Late Colonial Fissures


Coutinho, José Joaquim da Cunha. *Obras econômicas*. Intro. by Sérgio Buarque de Holanda, São Paulo: Editora Nacional 1966. Four essays that address the late colonial Brazilian economy written by the then Bishop of Pernambuco.

Freire, Eduardo. *O diabo na livraria do cônego*. Belo Horizonte: Livraria Cultura Brasileira, 1945. Reconstruction of enlightenment ideas that influenced the *inconfidentes* through an analysis of the contents of Luis Vieira da Silva’s library that were catalogued in the *Autos de devassa* of the Inconfidência Mineira.


**The Joanne Period (1808-1821) and Independence (1822)**


The Empire (1822-1889)

*General Narratives, Edited Volumes and Bibliographical Guides*


**Political Studies**


_____. “The Role of the Law Graduate in the Political Elite of Imperial Brazil,” *Journal of Inter-American Studies and World Affairs*, 18 (November 1976): 423-450. Highlights the importance of law graduates in disseminating new ideas of governance as they came to monopolize the judiciary, imperial bureaucracy, administration, and politics. Documents oversupply of law graduates by 1850.

formation of Imperial parties and their positions on important reforms concerning slavery and the slave trade.


---. *A construção da ordem. A elite política imperial*. Brasília: Editora Universidade de Brasília, 1981. Carvalho highlights the role of higher education at Coimbra in acculturating and unifying Brazilian elites. This elite consensus was crucial to the maintenance of national unity following Independence.


Graham, Richard. "Joaquim Nabuco, Conservative Historian." *Luso-Brazilian Review,* 17 (Summer 1980): 1-16. A critical reading of Nabuco as a historian through an analysis of the biography of his father, José Thomas Nabuco de Araújo in *Um estadista do Império.* Graham argues that Nabuco provided a conservative and idealized portrait of the Empire in this seminal work that is more a biography of the age than of his father.


figures and publicists such as Teófilo Ottoni, Evaristo da Veiga, and Francisco de Sales Torres Homem.

Lyra, Augusto Tavares de. *Instituições políticas do Império*. Brasília: Senado Federal/Editora da Universidade de Brasília, 1979. A series of essays that address not only political institutions but biographies of the political elite including all ministers, senators, members of the Council of State and Supreme Court justices. Includes an index.


_____.* A assembleia constituinte de 1823.* Petrópolis: Vozes, 1974. Detailed study of the debates held by the constituent assembly of 1823 that Pedro I dissolved.


Biographies, Autobiographies, and Memoirs


Barman, Roderick J. *Princess Isabel of Brazil: Gender and Power in the Nineteenth Century*. Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, 2001. *Princess Isabel of Brazil* examines Isabel’s role as a woman, albeit an extraordinary one who had access to material wealth, education and power, in patriarchal nineteenth-century Brazil. Barman looks at how her life was constrained by her subordinate roles as daughter, wife, mother, and even as empress-in-waiting, using the fascinating career of Isabel to examine the interplay of gender and power in the nineteenth century.


Celso, Afonso. *Oito anos de parlamento*. Brasília: Editora Universidade de Brasília, 1981. Memoirs of a mineiro politician who was active in the late Imperial and Republican eras.


___ *José Bonifácio.* Rio de Janeiro, 1960. Biography of José Bonifácio, the statesman who guided Pedro I at Independence and was one of the architects of the 1824 constitution.


**Regional Revolts**


Carvalho, Marcus Joaquinh Maciel de. “Hegemony and Rebellion in Pernambuco (Brazil), 1821-1835.” Ph.D. diss, Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1989. Overview of post-independence revolts.


_____. “Cabanos and Farrapos: Brazilian Nativism in Regional Perspective, 1822-1850.” Locus, 7, 1 (Fall 1994): 31-46. Comparative analysis of the elite Farrapos revolt vs. the more popular Cabanagem. Highlights role of region and class makeup of participants.


Military, Police, and Social Control


recruitment and changing ideas concerning the relative honor of the military profession through the interpretive lens of Roberto da Matta’s *House and Street*. Awarded the 1996 James A. Robertson Prize for best article published in *Hispanic American Historical Review*.

