

# Brazil

By Tom Kirvan

## A SOUTH AMERICAN LAND OF WONDERS

Brazil, the largest country in South America and the fifth largest in the world, is a captivating blend of vibrant cultures, breathtaking landscapes, and fascinating history. With a population exceeding 205 million people, it is the most populous country in Latin America and the sixth most populous globally. This vast nation is a mosaic of diverse ethnic groups, with rich traditions that make it a unique destination for travelers.

Brazil's geography is as varied as its culture – spanning approximately 3.3 million square miles – encompassing a variety of landscapes, including the Amazon Rainforest, the Pantanal wetlands, the Atlantic Forest, and an extensive Atlantic Ocean coastline. The Amazon Rainforest, often referred to as the “lungs of the Earth,” is the largest tropical rainforest in the world and a hotspot of biodiversity.

The capital city, Brasília, is a modernist marvel designed by the renowned architect Oscar Niemeyer and urban planner Lúcio Costa. Inaugurated in 1960, Brasília is known for its futuristic architecture and unique layout, which resembles the shape of an airplane when viewed from above.

The highest point in Brazil is Pico da Neblina, standing at 9,826 feet above sea level. Located in the remote northern region near the Venezuelan border, this peak is part of the Serra do Imeri mountain range and offers adventurous climbers a challenging ascent through dense rainforest and rugged terrain.

### Top 5 Must-See Tourist Destinations

- **Rio de Janeiro:** Known as the “Marvelous City,” Rio de Janeiro is famous for its stunning beaches, such as Copacabana and Ipanema, and iconic landmarks like the Christ the Redeemer Statue and Sugarloaf Mountain. The city is also renowned for its vibrant Carnival festival, which attracts millions of visitors each year with its colorful parades, samba music, and lively street parties.
- **Iguaçu Falls:** Located on the border between Brazil and Argentina, Iguaçu Falls is one of the most spectacular waterfall systems in the world. With 275 individual falls spread across nearly 2 miles, the sheer power and beauty of Iguaçu Falls make it a must-visit natural wonder. The surrounding Iguaçu National Park is a UNESCO World Heritage site and home to diverse wildlife and lush subtropical rainforests.
- **Salvador:** As the capital of the state of Bahia, Salvador is a city rich in Afro-Brazilian culture and history. Its historic center, Pelourinho (or Pêlo), is a UNESCO World Heritage site, featuring well-preserved



## Fast Facts

Capital: Brasilia

Population: 205 million

Language: Portuguese

Religion: Christianity

Must-see Attraction: Christ the Redeemer Statue in Rio de Janeiro

**Primerus Member: Terciotti Andrade Gomes Donato Advogados**

Terciotti Andrade Gomes Donato Advogados is a tax advisory and tax litigation law firm in Belém, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo.

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colonial architecture, vibrant street art, and lively music and dance scenes. Salvador is also known for its delicious cuisine, blending African, indigenous, and Portuguese influences.

- **Pantanal:** The Pantanal is the world's largest tropical wetland and a paradise for wildlife enthusiasts. Covering more than 87,000 square miles, this vast region is home to an incredible array of species, including jaguars, capybaras, giant otters, and hundreds of bird species. The Pantanal offers unique opportunities for eco-tourism, such as wildlife safaris, birdwatching, and boat tours.
- **Fernando de Noronha:** This stunning archipelago, located about 220 miles off the northeastern coast of Brazil, is a UNESCO World Heritage site known for its pristine beaches, crystal-clear waters, and vibrant marine life. Fernando de Noronha is a haven for scuba diving and snorkeling, with opportunities to see dolphins, sea turtles, and colorful coral reefs. The islands also offer scenic hiking trails and breathtaking viewpoints.

Brazil's history is highlighted by its indigenous heritage, colonial influences, and waves of immigration. Before the arrival of Europeans, the land was inhabited by multiple indigenous groups, each with its own distinct culture and way of life. In 1500, Portuguese explorer Pedro Álvares Cabral arrived on the Brazilian coast, marking the beginning of more than three centuries of Portuguese colonization.

One of the most significant historical events in Brazil is the abolition of slavery in 1888, making it the last country in the Americas to do so. This event profoundly shaped the country's demographic and cultural landscape, leading to the rich cultural fusion seen today.

Brazil declared its independence from Portugal on September 7, 1822, with Prince Dom Pedro I proclaiming "Independence or Death!" This day is now celebrated annually as Brazil's Independence Day.

