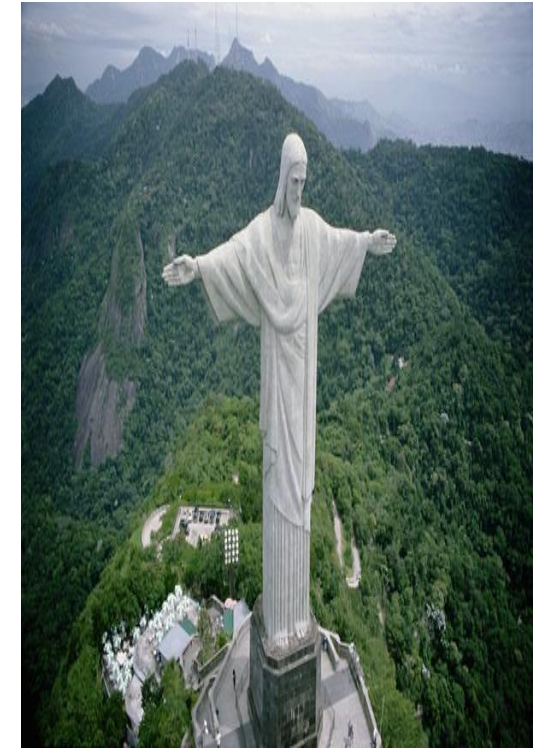


Economics

- Brazil has a free market economy
- Brazil decided on a free market economy due to the current chaos that they were dealing with.
- The economy is fueled by agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and service sectors.
- Brazil is expanding its influence in world markets.
- After 2008, Brazil's economy struggled due to the global financial crisis.
- In 2010, Brazil reached a GDP growth rate of 7.5% which is the highest that it has ever been since the past 25 years.
- Since 2011, GDP growth has declined due to overdependence on exports of raw commodities, low productivity, high operational costs, persistently high inflation, and low levels of investment.
- The current financial status of Brazil is suffering due to a rising unemployment rate and a declining GDP.
- Advantages of free market economy:
 - Freedom of innovation
 - Ability for customers to drive choices
 - quick response to consumers' demands
 - wide variety of services and goods
 - efficient use of resources
- Disadvantages of free market economy:
 - danger of the profit margin
 - market failures
 - Unemployment
 - ignored social costs
 - unavailability of some goods and services

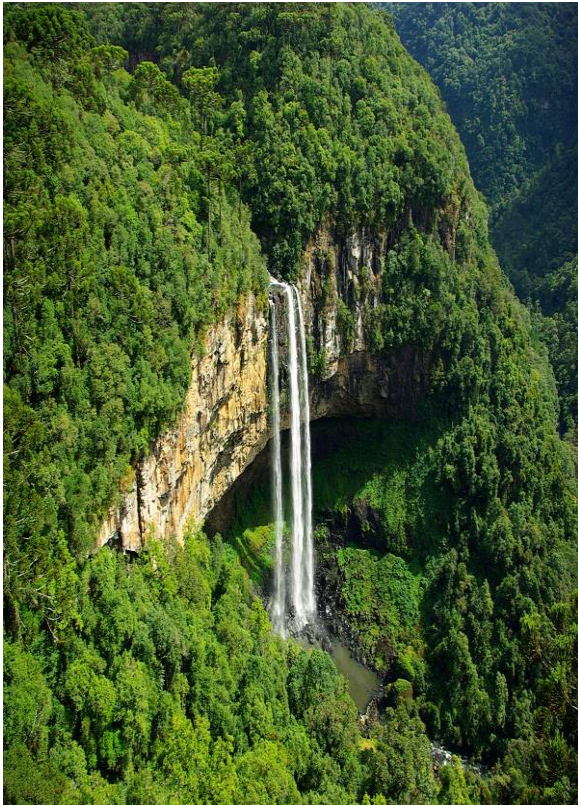
Key Events:

- 1974 - General Ernesto Geisel becomes president and introduces reforms which allow some limited political activity elections.
- 1982 - Brazil halts all payment of its main foreign debt, and in fact this payment is among the world's biggest.
- 1985 - Tancredo Neves elected first civilian president in 21 years under the electoral college system, which was in fact set up by the military, but he falls ill before he can be inaugurated and dies shortly afterwards.
- 1986 - Sarney introduces Cruzado Plan, freezing prices and wages in effort to control inflation. But inflation explodes when freeze is lifted.
- 1988 - New constitution reduces the presidential power.
- 1992 - Earth Summit in Rio.
- 2002 July - Currency hits all-time low and financial markets panic over the presidential election.
- 2004 April - Wave of land invasions, dubbed "Red April" by activists.
- 2010 March - President Lula begins push for bigger Brazilian diplomatic role with visit to Middle East.
- 2011 June - President Rousseff's chief of staff resigns amid corruption allegations.



BRAZIL

*By: Joseph Wander &
Jordan Pate*



Physical Structure

- Brazil has a total area of 8,515,770 square kilometers
- Flat rolling lowlands in the north
- plains, hills, mountains, and narrow coastal belt
- Population: 205,823,665 as of July 2016
- Since 1970, Brazil has doubled the size of its population
- This change has affected the success of Brazil's economy
- This change occurred due to mostly immigration. The birth rate has decreased but the population is still growing.

Culture and Social



- Brazil has many different races associated with it including: white, German, African, and Brazilian.
- Capoeira is a Brazilian tradition with mostly catholic holidays.
- Their ancient customs helped found their modern day traditions and cultural values.
- The food that is most eaten is pine nuts, yams, okra, black bean stew, pork and beef, and the national dish is called “feijoada”.
- Christianity is Brazil's main religion.



Political Structure

- Michel Temer is the current leader of Brazil
- He came to power because of an impeachment of the president before him. Then he was lifted into power.
- Brazil has a national central government
- The function of the Brazilian government is to protect the citizens and to provide a common wealth