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“Transforming Enlisted Army Service in Brazil 1864-1940: Penal Servitude Versus Conscription and Changing Conceptions of Honor, Race and Nation.” Ph.D. diss, Univ. of Miami, June 1994. Well-documented and provocative dissertation from which the above article was drawn.

Brandão, Berenice Cavalcante, Ilmar Rohloff de Mattos and Maria Alice Rezende de Carvalho. *A polícia e a força policial no Rio de Janeiro*. Rio de Janeiro: PUC, Divisão de Intercâmbio e Edições, 1981. Study of the police spanning the Empire and First Republic that highlights the importance of ideologies of order and social control.

Brown, Alexandra Kelly. “‘On the vanguard of civilization’: Slavery, the Police, and Conflicts Between Public and Private Power in Salvador da Bahia, Brazil, 1835-1888.” Ph.D. diss, Univ. of Texas at Austin, 1998. Examines how the police exerted social control over Bahian slaves and how captives manipulated the system to serve their own interests.

Castro, Jean Berrance de. *A milícia cidadã: A guarda nacional de 1831 a 1850*. São Paulo: Cia. Editora Nacional, 1977. Important study of Brazil’s citizen militia, the National Guard, during the height of its institutional powers until the institution’s reform (and consequent weakening) passed in 1850.


of forms of social control and policing in Rio de Janeiro and explores the race and class content of forms of repression and resistance.


—. “The Brazilian Recruit During the First Empire: Slave or Soldier?” in Dauril Alden and Warren Dean, eds. *Essays Concerning the Socioeconomic History of Brazil and Portuguese India*. Gainesville: Univ. of Florida Press, 1977, 71-86. Essay that demonstrates the low social status of and ill treatment received by rank and file impressed soldiers.


sion of the state bureaucracy and the decline of patrimonialism and personalism in government. Uses the Imperial National Guard as a case to support this argument. Study cast within a Weberian theoretical framework.

**Transition from Empire to Republic**


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Torres, João Camilo de Oliveira. *O positivismo no Brasil.* Petrópolis: Vozes, 1952. Explores the political, social, and religious conditions that favored the development of the Positivist Church and the influence of positivist political and social agendas in Brazil.

**Economic History**


enclave in Brazil, its relationship with Brazilians, and the use of slaves and free blacks as manual laborers.

Eisenberg, Peter L. *The Sugar Industry in Pernambuco. Modernization without Change, 1840-1910.* Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1974. Study shows how modernization and mechanization of sugar production in Pernambuco, motivated by the abolition of slavery and competition from beet sugar, had little effect on traditional social and economic structures.


Leff, Nathaniel H. *Underdevelopment and Development in Brazil.* 2 vols., London and Boston: Allen & Unwin, 1982. Economic history that covers the period from independence to the middle of the twentieth century. Focus on impediments to development including inadequate transportation networks, outmoded agricultural techniques and dependent labor relations.


———. *Transformação e trabalho em uma economia escravista. Minas Gerais no século XIX.* São Paulo: Brasiliense, 1988. A well-documented study of the economic transition in Minas Gerais from gold mining to proto-industrial textile and iron production. Includes extensive quantitative and demographic data about the slave population of Minas Gerais, patterns of slave ownership, and occupational profiles.

———. *Trabalho escravo e capital estrangeiro no Brasil. O caso de Morro Velho.* Belo Horizonte: Itatiaia, 1984. Libby advances the thesis that slavery was not antithetical to economic progress by demonstrating that the most heavily capitalized and industrialized enterprise in Imperial Brazil relied heavily on slave labor.


Ridings, Eugene. *Business Interest Groups in Nineteenth-Century Brazil.* Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1994. Study that highlights the role played by urban commercial associations and the British merchant community to pressure the state to enact financial and economic policies and reforms. Researched in Brazilian and British archives.


market with valuable information about local labor relations, class differentiation and the international market.

**Urbanization and Urban life**


São Paulo: Companhia Editora Nacional, 1968. Links the economic and demographic growth of five Brazilian cities to the relative degree of involvement with the international economy and the main industrial center of Brazil, São Paulo.

