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## Geopolitics in Amazon Geographic System in XXI Century

By Wendell Teles De Lima, Nilson César Fraga, Ana Maria Liborio de Oliveira Sammya  
Christina de Oliveira Alves & Iatiçara Oliveira da Silva

*University of Paraná - UFPR, Brazil*

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*Keywords:* amazon, geopolitical, geographic systems.

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# Geopolitics in Amazon Geographic System in XXI Century

Wendell Teles De Lima <sup>α</sup>, Nilson César Fraga <sup>σ</sup>, Ana Maria Liborio de Oliveira <sup>ρ</sup>  
Sammya Christina de Oliveira Alves <sup>ω</sup> & Iatçara Oliveira da Silva <sup>¥</sup>

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*Keywords:* amazon, geopolitical, geographic systems.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Analyzing Amazon geographic system as geopolitical strategy in the early twenty-first century requires an comprehension of facts that underlie Brazilian reality falling in the context directly linked to Amazon and a set of scenarios in which these universes are inserted, i.e., within south American subcontinent need to understand their relationships,

*Author α:* PhD in Geography from the Federal University of Paraná - UFPR, Professor at the Amazonas State University - CESTB / UEA. e-mail: wendelltelesdelima@gmail.com

*Author σ:* Doctor of Geography, Graduate Program Professor in Geography at UFPR. e-mail: nilsoncesarfraga@hotmail.com

*Author ρ:* Master of Amazonian Studies by UNAL, Paraná Federal Institute Professor - IFPR / Campus Foz do Igauçu. e-mail: analiborio@gmail.com

*Author ω:* Professor of Higher Education Scientific and Research Institute of Brasília.

*Author ¥:* PhD in Environmental Education from the Federal University of São Carlos - UFSC, Professor at the Amazonas State University - CESTB / UEA. e-mail: iaticara@gmail.com

interactions and realities that specify them for geopolitical strategic actions.

Scrutinizing this partial perspective way Amazonian geographical conditions characterize the region of odd shape within the whole country and in South America which can emphasize your own geographical setting in the sense of their own uniqueness before a landscape analysis comparing with the other regions of the subcontinent.

A lot of rivers and forests are to finish well this image that is often a sacralized landscape, but at the same time it is also defiled under its essence from which it emerges as a strategic region for state actions.

Still within the introductory analysis of facts has been the process of their formation at first inserted into the world-system theory of Immanuel Wallerstein place where the Amazon is placed to the periphery of the periphery process reinforced in the constitution of a country model prepared to enter into the modern world system or modern atlanticism which has been the center of power the United States to Brazil would fit within new and old order and an intermediary role as Becker, Egler (1994), in this sense, the project emerge modern geopolitical to the country tied to a sub-regional leadership based on the Regional Power.

Models designed to Amazon at 1970s were always of contention based in concerns of safeguarding the frontiers and at the same time thinking about the geopolitics of the region as an area set aside for a potential possible exploitation of the region. The model region which safeguards the future geopolitical maneuver has its origin in the process of colonization in the region with the arrival of the Portuguese and the installation in the region of strong geographic features that were essential in the development process for territorial geopolitical strategies which will also result mode of action of the Brazilian state in modern times.

Amazon's configuration presents crucial points in the geopolitical strategies which should be designed in such set of possibilities that are part of something larger thought within Travassos' theory (1935) which call for geographic systems has often been neglected by modern scholarship and they have always been present in the territorial politics of the country understood here as internal and external geopolitical Brazilian state.

By elaborating a territorial reading of Brazil and America, Travassos (1935) have noticed the importance of the Amazon as a key dispute in the hegemonic

system time that the continent should be contextualized with constant competition between Brazil and Argentina by the leadership of the continent. The antagonism seen by this geopolitical between geographic systems consist in internally and externally representation by Amazons vs. Silver vs. Pacific and Atlantic which could be counterbalanced Brazil's favor towards an effective strategy directed to Amazon.

Being one of the pioneers of modern Brazilian geopolitics, his analysis of the geographical and geopolitical reading of the continent fits the Amazon not as a peripheral region which their predecessors has done, so it should be seen as an important area for geopolitical developments on the continent and the country capturing the remaining systems toward Brazilian aim of neutralizing Argentina, so has the role of geopolitical importance.

