ambassador in Rio de Janeiro collected some of the petals and sent them to Washington as a symbol of the peaceful end of slavery in Brazil.

African Heritage in Brazilian Culture

The Africans who were taken to Brazil were from various regions in Africa, and they brought with them many different traditions that influenced the Brazilian culture. Many whites married Africans or Afro-Brazilians. Their children are called *mulatos* [moo-láh-tos], and make up a great part of the Brazilian population today. The children born from marriages between Indians and Afro-Brazilians are called *zambos* [jám-bos].

We can see the African influence in Brazil today in the different types of religion, such as *Umbanda* [oom-báhn-dah] and *Candomblé* [kahn-dom-bléy]. These religions combine elements of traditional Catholicism, native African religion, and Indian spiritualism. Most Brazilians, regardless of their religion, throw white flowers into the sea on New Year’s Day to *Iemanjá* [ee-em-ahn-jáh], the Umbandan goddess of the waters. Some people, especially fishermen and sailors, believe they are protected from drowning if they appease the goddess with these offerings. Today, this tradition is also used to bring luck. Most African deities are mixed with Catholic saints in what is called syncretism. This is why many Catholics also practice Candomblé.

In dance and music, Brazil has the *Axé-Music* [ashe music] and *Axé-Dance* [ashe dance], both of African origin. There is also Capoeira. Some call it a dance; others consider it a martial art. Capoeira was created in Brazil as a result of the African resistance to slavery. The slaves had no weapons, so they practiced this kind of “dance,” which was a powerful way to fight their enemies using just their legs and arms. This fight (or dance) is accompanied by instruments such as the tambourine and

the *berimbau* [beh-ding-báu] (see **History Visual 1, bottom picture**). The berimbau is played by tapping a short stick against a wire strung between the ends of a curved bow. A hollow gourd is attached to the bow to amplify the sound. There is also a chant of African dialectal words that the slaves used to create the rhythm of the fight. Since they appeared to be dancing, the slave owners did not pay attention to the slaves while they practiced. This gave the slaves a chance to practice their fighting skills.

African influence is also found in Brazilian foods, especially foods with lots of hot peppers. The most popular dish, which can be found anywhere in Brazil, is *feijoada* [fey-ju-áh-da]. It has its origin in the slaves' meals, which consisted of beans and manioc flour (from the cassava plant). Some say that meat was added to this dish as a variation of the Portuguese stew. Others claim that the meat given to the slaves was the meat that their owners wouldn't eat, such as pigs' feet and tails, and the slaves would cook these with beans. Today, feijoada is made of beans and pork (some people don't use pigs' feet or tails) and it is served with white rice, manioc flour, and peeled, sliced oranges (see **History Visual 3**). It is a very spicy dish and very high in calories.

Feijoada Recipe

You will need:

1 lb black beans	1 small chopped onion
1/4 lb jerked beef	1/2 tsp olive oil
1/4 lb salt cured pork	1 clove garlic
1/4 lb bacon	1 bay leaf
1/4 lb pepperoni	pepper to taste
1 pig's ear (optional)	2–3 oranges
1 pig's tail (optional)	5–6 servings rice
1 pig's foot (optional)	

Preparation

1. In separate bowls, soak beans and salted meats overnight.
2. Put beans, meat, and bay leaf into a large pressure cooker. Cover the ingredients with the water that the beans soaked in overnight (the water level should be one inch above the beans). Cook over medium heat for 20 minutes.
3. In another pan, heat a tablespoon of olive oil and fry the 6 cloves of garlic and the chopped onion.
4. Pour the garlic and onion mix into the beans and mix well. Add pepper to taste.
5. Remove a cup of the beans and crush them with a wooden spoon. Add them into the mixture to thicken the sauce.
6. Serve over white rice with peeled, sliced oranges on the side. Feeds about 6 people.



Activities

1. Have the students research and write a report on a slave who worked in Brazil or America. Assign a day when everyone will give a five-minute presentation. You may want to bring feijoada for the class on this day.
2. Have the students write and perform a play depicting the lives of slaves in Brazil.
3. Have the students cook or help cook feijoada, or buy some at a Brazilian restaurant.
4. Ask the students to pretend they were journalists in Brazil in the 1800s. Have them write an article against slavery.
5. Play Guess That Word (**see History Visual 4**).



Discussion Questions

1. Compare African heritage in the United States to African heritage in Brazil.
2. Why did the American people use African labor?
3. How did African slaves influence American culture?
4. Do you think that racism today is a result of slavery in the past? Why or why not?

POLITICS & ECONOMICS

BRAZILIAN VOTING SYSTEM

The Brazilian voting system is among the most modern and dependable in the world. For over eight years now, and for a number of elections (national, state, and local), Brazilians have used an electronic device that enables results to be publicized only forty-eight hours after the votes are cast. Another advantage of the system is that it is virtually fraud proof.



Starting Points

1. Briefly discuss the importance of elections and the voting system.
2. Discuss the 2000 American presidential election.
3. Show the *Alvorada* [au-vo-ráh-da] Palace (where the Brazilian president lives) and Brazil's National Congress Building (the building where the Brazilian senators and congressmen meet) (see **Politics & Economics Visual 1–2**). Ask the students the following questions:
 - a. Where are these pictures from?
 - b. How do people get to live or work in these places? (They have to be elected).
 - c. How are the people chosen? (Tell the students that voting systems vary from country to country).



Information

Brazil has one of the most advanced and reliable voting systems in the world. Some years ago, Brazilian voters used a ballot paper which had the name, number, and party affiliation of the candidates for president, governor, and mayor. A space was given where the voter would write the candidate's name and number and party affiliation for senatorial and congressional elections. After choosing his or her candidate, the voter would cast the ballot in a ballot box. Then, the ballot boxes were taken to voting commissioners, who would count the votes. However, this method was very slow. For over eight years now Brazilians have voted electronically, which allows the results to be publicized only forty-eight hours after the votes are cast.

Brazil has a population of more than 170 million. The largest part of this population lives in cities and towns that range from jungle hamlets to cities of sixteen million, such as São Paulo. But a substantial part of the population is scattered in the jungles of the Amazon and *Pantanal* [pan-ta-nahl] (Brazilian wetlands), and the desert-like areas of northeastern Brazil. Among these people, almost eighty million vote in the national elections. It is remarkable that all voters in the last eight years have had the chance to vote electronically no matter where they live. During election time, voting machines are transported by plane, boat, and canoe to wherever there is a voter. Over three hundred and fifty thousand machines were used in the last election.

