### **Guided Reading Activity**

Brazil

**Lesson 2** History of Brazil

**Essential Question:** How do governments change?

**Early History** 

**Directions:** Use your textbook to help you arrange the key events of Brazil's early history in the order they happened.

King John III established a permanent colony in Brazil.

Spain and Portugal signed the Treaty of Tordesillas.

The first Portuguese ships stopped in Brazil.

French traders began collecting wood from Brazil and shipping it to France.

Native people of Brazil farmed and hunted the land for more than 10,000 years.

Columbus returned to Spain with news of new lands.

<b>\</b>	
<u> </u>	
₩	
<b>\</b>	
V	
<u> </u>	
₩	
,	

## **Guided Reading Activity** cont.

networks

**Brazil** 

#### **Colonial Rule**

**Directions:** Complete the chart by filling in the effect of each of these events in Brazil during colonial rule.

**CAUSE:** King John III gave huge pieces of land in Brazil to wealthy supporters.

**EFFECT** 

**CAUSE:** Colonists could not do all the work required to farm their land.

**EFFECT** 

CAUSE: Many native people resisted slavery and were killed, others diedfrom European diseases, and others fled into Brazil's interior.

**EFFECT** 

**CAUSE:** Brazil's sugar industry expanded, and cattlemen needed new land.

**EFFECT** 

**CAUSE:** As the number of plantations and mines increased, so did the need for workers.

**EFFECT** 

# **Guided Reading Activity** cont.

networks

Brazil

### **Independent Brazil**

**Directions:** Use your textbook to decide if each statement is true or false. Write *T* or *F* in the blank. If a statement is false, rewrite it correctly.

1.	Britain and its allies went to war with Sweden.
2.	Rio de Janeiro became the capital of the Portuguese Empire when the royal family and other government leaders fled there to escape the French army.
3.	Brazil became an independent nation when Dom João made his son Pedro emperor.
4.	Emperor Pedro I was a popular and beloved ruler.
5.	During Pedro II's rule, Brazil grew and made great economic progress.
6.	Slavery ended gradually in Brazil between the years 1850, when Brazil stopped importing enslaved people, and 1888, when the last of its enslaved people were freed.
7.	Plantation owners in Brazil supported Pedro II and his plan to end slavery.
8.	In 1889 Brazil became a republic with a constitution based on the United States' Constitution.