Convertido en emperador de Brasil a los veintitrés años, Pedro I marcó con su huella la historia de dos continentes. Desmedido y contradictorio, las mujeres fueron su salvación y su perdición: mientras su esposa, la virtuosa Leopoldina de Austria, lo llevó a la cumbre, su amante, la ardiente Domitila de Castro, lo arrastró a la decadencia. Cuando el inmenso Brasil se le hizo pequeño y el poder dejó de interesarlo, puso su vida en juego por aquello que creó justo. Y alcanzó la gloria. Con la belleza exuberante del trépico como telón de fondo, Javier Moro narra con pasión por el detalle la prodigiosa epopeya del nacimiento del mayor país de Sudamérica.

**Synopsis**

El Imperio eres tú by Javier Moro - Spanish Edition

This is the story of Brazil's birth. The book opens with the landing by Pedro Álvarez Cabral on Brazil on April 22, 1500. Then it jumps on the second chapter to 1816, where we meet a 16 y/o Pedro de Braganza y Borbón. Born in Lisbon, Pedro I was the fourth child of King Dom Juan VI of Portugal and Queen Carlota Joaquina, and thus a member of the House of Braganza. When their country was invaded by Napoleon's French troops in 1807, Juan VI and his family fled to Portugal's largest and wealthiest colony, Brazil. As it turned out, this was a very wise move, since Juan VI was able to safeguard all of his money and possessions. According to Napoleon, Juan VI was the only king who he was unable to conquer. Pedro’s character was marked by an energetic drive that bordered on hyperactivity. He was impetuous with a
tendency to be domineering and short-tempered. Easily bored or distracted, in his personal life he entertained himself with dalliances with women in addition to his hunting and equestrian activities. His earliest known lasting affair was with a French dancer called NoÃ©mi Thierry, who had a stillborn child by him. Pedro's father, who had ascended the throne as Juan VI, sent Thierry away to avoid jeopardizing the prince's betrothal to Archduchess Leopoldina, daughter of Emperor Fernando of Austria. The book is very tedious and relates with importune details the life of the Emperor; his affairs with Domitila Castro at the expense of don Pedro's marriage with Leopoldina; the court battles between Carlota Joaquina and Juan VI, and the battle for Brazil's independence. The book ends with the death of Pedro I from Tuberculosis on September 24, 1834.

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