In Brazilian contemporary one tries to understand, analyze this role by the resumption of spatial systems' theory and its geopolitical importance contextualized according to the project of Brazilian global rise in progress since the late twentieth century that gained strength in the replacement of Regional Power Project. And Amazon seems to once again be decisive in the geopolitical game having an impact in what seems to be the more vital than at the time of offset and neutralize the influence of the Plata, in other words, does not constitute a more conciliatory antagonistic geographic projection system. It is hypothesized that this reflection works, at the prospect of the geographic systems' theory and current regional policies designed for Amazon as the case of Integration and Development (EID)

To understand these facts one has a structuring for the development of our interpretation as regards the geographic systems which they understood as a set of geographical conditions established within or outside the concept, therefore, can be thought of as maritime spatial systems example cases of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans as the analysis of Travassos (1935) describe the importance of these two basins in the constitution of the American subcontinent as geopolitical strategy. These systems inside an internal design which can be continental terrestrial factors are critical for development of regional policies may be of mixed type that may be characteristic of all cases placed here.

Geographic systems are largely stimulated by the actions of states and other actors syntagmatic when used as a target for an action and its purpose is more representative of the territorial policies of states that due to its strength and action are transformed them in geopolitical stimuli which are therefore not determinable in determining their use while they are boosters and boosted with the construction of territorial prostheses Santos (2006) who come to strengthen these systems, so they may not consist only natural elements are more

in reality the result of an intricate plot complexity that serve the geopolitical action by states.

This guideline has the methodological analysis of Amazonian geographic system understood as a great enhancer in Brazilian stocks in South America being used for projection of this country before its regional and international claims. The region therefore is characterized as an area of geopolitical maneuvering that term was coined by Mattos (1980) and his process of regionalization of the country in 1980 which is featured on Amazon.

Our interpretive design goes beyond the presence of reaction power of the military in the face of a possible aggression against our country by this geopolitical view, being broader in that sense still picking up the ideas of Travassos (1935) before our conception adopted in Amazon's interpretation which is not as a peripheral region of a military guard, but as a pivot in this region here in the sense used by decision nodes in the geopolitical game for the pretensions of Brazil in its constitution as a world power.

South America will be considered, therefore, as a set of possibilities consisting of geographic areas that are key systems for the design process of the country, however, will be interpreted according to a logic of not only passive, but resisters roughness as the design of Santos (2006)<sup>1</sup>. Brazilian claims not surfaced due to the real political game made up of all of these forces often perceived as reactionary pretensions of the country is in its Brazil power project for regional leadership as the current claims that climbs before a hegemony in the world. Within this context has been based on the geopolitical game caught by Brazil and its actions via Amazon geographical system for your project.

In summary one can then put into our analysis will be focused on a methodology based on critical realism and structural dynamics principle as having the world system consisting of several actors being the main and largest magnitude which have states that are represented as subunit geopolitical system (geographic systems) which attempt to use to search for your interests and hegemony based on ideals exposed on the realist theory Nogueira, Messari (2005) as having geographic cutouts support taking action as a stimulus geopolitics.

The fonts to be used in the research will support as geopolitical wrought Mario Travassos' Continental Projection of Brazil (1935) and other books related to the themes demonstrated the importance of the Amazon in Brazil as a geopolitical interpretation in A New Regional Power Becker, Egler (1994) among others, the authors of articles like Lima, Fraga Oliveira Silva (2014) when

<sup>1</sup> "Call it the roughness that is past as a way, the built landscape that remains of suppression, accumulation, overlapping process with things to replace and accumulate everywhere. The roughness those present as isolated forms or arrangements as." (SANTOS, 2006,p.140).

dealing with geographic, as these that will assist in the development of ideas aimed porting systems being characterized as a search for bibliographic support for the interpretation of the facts.

