Cartografia Cultural

Mapping Cultural Assets, Resources and Opportunities In Afro-Brazilian and Quilombo Communities

2018 Fulbright-Hays GPA
Charles Cross, ASLA

Home in Alcantara

contents

0.0 Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad

FULBRIGHT-HAYS GROUP PROJECTS ABROAD PROGRAM

This program provides grants to support overseas projects in training, research, and curriculum development in modern foreign languages and area studies by teachers, undergraduate and graduate students, and faculty engaged in a common endeavor. Projects may include short-term seminars, curriculum development, group research or study, or advanced intensive language programs that focus on the humanities, social sciences, or languages. This program holds an annual competition, except the language projects, which compete every three years. *www2.ed.gov/programs/iegpsgpa/index.html*

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND GOALS

This study will identify, evaluate and document the cultural, historic, and geographic resources of the Quilombo communities of Brazil. Mapping these resources will generate more value and increased understanding. Revealing the hidden histories will create new opportunities and ways of thinking around education, celebration, preservation/protection and resistance to exploitation of these assets. A large part of this project will include building the capacity of the stakeholders to use the tool after it is developed. This will assist the users in making data driven decisions and developing strategies based on priorities set by the community.

METHODOLOGY

In approaching this study a series of detailed actions will need to be undertaken to insure its success: Developing partnerships with local agencies and institutions and organizations; Convening and engaging Quilombo community elders and stakeholders to obtain their participation and input; Researching models, precedents, and best practices used in other communities' heritage or cultural planning efforts; Inventory of community, historical, cultural assets, institutions, organizations, resources traditions, and activities; Developing unifying themes based on data collection, research and verification; Geographic Information System software (GIS) data set development.

Alcantara, Maranhao

2018 Fulbright-Hays GPA Fellows, Sao Luis, Maranhao Brazil. Photo by Roba Hrisseh

Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad
University of Detroit Mercy program to Brazil — 2018

The University of Detroit Mercy is pleased to announce that our institution was awarded a second Fulbright-Hays Group Project Abroad to Brazil. The current award is open to Detroit area K-12 educators and Detroit Mercy faculty. The program, African Contributions and Contemporary Issues in Northeast Brazil, will take place in Sao Luis, Maranhao, and Salvador, Bahia, Brazil for one month during the summer of 2018.

Congratulations to our 2018 awardees! Stay tuned for curriculum projects resulting from our 2018 summer project!

Detroit Mercy Faculty
Charles Cross, School of Architecture
Renady Hightower, College of Health Professions
Daniel Kroupa, College of Liberal Arts and Education
Lara Wasner, College of Liberal Arts and Education

K-12, pre-service, community college teachers
Natalie Barmore, Cass Technical High School, Detroit MI
Patrina Chatman, Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History, Detroit MI
Marnina Falk, Detroit Foreign Language Immersion and Culture Studies (FLICS), Detroit MI
Camelia Ramona Gligor, Osborn High School, Detroit, MI
Roba Hrisseh, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA
Suzanne Lynch, Hillsborough Community College, Tampa FL
Daniel McArthur, Henry Ford Academy: School for Creative Studies, Detroit MI
Markita Moore, Detroit Public Schools Community District, Detroit MI
Carole Morisseau, Cass Technical High School, Detroit, MI
Michael Woodberry-Means, Renaissance High School, Detroit MI

This project provides a 4-week collaborative learning experience in Brazil which gives participants multiple perspectives of the African-American experience through scholarly research and dialogue in northeast Brazil in order to inform learning, build and enhance curricular resources, and internationalize curricula in meaningful and measurable ways. As a result, participants will develop thematic units and projects that can be integrated in their schools and institutions, as well as shared with audiences nationwide.

www.udmercy.edu/academics/academic-affairs/fulbright/gpa.php

Brazilian States and Project Locations

1973 Land Use

1973 Natural Vegetation

1973 Temperature and Precipitation

1973 Population, Administrative Divisions, and Economic Regions

1973 Economic Activity

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, 1500–1870

AREAS OF NATIONAL DOMINATION
- British
- Portuguese
- French
- Spanish
- Dutch
- Slave trade route
- AKAN Selected culture areas

ORIGIN OF AFRICANS IN NORTH AMERICA
- Angola 37%
- Senegambia 4%
- Sierra Leone 9%
- Gold Coast 12%
- Bight of Benin 23%
- Bight of Biafra 15%

Copyright © 2003 by Pearson Education, Inc.

Enslaved Africans being transported on slave ship. Image by Johann Moritz Rugendas (c. 1827) interior of a slave ship hold in the Brazilian trade. Source: Voyage pittoresque dans le Bresil (1835)

GUIDE TO BRAZIL   OCT 15, 2017

Slavery in Brazil

BY **THE BRAZILIAN REPORT**

Slaves transport their owner in Bahia, 1860. Photo: Marc Ferrez, Instituto Moreira Salles

Slaves in Minas Gerias, 1880. Photo: Marc Ferrez, Instituto Moreira Salles
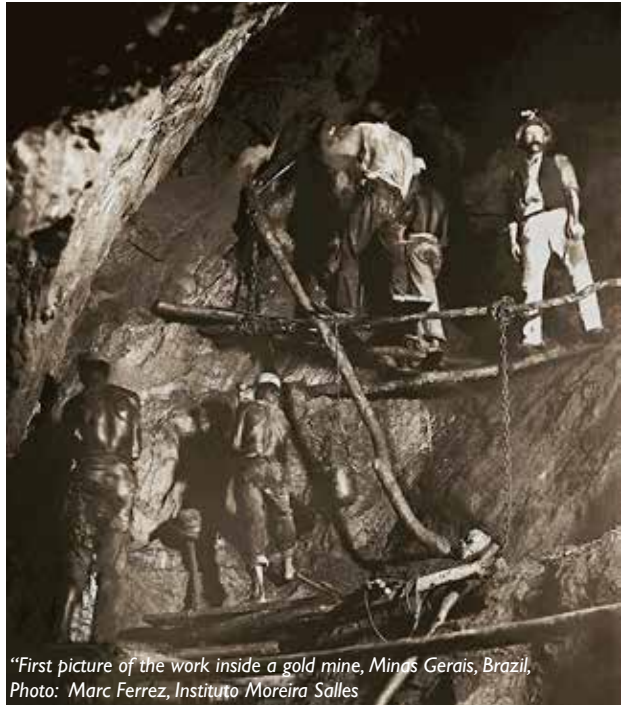
"First picture of the work inside a gold mine, Minas Gerais, Brazil, Photo: Marc Ferrez, Instituto Moreira Salles

Whipping Post in Alcantara

Slaves in the coffee harvest, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, c. 1882" Photo: Marc Ferrez, Instituto Moreira Salles
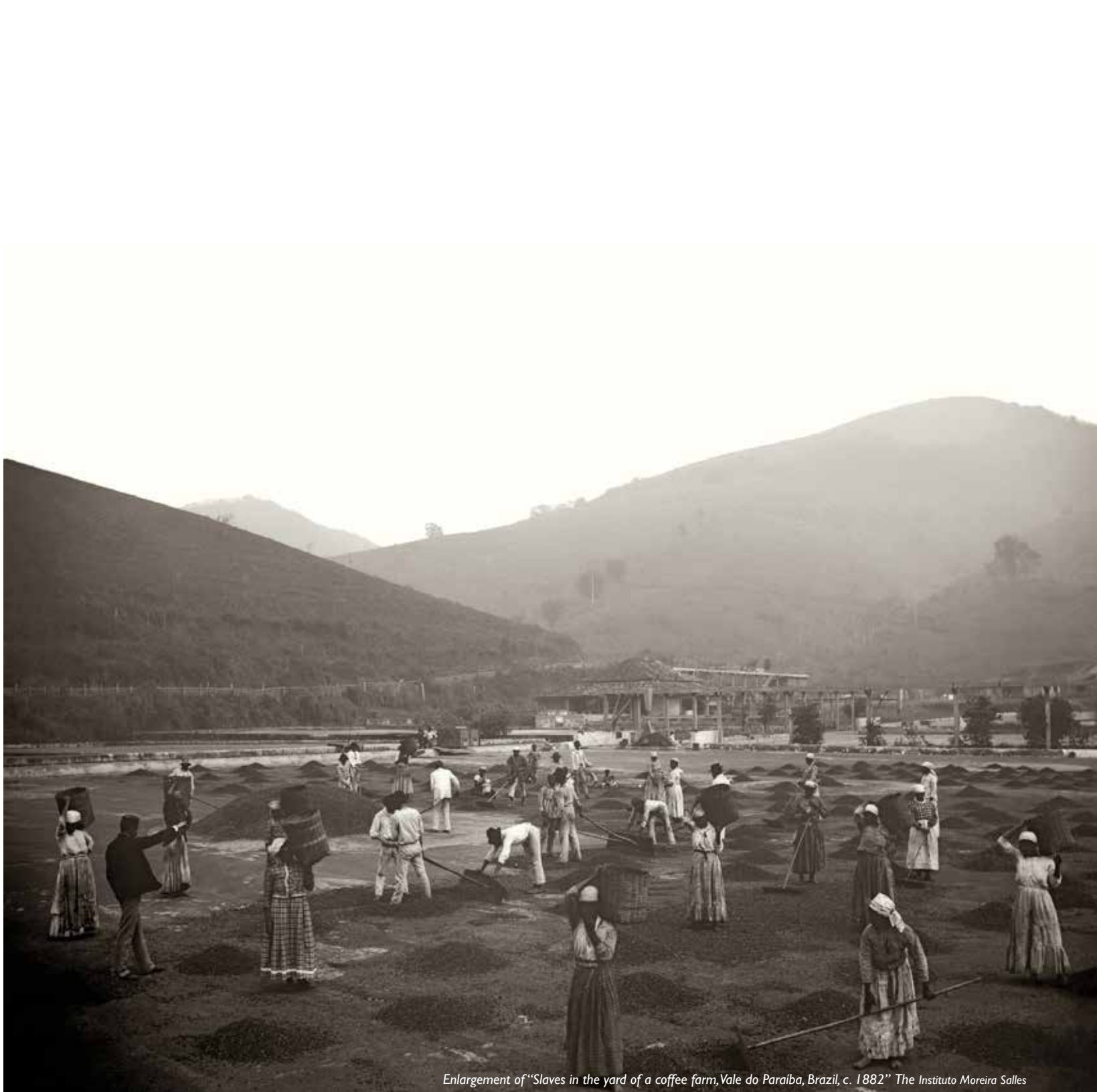
Enlargement of "Slaves in the yard of a coffee farm, Vale do Paraiba, Brazil, c. 1882" The Instituto Moreira Salles

2.0 Quilombos

Quilombos are settlements founded by formerly enslaved people of African origin in Brazil.

The majority of the inhabitants, known as Quilombolas, were escaped slaves. Some quilombos were established after the abolition of slavery as a way for the formerly enslaved to live an unrestricted life of freedom without being scrutinized for ones culture, traditions and customs. The quilombos stand as a form of resistance to slavery.

Throughout Brazil many of these enclaves still exist and have been recognized in the Brazilian constitution, granting the residents inalienable community land rights.
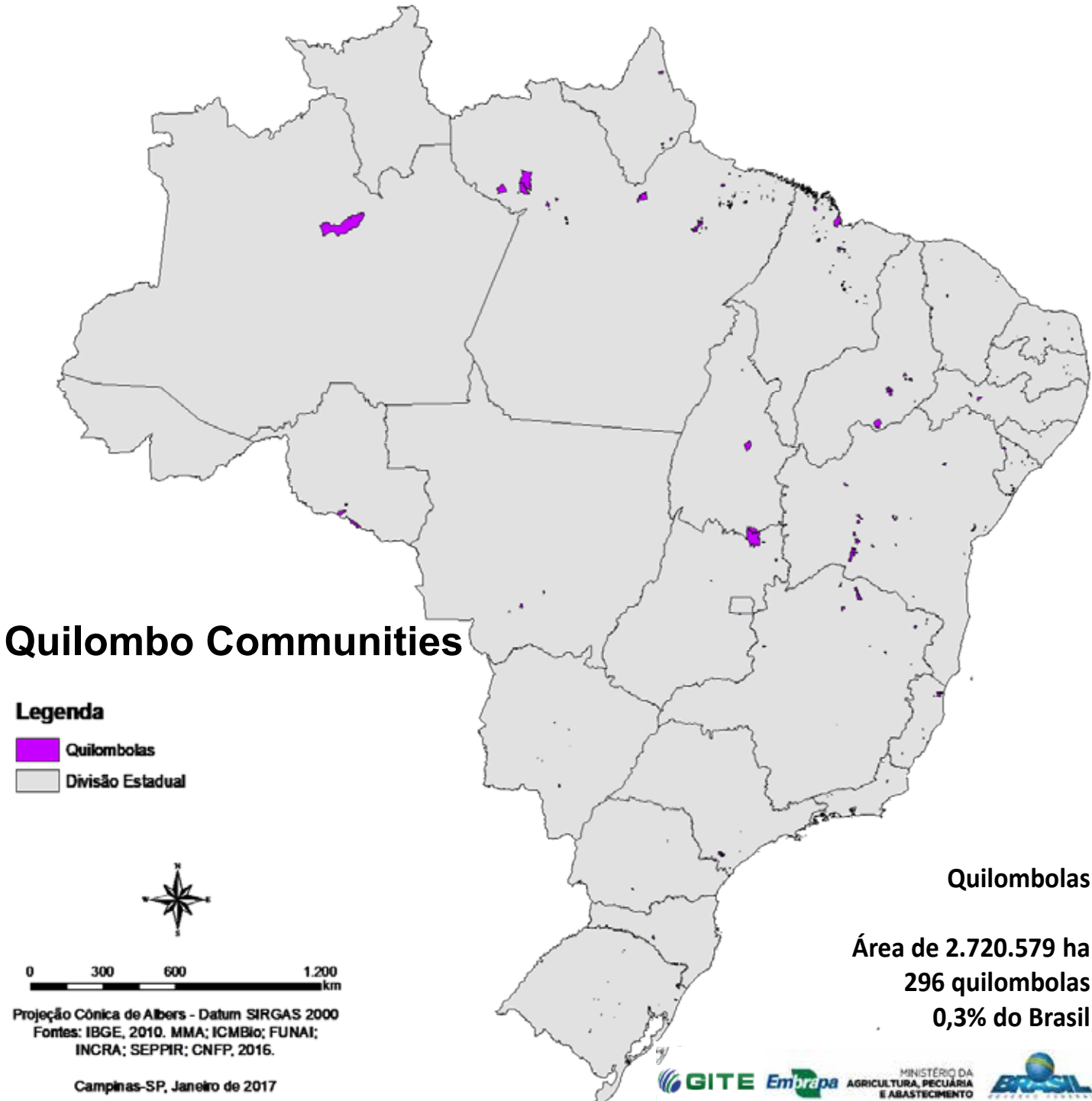
The formalization process to solidify their status must go through the Cultural Foundation of Palmares and the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA). These agencies investigate to determine if the claim is legitimate. Upon final verification, title to the land is given to the community and can never be sold leased or subdivided.