The small voting machines have a front panel with a screen and a keyboard (see **Politics & Economics Visual 3**). When the voter enters the number of the candidate, the candidate's picture and party affiliation are shown on the screen. After checking the data inserted, the voter presses a green key for confirmation or a yellow one to start again. The voting commission can watch from a distance and make sure that the proper steps are taken and confirmed, but the secrecy of the ballot is not broken. For safety, each vote is recorded within the machine on two different diskettes.

Voting is mandatory in Brazil, and only about two percent of the voting-age population do not vote. A person may suffer restrictions, such as not being allowed to participate in public contests or fill public offices, if he or she does not vote. Those between the ages of sixteen and eighteen may choose if they want to register as a voter or not. However, before turning eighteen one must be registered; it is not a choice. This registration occurs only once. After registering, the person receives a voting card with the voter's number and zone number where the person must vote. If the person moves, he or she may change the zone number at the local municipal building. Here, he or she will be assigned a new zone number and voting location. During election days, public schools become voting stations. Voting days usually happen on a holiday, since most voting stations are in schools or public service buildings. Another reason voting occurs on holidays is to give everyone an opportunity to vote when they don't have to work. If, for any reason, a person is not able to vote, he or she must justify it at the nearest voting zone so that he or she does not suffer the restrictions. Elections take place every other year, alternating state and municipal elections one year with federal elections on the next.

As can be expected in a large developing country, Brazil has had its share of problems with fraud in elections. Thanks to the new voting system, those days are mostly over. The new ballot-casting system has greatly influenced Brazilian life. As fraud begins to disappear, the whole voting process becomes a lot faster. Also, the reliable voting system both promotes trust in the voting process and creates awareness of political issues, showing that democracy requires the participation of everyone.



Activities

1. Ask the students to write an essay about the Brazilian voting system. They may compare the Brazilian voting system with the American voting system, or simply give their opinion on both voting systems.
2. Play Scrambled Words (see **Politics & Economics Visual 4**).
3. Have the students write an article about how Brazil's voting system works.
4. Divide the students into two groups representing America and Brazil. Have a debate about the merits of voluntary and compulsory voting systems. The American group will promote a voluntary system and the Brazilian group will promote a compulsory system. This activity teaches each group to present and defend their arguments.



Discussion Questions

1. How would you compare the Brazilian and American voting systems?
2. Do you think that the American voting system is very dependable? Why or why not?
3. Why is it important to have a good voting system?
4. How did learning about the Brazilian voting system help change your view of Brazil?

LIFESTYLE

BRAZILIAN FAMILIES

Family bonds in Brazil are very strong among the extended family. Family members usually live next to one another and hold family gatherings on holidays and important family days. Children usually leave their parents' home only when they get married.



Starting Points

1. Discuss with the class the meaning of family bonds.
2. Talk about family bonds in the United States. Ask: How long do children live with parents? When do families get together?
3. Display a picture of a family reunion in Brazil (**see Lifestyle Visual 1**). Discuss how family bonds in Brazil are very strong. Ask the students to think of how family bonds influence the way family members plan holidays and family celebrations.



Information

Family Bonds

Families are a very important part of Brazilian society. Quite often, family members leave home only to move a few houses away! However, sometimes a job or college opportunity may separate a family. Even with distance, Brazilians always find a way to keep in touch.

Children usually live with their parents until they get married; after they get married, they usually try to find a house close to their parents. However, due to economic problems, sometimes children don't leave their parents' home even after getting married. Don't be surprised if you see a house in Brazil with grandparents, parents, brothers, sisters, cousins, nieces, and nephews all living together. Another housing solution for those with economic problems is to build different houses on the same plot of land instead of living in the same house. Parents, children, and grandchildren can all live in this conglomerate. Sometimes this includes ten households.

Lunch

Lunch is a time for Brazilian families to be together. It is the largest of the three meals in Brazilian culture. During lunch, the children come home from school and, if possible, the father will take a break from his work to join the family. Often times other members of the extended family who live nearby also come over for lunch.

It takes about two hours to prepare lunch. A typical lunch consists of rice and beans, salad, meat (usually chicken but sometimes beef or fish), and some type of fresh-squeezed fruit drink. This is what Brazilians generally eat every day. Of course there are variations every once in a while, like lasagna, pizza, or hot dogs, but most of the time, lunch is rice and beans, salad, and meat.

Sunday is the day families visit grandparents. At the grandparent's house, the extended family gets together to have lunch. They eat lunch around 1:00 or 2:00 P.M. There is usually a wide variety of food, including lots of pasta and three or four types of meat. The adults spend the afternoon chatting while the kids play games.

Birthdays

Family bonds influence the way holidays and important family days are celebrated in Brazil. For example, Brazilians usually hold huge birthday parties for family members and always bring lots of presents. They have a birthday cake, lots of sweets (*brigadeiro* [bree-gah-déy-ru] is the most popular), and *salgadinhos* [sau-gah-djéenyos]—small, salty rolls often filled with meat or cheese. On occasions like this, both the immediate and extended families are invited.

Brigadeiro Recipe

You will need:

- 1 can sweetened condensed milk
- 3 T cocoa
- 1 T butter
- a small bowl of sugar

Preparation

1. Put all the ingredients except the sugar in a pot.
2. Cook on low heat, stirring constantly.
3. Stir until ingredients begin to thicken.
4. Put the mixture in a bowl and let cool.
5. When the mixture has cooled down, put butter on your hands and roll the mixture into little balls.
6. Roll the balls in sugar until lightly coated.

Christmas

Christmas is another important family celebration. Brazilians usually spend the whole month of December planning for Christmas. It is a tradition to send family postcards to everyone the family knows. The postcards are simple, with a nativity scene, Christmas tree, or other seasonal drawing on them, and a message wishing the family a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. They are signed by all the family members and sent to the head of each family.

Each member of the family is in charge of a different dish for Christmas Eve dinner. Pork, turkey, and other meats, a great variety of pasta, and sometimes fish are served for dinner (see **Lifestyle Visual 2**). On the evening of the twenty-fourth, the family gets together, traditionally at a grandmother's house. People start to arrive around 9:00 P.M. and the celebration starts around 11:00 P.M. Throughout the night there are special shows on television. At midnight, the Catholic Mass is broadcast live from the Vatican, with the Pope conducting. The family spends time talking, setting the table, and watching a presentation that their children put on. Then they have supper. Later in the night, the children open their presents. Kids always look forward to getting toys—they hate getting shoes or clothes. Santa Claus, or *Papai Noel* [pa-pie no-el], is the same in Brazil as in America, wearing his warm red clothing in spite of

the climate. Sometimes a relative dresses like Santa and brings the presents. Young adults usually go out with friends after the family celebration is over. On Christmas Day, the family gathers again in the afternoon. It is one more opportunity to spend some time together and eat the leftovers from Christmas Eve.

