

90 Atualizada

Edu (footballer, born 1990)

Futebol. Retrieved 1 October 2021. "12 jogadores já foram inscritos (atualizada)" [12 players already registered (updated)]. O Notícias da Trofa (in Portuguese) - Eduardo Augusto Cameselle Machado (born 2 March 1990), commonly known as Edu, is a Portuguese former footballer who played as a midfielder.

MP 18

sol : violência e banditismo no Nordeste do Brasil (5a edição revista e atualizada ed.). São Paulo: A Girafa. p. 322. ISBN 978-85-63610-05-8. OCLC 879852051 - The MP 18 is a German submachine gun designed and manufactured by Bergmann Waffenfabrik. Introduced into service in 1918 by the German Army during World War I, the MP 18 was intended for use by the Sturmtruppen, assault groups specialized in trench combat, as a short-range offensive weapon that would provide individual soldiers with increased firepower over a pistol.

Although MP 18 production ended after World War I, it was highly influential on subsequent small arms design; it formed the basis of most submachine guns manufactured between 1920 and 1960.

Independence of Brazil

Vianna, Helio; Donato, Hernâni (1994). História do Brasil (15a. ed. rev. e atualizada até o governo de Fernando Collor ed.). São Paulo, SP: Melhoramentos. - The independence of Brazil comprised a series of political and military events that led to the independence of the Kingdom of Brazil from the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves as the Brazilian Empire. It is celebrated on 7 September, the date when prince regent Pedro of Braganza declared the country's independence from the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves on the banks of the Ipiranga brook in 1822 on what became known as the Cry of Ipiranga. Formal recognition by Portugal came with the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro, signed in 1825.

In 1807, the French army invaded Portugal, which had refused to participate in the continental blockade against the United Kingdom. Unable to resist the invasion, the Portuguese royal family and government fled to Brazil, which was then the richest and most developed of the Portuguese colonies. The installation of the House of Appeals and other public bodies of the Portuguese government in Rio de Janeiro represented a series of political, economic and social transformations that led to then prince regent John of Braganza (later king John VI of Portugal), to elevate the State of Brazil to the status of a kingdom on 16 December 1815, united with its former metropolis.

In 1820, a liberal revolution broke out in Portugal and the royal family was forced to return to Lisbon. Before leaving Brazil, however, the now king John VI named his eldest son, Pedro of Braganza, as prince regent of Brazil. Although Pedro was faithful to his father, the desire of the Portuguese courts to repatriate him (including demoting him from prince regent to governor-of-arms, that is, a mere military commander of the Portuguese Army, no longer holding any political position) and returning Brazil to its former colonial status led him to stay in Brazil and rebel.

During the war of independence that ensued – which began with the expulsion of the Portuguese troops from Pernambuco in 1821 – the Brazilian Army was formed by hiring mercenaries, enlisting civilians and some Portuguese colonial troops. The army immediately opposed the Portuguese forces, which controlled some

parts of the country, namely, in the then provinces of Cisplatina (currently Uruguay), Bahia, Piauí, Maranhão and Grão-Pará. At the same time that the conflict was taking place, a revolutionary movement broke out in Pernambuco and other neighboring provinces, which intended to form their own country, the Confederation of the Equator, with a republican government, but it was harshly repressed.

After four years of conflict, Portugal finally recognized Brazil's independence and the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance was signed between the two countries on 29 August 1825. In exchange for recognition as a sovereign state, Brazil committed to paying a substantial compensation to Portugal and signing two treaties with the United Kingdom by which it agreed to ban the Atlantic slave trade and grant preferential tariffs to British goods imported into the country.

Officially, the date celebrated for Brazil's independence is 7 September 1822, when the event known as the Cry of Ipiranga took place on the banks of the Ipiranga brook in the city of São Paulo. Pedro of Braganza was acclaimed Emperor of Brazil on 12 October 1822, being crowned and consecrated on 1 December 1822, and the country became known as the Empire of Brazil.

