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.

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.

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.

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

Galileu Auto Esporte Casa & Empresas & Globo Rural Marie Claire Pequenas Empresas & Grandes Negócios Quem Techtudo ZAP SGR Rádio Globo BH FM CBN

TV Globo (stylized as tvglobo; Brazilian Portuguese: [te?ve??lobu], lit. 'Globe TV'), formerly known as Rede Globo de Televisão (lit. 'Globe Television Network'; informally shortened to Rede Globo) or simply known as Globo, is a Brazilian free-to-air television network, launched by media proprietor Roberto Marinho on 26 April 1965. It is owned by Globo, a division of media conglomerate Grupo Globo, in turn owned by

Marinho's heirs. The network is by far the largest of its holdings. TV Globo is the largest commercial TV network in Latin America, the second largest commercial TV network in the world and the largest producer of telenovelas. All of this makes Globo renowned as one of the most important television networks in the world and Grupo Globo as one of the largest media groups.

TV Globo is headquartered in the Jardim Botânico neighborhood of Rio de Janeiro, where its news division is based. The network's main production studios are located at a complex dubbed Estúdios Globo, located in Jacarepaguá, in the same city. TV Globo is composed of 5 owned-and-operated television stations and 122 affiliates throughout Brazil plus its own international networks, TV Globo Internacional and TV Globo Portugal. In 2007, TV Globo moved its analog operations to high-definition television production for digital broadcasting.

According to Brazilian national and international statistical data, TV Globo is one of the largest media companies in the world, and produces around 2,400 hours of entertainment and 3,000 hours of journalism per year in Brazil. Through its network, the broadcaster covers 98.6% of Brazil's territory. Recognized for its production quality, the company has already been presented with 14 international Emmys. The international operations of TV Globo include seven pay-per-view television channels and a production and distribution division that distributes Brazilian sports and entertainment content to more than 190 countries around the world.

In Brazil, TV Globo presently reaches 99.5% of potential viewers, practically the entire Brazilian population, with 5 owned-and-operated stations and 131 network affiliates that deliver programming to more than 183 million Brazilians. The network has been responsible for the 20 most-watched TV programs broadcast on Brazilian television, including Avenida Brasil, a 2012 record-breaking telenovela that reached 50 million viewers and was sold to 130 countries.

The successful programming structure of TV Globo has not changed since the 1970s: In primetime Monday through Saturday it airs four telenovelas and the newscast Jornal Nacional. The three telenovelas, along with other productions are made in the net's Projac, the largest production center in South America.

The four top-rated TV shows in Brazil are Globo's flashy hourlong soap operas, called novelas, at 6 pm, 7 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. nightly, and Globo's national evening news at 8 p.m.—all from the network's own studios. Globo also produces 90% of its programming.

Rede Globo (as it is known) has had a near monopoly on TV viewership and a symbiotic relationship with successive military and civilian governments. Its political and cultural sway in Brazil is unrivaled. "Globo has a very persuasive influence on diverse aspects of Brazilian society," comments Raul Reis, a former Brazilian journalist. Producing Brazilian-made programming in accordance with international technical standards, the television network grew to become the flagship of multimedia Globo Organization including cellular phone service, cable, television stations in Portugal and Mexico, book and magazine publishing, Internet and film production. Globo's cultural and financial power continues to grow. The company is dramatically expanding its role in Brazilian and Latin American media, transforming itself from an old-style family fiefdom into a twenty-first-century media conglomerate. Most recently, Globo struck a strategic alliance with Microsoft, which paid \$126 million in August for an 11.5 percent share in Globo Cabo, the company's cable subsidiary. Now an international economic powerhouse, TV Globo no longer needs the perks its proximity to local power once offered: It is on the road to becoming Latin America's prime player in the world's mass-media market.

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.

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.

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