

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, Marshall – 11.15.1889 to 02.25.1891



Biography

Military, born in the city of Alagoas, current Marechal Deodoro, state of Alagoas, on August 5, 1827. He took the Artillery class in the Escola Militar do Rio de Janeiro (1843 - 1847). During the Empire he took part in the expeditionary brigade to the Da Prata river, the siege to Montevideú and in the Paraguayan War, where he commanded the 2nd battalion of the Voluntários da Pátria, besides having fought in the Praieira revolt in Pernambuco. He received a commendation in the degree of Cavaleiro da Ordem do Cruzeiro on 1866, and in the following year the Medal of Mérito Militar (Military Merit). Commander of Arms of the Rio Grande do Sul (1883-1888), it also was president of the province (1885-1888). He elected himself as first president of the Military Club (1887-1889), commanding the antislavery sectors of the Army. He was nominated Commander of Arms of the province of Mato Grosso on 1888, returning to Rio de Janeiro in the following year, where he accepted the leadership of the provisional government of the Republic on November 15 1889. By means of an indirect election, and started to practice the presidency on February 25, 1891. He died in Rio de Janeiro on August 23, 1892.

Presidential Period

The end of the Empire ended up in the banishment of the imperial family to Europe, action reverted only on 1922. The proclamation of the provisional government of the Republic, on November 15, 1889, established, among other changes, the separation of the Religion and the State, with the establishment of the civil marriage and laicizing of cemeteries. On 1890, it was created the Brazilian Penal Code, reformed the Commercial Code and, on 1891, enacted the first republican constitution of the country, of liberal inspiration and close to the North American model.

The Brazilian politics system started to be based in the presidential system, in the federalism and in the representation quality regime. It was defined three powers to the government, the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary, eliminating, consequently, the institutions of the Empire – State Council, Moderator Power and the perpetual Senate.

The initial laws of the Republic regulated, yet, the use of national symbols – hymn, flag, arms and seals -, as well as the national dates, that included the July 14, in a reference to the French date and to the revolutionary republican spirit.

The economic politics, having as leader the minister of Finance Rui Barbosa, was marked by the speculations, that was characterized by the incentive to the issue of coins by some banks and the creation of corporations, resulting in strong financial speculation and in the bankruptcy of banks and companies. The formation of a new ministry headed by the baron of Lucena, politician associated to the monarchical order, the attempt of concentration of power and the resistances found in the military environment conducted the country to a political crisis, that reached its peak in the dissolution of the National Congress. Immediately it was organized battalions that led to the abdication of Deodoro da Fonseca on November 23, 1891.

Source: National Archives – Information Center of the Collection of Presidents of the Republic.

Summary

Provisory Government 11.15.1889 to 02.25.1891

Birth Alagoas (today, Marechal Deodoro) – AL, on 08.05.1827

Death Rio de Janeiro (DF), on 08.23.1982

Career: Military

Government Period: 11.15.1889 to 02.25.1891 (01a03m10d)

Age when started the government: 62 years

Type of election: Indirect

Possession: On 11.15.1889, before the Municipal Chamber

Government Period: 02.26.1891 to 11.23.1891 (09m1d)

Age when started the government: 63 years

Type of election: Indirect