Quilombo Santa Rosa Dos Prestos

Members of Quilombo Santa Rosa Dos Prestos with several Fulbright members

Quilombo Communities

Legenda

- Quilombolas
- Divisão Estadual

0   300   600   1.200 km

Projeção Cônica de Albers - Datum SIRGAS 2000
Fontes: IBGE, 2010. MMA; ICMBio; FUNAI;
INCRA; SEPPIR; CNFP, 2016.

Campinas-SP, Janeiro de 2017

Quilombolas

Área de 2.720.579 ha
296 quilombolas
0,3% do Brasil

Quilombos by State

ALIANÇA EVANGÉLICA
PRÓ-QUILOMBOLAS
DO BRASIL

LEGENDA

☐	0
☐	1 - 50
☐	51 - 100
☐	101 - 200
☐	201 - 301
☐	301 - 743

Fonte dos dados: FCP - 12/09/2017
Análise e Gráficos:
Alisson Medeiros - Missão Juvep
(CC BY-SA 4.0 2017)
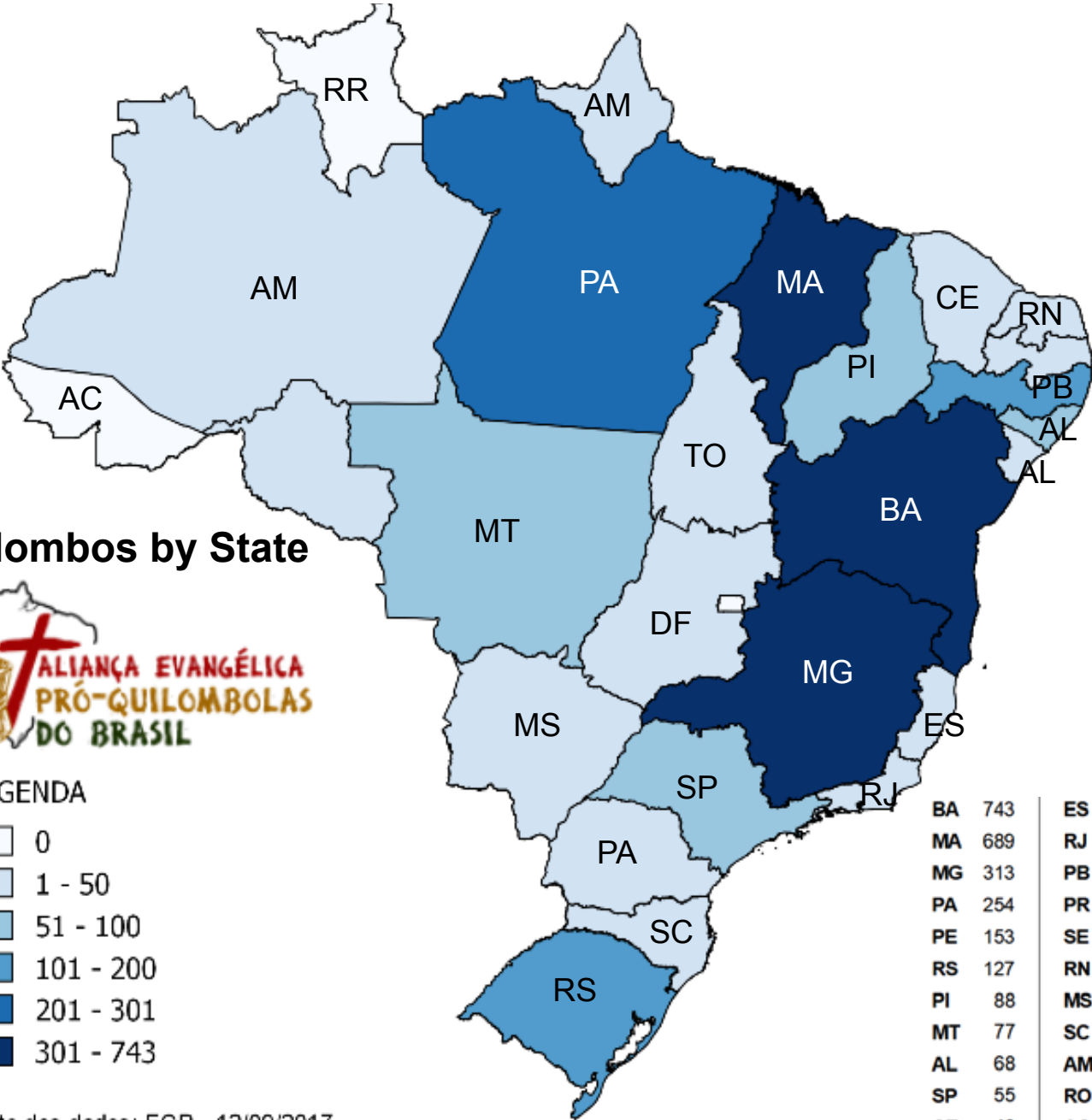
BA	743	ES	40
MA	689	RJ	39
MG	313	PB	38
PA	254	PR	37
PE	153	SE	35
RS	127	RN	23
PI	88	MS	22
MT	77	SC	13
AL	68	AM	8
SP	55	RO	8
CE	49	AC	0
GO	47	RR	0
TO	44	DF	0
AP	40		

COMUNIDADE DOS ARTUROS

Arturos is located on the outskirts of Belo Horizonte and is considered an URBAN Quilombo. When founded the surrounding area was rural. Over the years the area has seen rapid urbanization. Arturos community is experiencing several challenges that come along with being located in an urban context such as drugs and gang activity.

ALCANTARA

Alcantara is located about an hour outside of Sao Luis. Some members of the quilombo have been displaced by a new aerospace facility. This facility has caused many of the fishing village to be re-located too far inland for them to continue to make a living from the fishing. Many have been forced into farming in this rural quilombo.
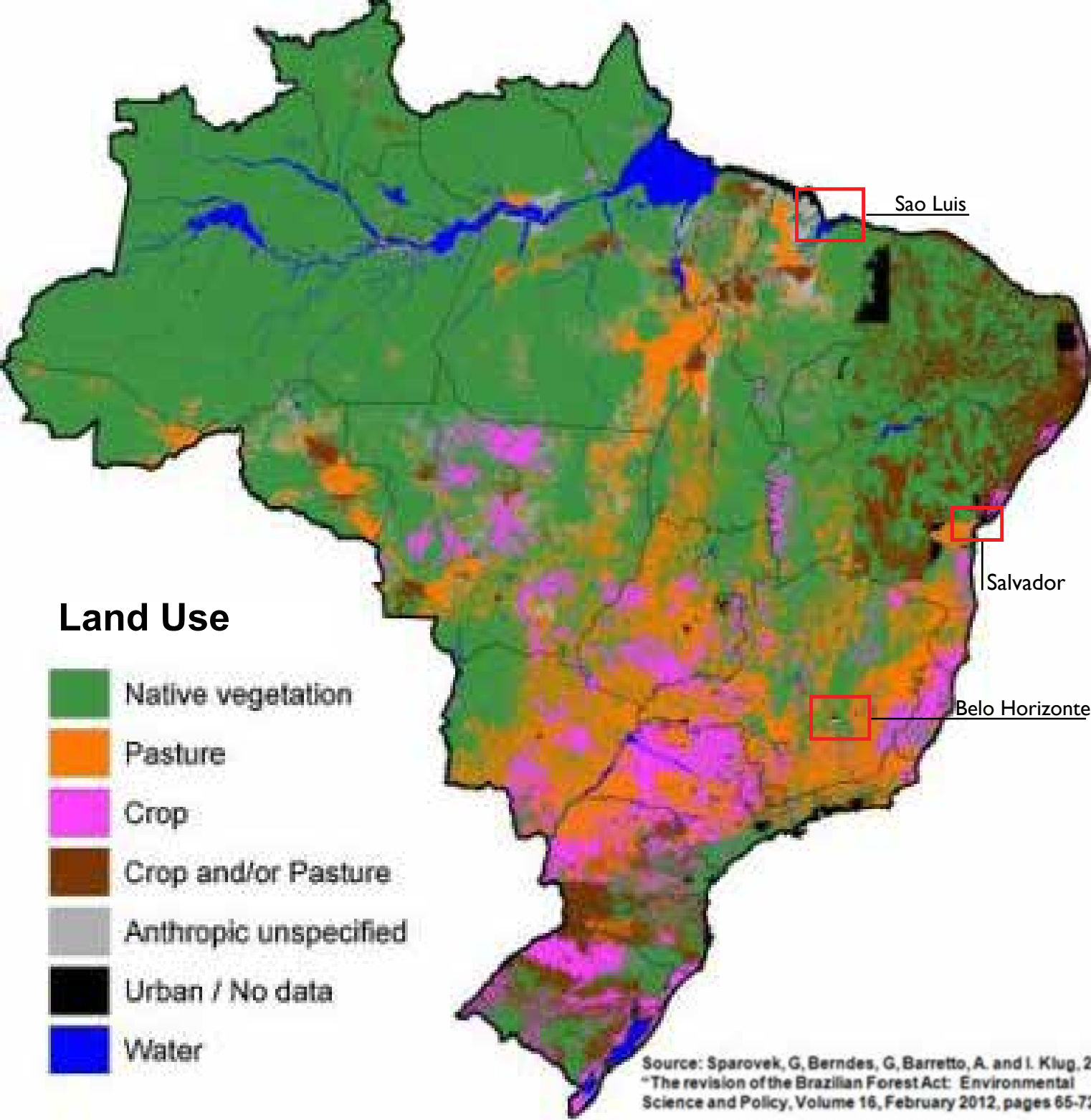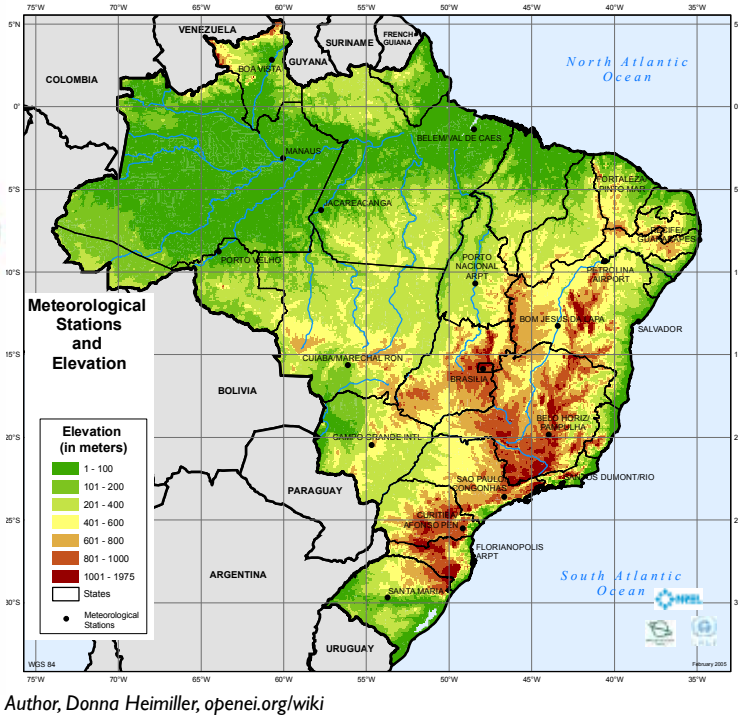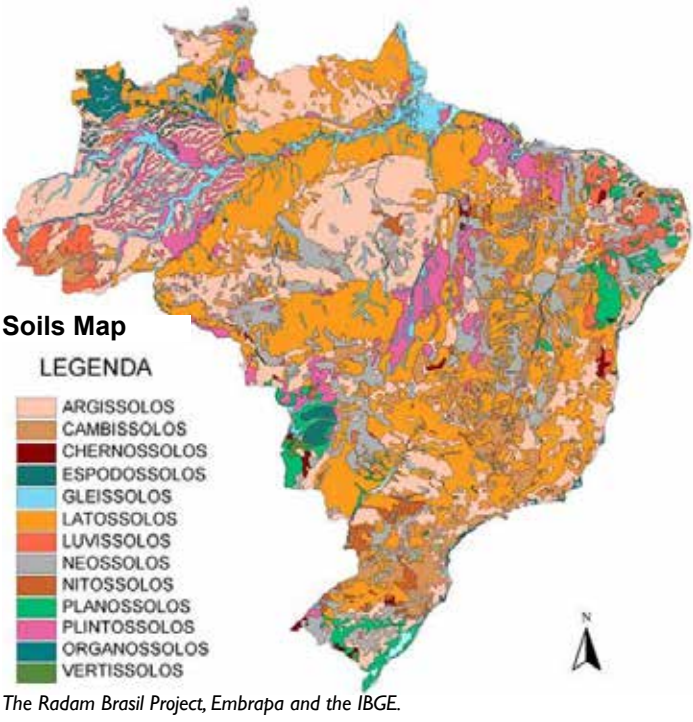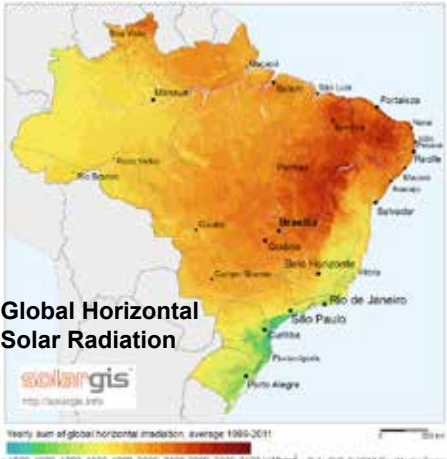
MANZO NGUNZO KAIANGO

