

# Nine Dragon Heads Nomadic Party

Multimedia Art Project during the 33rd Biennale de Sao Paul

## Beyond the Horizon

25th. AUGUST  
9th. SEPTEMBER. 2018

Research & Workshop  
Down the Amazon River  
Belem / Manaus  
Sao Paulo

Archive Exhibition  
Casa Contemporanea

Organization



Nine  
Dragon  
Heads

Support

artunlimited



NUOVA ICONA  
makes things happen



KORIDLOOR

QUARTAIR  
Contemporary Art Initiatives

A Map of  
BRAZIL,

now called

# Beyond the Horizon

Multimedia art project during the 33rd Biennale De Sao Paulo

25<sup>th</sup>. August  
09<sup>th</sup>. September

## Venue

Research & Workshop

Down the Amazon River

Belem / Manaus

Sao Paulo

Exhibition & Conference

Casa Contemporanea - *Sao Paulo*

## Events

Open Air Symposium

Nature & Culture Survey

Archive Exhibition

Research & Workshop

Conference

Presentation

## Introduction

# Nine Dragon Heads

Nine Dragon Heads aspires to generate positive environmental and spiritual legacies for the future. This is in a context where humankind benefits from manipulating and dominating its natural surroundings; regarding the natural environment as a target and challenge for conquest, a test of its ability to transform and possess nature.

Our desire and ingenuity to exploit and develop the natural environment through domination and control imply superiority. Reflecting on the history of the planet, however, many species of all forms became extinct when the friendly environmental conditions that firstly nurtured their birth later changed and became hostile.

The question of when will humankind disappear hangs over us. No matter how 'special' we Homo Sapiens think we may be, we have to realize we are a part of the greater natural world and the product of a unique environment that supports our life.

How can we lead a life with understanding and respect for the world of nature? How can we maintain a life peacefully and fairly for the survival of mankind?

Nine Dragon Heads changes 'I' into 'we', a community of artists, who explore and re-consider the relationship and equilibrium between people and the natural environment.

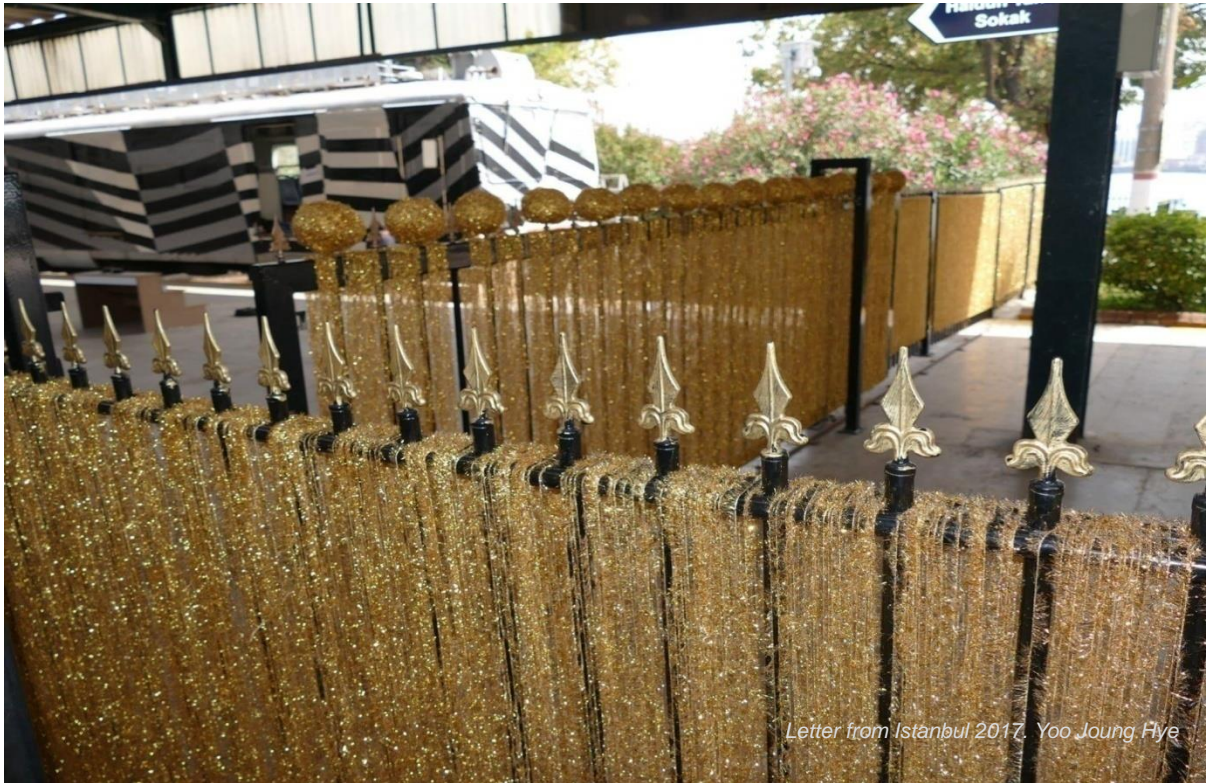
Nine Dragon Heads join with other communities to share their imagination, experience and ideas through creative art practices, to reveal and celebrate both diverse and common consciousness and to further co-operation.

Nine Dragon Heads aims to the greater understanding of human nature and the world through restorative creative action and engagement and in so doing aims to leave a healthier environment - the heritage of the future - to posterity.

*Director of Nine Dragon Heads*  
**PARK BYOUNG UK**

# Nine Dragon Heads Nomadic Party 2018 Beyond the Horizon

Multimedia art project during the 33rd Biennale de Sao Paulo



**"Beyond the Horizon"** is the third project from the Nine Dragon Heads' series of events that emphasize a new component in NDH's current activity. It is working on the subjects of mutual influences and connections between a major art event and the geography of its realization, a nomadic art practice, and a large-scale art event with a fixed location and periodicity. Alongside the usual mode of NDH such as open-air symposiums, research-oriented workshops, exhibitions and conferences, these projects are held in the cities and/or countries hosting the world's major contemporary art biennales.

After the official collateral events "Jump into the Unknown" within la Biennale di Venezia in 2015 and "Taste of Tea", the parallel exhibition of the 15th Istanbul Biennale in 2017, NDH presents "Beyond the Horizon" in Sao Paulo, during the 33rd Biennale De Sao Paulo in 2018.

The research destination of "Beyond the Horizon" is a Brazilian city of Belem located in the North of the country. Belem is the gateway to the River Amazon, at approximately 100 km distance from the Atlantic Ocean, on the Pará River, which is part of the greater Amazon River system. Founded in the beginning of the 17th century the name of the city that is Portuguese for Bethlehem reflects the culture and religion of the conqueror. Belem was

the first city colonized by the Kingdom of Portugal in the Amazon. It became the part of Brazil in the second half of the 18th century.

With the project "Beyond the Horizon" NDH continues its journey on important geographic routes and the locations of special environmental, cultural and historical significance. Working in Belem is especially rewarding for the NDH artists-researchers for several reasons. Brazil is the home to 13% of all known species. It is the country with the world's richest flora and fauna, so the major environmental issues connected with the maintenance of the necessary balance between the biodiversity, industrialization, and agriculture are crucial for the country with 207.7 million population.

At the gateway city of the Amazon River, the "Beyond the Horizon" will focus on the topics of deforestation in the Amazon basin, illegal wildlife trade, air and water pollution, land degradation and water pollution caused by mining activities, wetland degradation, and severe oil spills, among others.

The article "The vital links between the Amazon rainforest, global warming and you" by the WWF Global reads: "The Amazon rainforest has long been recognized as a repository of ecological services not only for local tribes and communities but also for the rest of the world. It is also the only rainforest that we have left in terms of size and diversity... Filtering and reprocessing the world's harmful carbon dioxide output... Over the last 150 years, humans have been pumping massive amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> into the air by burning fossil fuels, coal, oil and natural gas ..."

Along with the environmental issues, Brazil is the country of the large number of distinct ethnic groups who, prior to the European invasion at around 1500, lived on the territory now known as Brazil. It is also a meeting point of different religions; from Catholicism to Spiritism, the religious forms are a very important factor that shapes Brazilian identity and its diverse culture and art.

During the 20th century, Brazil became one of the important destinations for impressive and innovative contemporary visual art, where the second oldest art biennale of the world - Bienal de São Paulo was initiated in 1951. Brazil is also a motherland of *Tropicalia*, one of the avant-garde precursors of a socially engaged art.

As a multimedia art project, "Beyond the Horizon" is going to examine the complexity of environmental and social issues - as well as religion, geography, history, and culture of Brazil through installation, video, sculpture, photography, and performance. The title "Beyond the Horizon" refers to the destination of the project that is the farthest location of the NDH's symposiums throughout the last 10 years. On the one hand, the title underlines the vital importance of something happening even beyond the horizon, while on the other it offers the possibility of going outside the visible or hidden limits - not only physically, but also intellectually, in order to research differences and commonalities that can be found beyond the horizon.