## II. AMAZON GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOPOLITICAL SYSTEMS IN TRAVASSOS' CHARACTERIZATION

In his *Continental Projection of Brazil* (1935) Mario Travassos managed to understand Brazilian and South American territory as a spatial arrangement Santos (2006)<sup>2</sup>. The geographical reality was understood by Travassos (1935) not only as a set of layout objects here refer to both natural objects like humans.

By analyzing the importance of watersheds and Amazon Platinum focused demonstrates the political potential as part of a state policy dating back to natural elements such as enhancers of geopolitical practices for certain purposes and goals part.

The no less important in his work artificial factors also deserve attention when you put, for example, the importance of the railroad linking Buenos Aires to La Paz which is a major prosthesis territorial system that streamlines the platinum toward Argentina. On the Brazilian side and feeling in the Amazon to counteract this influence suggests the continuation and completion of the Madeira-Mamore in his analysis that can capture Bolivia to Brazil's sphere toward the Amazon.

Within this analysis deepens one can reach the following consideration as Lima, Fraga, Oliveira y Silva (2014) that the formation of two compounds geographic systems for internal basins of the Amazon and Prata, and external influences strictly connected ocean basins of the Atlantic and the Pacific, are designed as geographic stimuli that are willing to constitute the territory and through state action, are transformed into geopolitical designs, establishing a set of force inside and outside the continent.

These geographic factors are determinant (not geographical determinations) because they are related to power relations established by individual countries that comprise each system. Friedrich Ratzel knew how to analyze the importance of geographical features in territory, towards essential component in territorial policies.

Watersheds, seen by Travassos (1935), were not only understood as a set of rivers (drainage network), but part of what we have observed and characterized how geographic systems that are blends of natural and human component potentiated by the action of the State that constitute its territorial policies and at the same time are exacerbated by geopolitical

action as it is also booster of this action, therefore, is not just a physical or even a policy domain but geographical regionalization system that covers many spheres of human and physical context that enhance the activity of geopolitical States.

On Spanish side, before a conception of the process of regionalization in South America, has been the ideal Malagrida. The analyzes by Carlos Badia Malagrida of geopolitical strategy aimed at units in South America while strengthening Hispanic ideology in the constitution of a new empire on the continent, this fact is related to the very national origin geopolitical, so repeating the actions of all other states in the world that had as its starting point geopolitical strategies in your country of origin, therefore, related to the needs of the Spanish state, the temporality of the development of these ideas is the beginning of the twentieth century through his work the *Geographic Factor in South American Politics* (1919) is that the first edition.

As Malagrida apud Martins (2011) the process of geopolitical perception occurs through the regionalization of the continent or in your subdivision, in addition to the division of the continent which have been other factors that are components for development parts in accordance with the geopolitical project placed as an extension territorial location, outstanding presence of economic goods or economic power can be boosted with a new form of countries organisation.

He highlights that the conditions that determine the development of its geopolitical National or State projects are existing in the territory stimuli that are intensified by regional policies and a set of natural and political factors. Ratzel cited Pfrimer (2011) in the nineteenth century who had already pointed to the important development of these "stimuli" physical in nature or not directly linked to the soil so that the basis for the development of any action by the United assumptions which we interpret as a component part of geographic systems.

Malagrida (1946) had observed as well as Travassos (1935) had that the importance of geographic systems in the geopolitical game in South America has shown that territorial disputes are laid on top of these factors should be the basis for the regionalization process and while its importance which was decisive for the development and performance of countries that should align itself to its former Spanish colony that featuring a Hispanic world, therefore, has a territorial analysis based on fundamental geographical and geopolitical strategy systems for both Malagrida (1946) as well as Travassos as being differentiated by the world view of each country.

Analyzing the limits of the constitution and South American countries Malagrida (1946) propose the unification or back of the incorporation of smaller countries and strengthening States Protos. Based on the concept that geographical system are worth

<sup>2</sup> Understood as established order of objects in space that can be both artificial manmade and natural.



mentioning that even without using the Catalan term geopolitical and even Travassos (1935) do this in their geographic analysis before a reading on the geopolitical territory.