Quilombo Manzo is located on the eastern section of Belo Horizonte. It is a Candomblé house and is recognized as an Intangible Cultural Heritage site within the municipality. They promote Afro-Brazilian culture through music, dance, capoeira, and spiritual activities. This quilombo is recognized by declaration of its function.

3.0 Existing Conditions

Land Use

🟩	Native vegetation
🟧	Pasture
🟪	Crop
🟫	Crop and/or Pasture
⬜	Anthropic unspecified
⬛	Urban / No data
🟦	Water

Source: Sparovek, G, Berndes, G, Barretto, A. and I. Klug, 2012 "The revision of the Brazilian Forest Act: Environmental Science and Policy, Volume 16, February 2012, pages 65-72

Koppen Climate Classification Map

www.ecoclimax.com

Watersheds

Amazônica
Atlântico NE Ocidental
Atlântico NE Oriental
Parnaiba
Tocantins Araguaia
São Francisco
Atlântico Leste
Paraguai
Paraná
Atlântico Sudeste
Uruguai
Atlântico Sul

www.revolvy.com/page/List-of-rivers-of-Brazil

Global Horizontal Solar Radiation

Soils Map

LEGENDA

	ARGISSOLOS
	CAMBISSOLOS
	CHERNOSSOLOS
	ESPODOSSOLOS
	GLEISSOLOS
	LATOSSOLOS
	LUVISSOLOS
	NEOSSOLOS
	NITOSSOLOS
	PLANOSSOLOS
	PLINTOSSOLOS
	ORGANOSSOLOS
	VERTISSOLOS

The Radam Brasil Project, Embrapa and the IBGE.

Meteorological Stations and Elevation

Elevation (in meters)

	1 - 100
	101 - 200
	201 - 400
	401 - 600
	601 - 800
	801 - 1000
	1001 - 1975
	States
•	Meteorological Stations

Author, Donna Heimiller, openei.org/wiki

Landscape Typologies

Biome
- Amazonia
- Caatinga
- Savanna
- Atlantic Forest
- Pampa
- Pantanal

States
i. Rio Grande do Norte	v. Espirito Santo
ii. Paraiba	vi. Sergipe
iii. Pernambuco	vii. Alagoas
iv. Rio de Janeiro	viii. Tocantins
	ix. Santa Catarina

Classes with a predominance of woody vegetation	Classes with a predominance of shrubby and grassy vegetation	Classes with antropogenic transformed vegetation	Other categories
1. Evergreen Needleaf Forest	6. Closed Shrublands	12. Croplands*	11. Permanent Wetlands
2. Evergreen Broadleaf Forest	7. Open Shrublands	13. Urban and Built-up	15. Snow and Ice
3. Deciduous Needleaf Forest	8. Woody Savannas	14. Croplands/Natural Vegetation Mosaic	16. Barren and Sparsely Vegetated
4. Deciduous Broadleaf Forest	9. Savannas		17. Water surface
5. Mixed Forest	10. Grasslands		

* Any fields in which seasonal crops are grown, including minimal and zero plowing.
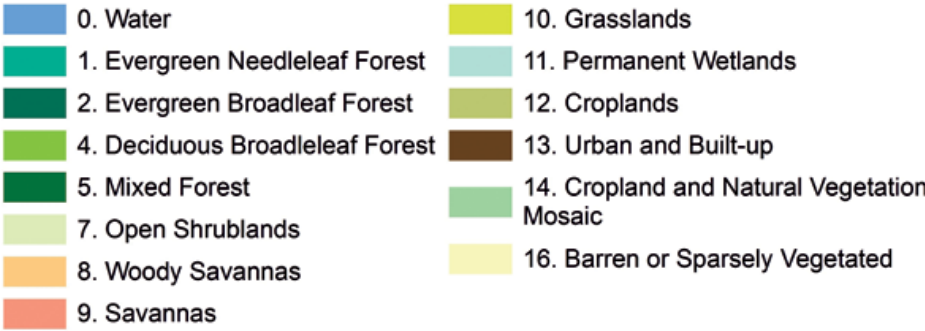**Source:** Modified from Loveland et al. 2000.

Land Cover

Venezuela · Guyana · Colombia · Roraima · Amapa · Amazonas · Para · Maranhao · Ceara · Piaui · Acre · Rondonia · Mato Grosso · Bahia · Peru · Bolivia · Goias · Minas Gerais · Mato Grosso do Sul · Sao Paulo · Chile · Paraguay · Parana · Argentina · Rio Grande do Sul · Uruguay

Sao Luis · Salvador · Belo Horizonte

States

i. Rio Grande do Norte	v. Espirito Santo
ii. Paraiba	vi. Sergipe
iii. Pernambuco	vii. Alagoas
iv. Rio de Janeiro	viii. Tocantins
	ix. Santa Catarina

Data obtained from http://glcf.umd.edu/data/lc/ in Feb. 2017

The main processes of LULC transformation and corresponding types of changes

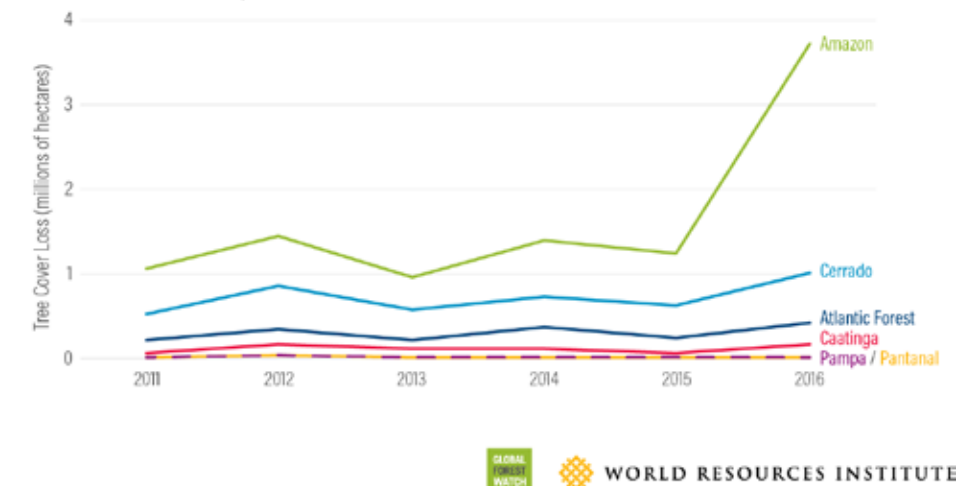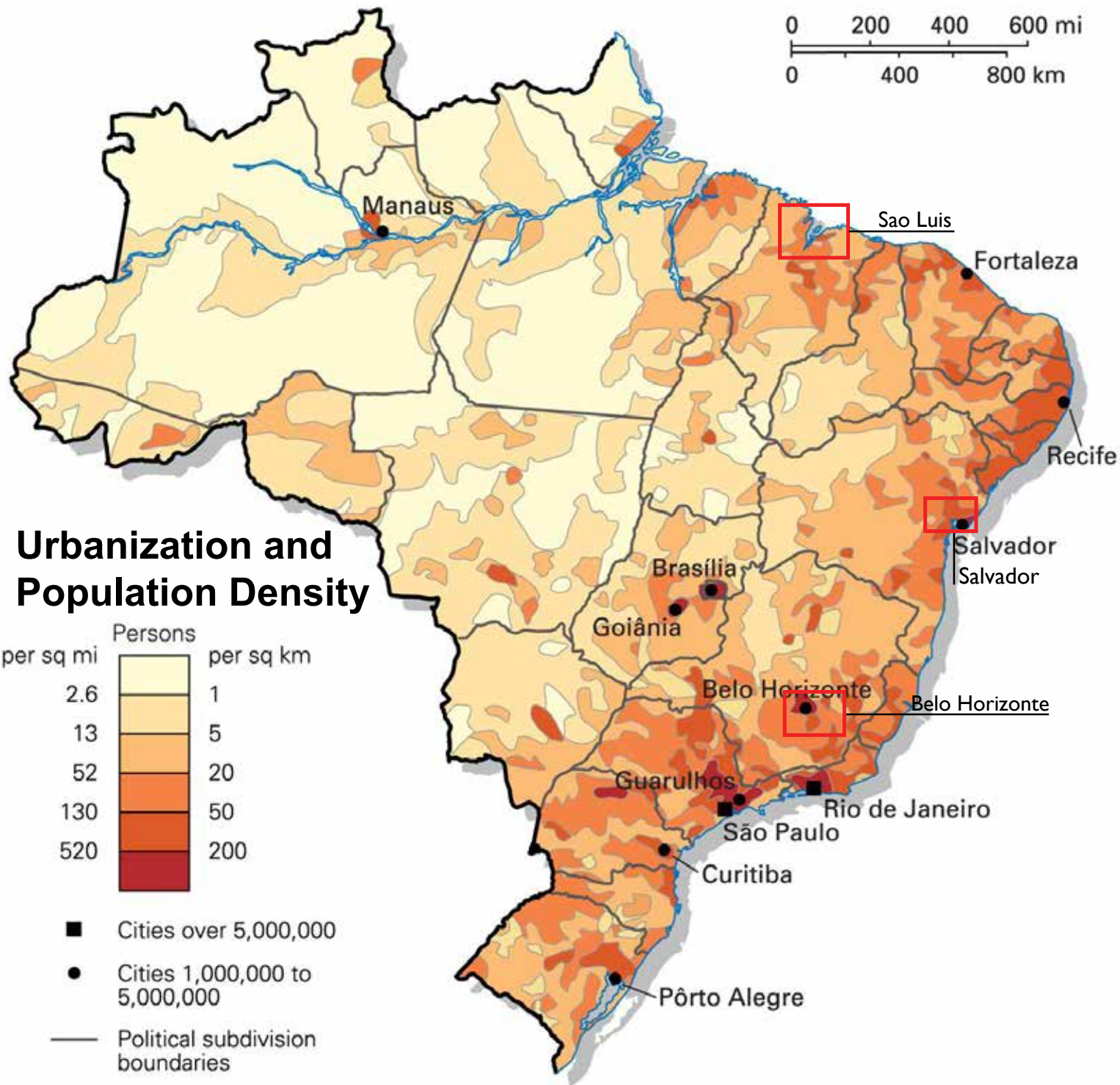| №	Process	Types of changes
1.	Draining	All changes for transitions from the 0 category; 11/2, 11/8, 11/9
2.	Flooding and partial flooding	All changes resulting in transitions to categories 0 and 11
3.	Conversion to cropland*	All changes resulting in transition to category 12 and changes causing the transition of non-cultivated lands to category 14
4.	Agricultural transformations (changes of vegetation cover on agricultural lands)	All changes relating to categories 12 and 14
5.	Deforestation	2/14, 2/10, 2/8, 2/9, 8/9, 8/10, 9/10
6.	"Savanization" (savanna vegetation replacing the deciduous forests)	4/9, 4/8, 5/8
7.	Decreasing share of shrubs in the vegetation cover	7/10, 6/7, 6/9, 6/8
8.	Increasing share of tree vegetation (in some cases, reforestation)	7/8, 7/9, 8/2,8/4, 8/14, 9/2, 9/4, 9/8, 9/14, 10/2, 10/8, 10/14, 14/2, 14/8,
9.	Increasing share of shrubs in the vegetation cover	9/7, 10/9, 10/7
10.	Construction and other forms of anthropogenic transformation within settlement territories	2/13, 8/13, 9/13, 10/13, as well as all transitions from category 13**

