

**There is no doubt that the study of relations between any two countries is an important historical topic for any researcher who wants to write on a historical topic, and as for American policy, it relied on the interests that it has in any of the countries, and after its emergence as a world power, and its commitment to the Monroe principle, it turned to Latin America, as it can be said that there are certain reasons that made it pursue its policy towards those countries, one of the most prominent of those reasons, but especially economic, because Latin American countries, especially Brazil, contained the most important economic resources and strategic materials, especially coffee and rubber, In addition to the great rapprochement between the Americas, which forced the United States to search for a field to extend its influence in those countries, as well as to make it a market for the disposal of its products, and to obtain from them the primary resources that their industries need, Brazil is among the most prominent of those countries, as the United States is the largest consumer of Brazilian coffee. To ensure its vital interests, it had to establish close relations with Brazil, as well as ensure that it was not crowded out by other major countries, so after the first World War (1914-1918), it worked on a policy of rapprochement between it and Brazil, starting from the naval mission to woo it and abandon Germany as an indispensable trading partner. I also counted the period of the Thirties of the twentieth century, a transitional period in the history of Brazil for the developments it witnessed at the internal level, which had a significant impact on its foreign policy and specifically its relationship with the United States of America .**

**The year 1930 was chosen as the beginning of the study, because it witnessed the outbreak of the Brazilian revolution led by Getulio Vargas and members of the Liberal coalition in October of that year, to overthrow the government of Brazilian President Washington Luis who was loyal to the United States of America. Since then, the United States has**

**made many efforts to importance for the American economy, as well as the position of the US administration on the reparations agreement between Brazil and Germany, which witnessed great dissatisfaction on the American side, while the second Brazil 1937-1938, starting from the military coup and the hardline American position on it at first, And the concern about the German-Brazilian rapprochement has increased .**

**As for the fourth and final chapter, focused on the impact of world events on US – Brazilian relations 1939-1941, and included three discussions, the first discussed the US – Brazilian rapprochement through the exchange of visits January – August 1939 highlighting a number of visits that took place during that period between prominent figures who had an effective impact on solving some problems related to debt on the one hand, and the attraction of some Brazilian military leaders to the American side on the other, while the second discussed the impact of the outbreak of World War II on relations American – Brazilian September 1939- June 1940, which gave a clear picture of the similar positions of the two countries towards that war as well as their participation in the Inter - American conferences, in addition to some of the tensions that occurred between them and ways to resolve them, the third research traced the development of relations between the two countries until the end of American neutrality July 1940-1941, which highlighted the American efforts to obtain some air and naval bases in Brazil for American use in anticipation of any attack from the Axis powers, reaching the Japanese attack and Brazil's position on it, and severing its relationship with the Axis powers definitively. ensure that Brazil remains in its sphere of influence. While the year 1941 was chosen as the end of the study, because it witnessed the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and the entry of the United States of**

**America into World War II (1939-1945, with its entry into the war the political landscape changed at the level of the war itself, which in turn was reflected on Brazil, which definitively severed diplomatic relations with the Axis countries by the end of that year .**