New Year's

New Year's celebrations are different everywhere in the country, but most people go to the beach, if they live near one. On the twenty-sixth or twenty-seventh of December, people start to travel to beach houses, either their own or a rented one. On New Year's Eve, they dress in a new, white outfit and go to the beach to watch the fireworks. There's always a countdown to midnight, then the fireworks start and last for about twenty minutes. To welcome the new year, people jump seven waves, which usually ends up in a midnight swim. They fill water bottles with sea water and light candles on the sand. The water bottle is to stay in the home, protecting the family from evil, and the candle is to be lit as a wish is made. After the fireworks are over, people go home for supper or out to party some more. Most families usually go home, have a traditional ham dinner, watch television, and go to bed.

Other holidays and occasions are also opportunities for everyone to get together as a big family. Going on picnics, going to the beach or swimming pool, and playing games are all reasons to get together. Brazilians sometimes use these occasions to visit a family member who for some reason does not live close to them anymore. Family bonds are very strong in Brazil, so Brazilians always find a way to see each other.

Chimarrão

Brazilians enjoy sitting around for hours, talking and enjoying one another's company. In some parts of Brazil, family and neighbors form a circle and pass around a sweet tea called *chimarrão* [she-ma-háu] while they talk. Chimarrão circles are like our community groups in that they discuss current events in the city and solutions to the issues they face. Neighbors, friends, and family stay closely connected and involved in each other's lives because they participate in this tradition.

Chimarrão was originally invented by the Guarani Indians in the southern region of Brazil and the northern region of Argentina. The early settlers of those regions quickly adopted the habit of drinking chimarrão and it soon became a part of life in the area. The first settlers in the region were men who had left their families in Europe; late at night they would sit around the campfire and drink chimarrão while talking about their families back home. This was the beginning of the chimarrão tradition.

Chimarrão is almost a ritual among the people. When a visitor arrives, the hostess will make chimarrão to offer to her guest. Only one *cuia* [kwee-yuh], or cup, and one *bomba* [boh-ma] (straw) is used to serve everyone. The cup is filled with *matte* [mahch] (sweet herbs), and then hot water is poured over the matte. The homeowner usually drinks first and then passes the cuia around the circle until everyone has had all they want. The cuia is made from wood, hollowed out and often carved with intricate designs. Designs are typically related to the region. The straw is made of metal and looks like a spoon with a long handle (see **Lifestyle Visual 3**). The spoon

end has holes in it to strain the water through the matte. Bombas also have intricate designs near the top of the straw. Some are even made out of gold. People sometimes spend over two-hundred dollars on the cuia and bomba; however, most have simpler cuias and bombas because they cannot afford expensive ones.

There are many “don’t’s” associated with chimarrão. It is considered rude to break the following rules:

1. Don’t ask to put sugar in your matte.
2. Don’t mix up the order in which the chimarrão is served.
3. Don’t say the chimarrão is too hot.
4. Don’t drink just half the cup.
5. Don’t play with the bomba.
6. Don’t say that sharing the bomba is unhealthy.

The time mothers spend together in chimarrão circles helps them solve problems concerning their children. Mothers discuss problems with their friends and come up with a variety of solutions. These discussions help mothers see situations from different perspectives and find the best solution.

Chimarrão circles may be seen as a waste of time in some cultures, but the Brazilian culture values relationships. Not only do Brazilians value family relationships, but they also value social relationships between neighbors, friends, and colleagues. There are many employers who allow time for the employees to drink chimarrão together, thus producing an environment where people care about one another. Because employers allow employees to develop interpersonal relationships, the employees are more likely to have patience and understanding for their coworkers when problems or conflicts arise.



Activities

1. Have the class make brigadeiro.
2. Have the students write an essay comparing family bonds in the United States to family bonds in Brazil.
3. Have the students complete the cryptogram (see **Lifestyle Visual 4**).
4. In small groups, have the students make a collage that represents the Brazilian lifestyle that they learned about.



Discussion Questions

1. How do family bonds in the United States compare with those in Brazil?
2. Do you think that family bonds in Brazil influence the way Brazilians think? Why or why not?
3. Do Americans hold large parties or celebrations like the Brazilians? On what occasions?

4. Brazil is a developing country. Do you think economic improvement would change the strong bonds within Brazilian families? Explain.
5. What are some American traditions in celebrating Christmas, New Year's, and birthdays? Do American traditions vary in different parts of the country? How do these traditions compare to Brazilian traditions?

FACTS ABOUT BRAZIL

Official Name: Federal Republic of Brazil

Capital: Brasília

Government Type: Federal Republic

Area: 8,511,965 sq km

Land Boundaries: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela

Climate: mostly tropical, but temperate in south

Lowest Point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

Highest Point: Pico da Neblina 3,014 m

Natural Resources: bauxite, gold, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, platinum, tin, uranium, petroleum, hydropower, timber

Natural Hazards: recurring droughts in northeast; floods and occasional frost in south

Population: 182,032,604 (July 2003 est.)

Ethnic Groups: white (includes Portuguese, German, Italian, Spanish, Polish) 55%; mixed white and black 38%; black 6%; other (includes Japanese, Arab, Amerindian) 1%

Religions: Roman Catholic (nominal) 80%

Languages: Portuguese (official), Spanish, English, French

GDP Per Capita: \$7,600 (2002 est.)

GDP Composition By Sector: agriculture 8%, industry 36%, services 56% (2001 est.)

Labor Force: 79 million (1999 est.)

Unemployment Rate: 6.4% (2001 est.)

Industries: textiles, shoes, chemicals, cement, lumber, iron ore, tin, steel, aircraft, motor vehicles and parts, armaments, other machinery and equipment

Agricultural Products: coffee, soybeans, wheat, rice, corn, sugarcane, cocoa, citrus; beef

Exports: \$59.4 billion (f.o.b., 2001) transport equipment, iron ore, soybeans, footwear, coffee, autos

Imports: \$46.2 billion (f.o.b., 2002) machinery and equipment, chemical products, oil

Trade Partners: U.S., Argentina, Germany, Japan, Italy, Netherlands

Currency: Real (R\$)

Exchange Rate: 2.92 reals (R\$) = \$1 U.S. (2002)