Land Cover 2012

0. Water		10. Grasslands	
1. Evergreen Needleleaf Forest		11. Permanent Wetlands	
2. Evergreen Broadleaf Forest		12. Croplands	
4. Deciduous Broadleaf Forest		13. Urban and Built-up	
5. Mixed Forest		14. Cropland and Natural Vegetation Mosaic	
7. Open Shrublands		16. Barren or Sparsely Vegetated	
8. Woody Savannas			
9. Savannas			

Data obtained from http://glcf.umd.edu/data/lc/ in Feb. 2017

Processes

Sao Luis

Salvador

Belo Horizonte

States

i. Rio Grande do Norte	v. Espirito Santo
ii. Paraiba	vi. Sergipe
iii. Pernambuco	vii. Alagoas
iv. Rio de Janeiro	viii. Tocantins
	ix. Santa Catarina

Burning native grasslands

Tree Cover Loss Spikes in Brazil's Amazon Biome

Amazon
Cerrado
Atlantic Forest
Caatinga
Pampa / Pantanal

GLOBAL FOREST WATCH ❂ WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

Deforestation in Brazil 2002 to 2008

Processes

⬜ Unwatering	🟨 Decreasing share of shrubs in the vegetation cover
🟦 Flooding and partial flooding	🟩 Increasing share of tree vegetation (in some cases, reforestation)
🟧 Agriculture	
🟦 Transformation of vegetation cover on agriculture	🟩 Increasing share of shrubs in the vegetation cover
🟩 Deforestation	🟪 Construction and other forms of anthropogenic transformation within settlement territorie
🟨 Savannization (savanna vegetation replacing the deciduous forests)	

Urbanization and Population Density

Persons

per sq mi	per sq km
2.6	1
13	5
52	20
130	50
520	200

■ Cities over 5,000,000

● Cities 1,000,000 to 5,000,000

— Political subdivision boundaries

© 2002 EB, Inc.

Manaus · Fortaleza · Recife · Sao Luis · Salvador · Salvador · Brasília · Goiânia · Belo Horizonte · Belo Horizonte · Guarulhos · Rio de Janeiro · São Paulo · Curitiba · Pôrto Alegre

www.britannica.com/place/Brazil/Settlement-patterns

Brazil Demographics Profile 2018

Population	207,353,391 (July 2017 est.)
Age structure	**0-14 years:** 22.33% (male 23,599,867/female 22,696,756) **15-24 years:** 16.36% (male 17,212,048/female 16,721,295) **25-54 years:** 43.86% (male 45,114,076/female 45,836,147) **55-64 years:** 9.12% (male 8,931,065/female 9,974,723) **65 years and over:** 8.33% (male 7,356,838/female 9,910,576) (2017 est.)
Dependency ratios	**total dependency ratio:** 43.8 **youth dependency ratio:** 32.4 **elderly dependency ratio:** 11.4 **potential support ratio:** 8.7 (2015 est.)
Median age	**total:** 32 years **male:** 31.1 years **female:** 32.8 years (2017 est.)
Population growth rate	0.73% (2017 est.)
Birth rate	14.1 births/1,000 population (2017 est.)
Death rate	6.7 deaths/1,000 population (2017 est.)
Net migration rate	-0.1 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2017 est.)
Urbanization	**urban population:** 86.2% of total population (2017) **rate of urbanization:** 0.99% annual rate of change (2015-20 est.)
Major cities - population	Sao Paulo 21.066 million; Rio de Janeiro 12.902 million; Belo Horizonte 5.716 million; BRASILIA (capital) 4.155 million; Fortaleza 3.88 million; Recife 3.739 million (2015)

www.indexmundi.com/brazil/demographics_profile.html

47,7%	7,6%	1%	43,1%	0,4%
Branca	Preta	Amarela	Parda	Indígena

eatrio.net/2012/02/brazil-a-melting-pot-not-a-salad.html — Fonte: IBGE / Arte: UOL

Population Density and Water Stress

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

Brazil Racial dot map

1 dot = 1 person

● White
● Brown/Mixed
● Black
● Asian
● Indigenous

patadata.org/maparacial/en.html
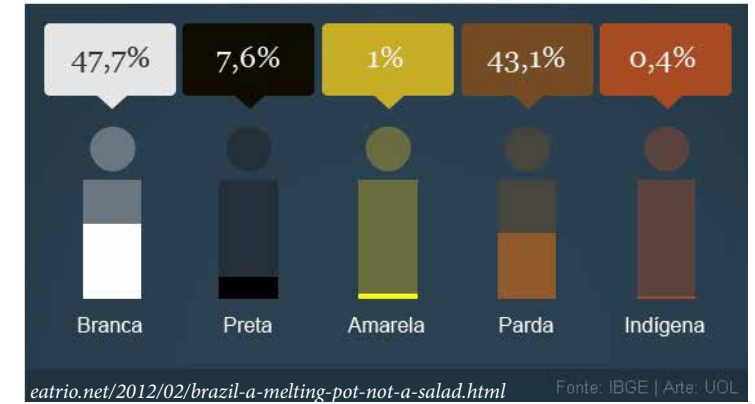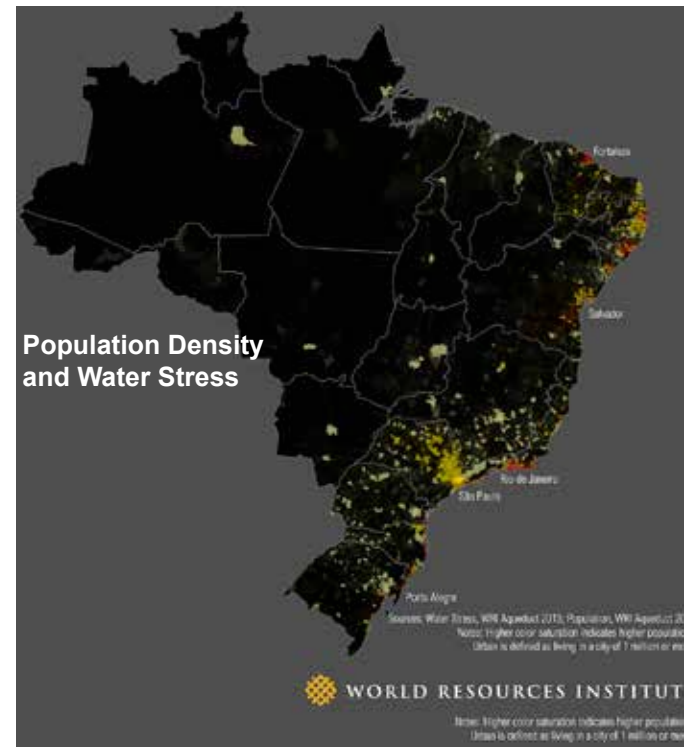
Sao Luis

São Luís, city, capital of Maranhão estado (state), northeastern Brazil. It lies on the west side of São Luís Island on the Atlantic coast. The island is really a long, narrow peninsula between the drowned mouths of the Mearim and Itapicuru rivers (São Marcos Bay to the west and São José Bay to the east), and it is cut off from the mainland by a shallow side channel, the Mosquito Strait.
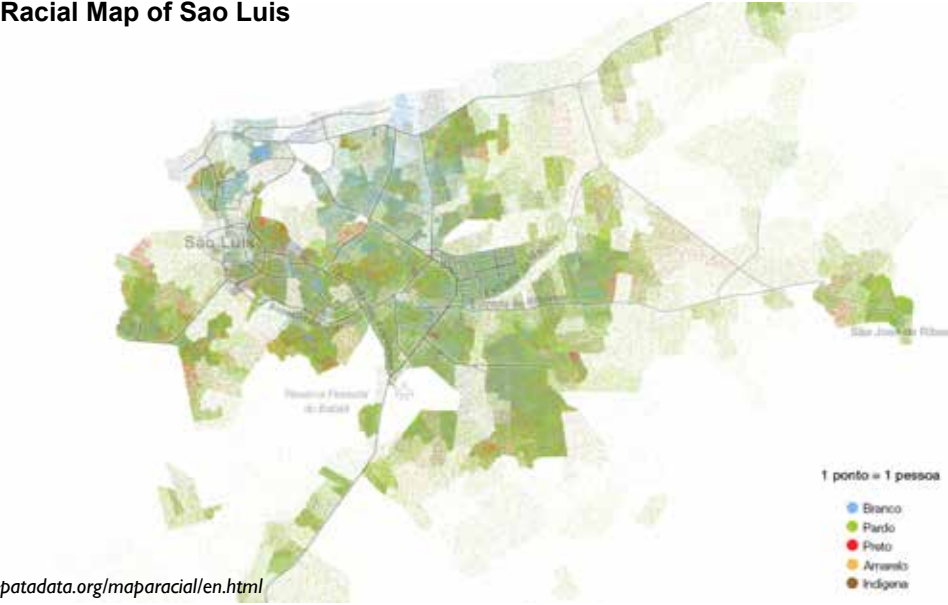
The city was formerly called São Luiz do Maranhão, or simply Maranhão. It was founded in 1612 by Daniel de la Touche de la Ravardière, a French naval officer, and named in honour of Louis XIII. It was captured in 1615 by the Portuguese, and from 1641 to 1644 it was held by the Dutch.

The port facilities of São Luís, including the deepwater port of Itaqui, collectively serve as the chief seaport of the state, and the city is the chief outlet for the products of Teresina in Piauí state and Carajás in Pará state, with which it is connected by rail. São Luís has a multinational aluminum plant and steel mills; other industries include sugar refining, a rum distillery, cotton mills, plants for processing cacao, and factories for metallurgical products and chemicals. Its exports include babassu palm oil, lumber, textiles, sugar, rice, cassava (manioc), and corn (maize).