**Slavery and Free People of Color in Slave Society**


article that argues that the multiplier effects from mining and subsistence agriculture permitted the purchase of slaves after the gold economy had declined.


**Abolition, Emancipation, and the Transition to Free Labor**


Bethell, Leslie. *The Abolition of the Brazilian Slave Trade. Britain, Brazil and the Slave Trade Question, 1807-1869*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1970. Analysis of the British campaign to end the slave trade to Brazil, focusing on diplomatic, naval, and legal measures. Favors the British perspective but the study draws from both British and Brazilian archival sources.


Conrad, Robert E. *The Destruction of Brazilian Slavery, 1850-1888*. Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1972. Study of abolition that addresses the importance of regional comparisons and urban vs. rural perspectives. Highlights the influence that the U.S. civil war and abolition played in Brazil.


Holloway, Thomas H. *Immigrants on the Land: Coffee and Society in São Paulo, 1886-1934.* Chapel Hill: Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1980. Details the strategies employed by the coffee elite to promote European immigration and documents the limits of social control over migrant workers. A minority enjoyed some social mobility and most were able to escape contracts in order to negotiate better terms with competing planters.

Huggins, Martha Knisely. *From Slavery to Vagrancy in Brazil: Crime and Social Control in the Third World.* New Brunswick: Rutgers Univ. Press, 1985. Demonstrates how elites in Northeastern Brazil met their labor needs following emancipation by passing vagrancy laws, imprisoning the poor, and creating public works projects during periods of drought.


Reis, João José.* Slave Rebellion in Brazil: The Muslim Uprising of 1835 in Bahia.* Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1993. A fascinating study of the Malê uprising of 1835 that was coordinated by slaves of African birth, many of them practicing Muslims. The revolt is placed within a wider context of unrest beginning early in the century. Explores ethnic and racial tensions between Africans, Brazilian-born slaves, mulattoes and whites.

*History of Brazil*


Trochim, Michael R. “The Brazilian Black Guard: Racial Conflict in Post-Abolition Brazil.” *The Americas*, 44: 3 (1988): 285-301. Documents the political agenda of the Black Guard, a pro-monarchical group that sought to social and economic reforms for the black population following the abolition of slavery.

**Women and the Family**


the development of feminine and feminist movements in Brazil from the rise of a women’s press in the mid-nineteenth century until women received the vote. An earlier and shorter version of this material may be found in “Feminism, Women’s Rights, and the Suffrage Movement in Brazil, 1850-1932.” Latin American Research Review 15:1 (1980): 65-111.


Samara, Eni de Mesquita. As mulheres, o poder, e a família: São Paulo, século XIX. São Paulo: Editora Marco Zero; Secretaria de Estado da Cultura de São Paulo, 1989. Study employing a variety of manuscript sources including wills, divorce cases and censuses to reconstruct family and inheritance patterns in nineteenth-century São Paulo.

Travel Narratives

The following are a sampling of the many travel narratives written during the nineteenth-century. Following the arrival of the Portuguese court in Rio de Janeiro in 1808, João VI opened Brazil to foreign scientists, engineers, and observers and many wrote accounts of their experiences in Brazil. The following list is by no means exhaustive but represents some of the most frequently cited works. Many are available in multiple editions and in a variety of European languages. For an interesting theoretical discussion about how to read and interpret
these narratives see Pratt, Mary Louise. *Imperial Eyes. Travel Writing and Transculturalization*. London and New York: Routledge, 1992. Of special note are Debret and Rugendas for their pictorial representations of early nineteenth century Brazil. Maria Graham's *Voyage to Brazil* and the *Diary of Helena Morley* provide female perspectives of Brazilian society.


Graham, Maria. *Journey of a Voyage to Brazil, and Residence There, During Part of the Years 1821, 1822, 1823.* London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Greene, 1824.


1889 - Present

Twentieth-Century: General


Conniff, Michael L. and Frank D. McCann, eds. Modern Brazil: Elites and Masses in Historical Perspective, Lincoln: Univ. of Nebraska Press, 1989. Collection of essays that address the role of elite and popular actors in regional and national politics.