Malagrida (1946) claims that Bolivia can be placed as a good example of an improper regionalization in terms of its territory consists of three geographic systems that fragment the country in the play of forces, which are the Amazon, platinum and Andean influences still suffering from its proximity with Pacific system fact that it receives attention as seen by Travassos (1935) as a pivot state, however, this phenomenon was not only characteristic of the Bolivian state he also extended to other countries in reading this geopolitical Paraguay and Uruguay as the constitution and deleting some states could bring internal peace to every continent these facts are mentioned by geopolitical fruits of the colonial process that occurred in America giving rise to such distortions.

The same way Travassos (1935) his analysis was not restricted only to countries that were former colonies of Spain and Brazil which occurred before the notice which consisted on various geographic systems, being named by him as Brazils for the dynamic plural which was settled in the country, realized that could occur later as an Independent Brazil Amazon Platino as well as Bolivia and independent these antagonistic forces which were reinforced by large size of the country which could lead to its fragmentation fact disagreed by Travassos (1935).

Travassos' idea (1935) may be seated as played by Brazilian geopolitical remaining an indivisible homeland that perhaps due to the creation of the myth of the island Brazil Magnoli (2003) existing before the Portuguese arrived in Brazil was spent towards always understand the territory of a single way though made by the establishment of three large systems the Amazon, Plata and the Atlantic.

Given these circumstances it can be concluded accordingly that the composition of geographical factors are determinable (not geographic determinants) because they are related to the balance of power established by individual countries that comprise each system. Ratzel cited in Moraes (1990) observes the importance of geographical features in the territory, their understanding is essential component for territorial policies giving a current read more pretentious fundamental to the specific actions of each geopolitical states.

### III. THE REVIVAL OF GEOPOLITICS ON THE BIG TERRITORIES AND TRAVASSOS' GEOPOLITICS CURRENT ANALYSIS OF AMAZON TO UNDERSTAND THE XXI CENTURY

Facing the new reality and with varying degrees of integration, the countries of Latin America are

beginning to produce flux space driven to large corporations by increasing the space performance, reflecting their transnationalization. In this sense, the infrastructure and logistics become cornerstones in the formation of large territories, as well as geographic factors which in reality is the rediscovery of geographic systems.

In the constitution of this idealization and that context in the 1990s have risen Integration and Development (EID) which has in principle and in order to, at first, relieve the "Brazil cost"<sup>3</sup> causing Brazilian Cerrado commodities become attractive in the international market.

During President Fernando Henrique Cardoso (FHC) term would be created a program of nationwide first called "Brazil in Action" which has been renamed after the reelection of President is calling from then "Advance Brazil", whose formation will be created the Integration and Development (EIDs).

Made in the spatial patterning of the previous form predominated the import-substitution model, maintained by the domestic market and high investments coming from the state having as partners the National Capital and International. The external debt and the crisis of capital generated by the Great Recession exhausted the shape of this pattern.

The new standard is based on stability and economic openness and the recovery of the state executive capacity, investments are made jointly by both the government and the national and international private sector as having targets north of the state, being its guideline governed by neoliberal precepts.

It is from that principle that the axes arise integration and development (EIDs), having as purpose the flow of commodities in the Central Plateau. Thus it has been created an Executive Group for Integration of Transport Policy (GEIPOT), and developers possessing the Brazilian Government and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) sponsoring a "loop" flow of products to cutting spending "Brazil Cost", one of the objectives of the establishment of large territories towards the international markets as deployed on Amazon.

Given this new geopolitical conception while concerned about the territorial unity in the course of its development, was crafted by the Secretariat for Strategic Affairs of the Presidency of the Republic (SAE-PR) in Fernando Henrique Cardoso, in addition to the flow of production productive link territory resulting in regional integration.

Another process was stipulated by the multiannual plan<sup>4</sup> that directs investments to these large

<sup>3</sup> The Cost Brazil is the expression used to show that there is a set of logical and infrastructural factors which increase Brazilian products, thus, making them more expensive on the international market competition, therefore, a major concern for commodity market.

<sup>4</sup> Plan stipulated by the Federal Government's policy is to action-investment in certain areas of the country, is also regarded as a

territories, as their objective expertise. Differentiations of the axes were again reworked in the second administration of President Fernando Henrique Cardoso, and there is more national and international axes, although all of them are considered as priorities for the projection of the country. This is now the program called Pra Frente Brazil.

