



## La colonización portuguesa de Brasil: Los eternos problemas de demarcación y límites luso-españoles. [

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text (article)

Analítica

Portuguese colonization of Brazil is coeval in time to the Spanish colonization of the rest of the American continent, and originates from the Treaty of Tordesillas, signed between the Catholic Monarchs and Juan II of Portugal in 1495. This political act, preceded by a long series of diplomatic negotiations, was based on the division of the world has not known for the highest representative of God on earth, Pope Alexander VI. The administration established political system was very different from Spanish, as Portugal tested in Brazil the methods already used in African possessions: The strength to guard the coasts factories, the captaincies of sea and land to protect the coast and then inland , the governorships for the organization of the territory already populated, donees, splitting the territory in two governorates around the general government and finally the viceroyalty. The economic system was based on principle import into the metropolis of Brazil wood, sugar cane, natural products and spices. As they were advancing inland, they were devoted to ranching and finally to mining. Obtaining labor for all work done enslaving the Indians by the bandeiras Hispanic areas, kind of devastating raids that transfered Brazil Guarani many Indians. This type of destructive occupation, also displacing the indigenous population of the area is the main reason that today Brazil belong to the states of Sao Paulo, Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. The rest of the workforce completed it with the importation of black slaves of African possessions. The Hispanic-lusas relations were in permanent conflict across borders: war, peace, invasion, occupation of territories, but paradoxically, when most out brought the Portuguese to expand their land was at the time both crowns, the Portuguese and Hispanics were at the head of the Spanish monarchs, Philip II and Philip III, by the boldness of the Portuguese and inactivity or inefficiency of the Spaniards, few for such vast terri

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