

Бразилия

Дайындаған: Қажыбекқызы Алтынай



Coat of Arms Flag





Motto: "port. Ordem e Progresso
("Order and Progress") "

Hymn: «Hino Nacional Brasileiro»

Brazil (orthographic projection) .svg

Independence Date 7 September 1822 (from
Portugal)

The official language is Portuguese

The capital Brasilia

The largest city of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro,
Salvador, Belo Horizonte, Fortaleza, Brasilia

Form of government Presidential Republic

The president

Vice President Dilma Rousseff

Michel Temer

Territory

- Total

- % of water surface. 5th in the world

8514877 [1] km²

0.65%

Currency Brazilian Real (BRL code, 986)

Calling code +55

Brazil, complete the official form - Federative Republic of Brazil (port República Federativa do Brasil, listen (inf)..) - The largest in area and population of a country in South America and the only Portuguese-speaking in the Americas. Located on the fifth place among countries in the world by area and by population. It occupies the eastern and central part of the continent.

Capital - the city of Brasilia. Another version of the name of the city - Brazil - the same as the Russian name of the country.

The greatest length from north to south and 4,320 km from east to west 4328 km. It shares borders with all South American countries except Chile and Ecuador: French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela, to the north, Colombia to the northwest, Peru and Bolivia in the west, Paraguay and Argentina to the south-west and the south by Uruguay. Length of the land boundaries of about 16 thousand. Km. From the east by the Atlantic Ocean, the length of coastline - 7.4 thousand km. [1]. The structure of Brazil also includes several archipelagos, in particular Fernando de Noronha, Rocas, Sao Pedro e Sao Paulo Trindade and e-Martin you

Brazil was a colony of Portugal from the landing of Pedro Alvares Cabral on the coast of South America in 1500 to the declaration of independence in 1822 in the form of the Brazilian Empire. Brazil became a republic in 1889, although the bicameral parliament, now called Congress, dates back to 1824, when the first constitution has been ratified. The current Constitution defines Brazil as a federal republic, is the Union of the Federal District, 26 states and 5564 municipalities.

Brazil is the seventh largest economy in nominal GDP in the world and the seventh GDP calculated at purchasing power parity. Economic reforms have brought the country international recognition. Brazil is in such international organizations as the UN, G20, WTO, Mercosur and the Union of South American Nations, and is one of the BRICS countries.

Significant influence on the culture of the country had Portugal, the former colonial power. And practically the only official spoken language of the country is Portuguese. By faith the majority of Brazilians - Catholics, making Brazil the country with the largest Catholic population in the world.

In Brazil, he passed 2014 FIFA World Cup, which ended July 13, 2014. Also in Rio de Janeiro will be held 2016 Summer Olympics, and in the city of Brasilia - 2019 Summer Universiade



Origin of name

«Terra Brasilis» Detail card in 1519.

The territories of the New World, is attached to the Portuguese navigator Pedro Alvares Cabral, they were called the Earth of the True Cross (port. Terra da Vera Cruz), then these territories were called the Earth Holy Cross (port. Terra da Santa Cruz).

However, a little later for the country stuck another name - Terra do Brasil (in Russian writing - Brazil)

The name, according to one version, due to the discovery of the coast of the trees, the wood of which were exported in large quantities to Europe. The Portuguese called this tree Pau-Brasil (the port of pau-brasil - brazil wood.): They believed that found a place where Arab traders took the so-called Brazil (port brasil, from the Portuguese word brasa - "heat", "red-hot coals.") - a valuable red wood that fell since the XVII century in Europe and was used for the preparation of paints, as well as for furniture and musical instruments (in fact, the Arabs delivered to Europe, wood-related, but different plants growing in South-East Asia).

According to another version, the country's name comes from the name of the island Brazil (Hi-Brasil, or O'Brazil) from Irish mythology - the mythical land in the Atlantic Ocean.

Geographical position

Brazil - the largest country in Latin America, occupying almost half of the continent of South America. Capital - Brasilia. It has borders with Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, on the south - with Uruguay, to the west - with Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia and Peru, in the northwest - with Colombia. In the north and east by the Atlantic Ocean. Territory - 8.514.215,9 square kilometers, accounting for 5.7% of the area of the entire world of sushi.. Brazil - the fifth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada, China and the United States of America).