**Politics**

First Republic (1889-1930)


Carvalho, José Murilo de. “The Unfinished Republic (Brazil),” *The Americas*, 48: 2 (October 1991): 139-158. Uses the lack of enthusiasm for the centenary of Brazilian republicanism in 1989 as an opportunity to evaluate different brands of republicanism that have been articulated historically in Brazil and to discuss the role of the military.


Hendricks, Craig, and Levine, Robert M. "Pernambuco's Political Elite and the Recife Law School." *The Americas*, 37:3 (January 1981): 291-313. Authors employ prosopography to create a profile of the Pernambucan political elite during the First Republic. Key to political entry was a degree from the Recife Law School or membership in the landed elite.


influential states of the First Republic and a key player in café com leite politicking. Also documents changes in political economy and the declining economic position of Minas Gerais vis-a-vis São Paulo.

Vargas Era (1930-1945)


——. *Father of the Poor? Vargas and His Era*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1997. Portrait of the Vargas era that makes good use of sources such as personal letters written to Vargas by ordinary citizens to reconstruct the bases of Getúlio’s popularity. Appropriate for course adoption.


Contains extensive documentation with little analysis or organization. Useful as a source of primary data.


**1945 - Present**


Dulles, John W.F. *Castelo Branco: The Making of a Brazilian President*. College Station, Texas A&M Univ. Press, 1978. Detailed biography of the first military president of Brazil up until the time he took office in 1964. Focus on early career enables avoidance of difficult questions. Sympathetic portrait based on private archives and interviews.


Hagopian, Frances. *Traditional Politics and Regime Change in Brazil*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1996. Adept political analysis of the difficulties faced by traditional patronage-based politicians in adjusting to the transition from military to civilian rule. Hagopian uses the case of Minas Gerais to link local politics to national political trends.


Schneider, Ronald M. *The Political System of Brazil: Emergence of a “Modernizing” Authoritarian Regime, 1964-1970*. NY: Columbia Univ. Press, 1971. Analysis of the first six years of the military regime, focusing on the three presidents that served during the era and on ideological divides within the military that contributed to policy shifts.

in English of political events in 1940s-1950s Brazil. Especially detailed on the role of economic trends and policies


**Political Economy**


——. *The Brazilian Economy: Its Growth and Development*. Columbus, Ohio: Grid Inc., 1979. Useful and well-researched text that provides a general overview of Brazilian economic history.

Bruneau, Thomas C. and Philippe Faucher, eds. *Authoritarian Capitalism: Brazil’s Contemporary Economic and Political Development*. Boulder: Westview Press, 1981. Series of ten essays that examine the role that the state has played in the development of the Brazilian economy. Highlights the degree of centralization that existed during the military regime.


____. *Brazil and the Struggle for Rubber: A Study in Environmental History.* Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1987. Analyzes the development of the Brazilian rubber industry from an environmental perspective, highlighting the ecological challenges faced by investors who sought to establish rubber plantations in the Amazon.


Brazilian fiscal policy by a political scientist. Presents a series of case studies and emphasizes political factors that shaped each outcome.


**Military**

Alves, Maria Helena Moreira. *State and Opposition in Military Brazil*. Austin: Univ. of Texas Press, 1985. Overview of the rise and fall of the military regime in Brazil with a good discussion of the range of forms of resistance that emerged from civil society.


Hahner, June E. *Civilian-Military Relations in Brazil, 1889-1898*. Columbia: Univ. of South Carolina Press, 1969. Analysis of political competition between monarchists, planters, and the military that assumed political power in 1889. Civilian elites from the state of São Paulo were able to wrest control in 1894 due to their control of effective state militias.

Hilton, Stanley E. “Military Influence on Brazilian Economic Policy, 1930-1945: A Different View.” *Hispanic American Historical Review*, 53:1 (Feb. 1973): 71-94. Examination of the strengthening of the Brazilian Army as an institution through propaganda emphasizing national security against an enemy from within. Its enhanced position was crucial to its impact on economic policy.


McCann, Frank D., Jr. “The Nation in Arms: Obligatory Military Service During the Old Republic” in *Essays Concerning the Socioeconomic History of Brazil and Portuguese India*, 211-243. Essay documents the onerous conditions faced by military draftees and examines the push for military reform that emerged in the early twentieth century.