Inflation indexes in Brazil

Nelson Henrique; Palis, Rebeca (2013). *Contabilidade Social: Referência atualizada das Contas Nacionais do Brasil* [Social Accounting: Updated reference to - Inflation in Brazil has been a significant challenge for the Brazilian economy, particularly throughout the 20th century. The first major inflationary cycle occurred in the 1940s, a period marked in its first half by the Second World War (1939-1945). During this decade, prices increased by 215.6% between 1940 and 1949, averaging 12.2% per year. After 1945, however, the government maintained fixed exchange rates for foreign currencies, which helped keep inflation at moderate levels.

In the 1950s, inflation accumulated nearly 460%, more than doubling the rates of the previous decade. Annual rates fluctuated between 12% and 40%, in a period characterized by structural transformations in the Brazilian economy. In the 1960s, the inflation rate rose from 30% in 1960 to over 90% in 1964. Following policies that included price controls, government budget cuts, and wage reductions, inflation declined to 35-40% in 1965-66, approximately 25% in 1967-68, and around 19% per year by the end of the decade.

During the 1970s, a period known as the "Brazilian Miracle", inflation reached annual levels of 80%. In the 1980s, Brazil experienced one of the longest periods of monetary instability in the post-war era. Inflation surged again, reaching 100% in 1981 and 1982, 200% between 1983 and 1985, and an overall price variation of 1,800% by the end of 1989. Monthly inflation reached approximately 50% in December 1989.

In the early 1990s, Brazil experienced three months of hyperinflation, and inflationary levels remained high, reaching rates of up to 3,000% per year. It was only in the mid-1990s, with the implementation of the Plano Real, that the Brazilian economy was stabilized.

CR Vasco da Gama

original on 17 January 2009. Retrieved 28 November 2021. "IBGE divulga lista atualizada dos clubes do Brasil com mais torcedores". Somos Fanáticos (in Brazilian - Club de Regatas Vasco da Gama (Portuguese pronunciation: [ʔklubi dʔi ʔeʔʔatʔz ʔvasku dʔ ʔʔʔʔmʔ]; English: Vasco da Gama Club of Rowing), commonly referred to as Vasco da Gama or simply Vasco, is a sports club based in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Although originally a rowing club and then a multi-sport club, Vasco is mostly known for its men's

football team, which currently competes in the Campeonato Brasileiro Série A, the top tier of the Brazilian football league system, and in the Campeonato Carioca, the state of Rio de Janeiro's premier state league.

Named after Vasco da Gama 400 years after his European–Asian sea route in 1498, the club was founded in 1898 as a rowing club by Brazilian workers, Portuguese Brazilians and newly arrived Portuguese immigrants. Vasco created its football department in 1915, with professionalism officially adopted in 1933 – pioneer in Brazil. In addition to its main departments of football and rowing, Vasco has other sports departments since the 1910s. Its youth academy, which has brought up international footballers such as Romário, Philippe Coutinho, Hilderaldo Bellini, Roberto Dinamite and Edmundo, is well known for its socio-educational methodology.

At the national level, Vasco da Gama has won four Campeonato Brasileiro Série A, three Torneio Rio–São Paulo and one Copa do Brasil. In international club football, the club has won one Copa Libertadores, one South American Championship of Champions, and one Copa Mercosur. At the state level, the club has also won 24 Campeonato Carioca. The golden generation of Vasco da Gama, dubbed Expresso da Vitória (Victory Express), won five state titles in the eight-year span between 1945 and 1952, and led Vasco to become the first continental club champion ever with the 1948 South American Championship of Champions title. This team, which included Moacir Barbosa, Ademir de Menezes, Friaça, Danilo Alvim, Augusto da Costa, and Chico, among others, is considered one of the greatest teams of its generation and of all time.

With fans worldwide, Vasco da Gama is one of the most widely supported clubs in Brazil, the Rio de Janeiro state and the Americas. Vasco plays its home matches in São Januário stadium since its inauguration in 1927. Occasionally, the club has also played their home matches in Maracanã stadium since its inauguration in 1950. Vasco holds long-standing rivalries with Flamengo, Fluminense and Botafogo. Originally from rowing in the 1900s and extending to football in the 1920s as O Clássico dos Milhões (the Derby of Millions), the Vasco–Flamengo rivalry is considered one of the main rivalries of Brazilian sports and one of the most prominent football rivalries in the world.