*Magda Guruli*  
Curator

## **Beyond the Horizon for the Nomadic Party 2018**

**“Beyond the Horizon”** presents the works of the International Environmental Art Symposium - Nine Dragon Heads. Nine Dragon Heads is an interdisciplinary platform where artists from across the 5 continents work in locations that may be environmentally, economically or politically troubled, following important cultural, historical and geopolitical routes. Initiated in South Korea in 1995 in response to the destruction of an important historical site, Nine Dragon Heads has evolved to address varying crises and transitory situations in localized and situation-specific ways.

The title of the project **“Beyond the Horizon”** refers to the inherently spontaneous nature of the International Environmental Art Symposium which will react to the particular geographic and environmental situation of Brazil and the Sao Paulo Biennale.

**“Beyond the Horizon”** in Brazil reiterates the nomadic practice of Nine Dragon Heads – a form of open-air research which engages the city of Sao Paulo and Belem and Through the Amazon River. The project will be accompanied by an exhibition of working traces, artifacts and performances at the Sao Paulo, Manaus and Belem-Through the Amazon River from 25<sup>th</sup>, Aug to 9<sup>th</sup>, Sept, 2018.

**“Beyond the Horizon”** brings together site-specific work, installation, video, sculpture, photography and performance. It synthesizes and facilitates joint and individual works, while threads of overlapping artistic inquiry are produced in a process of evolving collaborative association. Participating artists do not aim to place full stops or to answer specific questions. Rather, they look for the creation of a space where experimental open air and public art-practice results in an ethical artistic message.

**“Beyond the Horizon”** is not supported by any formal umbrella institution or major foundation. The majority of organizational functions are implemented directly by the Nine Dragon Heads participating artists, with directorial overview and coordination provided by Park, ByoungUk, the project’s artistic director. **“Beyond the Horizon”** is organized in collaboration with the Art Unlimited, Belem Art Association and dedicated to the support and promotion of contemporary visual arts. The artistic director of **“Beyond the Horizon”** is Park Byoung Uk, an initiator, producer and artist based in South Korea. He is the founder and creative force behind Nine Dragon Heads. The project is curated by Magda Guruli.

**Exhibition :** 25<sup>th</sup> Aug - 8<sup>th</sup> SEPT

**Inauguration:** 25<sup>th</sup>.Aug, 6 pm

**Open Air Sympoisum dates:** 26<sup>st</sup>.AUG -3<sup>rd</sup> SEPT, 2018

**Review & presentation :** 6<sup>th</sup>~7<sup>th</sup>. Sept.

**Take down :** 8<sup>th</sup>. Sept

**Location:** **Casa Contemporanea 370** - Rua Capitaio Macedo, 370 Vila Marina -Sao Paulo.

Tel) 11 2337 3015 [www.casacontemporanea370.co](http://www.casacontemporanea370.co)

**Website :** [www.9dragonheads.com](http://www.9dragonheads.com)

**For press information and images please contact:**

Magda Guruli [magda.guruli8@gmail.com](mailto:magda.guruli8@gmail.com)

Ali Bramwell [ali.bramwell@gmail.com](mailto:ali.bramwell@gmail.com)

Gabriel Edward Adams [gabrieledwardadams@gmail.com](mailto:gabrieledwardadams@gmail.com)

# Beyond the Horizon

## The Organization

**Artistic Director**  
Park Byoung Uk

**Advisory Board**  
Alois Schild  
iliko Zautashvili  
Jessy Theo Rahman  
Susanne Muller  
Yoo Joung Hye

**Curator**  
Magda Guruli

**Project Manager**  
Ali Bramwell  
Gabriel Adams  
Pieter Tjabbes  
Tania Mills

**Liaison**  
Armando Soboral  
Jessy Rahman  
Paul Donker Duyvis  
Koo So Young  
Park Jun Ho

**Docu Team**  
Enrique Munoz Garcia  
Jeong Tae Kyu

# Participation LIST

- Ali Bramwell ( New Zealand )
- Alois Schild ( Austria )
- Enrique Munoz Garcia ( Chile )
- Gabriel Adams ( USA )
- iliko Zautashvili ( Georgia )
- Jeong Tae Kyu ( Korea )
- Jessy Theo Rahman ( Surinam )
- Juliet Fowler Smith ( Australia )
- Kazunori Kitazawa ( Japan )
- Magda Guruli ( Georgia )
- Park Byoung Uk ( Korea )
- Paul Donker Duyvis ( Holland )
- Studiozero ( Australia )
- Susane Callanan ( Australia )
- Susana Muller & Fred Ludi ( Swiss )
- Yoko Kajio & Jason Hawkes ( Australia )
- Yoo Joung Hye ( Korea )
- Oona Hyland ( Ireland )
- Inbok Trobos ( Austria )
- Lee Byeong Wook ( Korea )
- COSPACE Collaborators
- Kim Seuck Hwan*
- Huh Gap Won*
- Park Il Yae*





# General Schedules

## AUG

23rd : Arrival Sao Paulo & Check IN - Room Arrangement

23-25th : Set Up Exhibition - Casa Contemporanea

25th : 18:00 ~ Opening Exhibition

26th : **Flight to Belem**

27th : Welcome Meeting with Local Artists

Nature & Environment Survey with Scholars and Specialist

28th : Artist Talk- Free Discussion

29th : **Flight to Manaus** - Middle of Amazon

## **Nature & Environment Survey - Guide by Brazil Tour Agency**

### Day 1 (29th. AUG)

16:25 Airport transfer to Anaconda Lodge

19:00 Dinner

Overnight in Anaconda Lodge

### Day 2

8:00 Breakfast

9:00 Transfer in van to Castanho water fall passing Rio Negro

10:30 Transfer in boat to Anaconda Lodge

13:00 Lunch

15:00 Canoe tour with observation of birds, monkeys and sloths

19:00 Dinner / **Round Table Discussion**

Overnight in Anaconda Lodge

### Day 3

8:00 Breakfast

9:00 Jungle hike with observation of huge trees, birds, monkeys, spiders, snakes and explanation of medical plants

13:00 Lunch

15:00 Swimming with pink river dolphins

17:00 Caiman spotting

19:00 Dinner / **Round Table Discussion**

Overnight in Anaconda Lodge

#### Day 4

8:00 Breakfast

9:00 Visit of Indigenous tribe and presentation of tribal dances

13:00 Lunch

15:00 Canoe tour with fishing for Piranha, Peacock Bass, Amazon atfish

19:00 Dinner / **Round Table Discussion**

Overnight in Anaconda Lodge

#### Day 5

8:00 Breakfast

9:00 Canoe tour to Ariau river and Anavilhanas Archipelago

13:00 Lunch

15:00 Canoe tour to jungle camp and introduction in survival techniques

19:00 Dinner

21:00 **Presentation "Chalet to Chalet"**

Overnight jungle camp or Anaconda Lodge

#### Day 6

8:00 Breakfast

9:00 Transfer to Manaus

13:00 City Tour with Lunch

15:00 Tour to "Meeting of the Waters"

19:00 Dinner at Opera House

23:00 Airport transfer

#### Day 7

4th.

02:25 **Flight to Sao Paulo**

07:25 Arrival Sao Paulo

11:00 Room Arrangement

5th. Set Up

6th ~7th : **Conference & Presentation**

7th : 33th Sao Paulo Biennale Opening

**8th : Closing Exhibition**

9th : Individual Departure

# Open Air Symoisum

---

26<sup>th</sup>. AUG~ 3<sup>rd</sup>. SEPT - Trough the Amazon River / Belem, Manaus  
Individual Research : Rio di Janeiro, Sao Paulo..etc

**Coordinator** : Belem - Armando Soboral, Paul D.D / Manaus - Brazil Tour Agency

## Participants

For all artists who participate in Nine Dragon Heads 2018 Nomadic Party and Scholars ( Nature & Environment, Culture, History ) who ware invited for the open air symposium

## RESEARCH EXPECTATION

"Beyond the Horizon" is similar in structure to previous NDH location specific symposia, with one key difference: it is expected that works will be researched in advance and planned. Please note that ephemeral, performance and process works in this case will not mean spontaneous or impromptu

## RESEARCH & WORKSHOP

In line with the research expectation, as noted above, Artists should plan to make at least one independent site visit and attend a for NDH 2018 Nomadic Party will be developed over a series of site visits so that what is finally exhibited will have conscious an structured preliminary event workshop which will take place in AUG 2018 in Sao Paulo / AUG-SEPT in Amazon River / Belem, BRAZIL. For the overall conceptual cohesion of the project it is very important for us to go to BRAZIL as a group, with a research and practical artistic process focus. The central idea is that works d thoughtful location influence on its development. We will also hold seminars with invited scholars and historians who have specific relevant local knowledge of the historical, political and natural environment of Amazon River / Belem, Sao Paulo and the regions.

Attending this workshop will be important because it will also be focusing on producing rapid response experimental testing work as hands on thinking, it is an important chance to refine your project ideas on location and solve some practical details with our support. It is expected that your project ideas may change and develop during this process. There will be a presentation built in at the end of the week to the whole group that will give us a chance to discuss conceptual practical and ethical issues. This presentation session will build overall project cohesion.

