Abstract

One of the reasons for the political fluctuation and economic instability in Brazil is the conflict between the political parties, which was based on the narrow goals of those parties, as it did not set its sights on working for the development of the country and its economic advancement, especially since Brazil has tremendous economic potential and is therefore able to become one of the largest countries economically, as those parties preferred to keep the political and economic decision weak and volatile in order to impose their partisan wills and work to take full advantage of the situation in their favor. These political parties, and what made the situation worse is the interference of the military leaders in the executive branch and the lack of the executive authority having a clear vision to get out of the economic crisis. The position of the United States of America regarding the Brazilian coffee exports was negative, as it removed economic support from coffee exports, as it is one of the main importers thereof, because the political decision in Brazil was not clear and supportive of the American plans regarding the containment of communists in the Latin continent, and the American administration may have waited what will be produced by the upcoming presidential elections in Brazil, so that it can know who is dealing with and what are the government’s serious decisions and its vision for the future of US-Brazilian relations. The presidential elections have now resulted in the victory of Joselinho Kopchik as President of the Brazilian Republic for the Democratic Party and Joao Goulart as his deputy for the Brazilian Labor Party. The Supreme Electoral Court to challenge the election results, but the court dismissed the case on the pretext of the legitimacy of the results, which led the party to political and popular pressure to destabilize the political, and was represented by the emergence of military and popular rebellions against the Kubchik government later.