The city is the seat of the Institute of History and Geography, one of the oldest in Brazil, of the Federal University of Maranhão (1966), and since 1679 the city has been the seat of a bishopric. Many buildings, such as the Palace of Justice, preserve much of the Portuguese colonial atmosphere; the city's historic centre was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1997. São Luís has two sizable football (soccer) stadiums. Highways connect São Luís with Belém, Teresina, and Brasília. A railroad extends to Fortaleza, and São Luís has air service to Belém and Fortaleza. Hydroelectric and thermal electric plants supply energy to the area. Pop. (2010) 1,014,837.
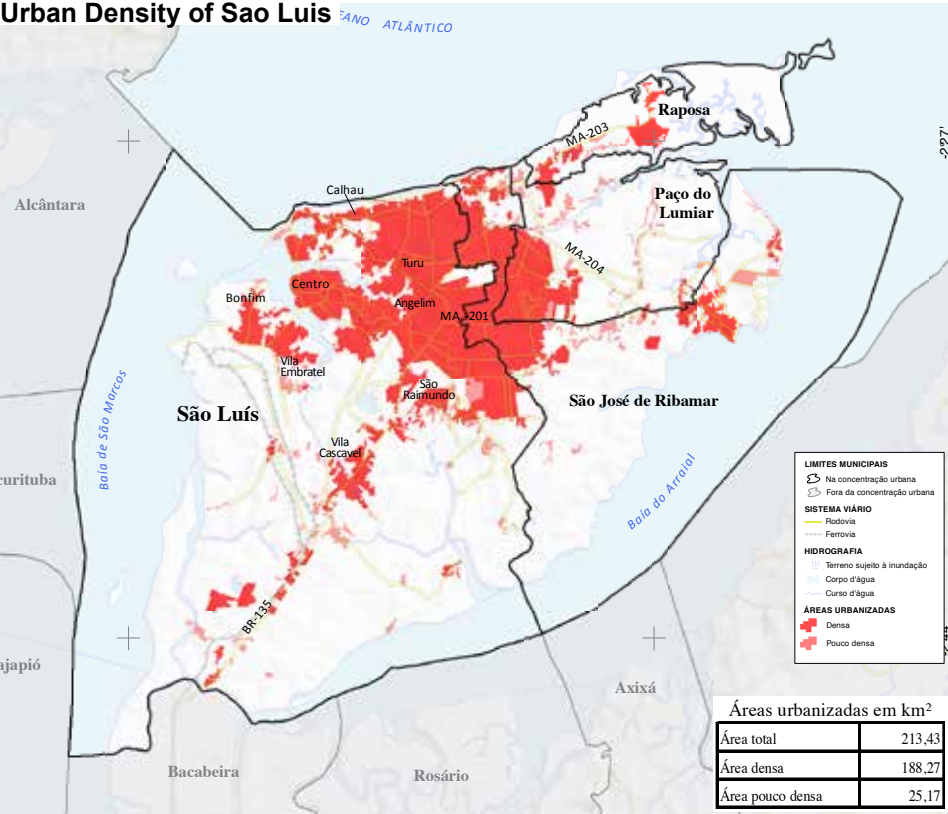
www.britannica.com/place/Sao-Luis
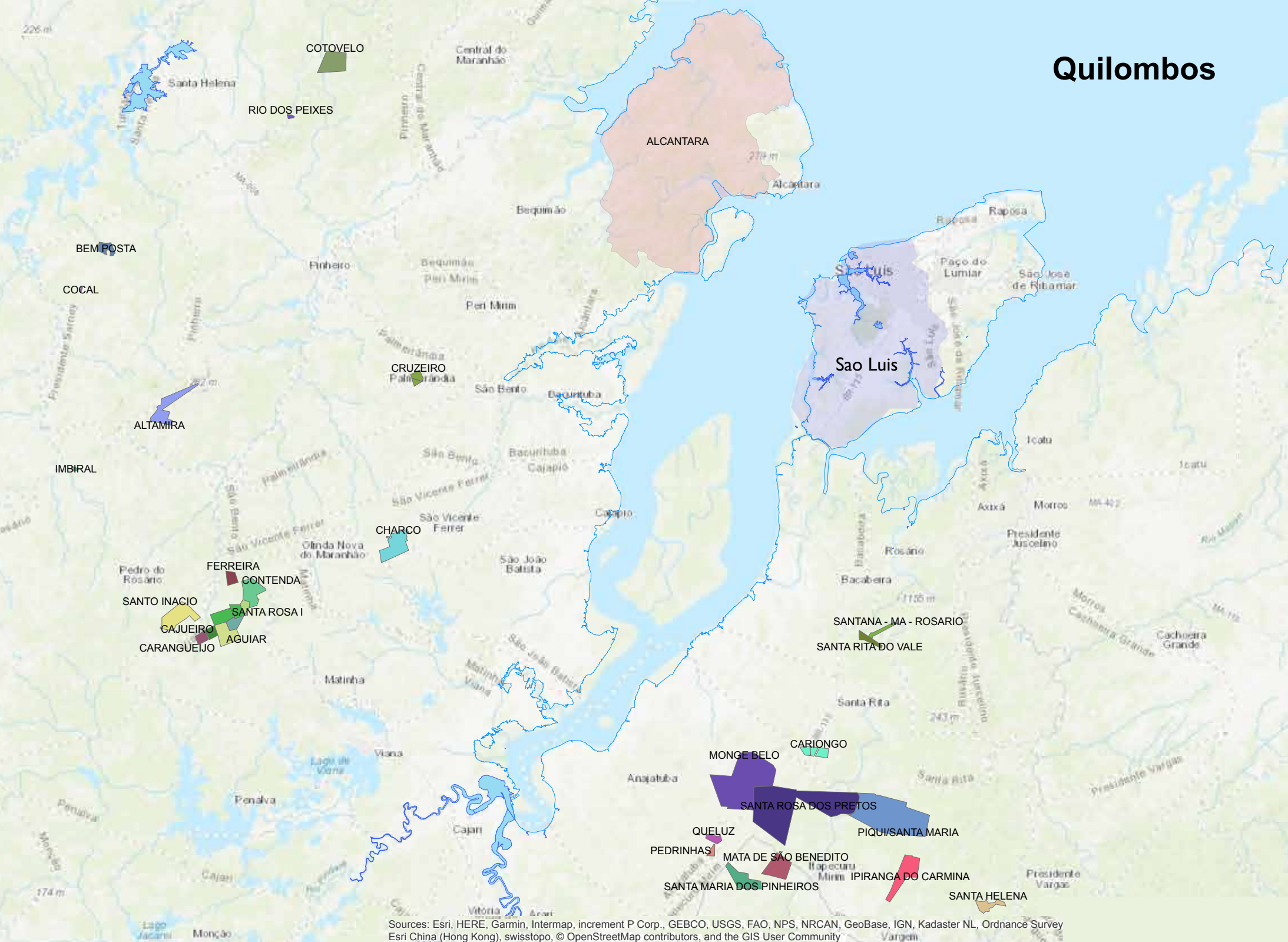
Racial Map of Sao Luis

patadata.org/maparacial/en.html

1 ponto = 1 pessoa

- Branco
- Pardo
- Preto
- Amarelo
- Indígena

Urban Density of Sao Luis

OCEANO ATLÂNTICO

Raposa

Paço do Lumiar

MA-203

Calhau

MA-204

Centro

Turu

Angelim

MA-201

Bonfim

Vila Embratel

São Raimundo

São José de Ribamar

São Luís

Vila Cascavel

BR-135

Alcântara

Baía de São Marcos

Baía do Arraial

Axixá

Bacabeira

Rosário

curituba

cajapió

LIMITES MUNICIPAIS
- Na concentração urbana
- Fora da concentração urbana

SISTEMA VIÁRIO
- Rodovia
- Ferrovia

HIDROGRAFIA
- Terreno sujeito à inundação
- Corpo d'água
- Curso d'água

ÁREAS URBANIZADAS
- Densa
- Pouco densa

Áreas urbanizadas em km²

Área total	213,43
Área densa	188,27
Área pouco densa	25,17

Fonte: IBGE, DGC/Coordenação de Geografia; IBGE, DGC/Coordenação de Cartografia.

Quilombos

COTOVELO

RIO DOS PEIXES

Santa Helena

ALCANTARA

Central do Maranhão

Alcântara

Bequimão

Raposa

BEM POSTA

COCAL

Pinheiro

Pen Mirim

Sao Luis

São Luís

Paço do Lumiar

São José de Ribamar

CRUZEIRO Palmeirândia

São Bento

Bacuntuba

ALTAMIRA

IMBIRAL

São Bento

Bacuriba Cajapió

Cajapió

Icatu

São Vicente Ferrer

CHARCO

São Vicente Ferrer

Olinda Nova do Maranhão

São João Batista

Presidente Juscelino

Bacabeira

FERREIRA

CONTENDA

Pedro do Rosário

SANTO INACIO

SANTA ROSA I

SANTANA - MA - ROSARIO

SANTA RITA DO VALE

CAJUEIRO

AGUIAR

CARANGUEIJO

Matinha

Santa Rita

Matinha Viana

CARIONGO

Viana

MONGE BELO

Anajatuba

Lago de Viana

Penalva

SANTA ROSA DOS PRETOS

PIQUI/SANTA MARIA

Penalva

QUELUZ

PEDRINHAS

MATA DE SÃO BENEDITO

Itapecuru Mirim

IPIRANGA DO CARMINA

Presidente Vargas

Cajari

Cajari

SANTA MARIA DOS PINHEIROS

SANTA HELENA

Vitória

Lago Jacaré

Monção

Açu

Vargem

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Fishermen Sculpture at Calhau Beach

Belo Horzonte

Belo Horizonte, city, southern Minas Gerais estado (state), southeastern Brazil. It lies on the western slope of the Espinhaço Mountains, at an elevation of 2,720 feet (830 meters).

The first of Brazil's planned cities, Belo Horizonte occupies a wide plateau encircled by the Curral del Rey Mountains, a hilly ridge forming the "beautiful horizon" for which the city was named. Belo Horizonte lies on the eastern edge of the sertão, or dry interior, of Brazil. The site was chosen in the late 19th century after the city of Ouro Preto, enclosed within a narrow valley 50 miles (80 km) southeast, was abandoned as the state capital because it could not accommodate the necessary expansions. Belo Horizonte was laid out on a grid, modeled after Washington, D.C., in the United States and La Plata in Argentina. The city was inaugurated as the capital of Minas Gerais in 1897 under the name Cidade de Minas, adopting its present name in 1901. Originally designed with an area of 8 square miles (20 square km), Belo Horizonte is now many times that size, having surpassed a target population of 200,000 people by 1925.

Belo Horizonte is the hub of the state's large central region, with extensive mining and livestock activity throughout the sertão west of the city and heavy industry in its suburbs. It is the regional commercial centre as well, with vigorous activity in banking, commerce, and administration. The city's older, longer-established industries include publishing, textiles, furniture, and food processing. The steady growth of heavy industry since 1950, however, has made Belo Horizonte one of the largest industrial centres in Brazil. Electrical generating facilities and plants manufacturing and working iron and steel have been established, primarily in the industrial suburb of Contagem, and a large oil refinery and automobile factories have been constructed in nearby Betim. Auto parts and consumer goods industries have multiplied in their wake.

Despite the upsurge in industrial activity, Belo Horizonte has remained relatively pollution free, and a considerable number of tourists are attracted by the impressive buildings and the wide tree-lined avenues radiating from the city centre like the spokes of a wheel. The nearby suburb of Pampulha is noted for its bold architecture, exemplified by the Chapel of São Francisco, designed by Oscar Niemeyer and decorated by Cándido Portinari, and by the Mineirão stadium, one of the largest football (soccer) stadiums in the country. Notable sights in the city centre include the Municipal Park, the broad tree-lined Afonso Pena Avenue, and the Liberdade Palácio (Portuguese: "Freedom Palace"), which houses the governor's offices.

Belo Horizonte is an important cultural centre, having several museums, including the Palace of the Arts and the Mineiro Museum, as well as a music conservatory, a ballet school, a technical college, and a wide range of secondary and primary schools. The Federal University of Minas Gerais (1927) and the Catholic University of Minas Gerais (1958) are situated in Belo Horizonte. The city has a subway, and major highways and railroads extend from the city in all directions, linking it to communities in the sertão as well as to the main population centres of Brazil's Atlantic coast. A domestic airport in Pampulha serves the Belo Horizonte metropolitan area, and there is an international airport on the outskirts at Confins. Pop. (2010) 2,375,151; metro. area, 5,414,701.
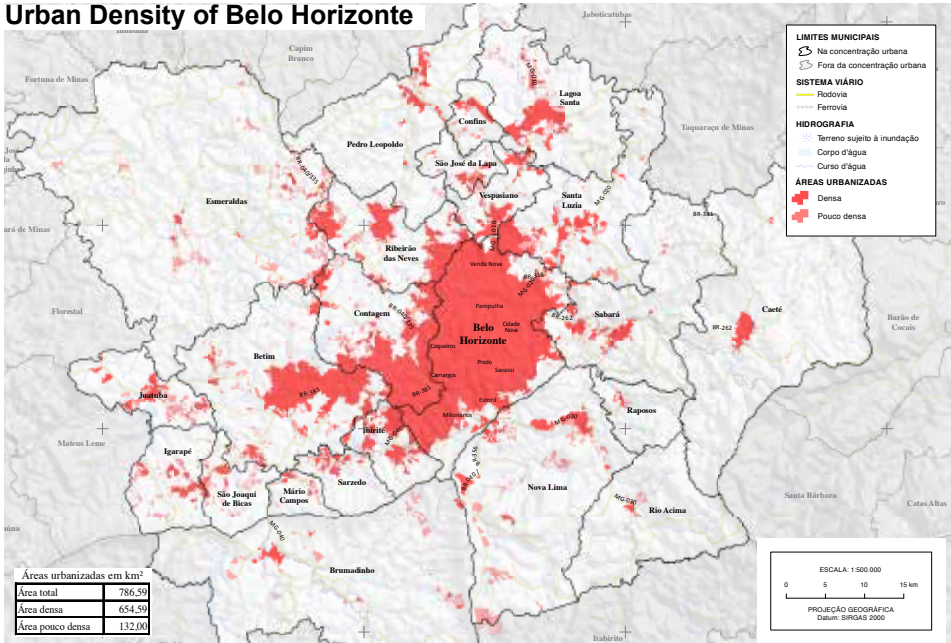
Racial Map of Belo Horizonte

1 dot = 1 person

- White
- Brown/Mixed
- Black
- Asian
- Indigenous

patadata.org/maparacial/en.html
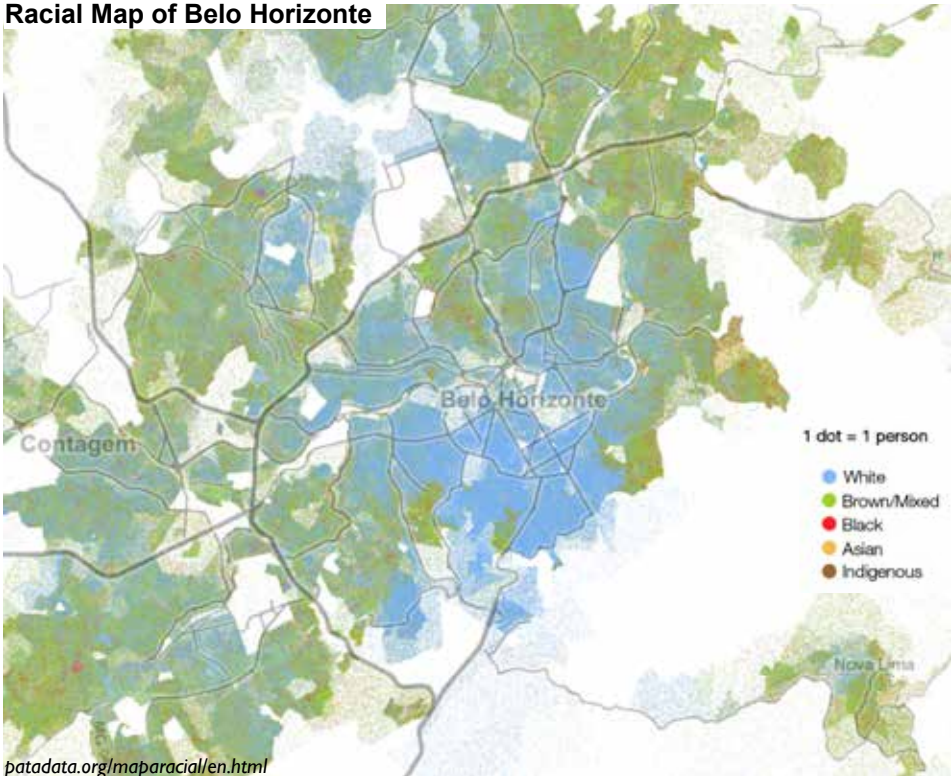
Urban Density of Belo Horizonte

LIMITES MUNICIPAIS
- Na concentração urbana
- Fora da concentração urbana

SISTEMA VIÁRIO
- Rodovia
- Ferrovia

HIDROGRAFIA
- Terreno sujeito à inundação
- Corpo d'água
- Curso d'água

ÁREAS URBANIZADAS
- Densa
- Pouco densa

Áreas urbanizadas em km²	
Área total	786,59
Área densa	654,59
Área pouco densa	132,00

ESCALA: 1:500.000
0   5   10   15 km

PROJEÇÃO GEOGRÁFICA
Datum: SIRGAS 2000

Fonte: IBGE, DGC/Coordenação de Geografia; IBGE, DGC/Coordenação de Cartografia.

