

Vergueiro

Brasilianische Zustände und Aussichten im Jahre 1861

Die europäische Ein- und Auswanderungspolitik, die schwierigen sozialen Bedingungen sowie die unterschiedlichen Auffassungen des Christentums prägten den Alltag der deutschen Aussiedlergemeinden in Brasilien. Im Zentrum der vorliegenden Arbeit steht die Tätigkeit der Basler Missionare von 1819 bis 1867 in diesen Gemeinden. Untersucht werden die prekären Lebensverhältnisse der Pionierzeit sowie der Geist der Erweckung. Mit Hilfe vieler neu erschlossener Quellen zeigt der Autor die Wechselwirkung zwischen dem harten Überlebenskampf in bitterer Armut und der erwecklichen Theologie auf und befasst sich mit der zum Isolationismus neigenden Binnenorientierung der Aussiedlergemeinden und deren Wahrnehmung des gesellschaftlichen Umfeldes als einer rundum feindseligen Welt.

“Die” Schweizer auf den Kolonien in St. Paulo in Brasilien

No conto \"Aires e Vergueiro\

Die Schweizer auf den Kolonien in St. Paulo in Brasilien. Bericht des Herrn Dr. Heusser an die Direktion der Polizei des Kantons Zürich

Este minilivro traz a história completa da amizade entre o cantor Carlinhos Vergueiro e o produtor Pelão. Conhecido por levar grandes nomes da velha-guarda da música brasileira para o mundo dos LPs, o produtor reconheceu o talento do jovem paulista, vencedor do festival Abertura em 1975; a parceria deu origem a dois caprichados discos na Odeon, em 1976 e 1977.

Die Schweizer auf den Kolonien in St. Paulo in Brasilien

Examines the qualitative nature of capitalism's processes through the lens of social networks A Confluence of Transatlantic Network demonstrates how portions of interconnected trust-based kinship, business, and ideational transatlantic networks evolved over roughly a century and a half and eventually converged to engender, promote, and facilitate the migration of southern elites to Brazil in the post-Civil War era. Placing that migration in the context of the Atlantic world sharpens our understanding of the transborder dynamic of such mainstream nineteenth-century historical currents as international commerce, liberalism, Protestantism, and Freemasonry. The manifestation of these transatlantic forces as found in Brazil at midcentury provided disaffected Confederates with a propitious environment in which to try to re-create a cherished lifestyle.

Brasilianische Zustände und Aussichten im Jahre 1861. Mit Belegen nebst einem Vorschlag zur Aufhebung der Sklaverei und Entfernung der Schwarzen aus Nord-Amerika

Peopling for Profit provides a comprehensive history of migration to nineteenth-century imperial Brazil. Rather than focus on Brazilian slavery or the mass immigration of the end of the century, José Juan Pérez Meléndez examines the orchestrated efforts of migrant recruitment, transport to, and settlement in post-independence Brazil. The book explores Brazil's connections to global colonization drives and migratory movements, unveiling how the Brazilian Empire's engagement with privately run colonization models from overseas crucially informed the domestic sphere. It further reveals that the rise of a for-profit colonization model indelibly shaped Brazilian peopling processes and governance by creating a feedback loop between migration management and government formation. Pérez Meléndez sheds new light on how directed

migrations and the business of colonization shaped Brazilian demography as well as enduring social, racial, and class inequalities. This title is part of the Flip it Open programme and may also be available Open Access. Check our website Cambridge Core for details.

Basler Missionare in Brasilien

How slave emancipation transformed capitalism in the United States and Brazil In the nineteenth century, the United States and Brazil were the largest slave societies in the Western world. The former enslaved approximately four million people, the latter nearly two million. Slavery was integral to the production of agricultural commodities for the global market, and governing elites feared the system's demise would ruin their countries. Yet, when slavery ended in the United States and Brazil, in 1865 and 1888 respectively, what resulted was immediate and continuous economic progress. In *American Mirror*, Roberto Saba investigates how American and Brazilian reformers worked together to ensure that slave emancipation would advance the interests of capital. Saba explores the methods through which antislavery reformers fostered capitalist development in a transnational context. From the 1850s to the 1880s, this coalition of Americans and Brazilians—which included diplomats, engineers, entrepreneurs, journalists, merchants, missionaries, planters, politicians, scientists, and students, among others—consolidated wage labor as the dominant production system in their countries. These reformers were not romantic humanitarians, but cosmopolitan modernizers who worked together to promote labor-saving machinery, new transportation technology, scientific management, and technical education. They successfully used such innovations to improve production and increase trade. Challenging commonly held ideas about slavery and its demise in the Western Hemisphere, *American Mirror* illustrates the crucial role of slave emancipation in the making of capitalism.

