

# Sample book review on history of brazil

[Literature](#), [Novel](#)



The story narrated by of Buscape proves the statement that anyone can change his or her fate. A boy who was destined to be a gangster since he saw only violence and injustice all his life discovered that he could see another side of life. He was the only one who avoided being dragged down into criminal affairs and corruption unlikely to the majority of other characters of the novel. Thus, his religious, historical, and social background do not influence his dream to become a photographer instead of being a gangster (Meirelles 24).

However, Buscape was the only one who was able to oppose criminal environment. As it can be seen from the scene, when three young boys decided to follow the footsteps of criminals during the robbery in motel, for majority of people their historical and social background plays crucial role when they had become gangsters.

The second novel Samba by Alma Guillermoprieto touches the issues of social injustice and the fates of plain people in Brazil as well. The author of the book showed Brazilian culture and its origins through the main characters. Samba expresses national culture that is also reflected in the temper of the visitors of Manguiera dance school. In his interview with Alma Guillermoprieto, Esther (n. p.) that social background of the main characters can be traced throughout the narration, especially during the Carnival in Rio (Guillermoprieto 89). Brazilian temper suggests being able to express feelings with the help of music and dance which tells the story of black Brazilians' culture. Samba is seen as the means of introducing a reader to social and historical background of Brazilans.

## **Works Cited**

Guillermoprieto, Alma. Samba. 1st ed. New York: Vintage, 1991. Print.

Esther, Allen. “Alma Guillermoprieto” Bomb: n. pag. Web. 5 December 2013.

Meirelles, Fernando. City of God. Toronto: Vintage, 1993. Print.