HISTORY AND HOLIDAYS

TIME LINE

- 1500 C.E.** Pedro Álvares Cabral discovers Brazil
- 1530** Portugal begins to colonize the new land of Brazil
- 1549** Salvador becomes the capital of Brazil
- 1555** French expedition of Villegaignon arrives in Rio de Janeiro
- 1565** Rio de Janeiro is founded
- 1580** Brazil under Spanish control
- 1612** French take over Maranhão
- 1624** Brazil's northeastern coast is invaded by the Dutch
- 1640** Brazil is again under Portuguese control
- 1654** Brazilians drive the Dutch off the coast
- 1690** Gold is found in Brazil
- 1694** A large military expedition destroys the brown community of Palmares
- 1720** Brazil begins mining diamonds
- 1750** The Treaty of Madrid ends conflicts with the Spanish in the south
- 1759** Jesuits are kicked out of Brazil
- 1763** The capital is moved from Salvador to Rio de Janeiro
- 1789** *Inconfidência Mineira* [een-con-fee-dén-see-ah mee-néy-rah]:
Conspiracy against Portugal, seeking independence
- 1792** Tiradentes, one of Inconfidência Mineira's leaders, is hanged
- 1798** *Inconfidência Bahiana* [een-con-fee-dén-see-ah ba-yá-na]:
Conspiracy in the state of Bahia
- 1808** Napoleon invades Lisbon; the royal family leaves for Brazil and brings thousands of the royal court with them.
- 1815** Brazil becomes "A United Kingdom" with Portugal
- 1822** D. Pedro I proclaims Brazil's independence from Portugal
- 1824** Brazil's first constitution
- 1840** D. Pedro II becomes Brazil's Emperor
- 1854** Brazil's first railroad constructed
- 1864** The war between Brazil and Paraguay begins
- 1888** Princess Isabel signs the act for the abolition of slavery
- 1889** The Empire falls and Brazil becomes a Republic under Marshall Deodoro da Fonseca's command
- 1922** "Modern Art Week" festival is held in the city of São Paulo
- 1930** The Revolution of 1930 puts Getúlio Vargas in power as a dictator; he rules for 15 years.
- 1944–1945** Brazil enters World War II, fighting in Italy as part of the American Army.
- 1945** The army persuades Vargas to leave power; Brazil begins to have elected presidents
- 1951** Vargas returns to power as a democratically elected president
- 1954** Vargas commits suicide in the Catete presidential palace

- 1955** Juscelino Kubitschek becomes president
- 1960** The capital is moved from Rio de Janeiro to Brasília
- 1964** Military leaders take control of the government
- 1985** Government returns to civilian rule
- 1989** Fernando Collor is the first president chosen by direct popular election after a military coup
- 1994** Fernando Henrique Cardoso wins presidential elections
- 1998** Fernando Henrique Cardoso is re-elected
- 2002** Brazilian population struggles with Dengue fever; Luís Ignácio Lula da Silva elected president

HOLIDAYS

- 1 Jan** O Ano Novo (New Year's Day)
- Feb** Carnaval (Five days of celebrations before the Catholic Lent. Celebrations include parades with extravagant floats and parties in the streets.)
- 13 Apr** Paixão de Cristo (Holy Week)
- 15 Apr** Pascoa (Easter)
- 21 Apr** Tiradentes (Tiradentes was one of the leaders of the Inconfidência Mineira, the first anti-Portuguese conspiracy. Some of the conspirators were exiled to Africa. Tiradentes was hanged, decapitated, and quartered. Pieces of his body were displayed around the city as an example of what would happen to conspirators)
- Apr/May** Good Friday (date varies)
- 1 May** Labor Day
- 13 May** Dia das Mães (Mother's Day)
- 12 Jun** Dia dos Namorados (Valentine's Day)
- 14 Jun** Corpus Christi (Catholic holiday; date varies)
- 29 Jun** Festa Junina (A celebration of Catholic saints throughout the month of June, specifically the saint whom people pray to if they want to get married soon)
- 8 Aug** Dia dos Pais (Father's Day)
- 7 Sep** Dia da Independência do Brasil (Independence Day. The military puts on parades, the president usually speaks, and the air force sends out planes to fly through the sky)
- 12 Oct** Aparecida (A Catholic holiday for Mary, mother of Jesus Christ)
- 2 Nov** Finados (Catholic Holiday in remembrance of family and friends who passed away; a day people take flowers to cemeteries)
- 15 Nov** Proclamação da República (Republic Day. Celebrates the day that the Portuguese empire fell and Brazil became a Republic)
- 25 Dec** Natal (Christmas Day; most of the celebration happens on 24 December)

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

EMBASSY TO THE UNITED STATES

3006 Whitehaven Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008-3634
Phone: (202) 238-2700, Fax: (202) 238-2827
E-mail: webmaster@brasilemb.org
Web site: <http://www.brasilemb.org>

BRAZILIAN DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

16 West Little Brazil Street
West 46th Street between 5th & 6th
New York, NY 10036-4503
Phone: (212) 840-3733, (800) 848-2746, Fax: (212) 719-4142
Web site: <http://www.embratur.gov.br>

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- . *The Mansions and the Shanties: The Making of Modern Brazil*, Greenwood, 1980.
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- Little, Paul E. *Amazonia: Territorial Struggles on Perennial Frontiers*, Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001.
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- Sheriff, Robin E. *Dreaming Equality: Color, Race, and Racism in Urban Brazil*, Rutgers University Press, 2001.
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FILM

The Three Caballeros, Disney, 1945.

National Geographic's Amazon: Land of the Flooded Forest, National Geographic, 1997.

INTERNET SITES

Africans in Brazil:

http://exploringafrica.matrix.msu.edu/curriculum/1m15/stu_actthree.html

Amazon Life:

http://www.thinkquest.org/library/lib/site_sum_outside.html?tname=20248&url=20248/hid.html

Assessment:

http://www.mct.gov.br/clima/ingles/comunic_old/jcr.htm

Brazilian Embassy in London—Abolition of Slavery:

<http://www.brazil.org.uk/page.php?cid=86&offset=0>

Brazilian FAQ Culture and Language:

<http://www.agr.informatik.uni-kl.de/~awangenh/brasfaq.3.0.html>

Brazilian National Elections (Security in voting):

<http://fitug.fitug.de/debate/9902/msg00287.html>

Capoeira:

<http://www.abada.org>

Ecobrazil.com:

<http://www.ecobrazil.com/geo.asp>

Friendship Bridge (picture):

www.brasilhoteis.com.br/fotos/pr/foto8.htm

Gallery of Rain Forest Photos:

<http://www.realtime.net/~raintree/gallery/gallery.htm>

Hydroelectric Dam (picture):

<http://www.brazil.org.uk/page.php?pid=158>

Iguacu Falls:

<http://www.uoregon.edu/~sergiok/brasil/iguacu.html>

The Land, Culture, and People of Brazil:

<http://www.brazilbrazil.com/>

Neo Populism in Brazilian Politics:

<http://www.tche.br/nupergs/celi.html>

Virtual Trip to Brazil:

<http://www.vivabrazil.com>

MUSIC

Grupo de Capoeira Angola Pelourinho, Smithsonian Folkways, 1996.