Emerico Lobo de Mesquita

De Haan, (1979)-1984, ISBN 978-90-228-4930-9 Vasco Mariz: História da Música no Brasil, 6ª edição ampliada e atualizada; Rio de Janeiro : Editora Nova - José Joaquim Emerico Lobo de Mesquita (12 October 1746 – April 1805) was a Brazilian composer, music teacher, conductor and organist.

List of modern great powers

Vianna, Hélio; Donato, Hernâni (1994). *História do Brasil* (15a. ed. rev. e atualizada até o governo de Fernando Collor ed.). São Paulo, SP: Melhoramentos. - A great power is a nation, state or empire that, through its economic, political and military strength, is able to exert power and influence not only over its own region of the world, but beyond to others. A great power typically possesses military, economic, and diplomatic strength that it can wield to influence the actions of middle or small powers.

In a modern context, recognized great powers first arose in Europe during the post-Napoleonic era. The formalization of the division between small powers and great powers came about with the signing of the Treaty of Chaumont in 1814.

The historical terms "Great Nation", a distinguished aggregate of people inhabiting a particular country or territory, and "Great Empire", a considerable group of states or countries under a single supreme authority, are colloquial; their use is seen in ordinary historical conversations.

2021 Sport Club Corinthians Paulista season

Portuguese). globoesporte.globo.com. 18 March 2021. "FPF divulga tabela atualizada do Paulistão com retorno neste sábado; veja próximos jogos" (in Portuguese) - The 2021 season was the 112th season in the history of Sport Club Corinthians Paulista. The season covered the period from 26 February 2021 to December 2021. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and its major impact in the 2020 season were still felt on this season, as there was no pre-season and the first game took place just three days after the last season's match. The majority of games were still played behind closed doors.

2023 Campeonato Pernambucano

fórmula" (in Portuguese). [Globo](https://globo.com). 28 December 2022. "FPF divulga tabela atualizada do Campeonato Pernambucano 2023" (in Portuguese). FPF. 30 December 2022 - The 2023 Campeonato Pernambucano (officially the Pernambucano da Série A1 de 2023) was the 109th edition of the state championship of Pernambuco organized by FPF. The championship began on 7 January and ended on 22 April 2022. Náutico were the defending champions but they were eliminated in the quarter-finals.

Originally four teams would be promoted from the 2022 Campeonato Pernambucano Série A2 and the 2023 Campeonato Pernambucano would be contested by 12 teams. On 13 November 2022, Central, Maguary, Petrolina and Porto advanced to the semi-finals of the 2022 Série A2 and were promoted to the 2023 Campeonato Pernambucano. However Petrolina were denounced before the Tribunal de Justiça Desportiva de Pernambuco (TJD-PE) for fielding the ineligible player Raykar in the match Maguary v Petrolina played on 8 November 2022 (Third stage, 1st round). Petrolina were deducted four points and sanctioned with a fine of R\$3,000 after they were punished, on 22 November 2022, by the TJD-PE and Belo Jardim were promoted instead of Petrolina. Petrolina appealed the decision to the Superior Tribunal de Justiça Desportiva (STJD) and, on 22 December 2022, the STJD overruled the decisions of the TJD-PE giving back the four points to Petrolina and confirming their promotion to the 2023 Série A1 instead of Belo Jardim. Taking into account the possibility of a new appeal that could delay the beginning of the 2023 Campeonato Pernambucano until February 2023, the FPF organised a meeting, on 28 December 2022, with the qualified teams and decided that 13 teams would compete in the tournament including Belo Jardim.

The champions will qualify for 2024 Copa do Brasil and 2024 Copa do Nordeste. The runners-up and the semifinalist with the best performance in the first stage will also qualify for 2024 Copa do Brasil.

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