

Publisher

Publisher is an application that focus on the layout and design of written productions.

It is a very interesting tool to be used with students because it helps them to:

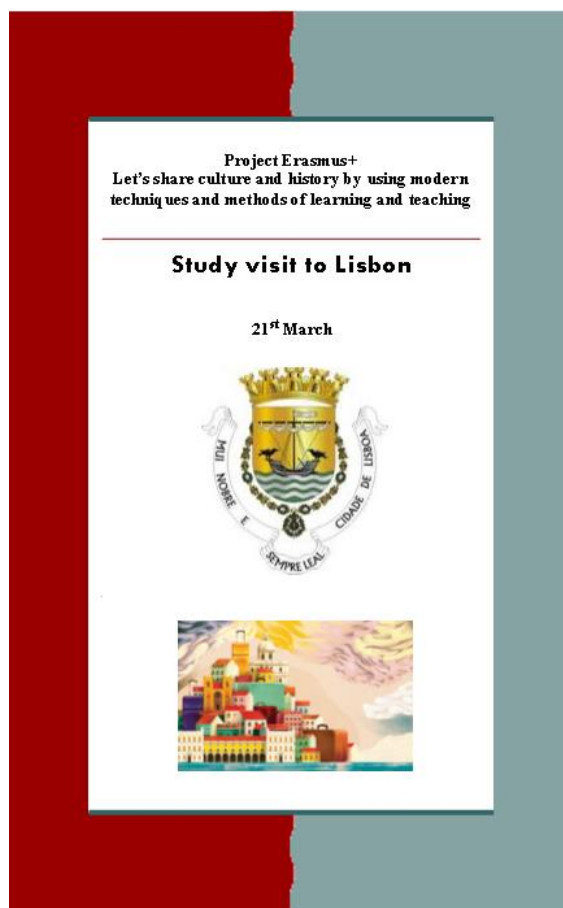
- summarise the content of what they want to say
- take decisions on how to presente the information
- make choices related with the layout of the final product

It is a very good tool to help:

- promoting collaborative work among students
- searching for information on the web or elsewhere
- summing up information
- distinguishing the essential from the accessory

Here we have 2 productions done by the PT students from year 8, at the time of the mobility, occuring at Escola Básica Elias Garcia, the PT partner school from this Erasmus+ project. Both leaflets were made by students organized in groups. Each student assumed a diferente role in the group, working together for the final product.

Leaflet – study visit to Lisbon



Lisbon



Vila Berta

Built on the first decade of the XX century, between 1902 and 1908, this peculiar group of buildings constructed for the factory workers, is considered one of the most complete and interesting quarters in today's Lisbon, that still persist from those times. Its structure consists of two lines of buildings turned into an interior street: the buildings have two or three floors, separated by small gardens and on the second floor they have square iron balconies. Vila Berta conceived by the industrial and architect Joaquim Francisco Tojal, received its name from the architect daughter's name (Berta).



Alfama

Alfama is one of the oldest districts of Lisbon, and it is amazing to walk by the narrow cobbled streets and ancient houses. Alfama became inhabited by the fishermen and the poor, and its condition as the neighbourhood of the poor continues to this day. Alfama is a labyrinth of streets and it is best explored by simply getting lost in it. Around every corner or steep climb is a delightful tiny plaza, unique shop, fancy café or a wonderful viewpoint. Alfama is an adorable district, which could easily take a full day to explore.



Castelo de São Jorge

Saint George Castle is a Moorish castle. The strongly walls and towers are from the medieval period of Portuguese history, in the 10th century. It was very important when the Christian forces defended Lisbon in the 12th century. When Lisbon became the capital of the kingdom, in the 13th century, the castle was a fortified residence of Afonso III, the governor. In the 14th century, King John I married the English princess Philippa of Lancaster and dedicated the castle to Saint George, a warrior-saint.

From the castle we can see the historic centre of Lisbon and the Tagus river and it is one of the main tourist sites of Lisbon.



Miradouro de Santa Luzia

This is one of the most romantic places in Lisbon. It's a terrace next to a small church of the same name, offering a beautiful panoramic view.

We can see the dome of the National Pantheon, Santo Estêvão Church and São Miguel Church. At the centre there is a bougainvillea garden, where is the bust of an historian known as man João de Castilho and two tile panels, one illustrating St. George's Castle being taken over from the Moors in the 12th century, and the other showing "Praça do Comércio" before its destruction in the earthquake of 1755.

Other small tiles with geometric shapes cover the walls of the terrace.

Lisbon

Igreja de Santo António

Built in the place where Saint Anthony was born in 1195, this church is dedicated to the saint, known as the wedding saint and protector of lost objects. Saint Anthony is also known in the world as Saint Anthony of Padua. Married people come here to visit the church and thank the saint their blessing.



Sé de Lisboa

The Lisbon Cathedral "Sé" de Lisboa is a Roman Catholic church. It was the first religious building in the 12th century by the first king of Portugal, Afonso Henriques. The architect of the Lisbon Cathedral was Mestre Roberto. "Sé" has been modified several times and survived many earthquakes. The monument has massive solid walls, two imposing clock towers and several archetypal styles, especially the Romanesque.



Terreiro do Paço

Terreiro do Paço, also known as The Trade Square (Praça do comércio), is one of the largest squares in Europe. It is located in Lisbon downtown, in front of the Tagus River, near the "Cais das Colunas". This place was the Royal Palace of Portugal for two centuries and it was destroyed during the earthquake of 1755. In the centre of the square, we can see the, 14m high, bronze equestrian statue of the King José I. This beautiful square was built in 1775 by Joaquim Machado de Castro, the main Portuguese sculptor of the 18th century.