Capoeira, Wea, 1997.

Geography & Climate Visual 1: Pajucara Beach

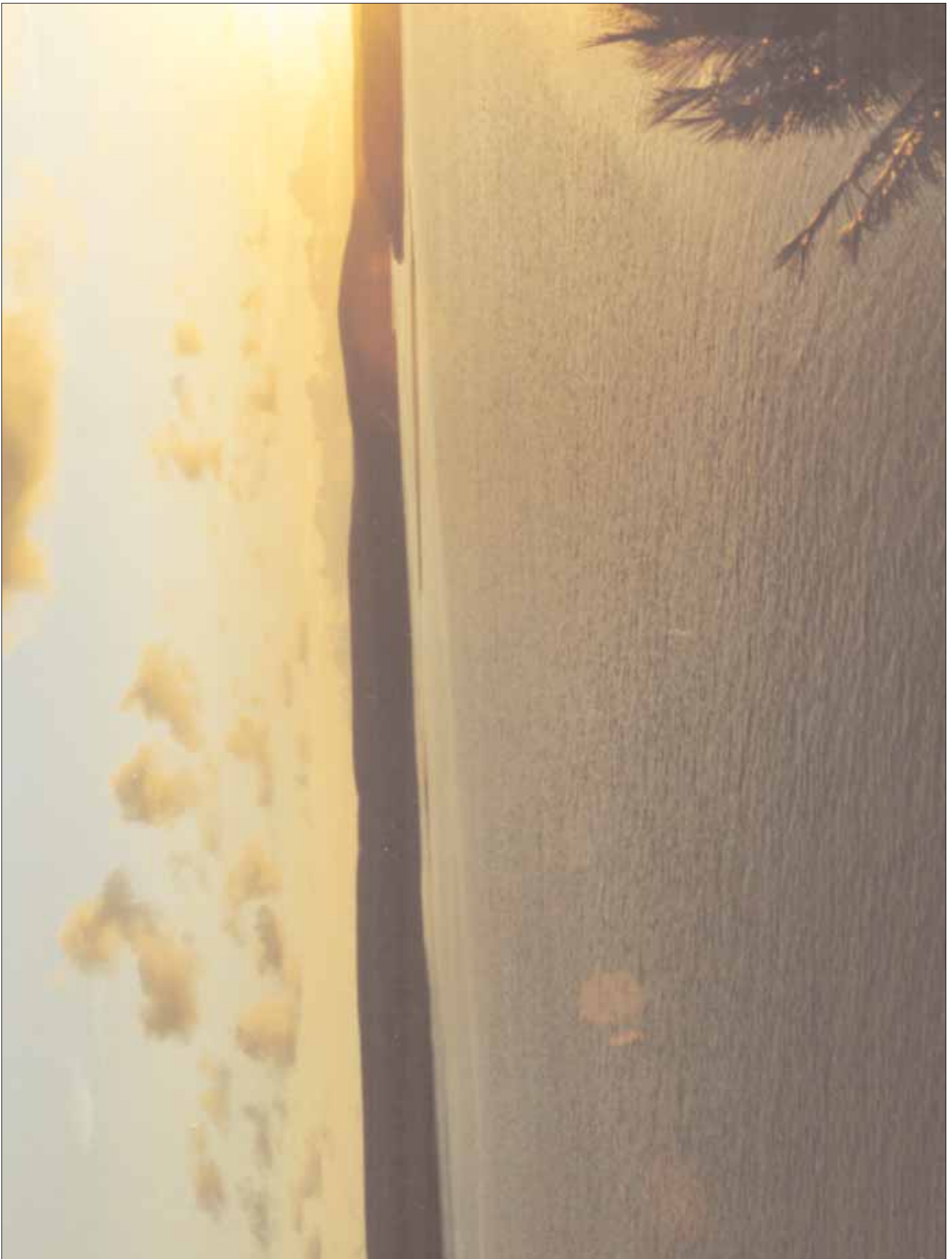




Geography & Climate Visual 3: Avenida Beach



Geography & Climate Visual 4: Roteiro Lake



Geography & Climate Visual 5: Fortaleza Beach



Geography & Climate Visual 6: Fortaleza City Beach



Geography & Climate Visual 7: Coastal Regions

North Coast	HIGH	LOW
Para 93 Sunny Days	90° NOV	71° OCT
Maranhao 98 Sunny Days	89° NOV	72° FEB
Northeast Coast	HIGH	LOW
Piaui 123 Sunny Days	91° JAN	70° FEB
Ceara 112 Sunny Days	87° NOV	71° JUL
Rio Grande do Norte 108 Sunny Days	89° AUG	69° JUN
Paraiba 108 Sunny Days	89° JAN	66° SEP
Pernambuco 103 Sunny Days	86° JAN	69° AUG
Alagoas 109 Sunny Days	87° FEB	68° AUG
Sergipe 113 Sunny Days	86° MAR	71° AUG
Bahia 103 Sunny Days	86° FEB	70° AUG
Southeast Coast	HIGH	LOW
Espirito Santo 83 Sunny Days	89° FEB	66° JUL
Rio de Janeiro 87 Sunny Days	86° FEB	65° JUL
Sao Paulo 103 Sunny Days	83° MAR	56° JUL
South Coast	HIGH	LOW
Parana 60 Sunny Days	84° JAN	56° JUL
Santa Catarina 86 Sunny Days	83° FEB	56° JUL
Rio Grande do Sul 100 Sunny Days	80° FEB	52° JUL



Number of sunny days during the year
Average High and Low temperature and month it occurs



Geography & Climate Visual 9: Iguacu Falls



Geography & Climate Visual 10: Iguacu Falls





Wacky Word Story

Pair up with a partner. Person one reads numbers 1–15 and person two gives answers for each number. Person one fills in the blanks with what person two says. Then, switch rolls. Next, person one fills in the blanks on page two with the answers person two has given and then reads the story out loud. Switch roles again.

1. Your name _____
2. Name _____
3. Adjective (adj.) #1 _____
4. Article of clothing _____
5. Verb (past tense) _____
6. Verb #1 _____
7. Animal #1 _____
8. Verb #2 _____
9. Number #1 _____
10. Number #2 _____
11. Number #3 _____
12. Adj. #2 _____
13. Body part _____
14. Animal #2 _____
15. Profession _____

Wacky Word Story

_____’s Experience at the Brazilian Beach

1

Last year, my family and I went to Brazil. I invited my friend _____ to
 come along, too. First, we went to the north coast. It was very hot and humid because the
 north coast is near the equator. We all changed into our swim gear. I put on my
 _____ that I bought just for this trip and we went to the beach.
 I saw a group of people playing *futvôlei*, a game similar to volleyball except the players
 cannot use their hands or arms. The players _____ the balls with their feet, legs,
 chests and heads.