Chapada Diamantina

Relief

In the north of the country is lowland Amazon (Amazon) - a vast valley of one of the largest rivers in the world. In the north it gradually passes into the rolling plains of the northern part of the Guiana Plateau (height 150-700 m, the highest peaks up to 1200 m), surrounded by the state border along the steep cliffs of the Serra Imeri, Serra soar and pacaraima mountains (Mount Roraima - 2772 m) . Almost all the rest of the country is the Brazilian plateau, which rises to the south and north-east and steeply to a narrow edge of the coastal Atlantic coastal plain. Recent mountains (Serra do Mar and Mantiqueira Mountains and other) reach a height of 2890 m (Mount Bandeira). To the west of the Atlantic Coastal arrays and residual ridge ("brazilid") - Espinhaço Mountains in place of tectonic depressions stretched belt formation and monoklinarno plains-formation (lava plateau of Paraná, and others); in the center and north of the basement is dominated by plateaus and plains that alternate with the plateau - Chapada. In the west of the territory of Brazil comes accumulative lowlands of the upper Paraguay River - Pantanal.

The river in the Amazon jungle



Climate

For Brazil, it is characterized by a hot climate. Average monthly temperatures range from 16 to 29 ° C; only high eastern massifs average July temperature of 12 to 14 ° C; frosts are possible. However, precipitation types and climate conditions are different. In the west Amazonia equatorial humid climate (rainfall 2000-3000 mm per year, the amplitude of average monthly temperatures 2-3 ° C), in the east of the Amazon and surrounding steep slopes of the Guiana and Brazilian Highlands - subequatorial a dry period of 3-4 months (rainfall 1500 -2000 mm, on the coast about 3000 mm per year). In the center of the Brazilian Highlands and the Pantanal - sub-equatorial humid climate (rainfall 1400-2000 mm per year) with large amplitudes of temperatures (especially the extreme - to 45-50 ° C); in the north-east of the plateau rainfall drops to 500 mm and less than a year, and the rains very irregular: it is an area of frequent and prolonged droughts. On the eastern border of the climate is tropical, hot and humid, with a short dry season. In the south of the plateau constantly humid climate, tropical plateau in Paraná and subtropical upland eastern regions to the south of 24 ° south latitude.

The population of Brazil

Population - 202 657 000 000 [2] (estimate July 2014 5 th place in the world).

Annual growth rate - 1.2% (fertility - 2.2 births per woman).

São Paulo

Life expectancy - 69 years for men and 76 years for women.

Infestation immunodeficiency virus (HIV) - 0.6% (estimate for 2007).

The racial makeup of the year 2008 according to the National Research by Household Sample (PNAD) 48,43% (92 million) - White; 43.80% (83 million) - a mixed race; 6.84% (13 million) - blacks; 0.58% (1.1 million) - Asians; 0.28% (536,000) Indians of the indigenous population.

According to the 2010 census, whites share decreased from 53.7% to 47.7%, and the percentage of Brazilians of mixed marriages has increased from 38.5% to 43.1%. Thus, for the first time in the history of Brazilian whites are no longer the majority. [16]

Languages - Portuguese (official and the most common), are also used by Spanish, French, German, Italian, Japanese, English and Indian languages.

Literacy - 90% (PNUD, 2007).

Urban population - 86% (in 2008).

The regent proclaims Brazil's independence



The Constitution of Brazil

Throughout Brazilian history the country had seven constitutions. The current Brazilian Constitution adopted October 5, 1988. The work on it took part specially convened Constituent Assembly, as well as a significant part of the population

Brazil's Constitution includes 250 articles, the preamble and transitional provisions. As of May 2011 in it made 67 amendments.