The operation of premeditated actions by state action occurs - and Private Partnerships (municipal governments and other multilateral organizations) Initiative through economic infrastructure projects within the areas of transport, energy, telecommunications, water infrastructure, social development, education, housing, sanitation basic production of information, knowledge and the environment. Ecotourism, biotechnology, agriculture, agribusiness, mining and services, however, the axes for the Amazon the following potential uses of forests are processed.

The choice of selected "territories" took into account the following requirements: a multimodal network of transportation (this is important for make flow easier and improve its connections), functional hierarchy of cities based on their logistics and infrastructure,

identification of dynamic centers (the importance of cities as polarizing agents for information and flows of economic dynamics, a set of geographical conditions).

The structural factors are fundamental to the process of incursion of state action based on them being renewed territorial planning from the 2000s to the present to the process of international integration of the country. Process initiated by the government Luís Inácio da Silva (Lula) before his term from 2003 to 2011 and even replaced by the continuity of that policy by the current president Dilma Rouseff.

The neoliberal model was in crisis due to low investment by private enterprise and the state itself being strengthened with the return of developmentalist governments where this happens to be one of the major developers in the development of the capital. However, we must emphasize that the process of internationalization of the country or the beginning of a search for a global leadership begins in neoliberal governments, the difference between the two is the weight and direction that it will receive from state and geographical factors (Figure1). Both policies were instrumental in the process of revival of geopolitics.



Source: IIRSA

Figure 1 : Geographic Systems in Transnational Territories

#### IV. GEOGRAPHIC SYSTEMS TRAVASSIANOS

Large areas (Figure 1) are integral parts of the "natural route" established by Travassos (1935) to analyze the conditions of Brazilian territory in his book recognized in South American level projection called Mainland Brazil, which aimed to define strategies Brazilian on a geographic scenario where the formation of two large systems, Silver and Amazon, are critical sources for the hegemony of the continent representing internal forces on an external scenario has become Atlantic versus Pacific as described by Travassos own (1935).

These antagonisms manifest diverse range seconds:

- A spanning the continent, its causes and effects - is reflected by the opposition of the two continental slopes, the Atlantic and the Pacific;

- Another interested party directly by the Atlantic slope - is the opposition of two large basins that imbed it in the Amazon and La Plata, and can be easily observed at the brief glimpse on a geographic map of South America (TRAVASSOS, 1935, p. 19)

By Travassos (1935), geographic systems have lived in the antagonisms due to its own nature that could be targeted by the actions of the State representing the enhancement of existing resources in the territory and manmade. The paths are called natural areas of

strategic interests that are appropriated geopolitical action on the existence of their own geographical conditions established in the territory.

Under this geopolitical imbalance of forces that can be harmonized depending on the states in its context. This was represented in the struggle for hegemony on the continent between Brazil and Argentina. However, he did not fail to present other existing conflicts in Brazil itself and, especially, understand the importance and geographic systems that comprised not only the country but the entire South American continent.

The back of renewed Travassos' theory is directly linked from the beginning to the geopolitical designs of the country, thus being the paths and directions on the South American continent as a project which has now surpassed Brazil Power International to issue a regional hegemony that is important as part of the complement of Brazilian claims to be a center of world power.

As Travassos (1935), in its geopolitical interpretation of the Brazilian territory, the Amazon becomes a key piece for insertion in the Caribbean geographic system in terms of location and its geographical setting, as well as toward the Pacific system. Lima et al. (2014) make the following remarks on this subject:

The formation of two compounds geographic systems for internal basins of the Amazon and Prata, and external influences closely linked to ocean basins of the Atlantic and Pacific, are conceived as spatial stimuli that are arranged in the constitution of the territory and, through the action of the State are transformed into geopolitical designs, establishing a set of force into and out of the continent.

These geographic factors are determinable (not geographical determinations) because they are related to power relations established by individual countries that comprise each system. Friedrich Ratzel knew the importance of geographical features in the territory, towards essential component in territorial policies (LIMA et al., 2014, p.98).