## PROJECT DISCUSSION, CURATORIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SITE PLANNING

All planned projects for NDH 2018 Nomadic Party "Beyond the Horizon" must be approved in discussion with both the Director and Curator. During the workshop each participating artist/ group will have a personal meeting with the Director and Curator/s to discuss their project plan. These meetings will be one hour in length and take place by appointment schedule on the days of 25<sup>th</sup>. Aug - 9<sup>th</sup>. Sept in Brazil. Directly after the workshop project location maps will be drafted and final decisions made about floor plan .



## Exhibition

---

### Beyond the Horizon

**Period :** 25<sup>th</sup>Aug ~ 8<sup>th</sup>. SEPT

**Set Up :** 23<sup>rd</sup>~25<sup>th</sup>

**Opening :** 25<sup>th</sup>. Aug. 18:00

**Take Down :** 8<sup>th</sup>. Sept

**Venue :** Casa Contemporanea

**Coordinator :** Ali Bramwell. Gabriel Adams

#### Participants

For the Artists who are invited NDH 2018 Nomadic Party

Visual Art ( Installation, Objects, Performance, Video Art, Drawing ...etc )

Artists are responsible for bringing selected work and setting up their own work, also you can make an art work or installation directly in the exhibition hall and coordior during the set-up period. Artists should show developed works from the Open Air Symposium from the Amazon River and Sao Paulo, or works that are otherwise developed in relation to location. All proposed works must be discussed beforehand with Director and Curator, Please send your SHORT DESCRIPTION (information about the proposed art work, desired space, general description, technical details of installation etc) by @mail beforehand.

Please note Art Gallery does not allow screws, nails or other forms of permanent fixing that might cause damage to any surface. Other forms of installation (such as self supporting frames or stands) must be devised for works.





## **Performance**

Divided two phases ;

### **During on Nature & Environment Survey**

**Period** :25<sup>th</sup> Aug ~ 3<sup>rd</sup>.Sept

**Venue** :-Amazon River / Belem. Manaus

**Coordinator** : Jessy Rahman.

### **Review week**

**Period** : 6<sup>th</sup> ~7<sup>th</sup>.

**Venue** : Casa Contemporanea ( indoor and outdoor )

**Coordinator** :Jessy Rahman.

### **Participants**

For the Artists who are invited NDH 2018 Nomadic Party .



## About Exhibition Space - Casa Contemporanea

[www.casacontemporanea370.com](http://www.casacontemporanea370.com)



**Casa Contemporanea** (established 2009) is a multidisciplinary space that promotes exhibitions, meetings and debates on art and architecture. Among the activities there are photography, sculpture courses, calligraphy for designers, lectures on Islamic culture, research groups on contemporary art , exhibitions and plays.







**Casa Contemporanea** (The Contemporary House) is housed in a 40's townhouse that, with occasional adaptations, has become a space focused on contemporary art and related issues. The concept that guided us was precisely to provide this crossover typical of the contemporary in a cozy and bare environment where people feel at home.

Common in Europe, this concept seeks to bring contemporary art closer to the general public through exhibitions of early artists on the market, often with established artists. Thus, along with the debates and courses, commercialization at attractive prices is a two-way street where artists promote their production and art lovers can acquire quality works with potential for appreciation. We open doors for you and we want you to feel at home and be in touch with art for appreciation and acquisition.

Welcome! Multidisciplinary space that realizes exhibitions, meetings and debates on art, architecture, urbanism, fashion, theater and related subjects; gallery for contemporary art exhibitions and commercialization. A house that welcomes new artists with interest and production in contemporary art and related areas. A place to discuss, see and think.

When we first entered this house, in February 2009 we were fascinated not only by the spaces themselves and their possibilities, but also by the load of memories that she possessed. There was fertile ground for the development of many proposals.

In that first moment we held an exhibition where works by different artists and different languages dialogued in various ways with the marks left by the last inhabitant who lived here with his family for almost 50 years, in a kind of celebration of what was while his residence and of what it was at that moment, but mainly, of what would become the Contemporary House. This exhibition we call "DesOcupação" and happened in the month of July.



Completing the process of inauguration of the Contemporary House, with the spaces reformulated, but still being a house, in November 2009 was the exhibition "Occupation" in which the chosen artists presented works that refer to spaces less recognizable, imaginary or not, autonomous in relation to the environments in which they were exposed.

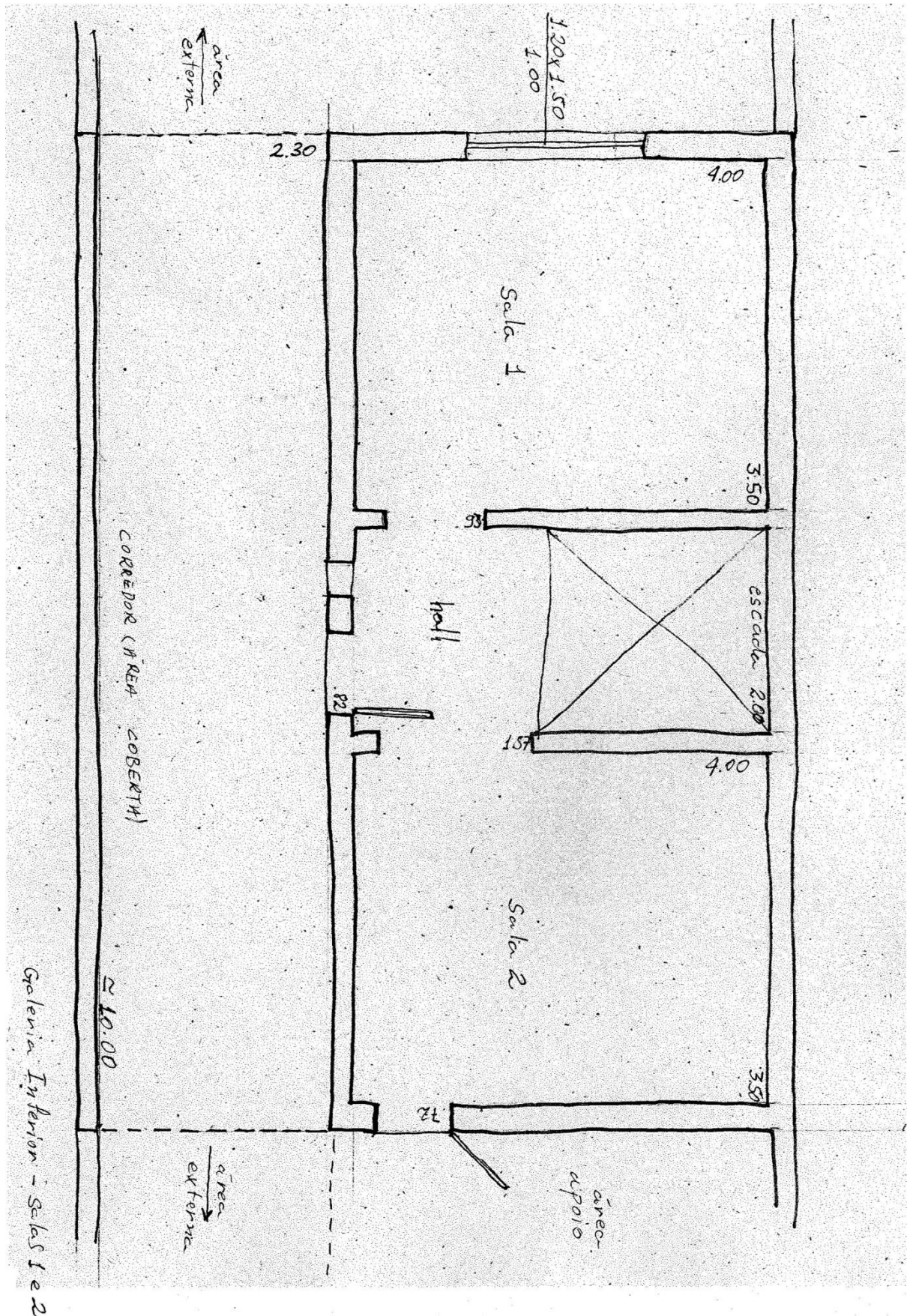
And thus, seeking to present quality works and proposals that intend to add benefits in their day to day, conducting exhibitions, courses and other activities. We open doors for you and we want you to feel at home and be in touch with art for appreciation and acquisition.



