Sou Pequena

Chico Buarque (2011 album)

Helder" "Essa pequena" "C. Buarque" "Tipo um baião" "C. Buarque" "Se eu soubesse (with Thais Gulin)" "C. Buarque" "Sem você n° 2 C. Buarque" "Sou eu (with - Chico Buarque is an album by Brazilian composer, singer and musician Chico Buarque released on June 20, 2011.

Pilar del Río

la muerte). Madrid: Alfaguara, 2005. ISBN 84-204-6945-9 As Pequenas Memórias (Las pequeñas memorias). Madrid: Alfaguara, 2007. ISBN 978-84-204-7129-7 - María del Pilar del Río Sánchez (born March 15, 1950) is a Spanish journalist, writer and translator. She is the president of José Saramago Foundation.

Roberto Carlos (singer)

hits " A Estoria do Homem Mau (Old Man Moses), " " Os Sete Cabeludos " " Eu Sou Fã Do Monoquini " and " Eu Não Quero Ver Você Triste " partnerships with Erasmo - Roberto Carlos Braga (Brazilian Portuguese pronunciation: [?o?b??tu ?ka?lus]; born 19 April 1941) is a Brazilian singer-songwriter, also known as "King of Latin Music" or simply "the King". Most of his songs were written in partnership with his friend Erasmo Carlos (no relation). With over 140 million albums sold worldwide, Roberto Carlos is the best-selling Latin American music artist in history. He is considered one of the most influential artists in Brazil, being cited as a source of inspiration by many artists and bands. His net worth is estimated at US\$160 million.

Jair Bolsonaro

the original on 2 July 2020. Retrieved 7 July 2020. "Bolsonaro diz que 'pequena crise' do coronavírus é 'mais fantasia' e não 'isso tudo' que mídia propaga" - Jair Messias Bolsonaro (Brazilian Portuguese: [?a?i? me?si.?z bowso?na?u]; born 21 March 1955) is a Brazilian politician and former military officer who served as the 38th president of Brazil from 2019 to 2023. He previously served as a member of Brazil's Chamber of Deputies from 1991 to 2019.

Born in Glicério, São Paulo, Bolsonaro began serving in the Brazilian Army in 1973 and graduated from the Military Academy of Agulhas Negras in 1977. He rose to publicity in 1986 after he wrote an article for Veja magazine criticizing low wages for military officers, after which he was arrested and detained for fifteen days. He left the army and was elected to the Municipal Chamber of Rio de Janeiro two years later. In 1990, Bolsonaro was first elected to the Chamber of Deputies as a representative for the state of Rio de Janeiro. During his 27-year tenure as a congressman, he became known for his national conservatism. Bolsonaro entered the 2018 Brazilian presidential election, during which he began advocating economically liberal and pro-market policies. He led in the 7 October first round results and defeated Fernando Haddad in the 28 October runoff.

Bolsonaro focused on domestic affairs in his first months as president, dealing primarily with the fallout of the 2014 Brazilian economic crisis. The economy recovered slowly, while crime rates fell sharply during the first year. He rolled back protections for Indigenous groups in the Amazon rainforest and facilitated its deforestation. Bolsonaro's response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil was criticized across the political spectrum after he sought to downplay the pandemic and its effects, opposed quarantine measures, and

dismissed two health ministers, while the death toll increased rapidly.

A polarizing and controversial politician, Bolsonaro's views and comments, which have been described as far-right and populist, have drawn both praise and criticism in Brazil. He is a vocal opponent of same-sex marriage, abortion, affirmative action, drug liberalization, and secularism. In foreign policy, he has advocated closer relations with Israel and with the United States; later in his presidency, he also made efforts to improve relations with the BRICS countries.

In the runoff of the 2022 general election, Bolsonaro lost to Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. On 8 January 2023, his supporters stormed federal government buildings, calling for a coup d'état. On 30 June, the Superior Electoral Court blocked Bolsonaro from seeking office until 2030 for attempting to undermine the validity of the election through his unfounded claims of voter fraud, and for abusing his power by using government communication channels to both promote his campaign and to allege fraud. Testimonies from military officials showed that Bolsonaro had allegedly planned a self-coup with the military to keep himself in power.

As of November 2024, Bolsonaro has been formally accused by the Federal Police of multiple crimes related to the alleged coup. He was charged in February 2025, and the Supreme Court ruled he must stand trial. On August 4, 2025, Bolsonaro was placed under house arrest due to a violation of judicial preventive measures ahead of his trial.