I wanted to go _____ in the ocean, but _____ was afraid that

a(n) _____ would _____ him/her, so we played *fescobol* instead. We
 rented two wooden rackets and a rubber ball. The object of the game is to keep the ball
 from touching the ground. I dropped the ball _____ times and _____
 dropped it _____ times. After playing for about _____ hours, we
 decided to join my family and go sandboarding. We found a _____ slope and
 then slid down it. I fell after a few seconds and landed with my _____ in the
 sand. _____ skied all the way into the water. Too bad, though. When he/she got
 into the water, a(n) _____ stung him/her. The _____ had to come and
 treat _____’s wound. Now _____ is too afraid to swim in the ocean again.

History Visual 1: Capoeira



History Visual 2: Capoeira



History Visual 3: Feijoada



History Visual 4: Guess That Word

Cut out the following cards. Divide into two teams. Team one begins with one team member choosing a card and trying to get his or her team to guess the word at the top of each card within one minute. You cannot say any of the words on the card or say, "It rhymes with . . ." A person from team two watches to make sure none of the words are said. If a word is said, the person from team two says, "oops!" and team one does not receive a point; it is then team two's turn.

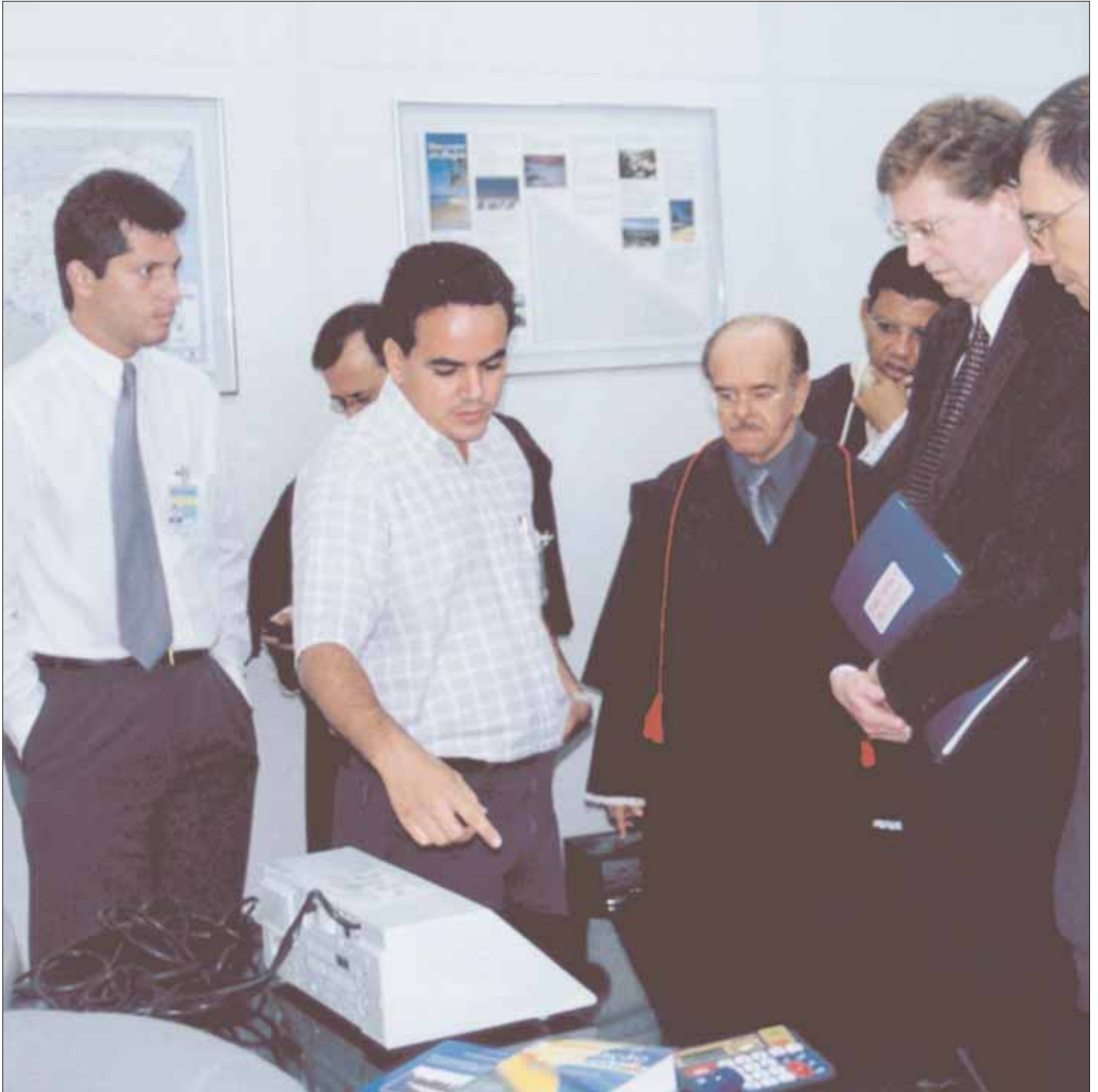
The Portuguese Brazil Country People Portugal Spanish	Plantations Fields Labor Outside Slaves Work	Stocks Arms Head Puritans Slaves Wood	Iemanjá Fisherman Flowers Goddess New Year's Day Water
Petals Abolished Declaration Princess Isabel Slavery Streets	Princess Isabel Declaration Petals Royalty Signed Slavery	Capoeira Dance Fight Instruments Legs Slaves	Feijoada Beans Meal Pigs Rice Slaves
Cattle Herds Meat Milk "Moos" Slaves	Mines Dig Gold Slaves Precious Work	Brazil Beach Country Portuguese São Paulo South America	Africans Africa Plantations Ships Slaves Ocean
Whip Back Owner Punish Slaves Tie	Senzalas Beds House Personal Roof Sleep	Mulatos Brazil Children Marriages Skin Whites	Zambos Children Brazil Indians Marriages Skin
Runaway Flee Leave Owners Punishment Slaves	Journalist Abolished Newspaper Slavery Uprising Write	Tambourine Beat Capoeira Dance Fight Instrument	Berimbau Beat Dance Fight Stick Wire

Politics & Economics Visual 1: Alvorada Palace



Politics & Economics Visual 2: National Congress Building





Politics & Economics Visual 4: Scrambled Words (1 of 2)

Instructions: First unscramble the words. Then place the correct letter in the blanks below in order to make a sentence.

1. Insetnoics

Second letter goes on 4 and 14; third letter goes on 18, 24, 29, 35, and 38.