Brazil - is a federal republic divided into 26 administrative states and the Federal District. The state government has a similar structure with the federal government and have the same powers (enshrined in their own constitution), except those that relate to the competence of the federal government or included in the municipal council functions. Chief Executive state is the governor, who is elected by direct vote for a term of 4 years. Legislative Assembly and the judiciary states lined up under the federal scheme. The jurisdiction of the latter is clearly defined in order to avoid conflicts with the federal courts. Chief Executive of municipalities is the mayor, also directly elected for four years. At the legislative level, the interests of the population of the municipalities represent the Chamber of Deputies. In addition, there are more than 4,400 municipal council, enjoying autonomy in local affairs.

The municipal councils act within the framework established by the Basic Law on Municipalities.

Institute of federal intervention, which is common in the laws of most federations of the world, Brazil is painted in great detail: "The Republic can not intervene in the affairs of States and the Federal District except:

integrity of the State of Conservation;

Foreign intervention or the intervention of the Federation in another;

A serious disruption of public order;

Ensuring the free activity of the branches of power in the subjects of the Federation;

Reorganization of Finance of the Federation, which is:

stopped payment of the consolidated debt for more than two consecutive years, except in cases of force majeure, ...;

Collateral actions of the federal law, court order or judgment;

Provide the following constitutional principles:

republican form of government, representative system and democratic order;

human rights;

municipal autonomy;

government accountability. "

Elections

The President and Vice-President of the Republic shall be elected by direct universal suffrage for a term of 4 years. The last presidential elections were held October 26, 2014. Incumbent President - Dilma Rousseff. Acting Vice President - Michel Temer.

Parliament

Main article: National Congress of Brazil

The bicameral National Congress consists of the Federal Senate (81 seats: 3 members from each state and county) and the Chamber of Deputies (513 seats), who are elected for 4-year term.

October 5, 2014, the regular parliamentary elections. President of the Chamber of Deputies from 2010 - Marco Maia, from the Workers' Party, elected from the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

Party faction in the Chamber of Deputies:

Workers' Party (PT) - the left (the party of Lula da Silva) - 70 deputies

Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (centrist) - 66

Brazilian Social Democratic Party (center-right) - 54

The Social Democratic Party (center-right) - 37

Progressivist Party (centrist) - 36

Brazilian Socialist Party (left) - 34

Republic Party (center-right) - 34

Brazilian Labour Party (centrist) - 25

Democrats (centrist) - 22

Brazilian Republican Party (centrist) - 21

Democratic Workers' Party (left) - 19

Solidarity (centrist) - 15

The Social Christian Party (center-left) - 12

GOP social order (center-right) - 11

Communist Party of Brazil (far left) - 10

Socialist People's Party of Brazil (center-left) - 10

The Green Party of Brazil (center-left) - 8

Party of Socialism and Liberty (far left) - 5

In the Chamber of Deputies, presented several parties.

Chairman of the Federal Senate in 2009 - José Sarney.



2014 FIFA World Cup

Activities in Brazil

The most popular sport in Brazil is football and its many varieties (mini-football, beach football, futsal and so on. D.). Football in Brazil - the national sport, 74% of the population in one way or another passionate about the game. Brazil national football team participated in all World Cups (20 times) and most of all they conquered (5 times). The second most important, but no less popular sport in Brazil is volleyball and its variety (beach volleyball). The Brazilian national team has twice won the Olympic Games (in 1992 and 2004), twice world champion FIVB (2002 and 2006), and nine times world champion league. Brazil is also home to a few sports that have become popular all over the world, such as capoeira and Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu. Winter sports in Brazil are poorly developed due to the hot climate. motor racing is popular in the country - Brazil gave such famous racers of Formula 1, Emerson Fittipaldi, Nelson Piquet, Ayrton Senna (all became world champions), Rubens Barrichello, Felipe Massa.

Brazil hosted the World Cup in 1950 and World Cup 2014. In the future, Brazil will XXXI Summer Olympic Games to be held in Rio de Janeiro and the 2019 Summer Universiade, which will take place in Brasilia.

National holidays

Rio Carnival - begins on the Friday before Ash Wednesday.

April 21 - Tiradentes Day - the day of the death of one of the organizers of the conspiracy Inkonfidentov.

9 June - the Day of the Apostle of Brazil José de Anchieta.

**Thanks to
everyone for
viewing
presentations)**