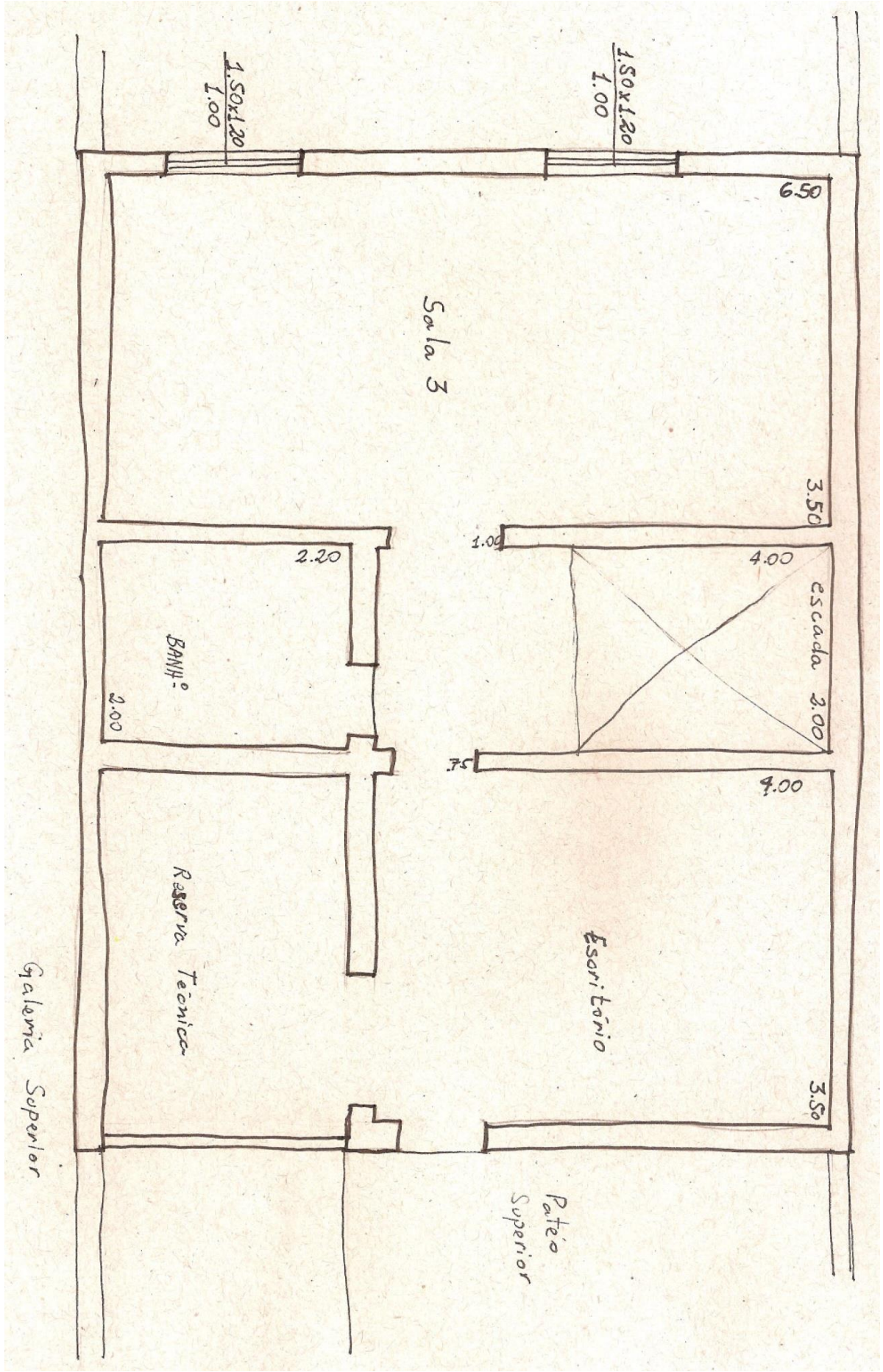




Floor MAP - inferior



Floor MAP - Superior





### Additional information - Casa Contemporanea 370

The area named "**Galeria inferior**"

it is a corridor and 2 rooms. The rooms have a wooden floor and the corridor is in stone. The height of the rooms is 2,90 m.

The area called "**Galeria superior**" has 3 exhibitions, with wooden floor (maximum of 250kg/per square meter) and the rooms height varies from 3 to 4 m, with natural light. Together at the "Galeria superior" there is a space "patio superior" measuring 4,30 x 4,70 (20 m2) open air.

The illumination of the rooms is made with rails with indirect light and spots.

The Casa Contemporânea has bathrooms and kitchen on the ground floor.

Also on the ground floor, there is a multi-use room called "atelier" with the capacity of 30 people, projector, and wi-fi. They have security 24 hrs, and all programs can be shared at their website, with a weekly newsletter and social media.

### CASA CONTEMPORANEA

[www.casacontemporanea370.com](http://www.casacontemporanea370.com)

E-mail: [contato@casacontemporanea370.com](mailto:contato@casacontemporanea370.com)

Telephone: (11) 2337 3015

### Location



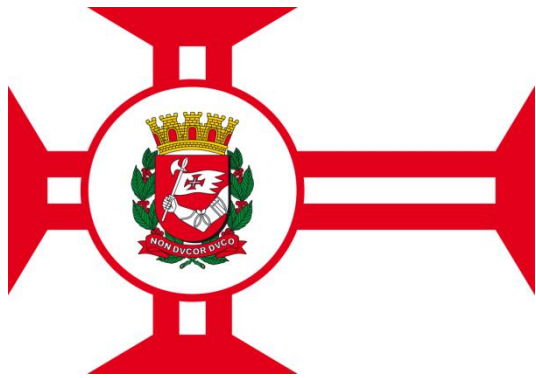


## About Venue – Sao Paulo

<https://en.wikipedia.org>



From the top, left to right : São Paulo Cathedral, United Nations Business Center, São Paulo Museum of Art on Paulista Avenue, Paulista Museum, Bandeiras Monument, Octávio Frias de Oliveira Bridge,



Flag



Location in the state of São Paulo

**São Paulo** is a municipality in the southeast region of Brazil.

The metropolis is an alpha global city (as listed by the GaWC) and is the most populous city in Brazil and the Americas, as well as in the Southern Hemisphere. The municipality is also the largest in the Americas and Earth's 13th largest city proper by population. The city is the capital of the surrounding state of São Paulo, one of 26 constituent states of the republic. It is the most populous and wealthiest city in Brazil. It exerts strong international influences in commerce, finance, arts and entertainment. The name of the city honors the Apostle, Saint Paul of Tarsus. The city's metropolitan area of Greater São Paulo ranks as the most populous in Brazil, the 11th most populous on Earth, and largest Portuguese-speaking city in the world.

Having the largest economy by GDP in Latin America and the Southern Hemisphere, the city is home to the São Paulo Stock Exchange. Paulista Avenue is the economic core of São Paulo. The city has the 11th largest GDP in the world, representing alone 10.7% of all Brazilian GDP and 36% of the production of goods and services in the state of São Paulo, being home to 63% of established multinationals in Brazil, and has been responsible for 28% of the national scientific production in 2005. With a GDP of US\$477 billion, the São Paulo city alone could be ranked 24th globally compared with countries. (2016 Estimates).

The metropolis is also home to several of the tallest skyscraper buildings in Brazil, including the Mirante do Vale, Edifício Itália, Banespa, North Tower and many others. The city has cultural, economic and political influence both nationally and internationally. It is home to monuments, parks and museums such as the Latin American Memorial, the Ibirapuera Park, Museum of Ipiranga, São Paulo Museum of Art, and the Museum of the Portuguese Language. The city holds events like the São Paulo Jazz Festival, São Paulo Art Biennial, the Brazilian Grand Prix, São Paulo Fashion Week and the ATP Brasil Open. The São Paulo Gay Pride Parade rivals the New York City Pride March as the largest gay pride parade in the world. It is headquarters of the Brazilian television networks Band, Gazeta and RecordTV.

São Paulo is a cosmopolitan, melting pot city, home to the largest Arab, Italian, and Japanese diasporas, with examples including ethnic neighborhoods of Mercado, Bixiga, and Liberdade respectively. São Paulo is also home to the largest Jewish population in the country and one of the largest urban Jewish populations in the world. In 2016, inhabitants of the city were native to 196 different countries. People from the city are known as *paulistanos*, while *paulistas* designates anyone from the state, including the *paulistanos*. The city's Latin motto, which it has shared with the battleship and the aircraft carrier named after it, is *Non ducor, duco*, which translates as "I am not led, I lead. The city, which is also colloquially known as *Sampa* or *Terra da Garoa* (Land of Drizzle), is known for its unreliable weather, the size of its helicopter fleet, its architecture, gastronomy, severe traffic congestion and skyscrapers. São Paulo was one of the host

cities of the 1950 and the 2014 FIFA World Cup. Additionally, the city hosted the IV Pan American Games and the São Paulo Indy 300. It's the second best city to invest in Brazil, after the city of Curitiba. The city attracts numerous immigrants from all over Brazil and even from foreign countries, due to the vibrant economy and for being the hub of most Brazilian companies

## History - Early Indigenous Period

The region of modern-day São Paulo, then known as Piratininga plains around the Tietê River, was inhabited by the Tupi people, such as the Tupiniquim, Guaianás, and Guarani. Other tribes also lived in areas that today form the metropolitan region.