Quilombos

MANGUEIRAS
ARTUROS
LUIZES

Museum of Art

Salvador

Salvador, also called São Salvador or Bahia, city, major port, and capital (since 1889) of Bahia estado (state), northeastern Brazil. It is the country's third largest city. Salvador is situated at the southern tip of a picturesque, bluff-formed peninsula that separates Todos os Santos (All Saints) Bay, a deep natural harbour, from the Atlantic Ocean. The city has a hot tropical climate, with a cooler rainy season during the winter months (June–August); ocean breezes, especially on the Atlantic side, tend to moderate temperatures. Pop. (2010) 2,674,923; metro. area, 3,458,571.

One of the country's oldest cities, Salvador was founded in 1549 as the capital of the Portuguese colony of Brazil by Tomé de Sousa, the first governor-general. As the entrepôt of the thriving sugar trade that developed along the bay shores, the city soon became a tempting prize for pirates and enemies of Portugal. It was captured by Dutch forces in 1624 but was retaken the following year. It remained under Portuguese control for the next two centuries. Salvador was the last Portuguese stronghold during the war for Brazilian independence, holding out until July 1823, when the last Portuguese troops were expelled. A monument commemorating the Brazilian victory is in a plaza in the Campo Grande district.

Salvador was a major centre for the African slave trade in the colonial period. Muslim African slaves in the city staged a widespread revolt there in 1835. Salvador still has one of the largest concentrations of black and mulatto populations in Brazil. Those groups have contributed many of the folkways, costumes, and distinctive foods for which the city is noted.

In 1763, following the transfer of the colonial seat of government to Rio de Janeiro, Salvador lost political preeminence and entered a long period of economic decline from which it did not emerge until after 1900. Since 1940, however, Salvador has experienced continuous and rapid population growth, accompanied by significant economic expansion, reflected in extensive public works and private construction. In the early 1970s the nearby Aratu Industrial Centre and the Camacari petrochemical complex were built and linked to Salvador by highway. The first terminal of a deepwater port was opened in 1975, and additional facilities were subsequently built.

A distinctive feature of Salvador is its division into lower (cidade baixa) and upper (cidade alta) parts. The port, commercial district, and adjoining residential zones lie at the foot of a cliff on a low shelf of land facing west onto the bay, only a few feet above sea level. The principal shopping districts, state and municipal government offices, and leading residential areas are on the upper level, extending northward for several miles and eastward to the Atlantic shore. In addition, most of the city's historic sights are near the edge of the upper city. The old city centre, the Pelourinho ("Pillory"), was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1985. The area underwent considerable restoration work in the 1990s, and many colonial-era buildings were preserved. The upper and lower sections are connected by a few graded winding roads, a funicular railway, and several elevators. The Lacerda elevator, an outstanding landmark, is the chief link, lifting passengers 234 feet (71 meters) between the separate streetcar systems.

The city is a national cultural centre, famed for the beauty of its many Baroque colonial churches, especially the church of the convent of the Third Order of St. Francis (1701). Salvador's cardinal is the spiritual leader of Brazil's Roman Catholic church. There are also notable examples of colonial secular architecture, including the Barra lighthouse at the Atlantic tip of the peninsula and many 17th-century forts. Salvador is the seat of the Federal University of Bahia (1946) and the Catholic University of Salvador (1961). There are several museums, including one displaying sacred art in the monastery of Santa Tereza. The former home of writer Jorge Amado in the Pelourinho district has been preserved as a museum and an archive of his works. The city's pre-Lenten Carnival attracts large crowds annually.
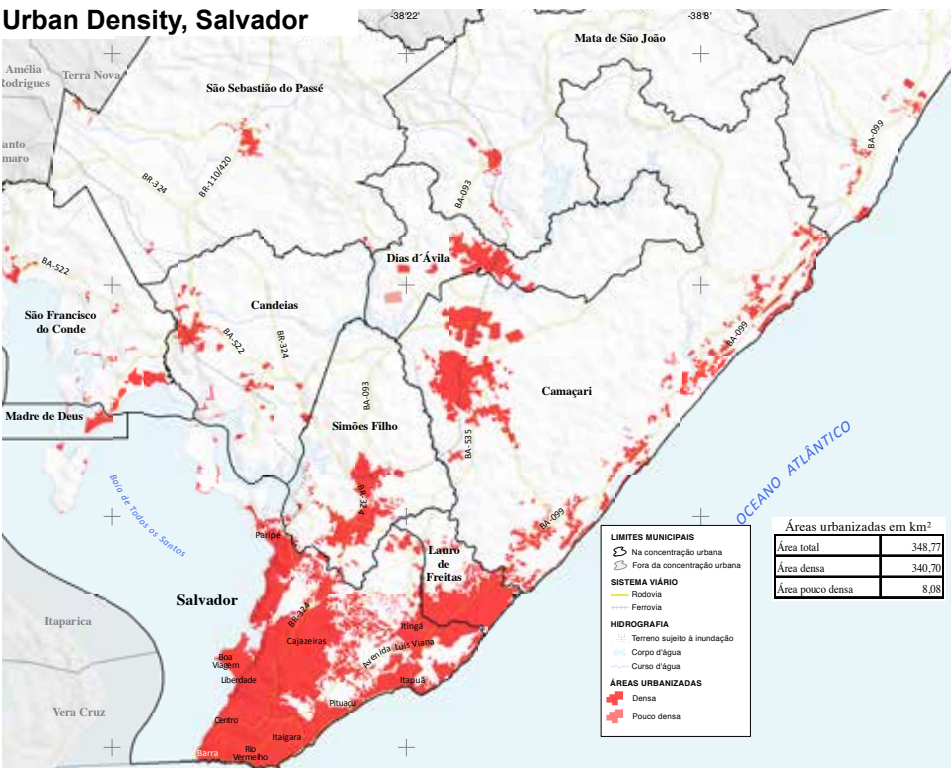
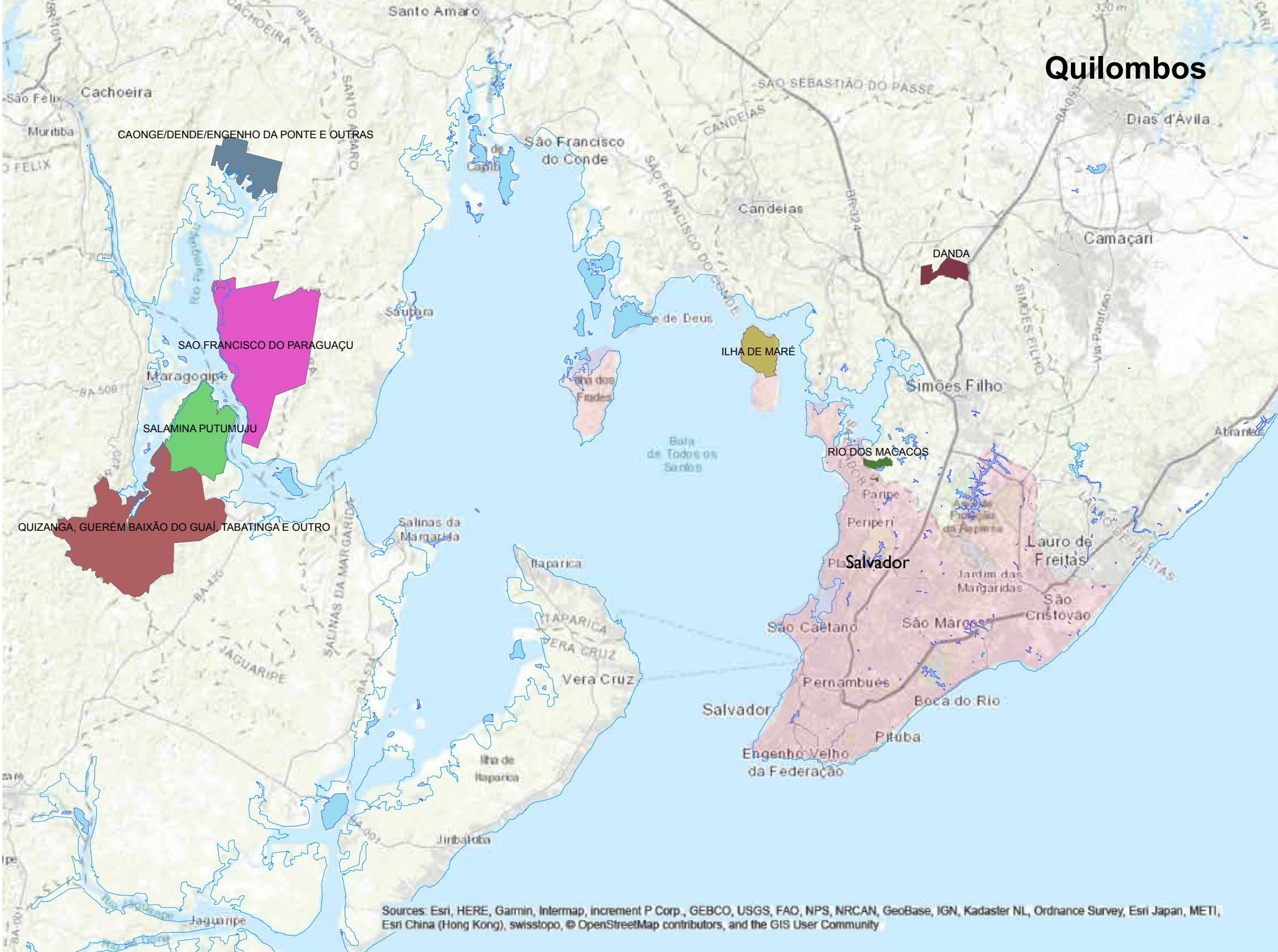*www.britannica.com/place/Salvador-Brazil*

Racial Map, Salvador

1 dot = 1 person

- White
- Brown/Mixed
- Black
- Asian
- Indigenous

/maparacial/en.html

Urban Density, Salvador

Fonte: IBGE, DGC/Coordenação de Geografia; IBGE, DGC/Coordenação de Cartografia.

Quilombos

CAONGE/DENDE/ENGENHO DA PONTE E OUTRAS

DANDA

SAO FRANCISCO DO PARAGUAÇU

ILHA DE MARÉ

SALAMINA PUTUMUJU

RIO DOS MACACOS

QUIZANGA, GUERÉM BAIXÃO DO GUAÍ, TABATINGA E OUTRO

Salvador

Church of the Third Order of Our Lady of the Rosary of the Blacks, Salvador Bahia