War II as a catalyst for change in the philosophy and political orientation of the Brazilian army.


Wirth, John D. “Tenentismo in the Brazilian Revolution of 1930.” Hispanic American Historical Review, 44:2 (May 1964): 161-17. Explores the partic-
ipation of the tenentes in the political rise of Vargas and the ways in which Vargas co-opted them during his regime.

**Interamerican and Diplomatic**


Hilton, Stanley E. *Brazil and the Great Powers, 1930-1939: The Politics of Trade Rivalry,* Foreword by José Honório Rodrigues. Austin, Univ. of Texas Press, 1975. Emphasizes the role of the military and relations with the U.S. and Germany in shaping Brazilian economic policy in the 1930s.

180). 341-364. Examines Brazil’s relations with Argentina, the U.S. and European nations during the relatively uneventful 1920s.


Urbanization and Modernization


Poverty and Politics: The Urban Poor in Brazil, 1870-1920. Albuquerque: Univ. of New Mexico Press, 1986. Examines the history of impoverished working, unemployed, and underemployed Brazilians from a number of Brazilian cities. Focuses on marginal living and working conditions, the social life, and political organization of the poor.


Meade, Teresa A. “Civilizing” Rio: Reform and Resistance in a Brazilian City 1889-1930. Univ. Park, PA: Penn State Press, 1997. Study of Rio’s urban renewal during the First Republic that highlights the contradictions between “rational” development and elite interests. Popular protests are interpreted as class conflicts over the allocation of urban space. A synthesis suitable for undergraduate course adoption.


turn of the twentieth-century and the elite mores that accompanied it. Influence of French and British models of “civilization” emphasized.


**Labor and the Left**


that sums up the argument presented in the author’s 1992 monograph cited above.


French, John D. and Alexandre Fortes. *Urban Labor History in Twentieth-Century Brazil*. Albuquerque: The Latin American and Iberian Institute, The University of New Mexico, 1998. This essay and annotated bibliography is part of the Brazilian Curriculum Guide Specialized Bibliography Series II. The most thorough treatment of contemporary Brazilian labor history extant in English.

Hall, Michael M. “Immigration and the Early São Paulo Working Class.” *JGSWGL*, 12 (1975): 393-407. Argues that few workers immigrant workers could afford to be radical and most remained removed from labor organizing.


_____., “Urban Labor and Social Change in the 1920s.” *Luso-Brazilian Review*, 16:2 (Winter 1979): 215-223. Argues that the labor movement was weakened in the 1920s and thereby easier to co-opt by Vargas following the 1930 revolution.


tion respectively. Also highlights the limited appeal of Vargas's corporatist unions for the working class.

____, ed. “Getúlio Vargas and his Legacy.” *Luso-Brazilian Review*, 31:2 (Winter 1994): 1-150. Special issue that addresses a variety of themes including politics, labor relations, ethnicity and literary conventions associated with the Vargas era. Contributors include Joel Wolfe, Ângela de Castro Gomes, Jeffrey Lesser, Daryle Williams, Mary Lou Daniels, Dain Borges and Randal Johnson.

*Rural Transformations: Accommodation and Protest*


Andrade, Manoel Correia de. *The Land and People of Northeast Brazil*. Translated by Dennis V. Johnson. Albuquerque: Univ. of New Mexico Press, 1980. English translation of *A terra e o homem no Nordeste*. Examines the ecology and social relations characteristic of the Brazilian interior. Argues that modernization has led to increasing proletarianization and a declining standard of living for the rural working poor.


____. *The Bandit King: Lampião of Brazil*. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1978. Well-documented and critical reconstruction of the life of Lampião, the infamous bandit who roamed the northeastern sertões.
from 1921-1937. Explores the grim reality behind the “Robin Hood” image.


elite prejudices towards supposedly backward residents of the Brazilian interior.

Hall, Anthony. *Drought and Irrigation in Northeastern Brazil.* Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1978. Historical overview of the impact of droughts on the Brazilian interior with an emphasis on state policy from the Old Republic to the present.