The region was divided in Caciquedoms (chiefdoms) at the time of encounter with the Europeans. The most notable Cacique was Tibiriça, known for his support for the Portuguese and other European colonists. Among the many indigenous names that survive today are Tietê, Ipiranga, Tamanduateí, Anhangabaú, Piratininga, Diadema, Cotia, Itapevi, Barueri, Embu-Guaçu etc...

## Colonial Period

The Portuguese village of São Paulo dos Campos de Piratininga was marked by the founding of the Colégio de São Paulo de Piratininga on January 25, 1554. The Jesuit college of twelve priests included Manuel da Nóbrega and Spanish priest José de Anchieta. They built a mission on top of a steep hill between the Anhangabaú and Tamanduateí rivers.

They first had a small structure built of rammed earth, made by American Indian workers in their traditional style. The priests wanted to evangelize – teach (catechesis) the Indians who lived in the Plateau region of Piratininga and convert them to Christianity. The site was separated from the coast by the Serra do Mar, called by the Indians *Serra Paranapiacaba*.

The college was named for a Christian saint and its founding on the feast day of the celebration of the conversion of the Apostle Paul of Tarsus. Father José de Anchieta wrote this account in a letter to the Society of Jesus

The settlement of the region's Courtyard of the College began in 1560. During the visit of Mem de Sá, Governor-General of Brazil, the Captaincy of São Vicente, he ordered the transfer of the population of the Village of Santo André da Borda do Campo to the vicinity of the college. It was then named "College of St. Paul Piratininga". The new location was on a steep hill adjacent to a large wetland, the lowland do Carmo. It offered better protection from attacks by local Indian groups. It was renamed Vila de São Paulo, belonging to the Captaincy of São Vicente.

For the next two centuries, São Paulo developed as a poor and isolated village that survived largely through the cultivation of subsistence crops by the labor of natives. For a long time, São Paulo was the only village in Brazil's interior, as travel was too difficult for many to reach the area. Mem de Sá forbade colonists to use the "Path Piraiquê" (Piaçaguera today), because of frequent Indian raids along it.

On March 22, 1681, the Marquis de Cascais, the donee of the Captaincy of São Vicente, moved the capital to the village of St. Paul, designating it the "Head of the captaincy." The new capital was established on April 23, 1683, with public celebrations.

In the 17th century, São Paulo was one of the poorest regions of the Portuguese colony. It was also the center of interior colonial development. Because they were extremely poor, the Paulistas could not afford to buy African slaves, as did other Portuguese colonists. The discovery of gold in the region of Minas Gerais, in the 1690s, brought attention and new settlers to São Paulo. The Captaincy of São Paulo and Minas do Ouro was created on November 3, 1709, when the Portuguese crown purchased the Captaincies of São Paulo and Santo Amaro from the former grantees.

Conveniently located in the country, up the steep *Serra do Mar* sea ridge when traveling from Santos, while also not too far from the coastline, São Paulo became a safe place to stay for tired travellers.

The town became a centre for the *bandeirantes*, intrepid explorers who marched into unknown lands in search for gold, diamonds, precious stones, and Indians to enslave. The *bandeirantes*, which could be translated as "flag-bearers" or "flag-followers", organized excursions into the land with the primary purpose of profit and the expansion of territory for the Portuguese crown. Trade grew from the local markets and from providing food and accommodation for explorers. The *bandeirantes* eventually became politically powerful as a group, and forced the expulsion of the Jesuits from the city of São Paulo in 1640. The two groups had frequently come into conflict because of the Jesuits' opposition to the domestic slave trade in Indians.

On July 11, 1711, the town of São Paulo was elevated to city status. Around the 1720s, gold was found by the pioneers in the regions near what are now Cuiabá and Goiania. The Portuguese expanded their Brazilian territory beyond the Tordesillas Line to incorporate the gold regions.<sup>[20]</sup>

When the gold ran out in the late 18th century, São Paulo shifted to growing sugar cane. Cultivation of this commodity crop spread through the interior of the Captaincy. The sugar was exported through the Port of Santos. At that time, the first modern highway between São Paulo and the coast was constructed and named the Walk of Lorraine. Nowadays, the estate that is home to the Governor of the State of São Paulo, located in the city of São Paulo, is called the *Palácio dos Bandeirantes* (Palace of Bandeirantes), in the neighbourhood of Morumbi

## Imperial Period



Left : Monument to Independence in Independence Park, located at the place where then-Prince Pedro proclaimed the independence of Brazil

Right : Cathedral Square of São Paulo in 1880, during the reign of Emperor Pedro II by Marc Ferrez.

After Brazil became independent from Portugal in 1822, as declared by Emperor Pedro I where the Monument of Ipiranga is located, he named São Paulo as an Imperial City. In 1827, a law school was founded at the Convent of São Francisco, these days a part of the University of São Paulo. The influx of students and teachers gave a new impetus to the city's growth, thanks to which the city became the *Imperial City and Borough of Students of St. Paul of Piratininga*.

The expansion of coffee production was a major factor in the growth of São Paulo, as it became the region's chief export crop and yielded good revenue. It was cultivated initially in the Vale do Paraíba (*Paraíba Valley*) region in the East of the State of São Paulo, and later on in the regions of Campinas, Rio Claro, São Carlos and Ribeirão Preto.

From 1869 onwards, São Paulo was connected to the port of Santos by the Railroad Santos-Jundiaí, nicknamed *The Lady*. In the late 19th century, several other railroads connected the interior to the state capital. São Paulo became the point of convergence of all railroads from the interior of the state. Coffee was the economic engine for major economic and population growth in the State of São Paulo.

In 1888, the "Golden Law" (*Lei Áurea*) was sanctioned by Isabel, Princess Imperial of Brazil, declaring abolished the slavery institution in Brazil. Slaves were the main source of labour in the coffee

plantations until then. As a consequence of this law, and following governmental stimulus towards the increase of immigration, the province began to receive a large number of immigrants, largely Italians, Japanese and Portuguese peasants, many of whom settled in the capital. The region's first industries also began to emerge, providing jobs to the newcomers, especially those who had to learn Portuguese

## Physical Setting

São Paulo is located in Southeastern Brazil, in southeastern São Paulo State, approximately halfway between Curitiba and Rio de Janeiro. The city is located on a plateau located beyond the Serra do Mar (Portuguese for "Sea Range" or "Coastal Range"), itself a component of the vast region known as the Brazilian Highlands, with an average elevation of around 799 metres (2,621 ft) above sea level, although being at a distance of only about 70 kilometres (43 mi) from the Atlantic Ocean. The distance is covered by two highways, the Anchieta and the Imigrantes, (see "Transportation" below) that roll down the range, leading to the port city of Santos and the beach resort of Guarujá. Rolling terrain prevails within the urbanized areas of São Paulo except in its northern area, where the Serra da Cantareira Range reaches a higher elevation and a sizable remnant of the Atlantic Rain Forest. The region is seismically stable and no significant seismic activity has ever been recorded

## Subdivisions

São Paulo is divided into 32 regional prefectures, each one with a regional administration ("prefeitura regional") divided into several districts ("distritos"). The city also has a radial division into nine zones for purpose of traffic control and bus lines, which don't fit into the administrative divisions. These zones are identified by colors in the street signs. The historical core of São Paulo, which includes the inner city and the area of Paulista Avenue, are in the Regional Prefecture of Sé. Most of other economic and tourist facilities of the city are inside an area officially called *Centro Expandido* (Portuguese for "Broad Centre", or "Broad Downtown"), which includes Sé and several other regional prefectures, and in areas immediately located around it.

## Metropolitan Area

The nonspecific term "Grande São Paulo" ("*Greater São Paulo*") covers multiple definitions. The legally defined *Região Metropolitana de São Paulo* consists of 39 municipalities in total and a population of 21.1 million inhabitants (as of the 2014 National Census). The Metropolitan Region of São Paulo is known as the financial, economic and cultural center of Brazil. The largest municipalities are Guarulhos with a population of more than 1 million people, plus several municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, such as São Bernardo do Campo (811,000 inh.) and Santo André (707,000 inh.) in the ABC Region. The ABC Region in the south of Grande São Paulo is an important location for industrial corporations, such as Volkswagen and Ford Motors.

Because São Paulo has urban sprawl, it uses a different definition for its metropolitan area called Expanded Metropolitan Complex of São Paulo. Analogous to the BosWash definition, it is one of the largest urban agglomerations in the world, with 32 million inhabitants, behind Tokyo, which includes 4 contiguous legally defined metropolitan regions and 3 microregions



Ibirapuera Park panorama

## About Venue – Belem



Top row left : Theatro da Paz and Vitória Régia, in Paraense Emílio Goeldi Museum.

Middle row : The city of Belem seen from the [River Guama](#). Bottom row left : Cathedral of Sé and Ver-o-Peso market.

