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THE GENESIS OF SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT

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Since the 19th century social sciences studies demonstrate the prodigious influence exerted by the genesis of society about its progress. She influences the public spirit, certain aspects of the law, to the rulers, and also patterns and ways of the governed behave. This because it creates opinions, makes born feelings, suggests and modifies uses. Working on this article with two examples, Brazilian and American societies, whose early 16th century colonization made respectively by Portugal and England, and here presented as a case study to the issue at hand.

Brazil comes to the European scenario through Portugal, arriving to the 16th century, with important position on the world market, especially for its overseas expansion. However, going on to suffer sharp economic and social stagnation process due to the fragility of the commercial bourgeoisie in the face of nobility, royalty and the clergy. In this condition, the colonization of Brazil was a political action of the Portuguese Crown, from the Decade of 1530, with the dispatch of Martim Afonso de Souza, and 1534, through the hereditary captaincies, concessions of allotments and the cultivation of sugar cane.

The monopoly of the land gave to the Portuguese State the control over the land structure, linking it to the production of sugar. The semarial system, 15th-century legal Institute was transplanted and adapted to the colonial reality, subject to regulations of the capital market. This was under the control of the Crown that although he had the monopoly of the market, depended on importing centers Amsterdam, London, Hamburg and Genoa, being the most power in setting prices. The sugar economy was an international profile.

Thus, the exploitation of Brazil was established along the lines of the British Empire, i.e. a commercial venture. The sugar company became part of Brazilian reality

by two important conditions and interconnected: the colonization of the coast of Brazil; the business value of sugar in Europe, with a much greater demand than supply. This was the most important commodity in world trade, exceeding in value, grains, meat, fish, spices, fabrics or metals.

To answer this market was required a large-scale production established in steps of planting, harvesting, transport to the mill, milling, transportation to shipment, which stipulated the installation of plantation in Brazil. With her he settled the slave labor that lasted until the end of the 19th century.

This condition of the economy, allied with the social and political condition of domain of an aristocracy from or influenced by the Portuguese society, that is, established the hierarchy of social positions and lived in the Portuguese Kingdom policies. Thus, the company was formed in Brazil suffered in its genesis the lack of two fundamental conditions for development: equal opportunities; social mobility. Under these conditions, begins the formation of agrarian society in Brazil.

Agrarian society in which it is the land that is the aristocracy, is the soil that she clings and she supports; It's not just the privileges that set, it's not the birth that is, but the land ownership hereditarily passed along with their culture, from the allotments issued.

It is observed that the rules of organization of society were imposed-out, top, by far (Lisbon). In this way, the new society was not organized; it organized itself. The organization does not answer to the interests and needs of society that was formed, but that that was the domain of this colonization.

The agrarian society established in the colonial period was extended, with strong economic, political and social domain, virtually until the end of the second decade of the 20th century, when the crisis of the coffee economy, and the end of the Old Republic-political dominance of the coffee economy – has enabled the beginning of diversification of Brazilian agriculture.

With the advancement of industry and the urbanization of the country, from the decade of 1930, agrarian society was retracting to your world inside losing more and more power to influence national development. However, the culture of this society still is present, in this century, in the Amazon and Northeast regions that do not have accompanied the development of its congeners, and more, yet failed to modernize agriculture.

As for the second case study, American society has as colonizing nation England. This in the 16th century absolutist also lived reality different from that of Portugal. With the Religious Reform and the weakness of the English nobility strengthened nationalism which means this: even with all the differences, each English look and feel that there are points in common, things that differed from the French, Spanish and Portuguese, forming bonds of unity between them.

Above all, the English were developing "political modernity", that is, political action is going to subordinate independent religious life and heading to reality. It welcomed in particular the attitude of the British and the King, to found a new Church, providing a new view of the world.

Unlike Portugal which was attached around the Catholicism, expelling Jews and Muslims and chasing the dissenting voices, England knew religious relativity. Living with the disorder, another feature of modernity marked the religious life. England came to the 17th century in transformation. The agricultural revolution and the progress of manufactures brought her a moment of prosperity together with other political and religious airs.

The agricultural revolution that intensified the repression (enclosures) of the fields promoted a growing rural exodus which increased the number of poor in the cities. Is this mass of poor people who left a large part of the quota that emigrate to America in search of better conditions.

In the colonization of America the means employed by the British Government were of different nature. In some cases, the King submitted a portion of the new world to a Governor of your choosing, tasked to administer on his behalf and under his orders. This was the first attempt made by Queen Elizabeth I, who granted permission to Sir Walter Raleigh for to start the colonization of America, in 1584. This expedition lasted until 1587 he named the area conquered by the name of Virginia, in honor of Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen, named for not having married. Other times that award was given to a company such as London and Plymouth. In both cases there has been the expected success.

A third system gave the number of emigrants the right to constitute in political society, under the patronage of the mother country, and of govern themselves in everything that was not otherwise at English laws. One of those groups who came to Massachusetts in 1620 had as leaders John Robinson, William Brewster and William Bradford, religious individuals, of Puritanism-Reform movement in England, and with

advanced education. Still aboard the ship that was carrying them, the Mayflower, those future settlers signed a pact establishing that follow fair and equal laws. This document is called "Mayflower Compact" and was signed by 41 men. They believed that ultimately the restoration of the Church would get.

The third system was interesting for the English Crown that was looking away from the tension that occurred in cities, driven by the focus of unrest and enclosures embryo of revolutions. So, this model of colonization of emigrants, as favorable to freedom, was put into practice in the thirteen colonies, New England. Then came out the basics and the founding fathers or pilgrim fathers, which later would form the United States of America.

Using the degree of freedom of emigrants, the new inhabitants, without denying the supremacy of the metropolis, were not get within this the source of powers, themselves constituted. So, they began to show their naming judges, sovereignty making peace and war, establishing regulations as if all dependent on God.

Another important factor, mainly due to unfavorable ecological conditions, these emigrants could not deploy the plantation tropical agriculture, but they put themselves to the cultivation of cereals and fisheries whose production systems knew and that not depended on complex and expensive to produce. Plus, connoisseurs of manufacturing – fabrics, furniture, tools, guns, watches, among others – in England was already at an advanced stage and would take the English to the promoters of the Industrial Revolution, left this way as a means of providing the economy.

Significant political aspect, but that is hardly taken into consideration, respect the principle of sovereignty that these emigrants would establishing colonies, English still, despite two obstacles: an external, another inmate that used to slow down the introduction of this principle. The external is that they could not apply it ostensibly because the colonies were still obliged to obey the metropolis, causing its expansion took place in secret. Inside, the wealth of the southern colonies exercised for a long time, a kind of aristocratic influence that tended to concentrate in a few hands the exercise of power.

The only sovereignty came; in fact, occur with the American Revolution in 1776, which proclaimed the independence of the English colonies in America. There the dogma of the sovereignty of the people left the Northern colonies and took control of the Government; all classes have undertaken because of you; fought and triumphed in his name; She became the law of laws.

This is because the southern aristocracy did not create political and socioeconomic conditions that could make her lead this decisive historic moment. In that regard, it should be noted what commented, in 1774, a Northerner of Boston, Josiah Quincy, Jr., after a trip to South Carolina; *"its inhabitants can be divided into three categories: wealthy planters and stately poor peasants, shy, and slaves"*.

This socioeconomic condition combined with the political structure of equal opportunities that the communal system adopted in the thirteen colonies, which had been in favor of independence, they were again favorable in victory of the civil war (1861-1865), when the industrialized North won the southern plantations-owning. From that moment in history, the genesis of New England went on to direct the American nation in the South and West of the United States of America.