Lewin, Linda. “The Oligarchical Limitations of Social Banditry in Brazil: The Case of the “Good” Thief Antônio Silvino.” *Past and Present, 82* (Feb. 1979): 116-146. Discusses the way in which bandits were romanticized in folklore and the ambiguous relationship that such bandits had with landowners and peasants.

from the perspective of *literatura de cordel* and other manifestations of popular culture.


prets banditry that flourished during the First Republic as a form of social protest.


**The Church and Religion**

*(see above section as well; some overlap between the two)*


Bruneau, Thomas C. *The Political Transformation of the Brazilian Catholic Church*. London: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1974. Charts the transformation of the Catholic Church in Brazil during the first decade of the military regime from an apolitical actor to its defense of human rights and the needs of Brazil’s impoverished masses.

_____. “Church and Politics in Brazil: The Genesis of Change.” *Journal of Latin American Studies*, 17:2 (Nov. 1985): 271-293. Explores the political role played by the Catholic Church as an advocate for the poor and oppressed during the military period and changes wrought by the changing political climates in Brazil and the Vatican respectively.


Della Cava, Ralph. “Brazilian Messianism and National Institutions: A Reappraisal of Canudos and Joaseiro.” *Hispanic American Historical Review,* 48:3 (August 1968): 402-20. Questions the premise that the religious movements led by Antônio Conselheiro and Padre Cícero were marginal and peripheral and highlights their linkages to broader political and economic forces.


Hewitt, W.E. “Catholicism, Social Justice, and the Brazilian Corporative State since 1930.” *Journal of Church and State,* Autumn 1990, 32(4): 831-850. Argues for continuity rather than change in the Catholic Church’s corporative relationships and maintenance of the status quo. Sees the CEBs as a temporary departure from Church policy.


Pang, Eul-Soo. “Unmasking the Politics of Religion: The Case of Brazilian Mille-


Queiroz, Maria Isaura Pereira de. “Messiahs in Brazil.” *Past and Present*, 31 (July 1965): 62-86. Provides an overview of the principal millenarian movements of Brazil including Canudos, Joazeiro, the Muckers and the Contestado.


**Race and Ethnicity**


___, “Racial Inequality in Brazil and the United States: A Statistical Comparison.” *Journal of Social History*, 26:2 (December 1992): 229-263. Uses statistical data to support argument that racial discrimination, according to socioeconomic indicators, has declined in the U.S. and increased in Brazil since the 1950s.


_____.”The Spirit of Rebel and Docile Slaves: The Black Version of Brazilian Umbanda.” Journal of Latin American Lore, 18:1-2 (1992): 163-187. Demonstrates a racial inversion within the context of umbanda where the blackest mediums are considered the most powerful. Shows that blacks consult the spirit of Zumbi, the leader of Palmares, more than that of Princesa Isabel who emancipated the slaves in 1888.


together diverse perspectives on multiple dimensions of Afro-Brazilian culture, with a common focus on the construction of identities and the ways grassroots cultural expressions are linked to social organization and mobilization. Includes contributions by Benedita da Silva, Thereza Santos, Carlos Hasenbalg, John Burdick, Anani Dzidzienyo, Robert Stam, and others.


East have played in constructing Brazil's national identity, thereby challenging dominant notions of nationality and citizenship. Shows how various minority groups engaged in similar, and successful, strategies of integration even as they faced immense discrimination and prejudice.

_____. **Welcoming the Undesirables: Brazil and the Jewish Question.** Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1995. Excellent study of Jewish migrations to Brazil from the late 19th century through Vargas's Estado Novo. Examines how Jews intersected with Brazilian attitudes towards race and gender and charts rising anti-semitism during the Vargas years.


life of Carolina de Jesus before, during, and after the publication of portions of her diary. Includes an analysis of her manuscripts and interviews with neighbors and her children.


Marx, Anthony W. Making Race and Nation: A Comparison of the United States, South Africa, and Brazil. New York: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1998. Explains differences in race relations among the three cases by highlighting the presence or absence of wars or political movements that united whites and promoted nation building. Maintains somewhat less convincingly, that in the Brazilian case, the state did not formally seek to unite whites racially at the expense of blacks.