Within Travassos' context lived by geopolitical, which has the vision of the centripetal forces that Brazil's power is dominant in much of the watershed, especially the navigability that occur within the Brazilian territory, which thus establishes the dependence of flow Amazonian countries converge to our country.

This natural tendency is reinforced by the creation of prostheses such as the Madeira-Mamore, who early last century was tried turning point by consolidating Amazon domain and neutralizing satellization of Bolivia and Argentina itself. There have been, however, some current needs, as the continuation of the North Iron extending to Acre, the project has not yet materialized, paving of Old Highway Manaus-Porto, linking the city of Manaus with this highway and the insertion of good part of western Amazonia, particularly the western and northern part of the state of Amazonas requiring an infrastructural process that takes into account their empowerment in the geographic system.

Concerning the inclusion of new areas within this project implemented by these large territories which has become the great "runner" represented by Axis Integration and Development Manaus - Caribbean (Figure 2) while the vertebra Federal Highway Manaus - Boa Vista toward the city of Caracas in Venezuela, representing the integration of important geographic systems.



Source: GeoSur

Figure 2: Shaft Manaus - Boa Vista via Caracas

One has as constitution of this important Axis Integration and Development, a perspective of the geographical system, as shown in Figure 02, the federal highway connecting Manaus - Boa Vista to the capital of Venezuela (Caracas) projecting the country toward the Caribbean Sea where it is observed intensification of the actions of the country in the 2000s in diversifying their political potential for economic, military and political actions.

The incorporation of Venezuela to the Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR) increases the importance of this great land due to economic and political transactions possible, making it an important economic market in this block through the opening of the Venezuelan ports to Brazil via the Amazon system. Thus, widening a large number of multiple actions within the axis of greater integration which that territory belongs, projecting the country toward the Caribbean, Europe and the Pacific Geographic System.

It still has the central point or node of the system (Figure 2) represented by the city of Manaus, which is the point of connection to other systems, projecting toward the rivers system Solimões/ Amazonas reaching the city of Tabatinga, which can reflect the image snapshot from Amazon Colombian and Peruvian.

Points that General Golbery Couto Silva in the 1980s called the key points in the process of settlement and, we add, besides being structural parts of the armor are territorial bases of projection to be stimulated into other systems, such as pole of Tabatinga toward the capture of Geographic System Pacific and Caribbean via Colombia.

The city of Manaus, as a nodal point, opens possibilities towards the northernmost region of their state toward the Upper Rio Negro, aiming southern Venezuela as expansion area and at the same time, greater proximity to the System geographic Andino which this country allows us the presence of the country. The incursion of these systems are still in accordance with the policy designed by Mattos (1935), in being equal of US interests while advancing the interests of the international projection platform as having the northern part of South America.

In the composition of this mosaic is yet to make inclusion policies, with a view to horizontal space, as Santos (2006), we included a rich mosaic of realities as small farmers, indigenous peoples, river, etc. that make up the vast territory Manaus - Boa Vista - Caribbean and, therefore, the fundamental process of production chains linked to large chain enterprises and actions of the Brazilian state.

The Integration and Development, established in the 1990s in full neoliberal government, were is the inside of a macro-regional perspective. As Lima et al (2012), the Initiative for the Integration of South American Regional Infrastructure (IIRSA) is based on the

prior project of clipping regional Integration and Development (EIDs), both are great territories established superimposed to form territories of South American countries, namely transnational territories. These territorial policies were developed in the Strategic Affairs Secretariat of the Federal Government.

With the election of Luis Inacio da Silva (Lula) in the governments of 2003-2005 and 2006-2010, a new design is generated aiming not only to the increment of economic flows. The geopolitical bias is resumed with the goal of increasing the country's leadership in the South American continent and the world, being seated on a hybrid approach between military ideals "Brazil Power Project" and increasing economic presence in the sub-region and the world having reflecting the integration process among countries on the continent.