Gegenwart

While Americans have been deeply absorbed with the topic of immigration for generations, emigration from the United States has been almost entirely ignored. Following the U.S. Civil War an estimated ten thousand Confederates left the U.S. South, most of them moving to Brazil, where they became known as "Confederados," Portuguese for "Confederates." These Southerners were the largest organized group of white Americans to ever voluntarily emigrate from the United States. In *Confederate Exodus* Alan P. Marcus examines the various factors that motivated this exodus, including the maneuvering of various political leaders, communities, and institutions as well as agro-economic and commercial opportunities in Brazil. Marcus considers Brazilian immigration policies, capitalism, the importance of trade and commerce, and race as salient dimensions. He also provides a new synthesis for interpreting the Confederado story and for understanding the impact of the various stakeholders who encouraged, aided, promoted, financed, and facilitated this broader emigration from the U.S. South.

Bundesblatt

This book examines the immigration to Brazil of millions of Europeans, Asians and Middle Easterners beginning in the nineteenth century.

Die Gegenwart

The São Paulo Law School, the oldest institution of higher learning in Brazil, has long been the chief training center for that country's leadership. For the members of the school's secret Burschenschaft society, the training consisted principally in leading demonstrations for liberal causes, such as the abolition of slavery and the overthrow of the monarchy. During the Old Republic (1889–1930), the Brazilian presidency and other high posts in Rio de Janeiro were usually occupied by alumni of the powerful society, while its members in São Paulo continued to agitate for political reform. But in the 1920s, when they formed the Nationalist League and the Democratic Party, schisms resulted. Thus the Burschenschaft was weakened before the long rule of Brazil by Getúlio Vargas, starting in 1930, brought an end to the society's influence.

The role of the school in these and other historical events is carefully reviewed by Dulles before he turns to the school's well-known resistance to the dictatorship of Vargas. That resistance, the most persistent confronting the dictator, appeared to be unified—especially when it provoked the police into shooting the students. But, as Dulles discovered when interviewing participants and consulting documents and scrapbooks of the early 1940s, the movement was characterized by heated internal strife. In the end, however, the idealism and courage of the participants and the ultimate effectiveness of the movement contributed mightily to the fall of Vargas. This book is another in Dulles's series of narrative histories in which he gives flesh and blood to the names and breathes life into the events of twentieth-century Brazilian politics.

Actenstücke brasilischer Seite

Im Hungerjahr 1855, als die Kartoffeln im Boden verfaulen und die einheimische Textilindustrie unter dem Druck der englischen Konkurrenz leidet, wandert eine Gruppe von 265 Menschen gemeinsam nach Brasilien aus. Aus Zürich, dem Aargau, Graubünden und dem Glarnerland brechen sie auf, um im vermeintlichen Paradies eine neue Heimat zu finden. Aufrüttelnd und spannend erzählt der Roman ein Stück unbekannter Auswanderungsgeschichte. Er beruht auf geschichtlichen Dokumenten, einem alten Wachstuchheft, das Eveline Hasler fand. Bildhaft bis ins Detail berichtet Hasler von Hunger und Elend, die nur wenige Generationen zurückliegen, aber auch von Utopien, die diesen Menschen Kraft gaben.

Die Behandlung der Kolonisten in der Provinz St. Paulo in Brasilien und deren Erhebung gegen ihre Bedrücker

Despite the inherent brutality of slavery, some slaves could find small but important opportunities to act decisively. The Hierarchies of Slavery in Santos, Brazil, 1822–1888 explores such moments of opportunity and resistance in Santos, a Southeastern township in Imperial Brazil. It argues that slavery in Brazil was hierarchical: slaves' fleeting chances to form families, work jobs that would not kill or maim, avoid debilitating diseases, or find a (legal or illegal) pathway out of slavery were highly influenced by their demographic background and their owners' social position. By tracing the lives of slaves and owners through multiple records, the author is able to show that the cruelties that slaves faced were not equally shared. One important implication is that internal stratification likely helped perpetuate slavery because there was the belief, however illusory, that escaping captivity was not necessary for social mobility.

Reisen durch Südamerika

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