### **Belem**

The name **Belém** is the Portuguese word for Bethlehem, the town where Christians believe Jesus Christ was born. The city had a few other names before becoming Belém. **Belém** is a Brazilian city, the capital and largest city of the state of Pará in the country's north. It is the gateway to the River Amazon with a busy port, airport, and bus/coach station. Belém lies approximately 100 km upriver from the Atlantic Ocean, on the Pará River, which is part of the greater Amazon River system, separated from the larger part of the Amazon delta by *Ilha de Marajó* (Marajo Island). With an estimated population of 1,439,561 people — or 2,249,405, considering its metropolitan area — it is the 11th most populous city in Brazil, as well as the 16th by economic relevance. It is the second largest in the North Region, second only to Manaus, in the state of Amazonas. Founded in 1616 by the Kingdom of Portugal, Belém was the first European colony on the Amazon but did not become part of Brazil until 1775. The newer part of the city has modern buildings and skyscrapers. The colonial portion retains the charm of tree-filled squares, churches and traditional blue tiles. The city has a rich history and architecture from colonial times. Recently it witnessed a skyscraper

boom. Belém is also known as the *Metropolis of the Brazilian Amazon region* or the *Cidade das Mangueiras* (City of Mango Trees) due to the vast number of those trees found in the city. Brazilians often refer to the city as Belém do Pará ("Belém of Pará") rather than just *Belém*, a reference to an earlier name for the city, Santa Maria de Belém do Grão Pará, and also to differentiate it from a number of other towns called Belém in Brazil. It is named after Santa Maria de Belém in Lisbon, also better known by its shortened name, Belém.

## History

In 1615, Portuguese captain-general Francisco Caldeira Castelo Branco of the captaincy of Bahia commanded a military expedition sent by the Governor General of Brazil to check the trading excursions of foreigners (French, Dutch, English) up the river (Amazon) from the Cabo do Norte in Grão Pará.

On January 12, 1616, he anchored in what is now known as Guajará Bay, formed by the confluence of the Para and Guama Rivers, called by the Tupinambás, "Guaçu Paraná". Caldeira mistook the bay for the main channel, and thirty leagues (178km) upstream, he built a wooden fort, covered with straw, which he called "Presépio" (nativity scene), now known as "Forte do Castelo". The colony formed by the fort was given the name Feliz Lusitânia, "Happy Lusitania". It was the embryo of the future city of Belém. The fort failed to suppress Dutch and French trading, but did ward off colonization.

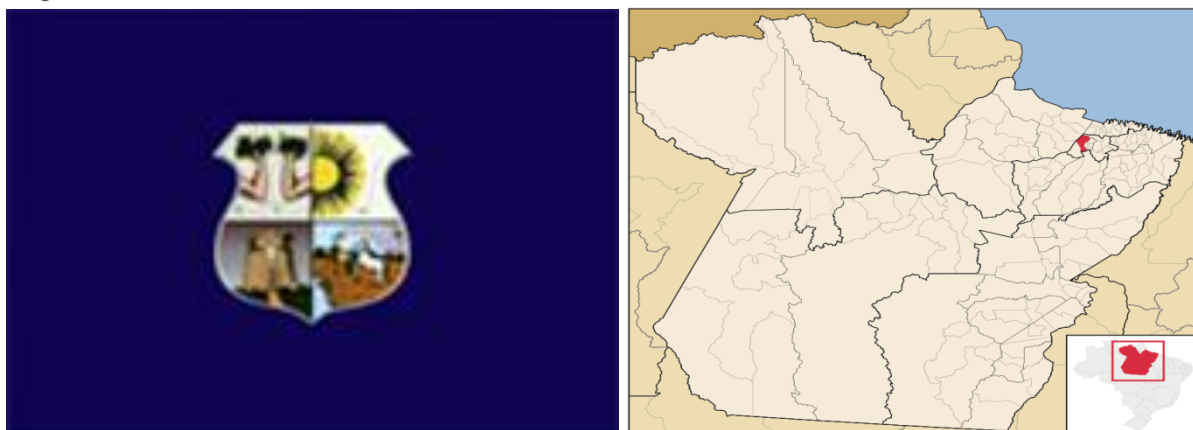
Feliz Lusitânia was later called Nossa Senhora de Belém do Grão Pará (Our Lady of Bethlehem of Grao-Para) and Santa Maria de Belém (St. Mary of Bethlehem). Belém was given city status in 1655 and was made capital of the State when Pará state was split off from Maranhão in 1772. The early decades of the 19th century were marked by political instability. Uprisings and internecine strife finally ended in 1836, after considerable loss of life. The sugar trade in the Belém region was important up to the end of the 17th century. Thereafter the city's economic importance alternately rose and fell. Cattle ranching supplanted sugar until the 18th century, when cultivation of rice, cotton and coffee became profitable. With the settlement of southern Brazil, where such crops could be produced more efficiently, Belém declined again.

The city subsequently became the main exporting centre of the Amazon rubber industry, and by 1866 its position was further enhanced by the opening of the Amazon, Tocantins and Tapajós rivers to navigation. The rubber era ended after the boom of 1910–12, but Belém continued to be the main commercial centre of northern Brazil and the entrepôt for the Amazon valley.

## Geography

The city of Belém, capital of Pará, is full of indentations and recesses forming islands all around it. There are 55 of these islets, most of which are wild and uninhabitable, although some are home to small populations called *ribeirinhos*. These include the islands of Mosqueiro, fringed by 14 freshwater beaches, and Caratateua which receive a large number of visitors in summertime. In addition to these and also near Belém, is the island of Tatuoca which is the location of one of the seven geophysical stations in the world, and the only station in Latin America. Belém has a tropical rainforest climate (climate type Af), under Köppen's Climate classification. In all 12 months of the year, the city on average sees more than 60 mm of rainfall, so the city has no true dry season month. However, Belém features noticeably wetter and drier seasons. The wetter season spans from December through May, while the drier season covers the remaining six months of the year. Like many cities with a tropical rainforest climate, average temperatures vary little throughout the course of the year, generally hovering around 26.5 degrees Celsius. As one would expect, tropical rainforest is the natural vegetation in and around the city

Flag and Location of Belém.



## About Venue – Amazon River

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amazon\\_River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amazon_River)



### The Amazon River

usually abbreviated to

**The Amazon** (Spanish and Portuguese: **Amazonas**), in South America is the largest river by discharge volume of water in the world and according to most authorities, the second longest in length. The headwaters of the Apurímac River on Nevado Mismi had been considered for nearly a century as the Amazon's most distant source, until a 2014 study found it to be the Cordillera Rumi Cruz at the headwaters of the Mantaro River in Peru. The Mantaro and Apurímac join, and with other tributaries form the Ucayali River, which in turn meets the Marañón River upstream of Iquitos, Peru, to form what countries other than Brazil consider to be the main stem of the Amazon. Brazilians call this section the Solimões River above its confluence with the Rio Negro to form what Brazilians call the Amazon at the Meeting of Waters at Manaus, the river's largest city.

At an average discharge of about 209,000 cubic metres per second (7,400,000 cu ft/s; 209,000,000 L/s; 55,000,000 USgal/s)—approximately 6,591 cubic kilometres per annum (1,581 cu mi/a), greater than the next seven largest independent rivers combined—the Amazon represents 20% of the global riverine discharge to the ocean. The Amazon basin is the largest drainage basin in the world, with an area of approximately 7,050,000 square kilometres (2,720,000 sq mi). The portion of the river's drainage basin in Brazil alone is larger than any other river's basin. The Amazon enters Brazil with only one-fifth of the flow it finally discharges into the Atlantic Ocean, yet already has a greater flow at this point than the discharge of any other river.

### Histry

#### Pre-Columbian Era

During what many archaeologists call the *formative stage*, Amazonian societies were deeply involved in the emergence of South America's highland agrarian systems. The trade with Andean civilisations in the terrains of the headwaters in the Andes, formed an essential contribution to the social and religious development of the higher altitude civilisations of among others the Muisca and Incas. Early human settlements were typically based on low-lying hills or mounds.

Five types of archaeological mound have been noted in the Amazon region: shell refuse and artificial mounds, artificial earth platforms for entire villages, earth mounds and ridges for cultivation, causeways and canals, and figurative mounds, both geometric and biomorphic.

Shell mounds were the earliest evidences of habitation; they represent piles of human refuse and are mainly dated between 7500 and 4000 years BP. They are associated with ceramic age cultures; no preceramic shell mounds have been documented so far by archaeologists. Artificial earth platforms for entire villages are the second type of mounds. They are best represented by the Marajoara culture. Figurative mounds are the most recent types of occupation.



There is ample evidence that the areas surrounding the Amazon River were home to complex and large-scale indigenous societies, mainly chiefdoms who developed large towns and cities. Archaeologists estimate that by the time the Spanish conquistador De Orellana travelled across the Amazon in 1541, more than 3 million indigenous people lived around the Amazon. These pre-Columbian settlements created highly developed civilisations. For instance, pre-Columbian indigenous people on the island of Marajó may have developed social stratification and supported a population of 100,000 people. In order to achieve this level of development, the indigenous inhabitants of the Amazon rainforest altered the forest's ecology by selective cultivation and the use of fire. Scientists argue that by burning areas of the forest repetitiously, the indigenous people caused the soil to become richer in nutrients. This created dark soil areas known as *terra preta de índio* ("indian dark earth"). Because of the terra preta, indigenous communities were able to make land fertile and thus sustainable for the large-scale agriculture needed to support their large populations and complex social structures. Further research has hypothesised that this practice began around 11,000 years ago. Some say that its effects on forest ecology and regional climate explain the otherwise inexplicable band of lower rainfall through the Amazon basin.

