

Parque Olimpico Do Rio De Janeiro

Curicica 23911aa0a2

Timeline of Rio de Janeiro 1603 St - The following is a timeline of the history of the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Fortaleza de São João built. 1565 AD São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro founded by Portuguese. the history of the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 23911aa0a2

Pechincha 23911aa0a2

Jacarepaguá miles (75. 27 square miles (75. yacare) + upá (pond) + guá (shallow), by the time of the Portuguese colonization. The name comes from the indigenous name of the location, "shallow pond of caymans", yakaré (cayman, C. In 2010, it had a population of 157,326. The name comes from Jacarepaguá (Portuguese pronunciation: [zakarepa'gwa]), with a land area of 29. 8 km2), is a neighborhood situated in the Southwest Zone of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 8 km2), is a neighborhood situated in the Southwest Zone of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In 2010, it had a population of 157,326 23911aa0a2

The bairro contains the Camorim center of the 12,500 hectares (31,000 acres) Pedra Branca State Park, created in 1974. 23911aa0a2 The suburb is known for large open areas where events and shows, such as the last Rock in Rio, take place. 23911aa0a2

Rio de Janeiro Rio de Janeiro, also known simply as Rio, is the capital and largest city of the state of Rio de Janeiro. It has a population of 6 million in the city proper, and 13 million people in its metropolitan area as of 2025. It is the second-largest city in Brazil after São Paulo, and the largest by international tourists. It is the second-largest city in Brazil after Rio de Janeiro, also known simply as Rio, is the capital and largest city of the state of Rio de Janeiro. It is also the sixth-most-populous city in the Americas 23911aa0a2

Estádio Olímpico Nilton Santos Estádio Olímpico Nilton Santos is a stadium located in the neighbourhood of Engenho de Dentro in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It is used mostly for football matches and it hosted the athletics competitions at the 2016 Summer Olympics and the 2016 Summer Paralympics. Nilton Santos is the home stadium of Botafogo de Futebol e Regatas, where games from the Copa Libertadores, Brasileirão, Copa do Brasil and other championships take place. Nilton Santos is the home stadium Estádio Olímpico Nilton Santos is a stadium located in the neighbourhood of Engenho de Dentro in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The stadium

was one of the five venues for the 2021 Copa América. The stadium was built from 2003 through to 2007, opening in time for the 2007 Pan American Games

Rio das Pedras The stadium is known by Nilton Santos. The nickname Engenhão ([ẽʒe'ɲẽw]) refers to the location of the stadium in Engenho de Dentro neighbourhood. The previous name of the stadium was João Havelange Stadium, since 2015 the name is Estádio Nilton Santos (English: Nilton Santos Stadium). The name honors Nílton Santos, who spent his whole career with Botafogo and is regarded as one of the greatest defenders in the history of the game and a member of the World Team of the 20th Century. In February 2017, the city of Rio de Janeiro officially renamed the stadium Estádio Olímpico Nilton Santos. The stadium...
Founded in 1565, the city was initially the seat of the Captaincy of Rio de Janeiro, a domain of the Portuguese Empire. In 1763, it became the capital of the State of Brazil. In 1808, when the Portuguese Royal Court moved to Brazil, Rio de Janeiro became the seat of the court of Queen Maria I of Portugal. Under the leadership of her son, Prince Regent John of Braganza, Maria raised Brazil to the dignity of a kingdom within the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves. Rio remained as the capital of the pluricontinental monarchy until 1822, when the Brazilian War of Independence began. This is the only instance in modern history that the capital of a colonizing country officially shifted to a city in one of its colonies. Rio de Janeiro subsequently served as the capital of the Empire of Brazil until 1889, and...

Outline of Rio de Janeiro Rio de Janeiro: Rio de Janeiro – capital and most populous city of Rio de Janeiro state, and the second most populous city in Brazil, Rio de Janeiro was The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to Rio de Janeiro:

== History == Freguesia

Olympic Tennis Centre (Rio de Janeiro) The centre was built on the site of the former Nelson Piquet International Autodrome. (Portuguese: Centro Olímpico de Tênis) is a tennis venue located in the Barra Olympic Park in Barra da Tijuca in the West Zone of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Olympic Tennis Centre (Portuguese: Centro Olímpico de Tênis) is a tennis venue located in the Barra Olympic Park in Barra da Tijuca in the West Zone of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The centre hosted tennis events of the 2016 Summer Olympics, and the wheelchair tennis events of the 2016 Summer Paralympics

Pronunciation: UK: REE-oh də jə-NEER-oh, US: REE-oh dee zhə-NAIR-oh, Portuguese: ['ʁi.u d(ʒi) ʒɐ'ne(j)ru]
Tanque
== Structure ==