Anitta (singer)

2024. Minas', 'Bernardo Estillac-Estado de (1 June 2022). "Contratos de pequenas prefeituras de MG com sertanejos superam R\$ 7 mi". Brasil (in Brazilian - Larissa de Macedo Machado (born 30 March 1993), known professionally as Anitta (Brazilian Portuguese: [??nit?]), is a Brazilian singer, songwriter, dancer, actress, and occasional television host. One of Brazil's most prominent artists, she became known for her versatile style and mixing genres such as pop, funk, reggaeton and electronic music. She has received numerous accolades, including one Brazilian Music Award, four Latin American Music Awards, three MTV Music Video Awards, nine MTV Europe Music Awards, two Guinness World Records, and nominations for two Grammy Award and ten Latin Grammy Awards, in addition to being the Brazilian female singer with the most entries on the Billboard Hot 100. She has been referred to as the "Queen of Brazilian Pop".

Shortly after the release of her debut single, "Meiga e Abusada" (2012), Anitta signed a recording contract with Warner Music Brazil and released her self-titled debut album in 2013, which entered at number one and was certified platinum in Brazil. It produced the hit singles "Show das Poderosas" and "Zen", her first number-one on the Billboard Brasil Hot 100 and Latin Grammy nomination. In 2014, she released her second studio album Ritmo Perfeito alongside the live album Meu Lugar to further commercial success. Her third studio album, Bang (2015), spawned the top-ten singles "Deixa Ele Sofrer" and "Bang" and cemented Anitta's standing as a major star on the Brazilian record charts. In 2017, Anitta released her first song fully in Spanish, "Paradinha", which accelerated her crossover to Spanish-language Latin and reggaeton genres, and released a project entitled CheckMate, featuring several international collaborations and hits such as "Downtown" and "Vai Malandra". Her trilingual fourth studio-visual album, Kisses (2019), earned a nomination for the Latin Grammy Award for Best Urban Music Album.

Anitta's diamond-certified fifth studio album, Versions of Me (2022), contained the lead single "Envolver", which topped the Billboard Brazil Songs chart and became her breakthrough hit internationally. The song peaked at number one on the Billboard Global Excl. U.S. chart and number two on the Billboard Global 200, making Anitta the first Brazilian artist to lead a global music chart. It also garnered her a Guinness World

Record for being the first solo Latin artist and the first Brazilian act to reach number one on Spotify's Global Top 200 chart. She became the first Brazilian artist to win the American Music Award for Favorite Latin Artist and the MTV Video Music Award for Best Latin for "Envolver"; she won the latter award two more consecutive times for "Funk Rave" and "Mil Veces" from her sixth studio album, Funk Generation (2024), which earned her first Brazilian Music Awards win for Release in a Foreign Language. She also earned her second Grammy (2025) nomination for Best Latin Pop Album; previously, Anitta had been nominated for Best New Artist at the 65th Annual Grammy Awards and featured on Forbes's 2023 30 Under 30.

Anitta has been described by the media as a sex symbol and is considered as one of the most influential artists in the world on social networks, featuring on the Time 100 Next list. She is also known for her philanthropic work. The causes she promotes include climate change, conservation, the environment, health, and right to food; she also dedicates herself to advocating for LGBT, indigenous and women's rights.

Tereza Rachel

Year Title Role 1958 O Jovem Dr. Ricardo Lena 1966 A Pequena Karen Francis 1970 A Mansão dos Vampiros Rochele 1974 O Rebu Lupe 1975 O Grito Débora Saldanha - Tereza Rachel (10 March 1934 - 2 April 2016) was a Brazilian actress.

History of Botafogo FR

Internacionais". Campeões do Futebol (in Portuguese). Retrieved 29 November 2015. "Pequeña Copa del Mundo de Clubes 1952". O Gol. Retrieved 14 February 2023. "João - The history of Botafogo de Futebol e Regatas begins in 1891 with the founding of Grupo de Regatas Botafogo in Rio de Janeiro. In 1894, it became Club de Regatas Botafogo. Separately, Botafogo Football Club was established in 1904. In 1942, the two entities merged to form Botafogo de Futebol e Regatas, now one of Brazil's most prominent sports institutions.

Recognized by the five-pointed star on its emblem—earning it the nickname Estrela Solitária ("Lone Star Club")—Botafogo's official colors are black and white. Since 2007, the club has played its football matches at Nilton Santos Stadium, formerly known as Engenhão. Its main rivals are Flamengo, Fluminense, and Vasco da Gama.

FIFA included Botafogo among the greatest clubs of the 20th century. Major titles include the 2024 Copa Libertadores, 21 Carioca Championships, four Rio-São Paulo Tournaments, two Brazilian Championships, and a CONMEBOL Cup (precursor of the current Copa Sudamericana).

Botafogo also holds notable records in Brazilian football: a 52-match unbeaten run (1977–1978), a 42-match unbeaten streak in the Brazilian National team during the same period, the highest number of player appearances in Brazilian national team matches (1,100, including unofficial games), and the most players sent to the World cup. The club also achieved the largest victory in Brazilian football history: 24–0 over Sport Club Mangueira in the 1909 Carioca Championship.