Many indigenous tribes engaged in constant warfare. James Stuart Olson wrote: "The Mundurucu expansion dislocated and displaced the Kawahíb, breaking the tribe down into much smaller groups ... [Mundurucu] first came to the attention of Europeans in 1770 when they began a series of widespread attacks on Brazilian settlements along the Amazon River.

## European Discovery

In March 1500, Spanish conquistador Vicente Yáñez Pinzón was the first documented European to sail up the Amazon River. Pinzón called the stream *Río Santa María del Mar Dulce*, later shortened to *Mar Dulce*, literally, *sweet sea*, because of its fresh water pushing out into the ocean. Another Spanish explorer, Francisco de Orellana, was the first European to travel from the origins of the upstream river basins, situated in the Andes, to the mouth of the river. In this journey, Orellana baptised some of the affluents of the Amazonas like Rio Negro, Napo and Jurua. The name Amazonas is taken from the native warriors that attacked this expedition, mostly women, that reminded De Orellana of the mythical female Amazon warriors from the ancient Hellenic culture in Greece.

## Exploration

Gonzalo Pizarro set off in 1541 to explore east of Quito into the South American interior in search of *El Dorado*, the "city of gold" and La Canela, the "valley of cinnamon".<sup>[20]</sup> He was accompanied by his second-in-command Francisco de Orellana. After 170 kilometres (110 mi), the Coca River joined the Napo River (at a point now known as Puerto Francisco de Orellana); the party stopped for a few weeks to build a boat just upriver from this confluence. They continued downriver through an uninhabited area, where they could not find food. Orellana offered and was ordered to follow the Napo River, then known as *Río de la Canela* ("Cinnamon River") and return with food for the party. Based on intelligence received from a captive native chief named Delicola, they expected to find food within a few days downriver by ascending another river to the north.

De Orellana took about 57 men, the boat, and some canoes and left Pizarro's troops on 26 December 1541. However, De Orellana apparently missed the confluence (probably with the Aguarico) where he was searching supplies for his men. By the time he and his men reached another village, many of them were sick from hunger and eating "noxious plants", and near death. Seven men died at that village. His men threatened to mutiny if he followed his orders and the expedition turned back to join Pizarro's larger party. He accepted to change the purpose of the expedition to discover new lands in the name of the king of Spain, and the men built a larger boat in which to navigate downstream. After a journey of 600 km down the Napo River they reached a further major confluence, at a point near modern Iquitos, and then followed the upper Amazon, now known as the Solimões, for a further 1,200 kilometres (750 mi) to its confluence with the Rio Negro (near modern Manaus), which they reached on 3 June 1542. On the Nhamunda River, a tributary of the Amazon downstream from Manaus, Orellana's party had a fierce battle with warriors who, they reported, were led by fierce female warriors who beat the men to death with clubs if they tried to retreat.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> Orellana's men began referring to the women as Amazons, a reference to the tribe of women warriors from Greek mythology. The river was initially known as the *Marañón* (the name by which the Peruvian part of the river is still known today) or *Río de Orellana*. It later became known as the *Río Amazonas*, the name by which it is still known in both Spanish and Portuguese.

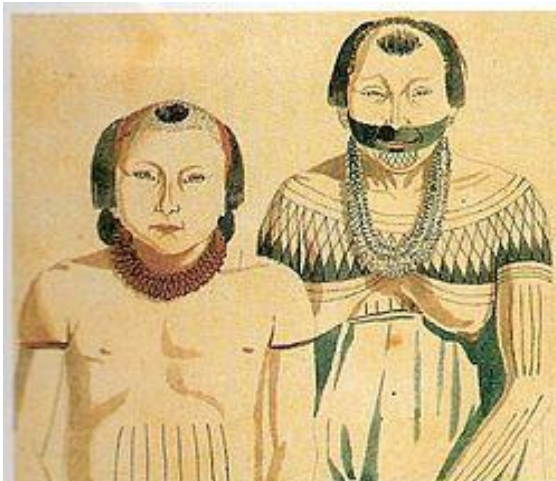
Regarding the initial mission of finding cinnamon, Pizarro reported to the king that they had found cinnamon trees, but that they could not be profitably harvested. In fact, true cinnamon (*Cinnamomum verum*) is not native to South America. Other related cinnamon-containing plants (of the family *Lauraceae*) are fairly common in that part of the Amazon and Pizarro probably saw some of these. The expedition reached the mouth of the Amazon on 24 August 1542, demonstrating the practical navigability of the Great River.

In 1560 another Spanish conquistador, Lope de Aguirre, may have made the second descent of the Amazon. Historians are uncertain whether the river he descended was the Amazon or the Orinoco River, which runs more or less parallel to the Amazon further north.

Portuguese explorer Pedro Teixeira was the first European to travel up the entire river. He arrived in Quito in 1637, and returned via the same route.

From 1648 to 1652, Portuguese Brazilian *bandeirante* António Raposo Tavares led an expedition from São Paulo overland to the mouth of the Amazon, investigating many of its tributaries, including the Rio Negro, and covering a distance of more than 10,000 km (6,214 mi).

In what is currently Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela, a number of colonial and religious settlements were established along the banks of primary rivers and tributaries for the purpose of trade, slaving and evangelisation among the indigenous peoples of the vast rainforest, such as the Urarina. In the late 1600s Spanish Jesuit Father Samuel Fritz, apostle of the Omaguas, established some forty mission villages.



Native Mundurukú  
Painting by Hercules Florence



Samuel Fritz's 1707 map showing the Amazon and the Orinoco

## Scientific Exploration

Early scientific, zoological and botanical exploration of the Amazon River and basin took place from the 18th century through the first half of the 19th century.

## Post- Colonial Exploitation and Settlement

The Cabanagem revolt (1835–1840) was directed against the white ruling class. It is estimated that from 30 to 40% of the population of Grão-Pará, estimated at 100,000 people, died.

The total population of the Brazilian portion of the Amazon basin in 1850 was perhaps 300,000, of whom about two-thirds were Europeans and slaves, the slaves amounting to about 25,000. The Brazilian Amazon's principal commercial city, Pará (now Belém), had from 10,000 to 12,000 inhabitants, including slaves. The town of Manáos, now Manaus, at the mouth of the Rio Negro, had a population between 1,000 and 1,500. All the remaining villages, as far up as Tabatinga, on the Brazilian frontier of Peru, were relatively small.

On 6 September 1850, Emperor Pedro II of Brazil sanctioned a law authorising steam navigation on the Amazon and gave the Viscount of Mauá (Irineu Evangelista de Sousa) the task of putting it into effect. He organised the "Companhia de Navegação e Comércio do Amazonas" in Rio de Janeiro in 1852; in the following year it commenced operations with four small steamers, the *Monarca* ('Monarch'), the *Cametá*, the *Marajó* and the *Rio Negro*.

At first, navigation was principally confined to the main river; and even in 1857 a modification of the government contract only obliged the company to a monthly service between Pará and Manaus, with steamers of 200 tons cargo capacity, a second line to make six round voyages a year between Manaus and Tabatinga, and a third, two trips a month between Pará and Cametá. This was the first step in opening up the vast interior.

The success of the venture called attention to the opportunities for economic exploitation of the Amazon, and a second company soon opened commerce on the Madeira, Purús and Negro; a third established a line between Pará and Manaus; and a fourth found it profitable to navigate some of the smaller streams. In that same period, the Amazonas Company was increasing its fleet. Meanwhile, private individuals were building and running small steam craft of their own on the main river as well as on many of its tributaries.

On 31 July 1867 the government of Brazil, constantly pressed by the maritime powers and by the countries encircling the upper Amazon basin, especially Peru, decreed the opening of the Amazon to all countries, but they limited this to certain defined points: Tabatinga – on the Amazon; Cametá – on the Tocantins; Santarém – on the Tapajós; Borba – on the Madeira, and Manaus – on the Rio Negro. The Brazilian decree took effect on 7 September 1867.

Thanks in part to the mercantile development associated with steamboat navigation coupled with the internationally driven demand for natural rubber, the Peruvian city of Iquitos became a thriving, cosmopolitan centre of commerce. Foreign companies settled in Iquitos, from whence they controlled the extraction of rubber. In 1851 Iquitos had a population of 200, and by 1900 its population reached 20,000. In the 1860s, approximately 3,000 tons of rubber were being exported annually, and by 1911 annual exports had grown to 44,000 tons, representing 9.3% of Peru's exports. During the rubber boom it is estimated that diseases brought by immigrants, such as typhus and malaria, killed 40,000 native Amazonians.

The first direct foreign trade with Manaus commenced around 1874. Local trade along the river was carried on by the English successors to the Amazonas Company—the Amazon Steam Navigation Company—as well as numerous small steamboats, belonging to companies and firms engaged in the rubber trade, navigating the Negro, Madeira, Purús and many other tributaries, such as the Marañón, to ports as distant as Nauta, Peru.