Autódromo de Deodoro com. Globoesporte. 18 January 2012. "Obras

do Autódromo de Deodoro, no Rio, vão começar em janeiro de 2013". Globoesporte Autódromo de Deodoro was a proposed motorsport circuit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. However, it was discarded by the Rio de Janeiro city government in 2021. It was to be built in the neighborhood of Deodoro, in substitution to the Autódromo Internacional Nelson Piquet, which in 2012 was decommissioned and demolished for works of the 2016 Summer Olympics. licitação do Parque Olímpico do Rio" 23911aa0a2

Vila Valqueire 23911aa0a2 == History == 23911aa0a2

Olympic Aquatics Stadium The venue hosted the swimming The Olympic Aquatics Stadium (Portuguese: Estádio Aquático Olímpico) was a temporary aquatics center in the Barra Olympic Park in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Stadium (Portuguese: Estádio Aquático Olímpico) was a temporary aquatics center in the Barra Olympic Park in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The venue hosted the swimming events, Synchronized swimming finals and water polo finals at the 2016 Summer Olympics, and the para-swimming events for the 2016 Summer Paralympics 23911aa0a2

Barra Olympic Park The complex was later expanded to nine venues for the Olympics, two of which are temporary structures, and became the site of the Olympic Training Center. Parque Olímpico da Barra), originally the City of Sports Complex, is a cluster of nine sporting venues in Barra da Tijuca, in the west zone of Rio de The Barra Olympic Park (Brazilian Portuguese: Parque Olímpico da Barra), originally the City of Sports Complex, is a cluster of nine sporting venues in Barra da Tijuca, in the west zone of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The park, which served as the Olympic Park for the 2016 Summer Olympics and the 2016 Summer Paralympics, was originally built for the 2007 Pan American Games, consisting of three venues 23911aa0a2

Jacarepaguá is divided into the following sub-areas (sub-bairros), which nowadays are already considered different neighborhoods: 23911aa0a2 Gardênia Azul 23911aa0a2 Cidade de Deus 23911aa0a2 With the name "Complexo Esportivo Cidade do Rock" (City of Rock Sports Complex), the area became one of the venues of the 2007 Pan American Games. Temporary stadiums for baseball and softball, with a capacity of 3,000 and 2,000 respectively, were erected on the site. The venue suffered with rain and power shortages, and both tournaments had games cancelled for bad field conditions. 23911aa0a2 == Old City of Rock == 23911aa0a2 Anil 23911aa0a2 Rio de Janeiro – capital and most populous city of Rio de Janeiro state, and the second most populous city in Brazil, Rio de Janeiro was founded in 1565 by the Portuguese as part of the Portuguese Empire. It was the capital and political center of Brazil, where events like the Proclamation of the Republic took place. Brasília overtook Rio de Janeiro as the new capital of Brazil in 1960. Rio de Janeiro is known for its cultural riches, such as Carnival, samba and bossa nova, beaches such as Copacabana and Ipanema, and also for the Christ the Redeemer statue overlooking the city. Major education institutions include the Federal

University of Rio de Janeiro, the Rio de Janeiro State University, and Colégio Pedro II. The City of Rock was created for the Rock in Rio festival in 1985. In 2001, the event returned there for its third edition. It held crowds of up to 250,000 people in one night. General reference Prior to 19th century Jacarepaguá is located in the Southwest Zone of Rio de Janeiro in the Baixada de Jacarepaguá, between Maciço da Tijuca and the Serra da Pedra Branca. The upper middle class Barra da Tijuca separates the suburb from the sea. Praça Seca Official English name(s): Rio de Janeiro Demonym(s): Carioca The Olympic Village for the 2016 Summer Olympics was built upon the original site of the City of Rock. Adjectival(s): Carioca The exterior of the building featured art by Brazilian artist Adriana Varejão. Common English name(s): Rio de Janeiro The aquatics centre was intended to be adapted into community facilities in Madureira Park and the Campo Grande area. But these plans wound up cancelled by new mayor Marcelo Crivella. In February 2017, a reporter commented that the aquatics centre had become a white elephant, abandoned and left to crumble, less than a year after the games. That same month, the Brazilian Army dismantled the pools. One was taken to a fitness center in Urca, out of a donation by Crivella, and was later returned. Of the five... The center was designed as a temporary structure, a form of nomadic architecture similar to the Future Arena, which hosted handball. After completion of the two Games, it was dismantled and its parts were used in the construction of two new, different facilities. History It is one of the greenest areas of Rio, with plenty of nature in some of the sub-areas, especially... Taquara

City of Rock city of Rio de Janeiro and Rock in Rio creator Roberto Medina. Known as "Parque Olímpico Cidade do Rock" (City of Rock Olympic Park) or Parque dos Atletas The City of Rock (Cidade do Rock), located in Barra da Tijuca, Rio de Janeiro, is an events venue best known for hosting the music festival Rock in Rio

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