TV Globo São Paulo

Galileu Auto Esporte Casa & Amp; Jardim Crescer Criativa Globo Rural Marie Claire Pequenas Empresas & Amp; Grandes Negócios Quem Techtudo ZAP SGR Rádio Globo BH FM CBN - TV Globo São Paulo (channel 5) is a Brazilian television station based in São Paulo, Brazil carrying TV Globo for the metropolitan area and Ibiúna, outside of Mogi das Cruzes, which is served by TV Diário. Owned-and-

operated by Globo, a subsidiary of Grupo Globo, its production and journalism studios are in the Vila Cordeiro neighborhood, in addition to the commercial and administrative offices, located in the Edifício Jornalista Roberto Marinho, on the same block, and its transmitters are in the Torre da Globo, at the top of the Trianon Corporate Building, in Espigão da Paulista. It is the oldest television station in operation in Brazil and alongside, TV Globo Rio, it is one of the network's flagship stations.

The station was opened in 1952 as TV Paulista, having been the second television station to operate in São Paulo, after TV Tupi. Created by federal deputy Oswaldo Ortiz Monteiro together with three developers, it began by showing shows and news produced in improvised studios in a residential building in the Consolação neighborhood. In 1955, with difficulties due to a crisis, part of its shares were sold to the group of radio presenter Victor Costa, expanding with the purchase of radio and television stations throughout Brazil, which increased investments in programming and hiring artists.

After Costa's death in 1959, his son Victor Costa Júnior took control of TV Paulista, which again went through a crisis, causing him to sell the station and other radio and television concessions to journalist and businessman Roberto Marinho in May 1965. The acquisition made the station a subsidiary of TV Globo, in Rio de Janeiro, at the same time that a gradual process of changing the name of the Rio station took place. In 1968, with its headquarters, previously transferred to the Vila Buarque neighborhood, hit by a fire, it moved to Praça Marechal Deodoro, where it began to produce, as co-generator of the network, news, sports and entertainment programs. In 1999, it moved to its current address.

Sistema Brasileiro de Televisão

(2001) Pícara Sonhadora (2001) Amor e Ódio (2001–2002) Marisol (2002) Pequena Travessa (2002–2003) Jamais te Esquecerei (2003) Canavial de Paixões (2003–2004) - The Sistema Brasileiro de Televisão (Brazilian Portuguese: [sis?t?m? b?azi?lej?u d?i televi?z??w?], lit. Brazilian Television System; SBT, Brazilian Portuguese: [??si ?be ?te]) is a Brazilian free-to-air television network founded on 19 August 1981, by the businessman and television personality Silvio Santos. The company was established after a public tender by the Brazilian Federal Government to form two new networks, created from revoked concessions of the defunct Tupi and Excelsior networks. The network was founded on the same day that the concession agreement was signed, and that the act was broadcast live by the network, becoming its first program aired. Before acquiring the concessions of the four stations that were to form the SBT, Grupo Silvio Santos had since 1976 the concession of Rio de Janeiro's channel 11, known as TVS Rio de Janeiro (now SBT Rio), which was a fundamental step to give life to the SBT.

In April 2018, the SBT was the second-most watched television network in Brazil, behind Globo. Throughout its existence, the network always occupied the space in the audience ranking, except between 2007 and 2014, when the Record network took its place. The SBT has a total of 114 broadcast television stations (O&Os and affiliates) throughout the Brazilian territory, and is also available through pay television operators (cable and satellite), free-to-air signal on satellite receivers and also through streaming media in their mobile application (Android, iOS and Windows), applications for smart TVs and its website. Also on their website, its programming is available in video on demand for free, also available from the video-sharing site YouTube since 2010. In March 2017, the 43 channels of the SBT on YouTube accumulated 20 million subscribers and 70 billion minutes watched.

SBT broadcasts a wide variety of television genres in its programming, whereas its own material generally stands adjacent to entertainment. Foreign programming, mainly the telenovelas produced by the networks owned by the Mexican conglomerate Televisa, are part of their program schedule. It is the only commercial television broadcaster in Brazil which airs children's programming, even arranging a partnership with The Walt Disney Company, in which the company provides two hours of daily programming for the network. The network also has airtime for the television news, producing all three daily newscasts on weekdays, a

weekly news program and a weekly newscast.

The network owns CDT da Anhanguera, a television complex located at the kilometer 18 of the Rodovia Anhanguera, in Osasco, São Paulo, occupying an area of 231 thousand square meters. This is the third largest television complex in size installed in Latin America, being smaller only than the studios of TV Azteca, in Mexico, and the Estúdios Globo.

List of telenovelas

(2000) Mi Pecado - "Burden of guilt " (2009) Mi Pequeña Soledad - "My Little Loneliness" (1991) Mi pequeña traviesa - "My Mischievous Little One" (1997–1998) - This article contains a list of telenovelas sorted by their country of origin. Telenovelas are a style of limited-run television soap operas, particularly prevalent in Latin America.

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