By the turn of the 20th century, the exports of the Amazon basin were India-rubber, cacao beans, Brazil nuts and a few other products of minor importance, such as pelts and exotic forest produce (resins, barks, woven hammocks, prized bird feathers, live animals) and extracted goods, such as lumber and gold

## 20th Century Development

Since colonial times, the Portuguese portion of the Amazon basin has remained a land largely undeveloped by agriculture and occupied by indigenous people who survived the arrival of European diseases.

Four centuries after the European discovery of the Amazon river, the total cultivated area in its basin was probably less than 65 square kilometres (25 sq mi), excluding the limited and crudely cultivated areas among the mountains at its extreme headwaters. This situation changed dramatically during the 20th century.

Wary of foreign exploitation of the nation's resources, Brazilian governments in the 1940s set out to develop the interior, away from the seaboard where foreigners owned large tracts of land. The original architect of this expansion was president Getúlio Vargas, with the demand for rubber from the Allied forces in World War II providing funding for the drive.

In the 1960s, economic exploitation of the Amazon basin was seen as a way to fuel the "economic miracle" occurring at the time. This resulted in the development of "Operation Amazon", an economic development project that brought large scale agriculture and ranching to Amazonia. This was done through a combination of credit and fiscal incentives.

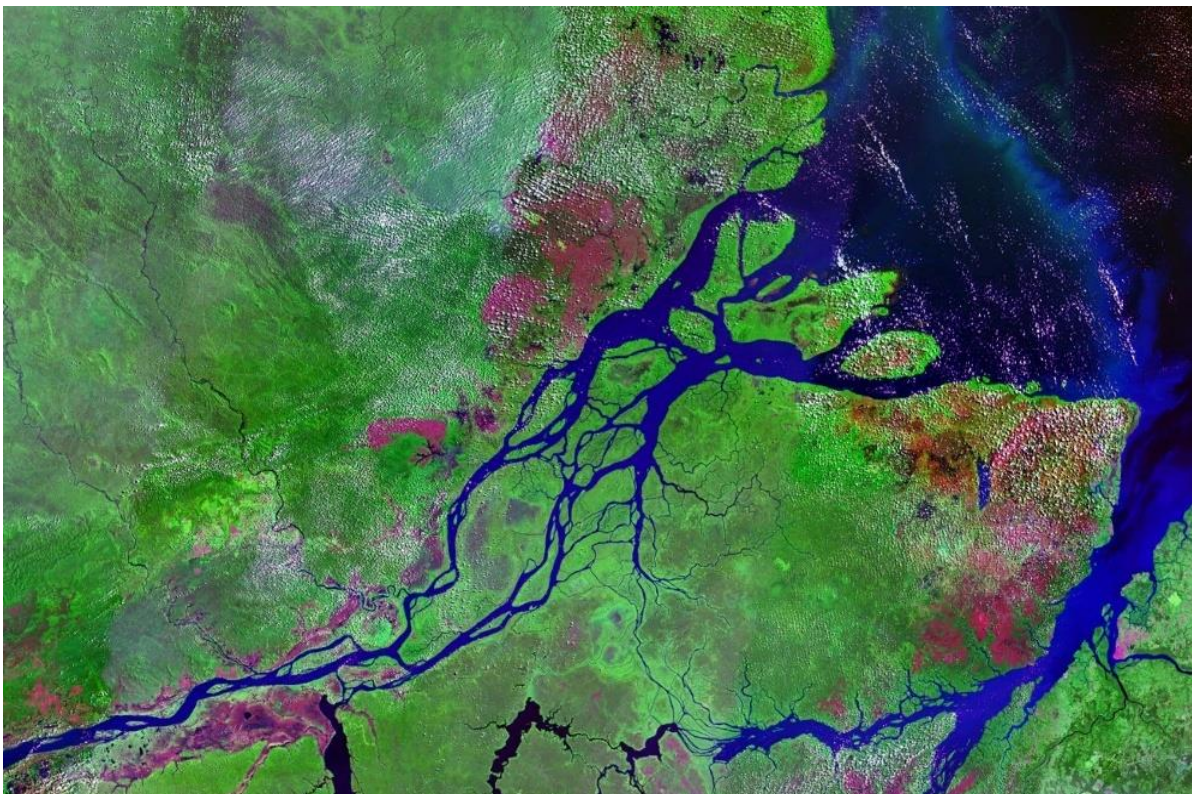
However, in the 1970s the government took a new approach with the National Integration Programme. A large-scale colonisation programme saw families from northeastern Brazil relocated to the "land without people" in the Amazon Basin. This was done in conjunction with infrastructure projects mainly the Trans-Amazonian Highway (*Transamazônica*).

The Trans-Amazonian Highway's three pioneering highways were completed within ten years but never fulfilled their promise. Large portions of the Trans-Amazonian and its accessory roads, such as BR-319 (Manaus-Porto Velho), are derelict and impassable in the rainy season. Small towns and villages are scattered across the forest, and because its vegetation is so dense, some remote areas are still unexplored.

Many settlements grew along the road from Brasília to Belém with the highway and National Integration Programme however the programme failed as the settlers were unequipped to live in the delicate rainforest ecosystem. This, although the government believed it could sustain millions, instead could sustain very few.

With a population of 1.9 million people in 2014, Manaus is the largest city on the Amazon. Manaus alone makes up approximately 50% of the population of the largest Brazilian state of Amazonas. The racial makeup of the city is 64% pardo (mulatto and mestizo) and 32% white.

Although the Amazon river remains largely undammed, around 412 dams are in operation in the Amazon's tributary rivers. From these 412 dams, 151 are constructed over six of the main tributary rivers that drain into the Amazon. Since only four percent of the Amazon's hydropower potential has been developed in countries like Brazil, more damming projects are underway and hundreds more are planned. After witnessing the negative effects of environmental degradation, sedimentation, navigation and flood control caused by the Three Gorges Dam in the Yangtze River, scientists are worried that constructing more dams in the Amazon will harm its biodiversity in the same way by "blocking-fish spawning runs, reducing the flows of vital oil nutrients and clearing forests". Damming the Amazon River could potentially bring about the "end of free flowing rivers" and contribute to an "ecosystem collapse" that will cause major social problems



The mouth of the Amazon River.

## The Lower Amazon

The Lower Amazon begins where the darkly coloured waters of the Rio Negro meet the sandy coloured Rio Solimões, and for over 6 km (4 mi) these waters run side by side without mixing. At Óbidos, a bluff 17 m (56 ft) above the river is backed by low hills. The lower Amazon seems to have once been a gulf of the Atlantic Ocean, the waters of which washed the cliffs near Óbidos.

Only about ten percent of the Amazon's water enters downstream of Óbidos, very little of which is from the northern slope of the valley. The drainage area of the Amazon basin above Óbidos city is about 5,000,000 square kilometres (1,900,000 sq mi), and, below, only about 1,000,000 square kilometres (390,000 sq mi) (around 20%), exclusive of the 1,400,000 square kilometres (540,000 sq mi) of the Tocantins basin. The Tocantins River enters the southern portion of the Amazon delta.

In the lower reaches of the river, the north bank consists of a series of steep, table-topped hills extending for about 240 kilometres (150 mi) from opposite the mouth of the Xingu as far as Monte Alegre. These hills are cut down to a kind of terrace which lies between them and the river. On the south bank, above the Xingu, a line of low bluffs bordering the floodplain extends nearly to Santarém in a series of gentle curves before they bend to the southwest, and, abutting upon the lower Tapajós, merge into the bluffs which form the terrace margin of the Tapajós river valley

## Belem - The Mouth of the Amazon River

Belém is the major city and port at the mouth of the river at the Atlantic Ocean. The definition of where exactly the mouth of the Amazon is located, and how wide it is, is a matter of dispute, because of the area's peculiar geography. The Pará and the Amazon are connected by a series of river channels called *furos* near the town of Breves; between them lies Marajó, the world's largest combined river/sea island. If the Pará river and the Marajó island ocean frontage are included, the Amazon estuary is some 325 kilometres (202 mi) wide. In this case, the width of the mouth of the river is usually measured from Cabo Norte, the cape located straight east of Pracuúba in the Brazilian state of Amapá, to Ponta da Tijoca near the town of Curuçá, in the state of Pará.

A more conservative measurement excluding the Pará river estuary, from the mouth of the Araguari River to Ponta do Navio on the northern coast of Marajó, would still give the mouth of the Amazon a width of over 180 kilometres (110 mi). If only the river's main channel is considered, between the islands of Curuçá (state of Amapá) and Jurupari (state of Pará), the width falls to about 15 kilometres (9.3 mi).

The plume generated by the river's discharge covers up to 1.3 million square kilometres and is responsible for muddy bottoms influencing a wide area of the tropical north Atlantic in terms of salinity, pH, light penetration, and sedimentation



Water samples of the Solimões (left) and Rio Negro (right)