2. ltoalb

First letter goes on 9; fifth letter goes on 20, 22, 25, and 46.

3. nezo mbreun

First letter goes on 12; last letter goes on 10, 26, 36, 37, and 41.

4. geirrest 

Fifth letter goes on 6, 31, 39, and 48.

5. vraaald lcpaae

First letter goes on 1, 11, and 16; third letter goes on 17 and 21.

6. nsgercs 

First letter goes on 43.

7. evot ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

Third letter goes on 5, 19, 23, 27, 40, and 44.

8. dnacitead 

Third leter goes on 8 and 47; sixth letter goes on 2.

9. idolahy   

First letter goes on 15 and 28; fourth letter goes on 7, 13, 42, and 45; last letter goes on 30.

10. druaf

First letter goes on 33 and 34; fourth letter goes on 3 and 32.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48

Politics & Economics Visual 4: Scrambled Words Answer Key (2 of 2)

Instructions: First, unscramble the words. Then place the correct letter in the blanks below in order to make a sentence.

1. Insetnoics e l e c t i o n s

Second letter goes on 4 and 14; third letter goes on 18, 24, 29, 35, and 38.

2. ltoalb b a l l o t

First letter goes on 9; fifth letter goes on 20, 22, 25, and 46.

3. nezo mbreun z o n e n u m b e r

First letter goes on 12; last letter goes on 10, 26, 36, 37, and 41.

4. geirrest r e g i s t e r

Fifth letter goes on 6, 31, 39, and 48.

5. vraoaald lcpaae A l v o r a d a P a l a c e

First letter goes on 1, 11, and 16; third letter goes on 17 and 21.

6. nsgoerccs c o n g r e s s

First letter goes on 43.

7. evot v o t e

Third letter goes on 5, 19, 23, 27, 40, and 44.

8. dnacitead c a n d i d a t e

Third letter goes on 8 and 47; sixth letter goes on 2.

9. idolahy h o l i d a y

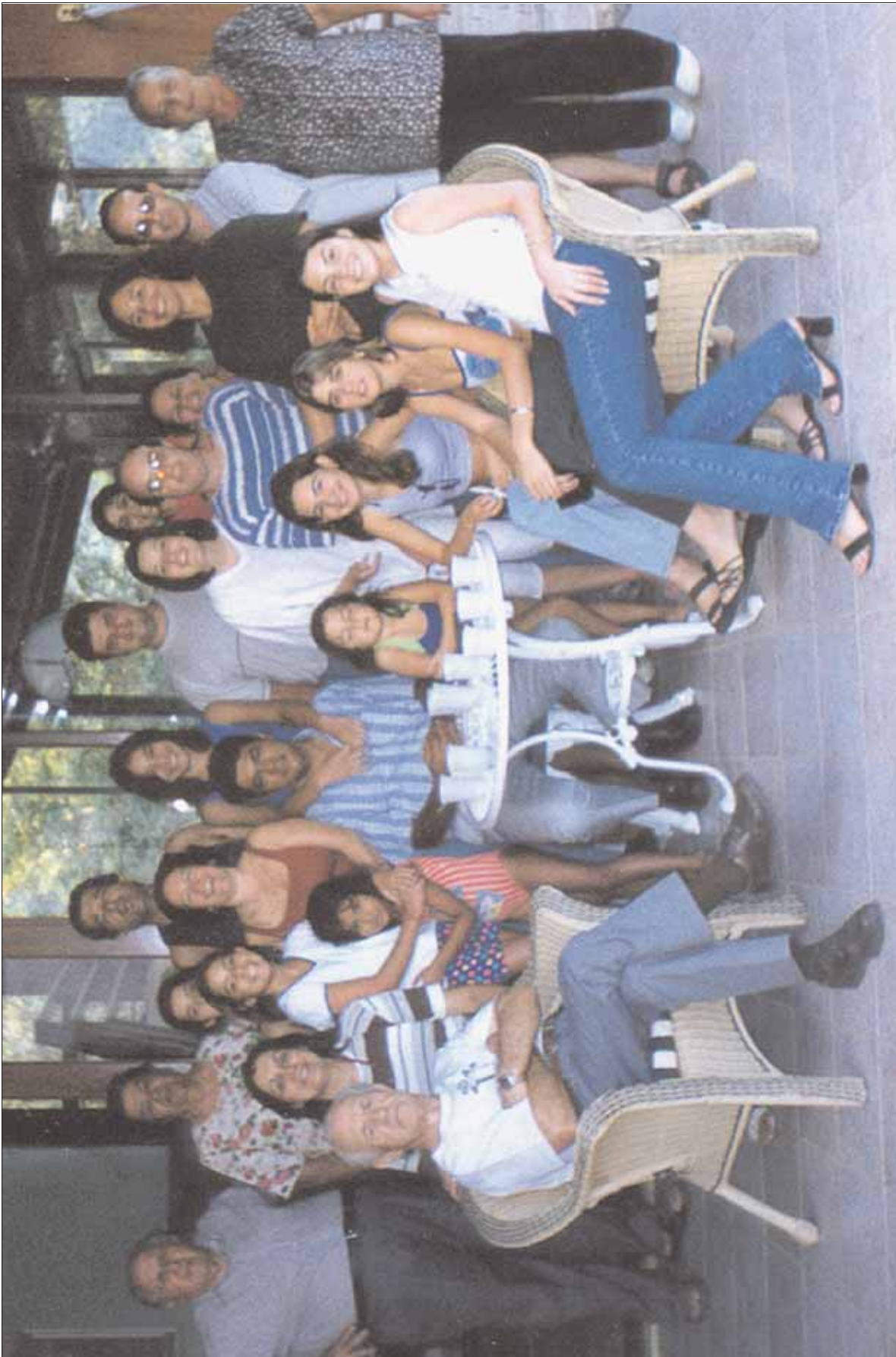
First letter goes on 15 and 28; fourth letter goes on 7, 13, 42, and 45; last letter goes on 30.