4.0 SWOT-STEEP Analysis

	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
Social/Cultural	Cultural identy and interests legitimized by Government, Academia, Historians; Diversity in Communities (rural &Urban) working together for a comon goal; Strong awareness of ancestry and traditions; Alliances with Black Movement in Brazil; Variety of Generations; Women Playing Powerful Role; African-Centered ideologies present opportunity to share the value; Use music and arts to bind the comunity; Passion in for their mission; Sense of pride; Number of young people with energy and skill work on behalf ofthe community; Common beliefs and faith are unifiers; Empowerment- social ideology andthe fight against racism, access to equal rights; tradition and sense of belonging; Generational exchange of culture through music and dance; The entire village is engaged in raising the youth; Deliberate in their specific cultural identity	Racially socially discriminated against; Violence threatens people and land; Marginalized, treated as "other", no sense of community outside the Quilombos; Drugs use; Racial discrimination with regards to social status, based on social condition; Not really well organized; General health prevention; Lack of alternatives for youth; Fragility of healthcare access, staffing, resources; Diversity of problems impede collective action; Cultural Identity threatened; Institutionalized racism against Quilombos undercuts own knowledge and identity; Res. HEIs can create addl alliances, spread knowledge abt their plights and challenges	Lack of inter Quilombo collaboration communication and association; Alliances with blk movement; Res. HEIs can create addl alliances, spread knowledge abt their plights and challenges; Aligns with Brs gov. goals of cultura participation; Contributes to Br.s recog as a UNESCO site; Cultural exchange; Share their stories; KIBUTZS movement (learn from mistakes and successes); Afr. Studies ed. Within comm.; Quilombo quotos in fed colleges; KL wide scholarship opps As students move into HE acceptance and understanding will increase Coll. Ed. KL can bring knowledge back; Art as external voice that can be shared, oral history projects; Matriarc lead to stronger bond betw comm; Strengthening outside comm using their model/ strengthen the remainder of the comm Quilombo Associations;	Exploitation and destruction of authenticity; Materialism; Struggle to maintain individual/cultural ID; Fighting for the land but also fighting for identity; Materialism; Tourism-Exploitation and destruction of authenticity, Destroys comm; Bullying of isolation of children at school; Health Issues: Cancer, HBP, Access to HC prof.; Access to health ed; Lack of health personnel; Education: Lack of education access on QL, Content, Quality; Lack of publication of materials and literature, Voice for the local comm; Lack of specialized experts; Maintaining interest in cultural history Education; Health; Legal/activists; Historical; Language is a threat to preserve the culture Urban issues/threats
Technological		Lack of utilities and limitations of water, electricity; lack of access to information; Lack of educational opportunities; Not really well organized Lack of alternatives fto youth stunted by lackm of tech.; Lack of Infrastructure; Lack access to information and ability to spread information; Media perpetuating negative image of Quilombos; Lack of understanding by the general population;Lack of Acess to infomation about health;	Rural Quilombos are Agriculturaslly rich; teaching and provide needed tech ; Create inter exchanges	Potential threat by taking away youth mindset; Globalization influences assimilation; Lack of techn. Leaves ppl behind; Lack of economic opp; Education: Lack of education access on QL, Content, Quality; Lack of publication of materials and literature, Voice for the local comm
Ecological/ Environmnet	Connection to the land, agriculturally knowledgeable, resilient; Use of natural remedie and herbs;	No land use plan; Structural, code, building issues; Environmental racism and health issues; Have not identified Natural resources; infrastructure needs; Urban versus rural Have not created a sense of importance outside the Quilombo, Isolation and Alienation, forgotten; Vulnerability of land; Resource and land poaching; Shrinking boundaries;Diversity of problems impede collective action	Capitalize on current laws; Lack of inter Quilombo collaboration communication and association	Agricultural Issues; Not enough land to develop self sufficiency Regional isolation; Discovery of resources; Lack of land use plan/master plan/ resource plan; Tourism-Exploitation and destruction of authenticity, Destroys comm; Changes available resources; Discovery of resources; Lack of land use plan/master plan/ resource plan; Contamination, sanitation, Distance from water resources
Economic	They actually occupy the land; Appeal to tourism/Contribute to the economy; Tax free ownership of the land; Produce their own goods, benefit from use of the land; Entrepreneurial strengths; Utilization of thegrounds;	Lack of Political representation; Govt corruption; Subsistance farming is time consuming ; Lack of jobs; lack of resources; How to balance economic needs with Lack of formal education creates economic dependency hinders them from being integrated into society;The isolation makes them a vulnerable to outside negative elements; Economically-limited economic sustainability, support, survival; Must wait for government to provide resources; Limited educational opportunities leads to Limited educational advancement; Diversity of problems impede collective action;	Contributes to Br.s recog as a UNESCO site; Rural Quilombos are Agriculturaslly rich; Cultural exchange; Coop ownership models; Econ. Stability Id assets; Quilombo quotos in fed colleges; Coop ownership models; Econ. Stability Id assets; Quilombo quotos in fed colleges; Capitalize on current laws; Create inter exchanges; Innovation creation of products (ex. Paul Newman prods.)- naturopathic/wellness products; Strengthening outside comm using their model/ strengthen the remainder of the comm; Processing facilities (cassava and rice); Tourism can threaten ID/Opportunity;	Slave labor/vulnerable pop.; Changes available resources; Processing facilities (cassava and rice); Tourism can threaten ID/Opportunity; Demographic/population changes; Lower income family stats create = bottom heavy demographics; Dependence on others, Leadership, Succession when elders pass; Safety: Drugs, Violence, Building Safety; No police presence/fire hazards, Lack of security; sanitation
Political	Official Recognition by Brazilian Govt.;They have a connection to international courts; Arts and Culture as a form of resistance; Recognized by law; Tourism serves Brazilian Govt. goals of cultural preservation; Collaboration with indigenous groups;	Lack of Political representation; Govt corruption, Acquiring land is time consuming, errors and corruption; Vulnerable under current Govt. leadership; Laws on the books and not enforced or honored; No strength in numbers; Lack of legal knowledge; Violence threatens people and land;Racial discrimination with regards to social status, based on social condition; General health prevention; Diversity of problems impede collective action; Local governmental support is absent; Res. HEIs can create addl alliances, spread knowledge abt their plights and challenges;	Lack of inter Quilombo collaboration communication and association; Alliances with blk movement; Res. HEIs can create addl alliances, spread knowledge abt their plights and challenges; Aligns with Brs gov. goals of cultura participation; Contributes to Br.s recog as a UNESCO site; Comm. w/outside organization; Capitalize on current laws; Look to other successful legal rulings (knowledge at large) in other countries; Look to other successful legal rulings (knowledge at large) in other countries; Capitalize on current laws; Strengthening outside comm using their model/ strengthen the remainder of the comm; Quilombo Associations;	Slave labor/vulnerable pop.; Curr. Fed. Govt treatment/bad actions works to de-ligm communities as culturally relevant; Curr. Fed. Govt treatment/bad actions works to de-ligm communities as culturally relevant; Lack of land deeds of many comm US govt/outside interest in their land; Racism in general; Fighting for the land but also fighting for identity; Dev. Trap/govt needs more land and displaces more ppl; No police presence/fire hazards, Lack of security; Safety: Drugs, Violence, Building Safety No police presence/fire hazards, Lack of security; sanitation

This SWOT-STEEP analysis is based on input from participants from the three region focus areas of Sao Luis, Maranhao, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerias and Salvador, Bahia. The following is a list of the participants that helped to inform this analysis:

Paula Santos, Coordinator, Interpreter, translator and activist
Mauricio Paixao, The Centro de Cultura Negro do Maranhao
Professor Luiz Alves Ferreira
Quilombo Santa Rosa Dos Pretos
Quilombo Alcantara
Landless Workers Movement (MST)
Quilombo Manzo, Belinda Brito
Arturos Quilombo
Nucleo de Estudos Interdisciplinares da Mulher
Federal University of Bahia
Federal University of Minas Gerias
Professor, Dr. Angela Figueiredo

The Steve Biko Institute
Gilberto Leal
Giba Conceicao
Professor, Dr. Diosmar Santana
Bahia Street Girls Project
Santa Cruz Farm
Boa Morte Sisterhood
Casa do Samba
Maragogipinho-Pottery Village
Pantanal Bainano
Professor Dr. Vera Peixoto
Ile Axe Opo Afonja
Viviam Caroline
Dida
Leonardo Campos Cunha

Tereza Lima
Professor Dr. Ana Rita Santiago
Professor Dr. Jose Eduardo-Acervo da Laje
Terreiro Bankoma
Terciliano Jr.
J. Cunha
Professor Valdecir Nascimento
Ollie Johnson III
Sara Zewde
Flavio Carsalade
Kathryn Curtis
The many churches and museums, site visits, festivals workshops, demonstrations, tours presentations and lectures.

These activists, artists, musicians, dance groups, youth groups, residents and leaders from the Quilombos, Candomblé houses, members of the Landless Workers Movement (MST), educational program directors, professors, educators, religious institutions and tour leaders have contributed to the development of this analysis by providing information and insight into Afro-Brazilian lifestyles, traditions, geography and culture.

This information was documented and then synthesized by the Fulbright-Hays GPA Fellows based on several areas of expertise, including education, dance, art, health, activism, geography, geology, urbanism, heritage and culture. The outcome is this analysis documenting the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats based on Social/Cultural factors, Environmental/Ecological issues, Economic influences and Political considerations. While this is a starting point for the cultural asset and resources mapping project, additional community engagement will need to be done with more specific geographies and groups to focus on issues directly affecting community members.

Process Diagram

5.0 Cultural Asset Mapping
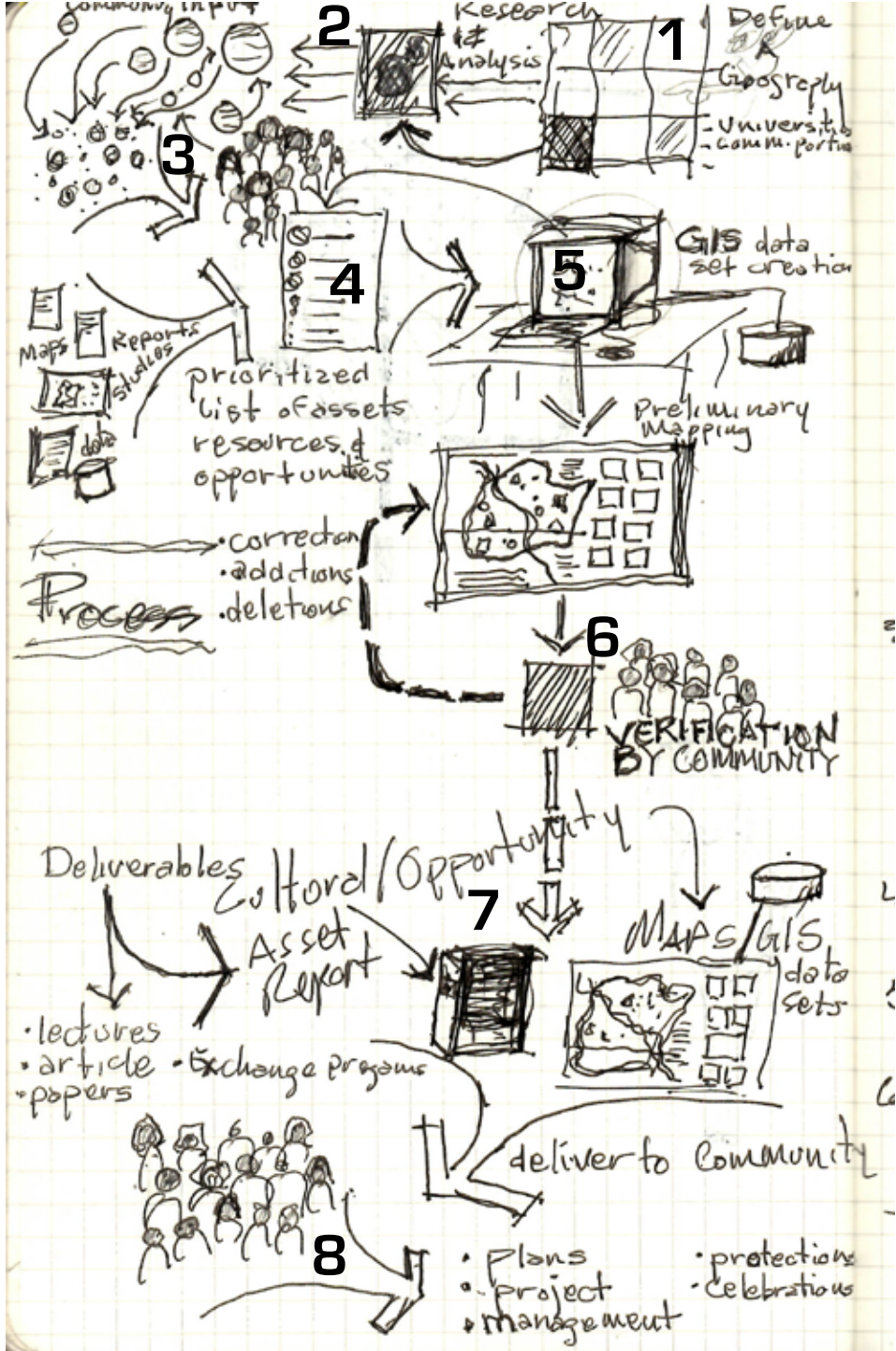
Process: Cultural Asset, Resource and Opportunity Mapping

The process of resource, cultural asset and opportunity mapping is a means of authenticating the tangible and intangible. Hidden histories, heritage and traditions can be revealed and enshrined through documentation and design. The following items will be researched prior to the implementation of this process:

Definition of Cultural Asset Mapping
UNESCO Heritage Designation/Process
University Partners
Community Partners

Community Engagement
Needs Assessment
Criteria Development
Social Cartography

Asset Identification
Documentation
Categorization
Prioritization

1. Define geographic location and site to study, define deliverable with partners
2. Research and Analysis-define study parameters and features for research;
    Must verify with community; Maps, reports, papers, research, studies, data, base information, geology, existing conditions surveys, needs assessments, vegetation, animals, habitat, soils, etc.
3. Engage with community- Identify issues, needs, and health issues to map, other areas
    of research to conduct, traditions, cultural practices and their origins, history, future plans, resources, culturally/spiritually significant sites, social practices and priorities
4. Data synthesis- Prioritization of assets, resources and opportunities based on
    community needs, utilization and importance
5. GIS mapping and data set creation- Develop data sets based on research and analysis
    Preliminary map creation
6. Verify maps, data and priorities with community and partners
    Corrections, Additions, Deletions
7. Deliverables to community and partners
    Comprehensive Report cataloging process, identified and mapped assets, resources and opportunities
    GIS generated maps   *Delivery of GIS data sets*
    Develop lectures   *Write articles/papers*
    Design program for replication