Oliveira, Ney dos Santos. “Favelas and Ghettos: Race and Class in Rio de Janeiro and New York City.” Latin American Perspectives, 23:4 (Fall 1996): 71-89. Comparison of poor neighborhoods show that not only class and race are at play. State policy and funding also crucial. Concludes that more U.S. blacks are elected to public office but that political mobilization within the favelas has more progressive political content.


Reichmann, Renata, ed. *Race in Contemporary Brazil: From Indifference to Inequality*. Univ. Park, PA: Pennsylvania State Press, 1999. Volume provides abundant socioeconomic data to demonstrate that discrimination in Brazil is not based primarily on class but can be correlated to race. Most essays written by Brazilian scholars and offered in English translation for the first time.


Simpson, Amelia S. Xuxa: The Mega-Marketing of Gender, Race, and Modernity. Philadelphia: Temple Univ. Press, 1993. Examines the career of Xuxa, the blonde, white icon of Brazilian children’s television and discusses the implications in terms of Brazil’s racial and socioeconomic stratification.


Telles, Edward E. "Racial Distance and Region in Brazil: Intermarriage in Brazilian Urban Areas." Latin American Research Review, 28:2 (1993): 141-162. Sociological analysis of 75 metropolitan areas in Brazil. Concludes that racial distance is not homogenous and varies according to local demographic indicators. Interracial marriage between whites and blacks least common in the South and interracial unions more likely to occur between proximate racial categories.

Twine, France Winddance. Racism in a Racial Democracy: The Maintenance of White Supremacy in Brazil. New Brunswick: Rutgers Univ. Press, 1998. Maintains that the myth of racial democracy is alive and well among Brazil’s urban poor, drawing on an urban case study from Rio de Janeiro state.

ries on race and effectively debunks the myth of racial democracy. Uses “racial formation” theory to critique current perspectives on race relations in Brazil

**Gender and Family History**


Besse, Susan K. *Restructuring Patriarchy. The Modernization of GenderInequality in Brazil, 1914-1940*. Chapel Hill: Univ. of North Carolina, 1996. Study of changing gender roles among middle and upper class urban women. Addresses work, ideologies of the family, education, and the role of popular culture to support the contention that women remained subordinate within the context of a modernizing Brazil. Good for undergraduate course adoption.


of gender themes including prostitution (Margaret Rago), virginity (Marta de Abreu Esteves and Sueann Caulfield), Xuxa (Amelia Simpson), female radio singers (Alcir Lenharo and Marta Avancini), and women in early Brazilian film (Luís Filipe Ribeiro and Maria Fernanda Baptista Bicalho).


Cavalcante, Joyce. *Intimate Enemies: No Sin South of the Equator*. Trans. by Leland Guyer (Lincoln NE: iUniverse.com Inc., 2001). Translation of *Inimigas íntimas*, São Paulo: Maltese, 1993. Describes life in the small northern Brazilian town of Sobral, Ceará during the frequent droughts and political upheavals that swept this area from 1954 to 1974. The story revolves around Duda, a despotic ranch owner who shares his home and bed with four women: Rita, a young mulatta, with whom he slept before he married Evangelina, his legal wife, and two household girls he seduces as the story unfolds. The author deftly interweaves the personal drama of these women with a searing portrayal of the decline and fall of *coronelismo* in the Brazilian Northeast.

criminal cases about sex crimes in order to reconstruct sexual attitudes held in Rio de Janeiro during the First Empire.


Green, James N. *Beyond Carnival: Male Homosexuality in Twentieth-Century Brazil*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1999. Important study that demonstrates that stereotypes of fluid sexuality in Brazil do not apply to its male homosexual population. Despite the carefree images of Carnival, Brazil’s gay population experiences discrimination and hostility from many quarters. Winner of the Hubert Herring Prize.


Neuhouser, Kevin. “Sources of Women’s Power and Status Among the Urban Poor in Contemporary Brazil.” *Signs*, 14, 3 (Spring 1989): 685-703.
Discovers that poor female migrants to the cities do better than their male counterparts but that they generally experience little or no improvement in their economic position. Isolated nature of female work makes organizing difficult.


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