The Amazon is now an integrative geopolitical project before the Brazilian needs towards their goals facing the Caribbean Sea and the pursuit of capturing the South Pacific. As pointed Steps (2013), with the emergence of a large extended territory of the Manaus Caribbean and the consolidation of these goals, the pursuit of physical integration is necessary due to the current reality, hence the importance of spatial enhancers, ie, the physical reality of the territory, as pointed out by Brazilian geopolitical demonstrated many times how disparate forces its constitution.

Travassos (1935), in his analysis of the geographic antagonisms and the constitution of South America, portrays the importance of consolidating the Amazon by Brazilian territorial policies based on the theory of the geographical system, which means the physical geographical elements of the drainage basins should be stimulated by the action of the State as the State strategy on increasing the influence and projection within the south American continent.

In the case of the Amazon system, it still represents the old key to the expansion of economic and political power of the country toward the Caribbean and Pacific.

An internal territorial analysis has been the creation of a new area of political and economic synergy enhancing the dynamism of the border and its new conception towards Venezuela, being based in the city of Manaus, but specifically the Manaus Free Zone, established in 1967 and the great artery, the federal highway Manaus-Boa Vista, launching himself toward the capital of Venezuela, Caribbean Sea warehouse.

Travassos' vision has become an Amazon system connected to the northern continental system toward the city of Boa Vista, in turn, leads us toward the marine systems of the Caribbean and the Pacific, that is, the Yankee neutralization and, at the same time, the influence of Brazil on systems that could dramatically, according to Mario Travassos (1930), reflect the image snapshot of the Amazon by external forces.





The constitution of this great land down two perspectives: at first, before the new output port of Brazilian economic flows actually still in consolidation with Venezuela's entry into the Common Market of the South (Mercosur) protruding toward the West Indies, Central America and North Pacific, that is, framing plans of the country from a global perspective. Secondly, inviolability of the Amazon on the insider threat and resumed the dream of integration with the national economy due to these large territories are connected to the national whole.

The Eids had as starting point a transnational character related to IIRSA and, at first, intended for export corridors. However, the stimulus to mainstream policies by Brazilian leadership and the resumption of the project projection country in the world and the search for greater consolidation in South America resulted in a new approach in the establishment of these territories, however, establish the old directions as stated in the dreams of Brazilian geopolitical aspirations in the American continent and the world.

It may point out, that feeling, that the constitution of the northern territory that extends from Manaus to Caracas in Venezuela is complex due to his seated area spanning across multiple territories and the presence of indigenous people, small farmers, marginal population. Gonçalves (2001) agreement, the territorial diversity is seen only through the prism of large external territorial policies. The reality of living space, as was done in the 1960s and 1970s, the envisaging of Great Projects to Amazon resulting in social, environmental and economic impacts to existing populations.

Thus, there have been major types of nuances observed a superposition of territoriality, in which geopolitical and social vectors still prevail in the territories designed to Amazon. Travassos (1935) concerns were established in macro policies of containment external influences via Amazon as well as the geographic system design process before the Amazonian north northerly border.

Travassos' geographic system designed in the 1930s, therefore, assumed a static analysis of territorial reality from the standpoint of physical geography that only exists in natural factors of space. The state became the only actor placed in territorial planning, economic and geopolitical their needs remain. A single view of the point of view of state still seems to be an obstacle to overcome and mediated by the existence of territoriality existing even before the arrival of large directed to Amazon policies.

Becker (1999) demonstrates that the process of integration in Amazonian different spatial scales should be taken into account in the policies of EIDs, causing irradiation and active participation in current political and territorial component part of its insertion in the world and while its success.

The complexity of the facts on the border due process is a step to be faced because of its geopolitical, economic and population constitution reflecting various interests in their great majority divergent. The need to keep up the dialogue while the inclusion of territoriality are constituent parts of the new understanding of what's territory, now with social profile not only the physical point of view or authoritative support and unique state.

The directions look the same, but with greater intensity displayed by geopolitical Mario Travassos (1935) toward the Caribbean and the Pacific in search of a Brazilian, especially in economic and geopolitical resumption of territorial policy projection of the viewpoint from the 1990s until the current period. It is also the design of space as understood only from an economic perspective and the State, however, with the emergence of existing territorialities this game starts to be established by the clash as requiring mediation policy dialogue and inclusion policies in the territorial.

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