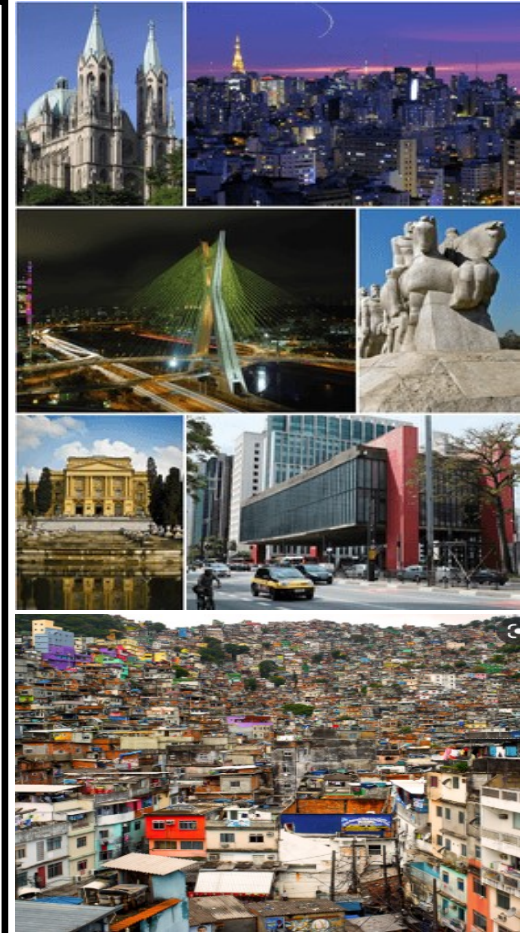


Year 6: Destination Sao Paulo! What do places have in common?



Sao Paulo Facts

- São Paulo is the state capital of Brazil, located in south-eastern Brazil. It is home to a population of more than 11 million people, with almost 20 million inhabitants living in the Greater São Paulo area, making it the largest city in Brazil, South America. The city and its suburbs together make up one of the largest metropolitan areas in the world.
- São Paulo is also Brazil's most important economic centre. Many banks and large businesses have their headquarters in the São Paulo area. Trade, communications, and other service industries also bring money to the city.
- São Paulo has long been a major manufacturing centre. Factories in the metropolitan area make clothing, cars, computers, chemicals, electrical products and processed foods. Publishing and oil processing are also important.
- The city's name means "Saint Paul" in Portuguese and many people speak Portuguese.
- São Paulo also features many large rural areas.
- Roman Catholic priests from Portugal established São Paulo in 1554. American Indians already lived in the region. The priests converted the Indians to Christianity. In the 1600s the Portuguese used the town as a base for their travels in search of treasure and of Indians to enslave.
- It was in São Paulo that Brazil declared itself free from Portuguese rule in 1822. Later, in the 1800s, farmers made the city a centre for coffee trading. Many people from Europe and Asia moved to the area to work in the coffee fields.
- The city, which is also colloquially known as *Sampa* or *Terra da Garoa* (Land of Drizzle), is known for its unreliable weather, the size of its helicopter fleet, its architecture, food, severe traffic congestion and skyscrapers.
- It's home to several of the tallest skyscrapers in Brazil, including the Mirante do Vale, Edifício Itália, Banespa, North Tower and many others. The city has cultural, economic and political influence both nationally and internationally. It is home to monuments, parks and museums.
- People from the city are known as *paulistanos*.
- São Paulo is crossed by the Tropic of Capricorn. It is in a plateau (a high flat area), 760 metres above the sea level. Because of its altitude, its climate (subtropical) is not so warm as it is near the coast.
- São Paulo has a significant income gap between the rich and the poor.
- It struggles with a housing shortage in which about 1.2 million people live in urban favelas or corticos. Favelas are private or public lands that began as temporary squatter settlements. Corticos are abandoned buildings that are illegally occupied and are typically in precarious states of repair. One of São Paulo's major goals was to bring electricity, effective sanitation and clean water services to as many urban areas as it could afford; now, almost all favelas have access to clean water, services and electricity.



Vocabulary

biodiversity	The variety of life we have on Earth.	leisure	Free time; time when one isn't working or occupied.
economic	Concerned with the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services in the best, cheapest way.	minerals	Solid, naturally occurring inorganic substances.
economics	Economics is the study of how society uses its limited resources.	network	A group or system of interconnected people or things.
energy	Power derived from the utilisation of physical or chemical resources, especially to provide light and heat or to work machines.	pollution	The presence in, or introduction into, the environment of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects.
export	Send goods or services to another country for sale.	terrain	What the physical features of a stretch of land are like.
flavela	A Brazilian shack or shanty town; a slum.	topography	The arrangement of the physical features of an area.
import	Bring goods or services from abroad into a country by buying.	urbanisation	The process of making an area more urban.
industry	Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.		

CRC Article 17: All children have the right to information.