10. druaf f r a u d

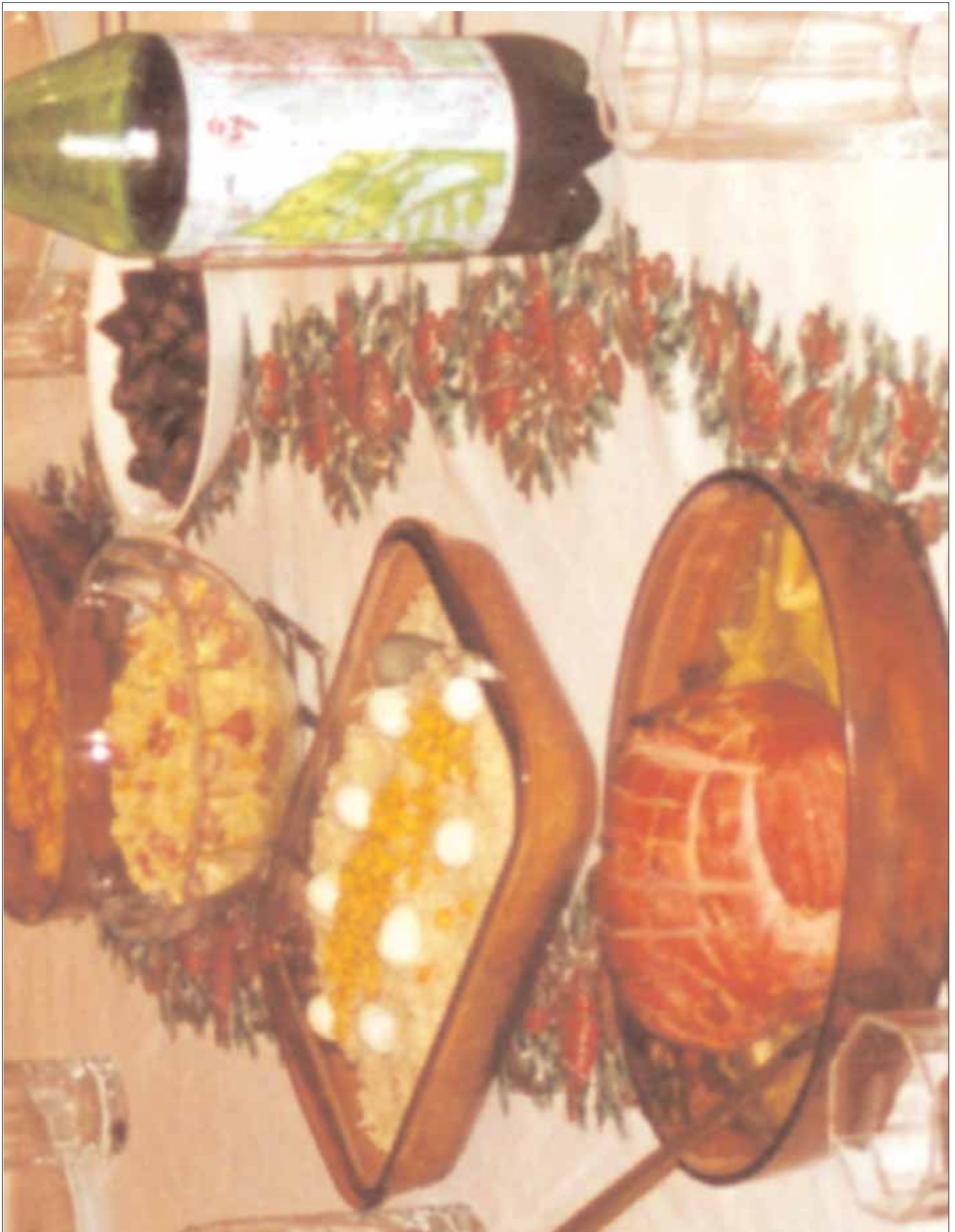
First letter goes on 33 and 34; fourth letter goes on 3 and 32.

<u>A</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>u</u>	<u>l</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>s</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>i</u>	<u>n</u>	<u> </u>	<u>B</u>	<u>r</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>z</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>l</u>	<u> </u>	<u>h</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>v</u>	<u>e</u>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
<u>t</u>	<u>o</u>	<u> </u>	<u>v</u>	<u>o</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>e</u>	<u> </u>	<u>o</u>	<u>r</u>	<u> </u>	<u>t</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>y</u>	<u> </u>	<u>s</u>	<u>u</u>	<u>f</u>	<u>f</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>r</u>
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
<u>r</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>r</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>c</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>o</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>s</u>										
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48										

Lifestyle Visual 1: Family Reunion



Lifestyle Visual 2: Christmas Dinner



Lifestyle Visual 3: Bomba



BRAZILIAN LIFESTYLE CRYPTOGRAM

Instructions: Each letter below the blank space represents another letter. You must figure out which letter represents which other letter. Two answers have been given to you. Each time you see an “e” under one of the blanks, fill in the blank with the letter “r.” Do the same for the letter “k.” Using the letters given and the number of blanks, you must then guess what letters the other letters under the blanks represent. For example, if you have d__d, you can guess that an “i” goes in the blank.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
				r						t															

z d v q c f g m p l w d e y t y e f
 w k e m p j q p g e d h q c d p i d e y d p
 q v a m e k d p k a d e k m z w m n q y k f !

BRAZILIAN LIFESTYLE CRYPTOGRAM

Instructions: Each letter below the blank space represents another letter. You must figure out which letter represents which other letter. Two answers have been given to you. Each time you see an “e” under one of the blanks, fill in the blank with the letter “r.” Do the same for the letter “k.” Using the letters given and the number of blanks, you must then guess what letters the other letters under the blanks represent. For example, if you have d__d, you can guess that an “i” goes in the blank.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
				r						t															

z d v q c f g m p l w d e y t y e f
 w k e m p j q p g e d h q c d p i d e y d p
 q v a m e k d p k a d e k m z w m n q y k f !

BRAZILIAN LIFESTYLE CRYPTOGRAM ANSWER KEY

Instructions: Each letter below the blank space represents another letter. You must figure out which letter represents which other letter. Two answers have been given to you. Each time you see an “e” under one of the blanks, fill in the blank with the letter “r.” Do the same for the letter “k.” Using the letters given and the number of blanks, you must then guess what letters the other letters under the blanks represent. For example, if you have d__d, you can guess that an “i” goes in the blank.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
p		l	a	r	y	b	z	d	g	t	d	o	c		n	i			v		m	s		e	f

F	a	m	i	l	y	b	o	n	d	s	a	r	e	v	e	r	y					
z	d	v	q	c	f	g	m	p	l	w	d	e	y	t	y	e	f					
s	t	r	o	n	g	i	n	B	r	a	z	i	l	a	n	d	a	r	e	a	n	
w	k	e	m	p	j	q	p	g	e	d	h	q	c	d	p	i	d	e	y	d	p	
i	m	p	o	r	t	a	n	t	p	a	r	t	o	f	s	o	c	i	e	t	y	!
q	v	a	m	e	k	d	p	k	a	d	e	k	m	z	w	m	n	q	y	k	f	



FLAG OF BRAZIL

The flag is green with a large yellow diamond in the center bearing a blue celestial globe with twenty-seven white, five-pointed stars (one for each state and the Federal District) arranged in the same pattern as in the night sky over Brazil; the globe has a white equatorial band with the motto “Ordem e Progresso” (order and progress).

Map of Brazil