8. Community Use/Implementation
    Build capacity of community to use tools (software, data sets etc.)   *Develop plans and projects*
    Resource, asset and opportunity management   *Protection of resources and assets*
    Celebrate Assets

9.   Review and Evaluation

GIS Data Layers

Many different types of data can be integrated into a GIS and represented as a map layer. Cultural assets, resources and opportunities can be documented and mapped based on community priorities to assist with use, management and protection.
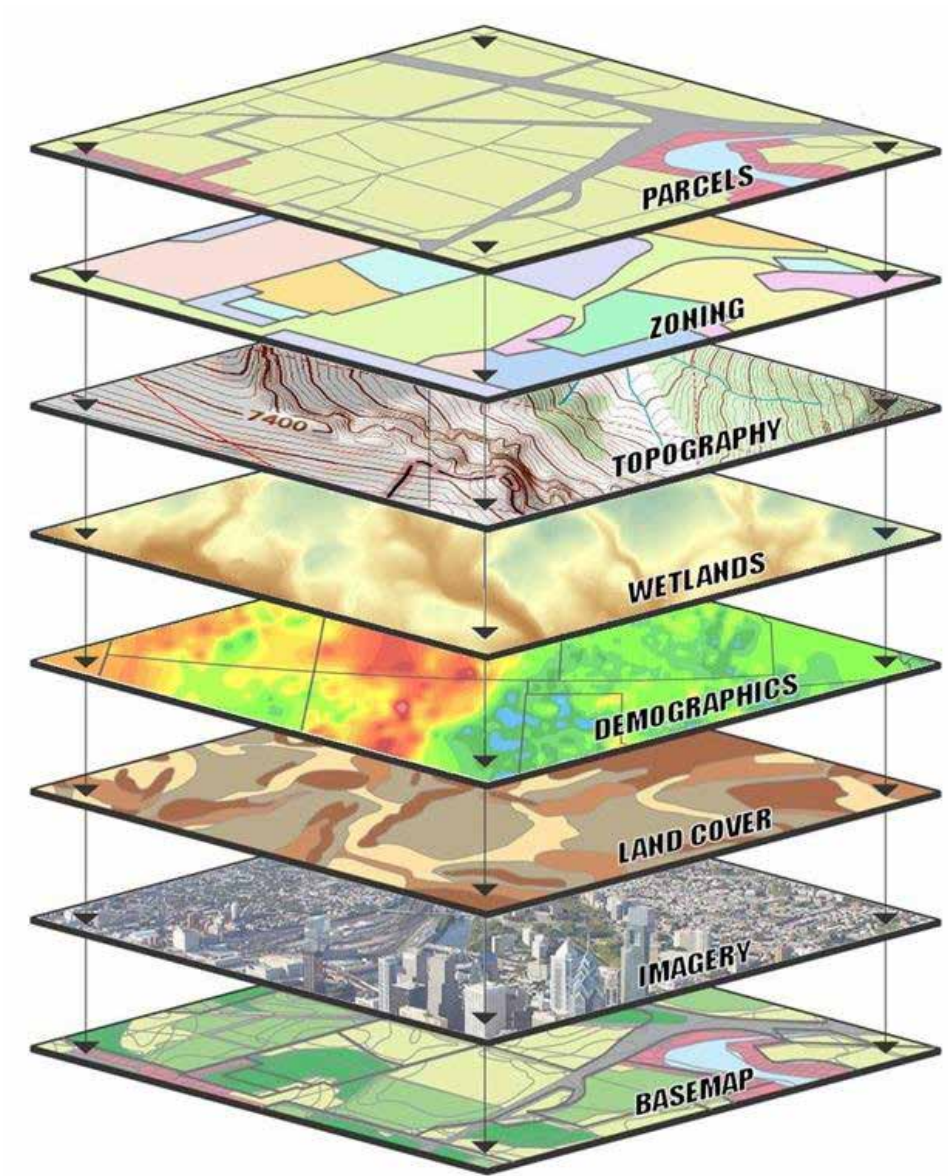
www.usgs.gov/media/images/gis-data-layers-visualization

Example of UNESCO Asset Map; whc.unesco.org/en/interactive-map/

Conferences · **Exhibitions** · **Papers** · **Articles** · **Cartografia Cultural** · **Community** · **University** · **Website**
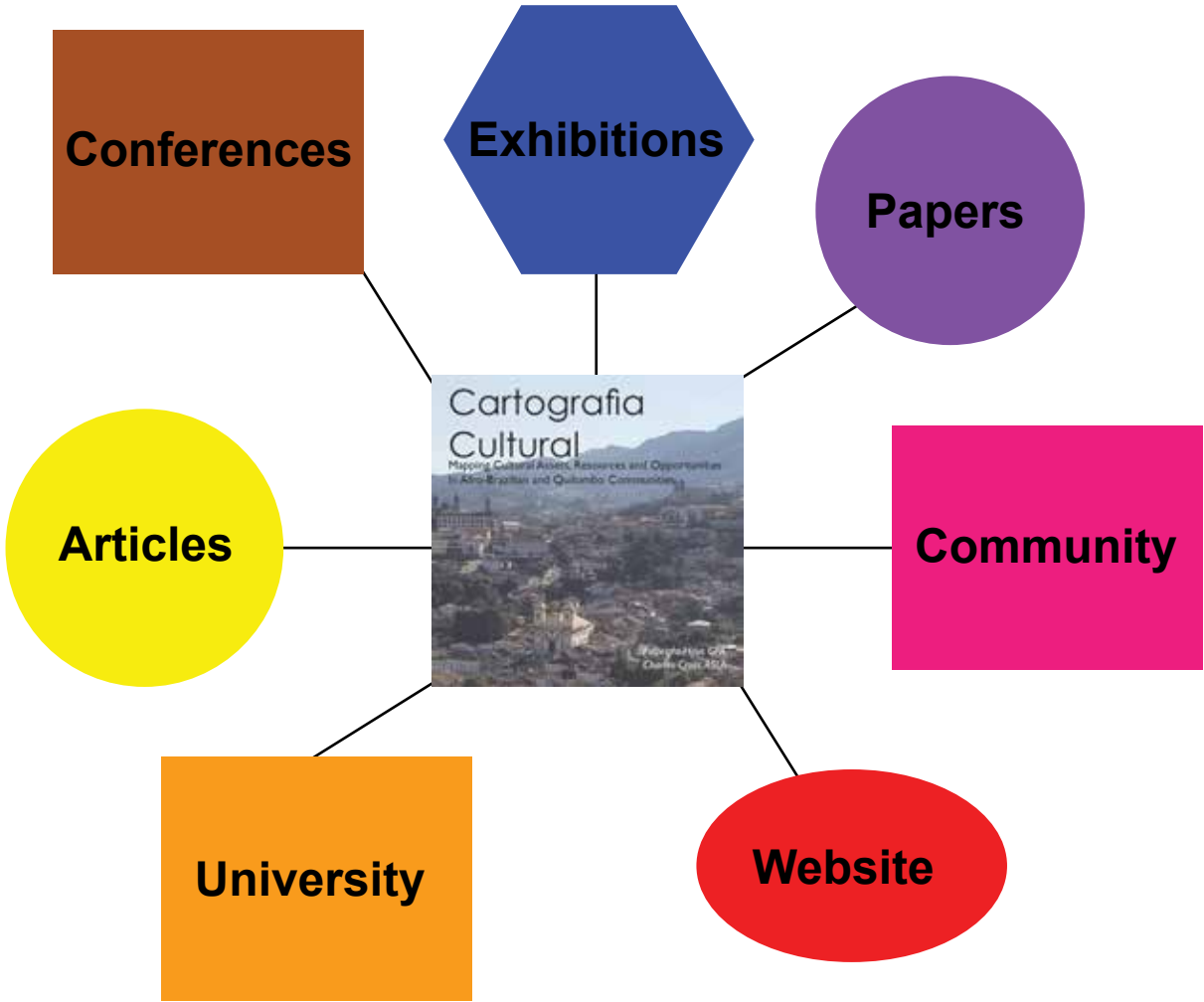
Type of Activity	Title	Date
Presentation in educational setting	University of Detroit Mercy School of Architecture Site Analysis Class	October 2018
Conference/Workshop	Vernacular Architecture Forum	October 2018
Community/Public Presentation	Detroit Collaborative Design Center	November 2018
News Article	Landscape Architecture Magazine	December 2018
News Article	Landscape Journal	December 2018
Develop Content	Website	December 2018
Community/Public Presentation	Wayne County Community College District	December 2018
Conference/Workshop	American Institute of Architects	January 2019
Conference/Workshop	American Society of Landscape Architects	January 2019
Exhibition	University of Detroit Mercy School of Architecture	January 2019
News Article	University of Detroit Mercy Spiritus Magazine	January 2019
Community/Public Presentation	Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History	February 2019
Community/Public Presentation	Impact Detroit Network	February 2019
Community/Public Presentation	Federal University of Bahia	February 2019
Community/Public Presentation	Federal University of Maranhao	February 2019
Conference/Workshop	Federal University of Minas Gerias	February 2019
Conference/Workshop	National Organization of Minority Architects	March 2019
Conference/Workshop	Michigan Chapter of American Institute of Architects	March 2019
Conference/Workshop	Michigan Chapter of The American Society of Landscape Architects	March 2019
Presentation in educational setting	University of Detroit Mercy School of Architecture	March 2019
Presentation in educational setting	University of Detroit Mercy School of Architecture Live at 5	March 2019

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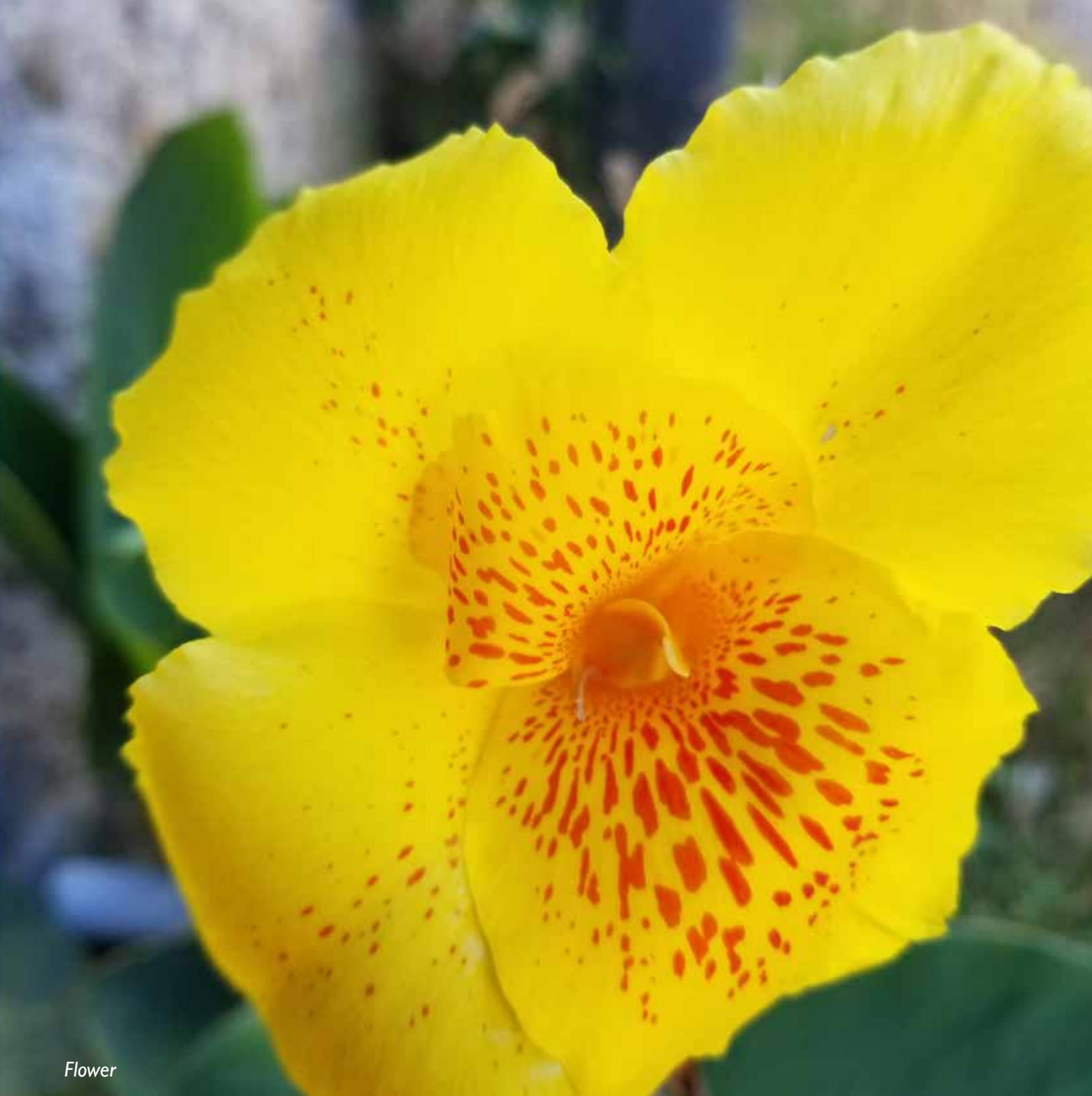
Flower

Sunset in Salvador

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