Ribeira das Naus

Ribeira das Naus is a place in Central Lisbon which currently has touristic functions and in the past it was a place where many of the Portuguese explorers' ships were built.



Lisbon



Mosteiro dos Jerónimos

The Jerónimos Monastery was built in the 16th century. The construction of the monastery and church began with the King Manuel I in 1501 and was completed 100 years later. It was built with the money that came from the profits of the pepper trade. The Jerónimos Monastery was once populated by monks of the Order of St. Jerome, whose spiritual job for four centuries was to comfort sailors and pray for the king's soul. When the order was dissolved in 1835, the monastery was used as a school and orphanage until about 1940.

It is considered an Unesco World Heritage Site.



Torre de Belém

Torre de Belém is a fortified tower on the bank of the Tagus River. The tower was built in the early 16th century and it is a great example of the Portuguese Manueline style. The architect was Francisco de Arruda. It was built on a small island in the Tagus River next to Lisbon shore. At that time the fortress was very important in the protection of Lisbon, because of its location and it was also a ceremonial gateway to enter in Lisbon.



Padrão dos Descobrimentos

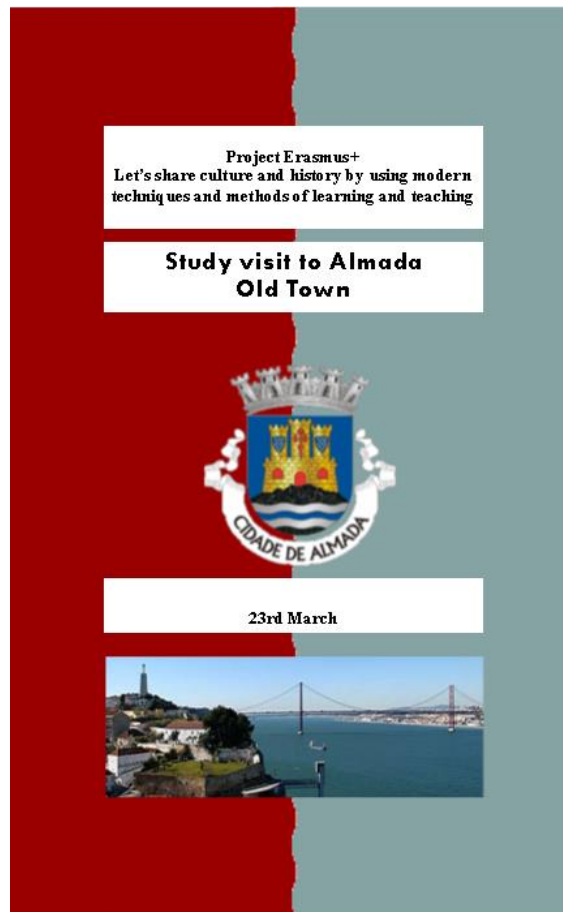
The Discovery Monument is an iconic monument located on the bank of the River Tagus. It was built in 1940. The structure is dedicated to the adventurers and explorers who helped to establish Portugal as a 15th century superpower.

On the monument there are 33 figures related to the Portuguese maritime travels. On the ground there is a compass rose in which we can see the routes of the Portuguese discoveries. Padrão dos Descobrimentos is 56 meters high and 20 meters wide.

Study visit to Lisbon



Leaflet – study visit to Almada old town



Almada

We'll visit the old quarters of Almada.



Almada is a council city where our school belongs. It is next to Tagus river (the biggest river of the Iberian Peninsula) and of the Atlantic Ocean. The name of our city has its origin from the Arabic word **المدين** (al-ma'adan), which means - the mine. This is due to gold mines explored by the Arabs when they dominated the Iberian Peninsula. Almada was conquered by the first king of Portugal - Afonso Henriques to the Arabs in 1147. In Almada there is the famous National Sanctuary of Christ (Cristo Rei).



Paços do Concelho

The City Hall (Paços do Concelho) belonged to the suburbs of the medieval nucleus. It was constructed in the XVIII century and it is related with the local administrative council power.



Museu Medieval de Almada (Medieval Museum of Almada)

It is a museum created on the excavation site of houses from the medieval time. It congregates some archaeological artifacts gathered during excavation.

Almada

Jardim do Castelo de Almada (Garden of the Castle of Almada)

The Castle of Almada retraces to the medieval time, having been destroyed by the Arabs in a battle with the Portuguese forces. Portuguese as winners in the battle restored the castle to its original state. The Castle gardens were created in the surroundings of the castle. The sightseeing points in the gardens offer privileged views on the river Tagus and the medieval quarters of Lisbon.



Elevador Panorâmico da Boca do Vento - Almada (Panoramic elevator of the Mouth of the Wind - Almada)

The Elevator of the Mouth of the Wind connects the uptown or Old Almada to downtown and it leads the way to the edges of the Tagus river. From the panoramic interior of the elevator we can observe Lisbon and the estuary of the Tagus river.



Casa da Cerca (Cerca House)

Casa da Cerca was acquired by the City Council of Almada in 1988 and it was transformed into a Centre of Art Contemporary in 1993, as a space of inquiry and spreading of art contemporary. The first exposition happened in the workmanship of the Portuguese painter, Amadeo de Souza-Cardoso. In 2001, the Soil of the Arts-Botanical Garden was inaugurated, and intends to articulate the scientific and artistic source from a project inspired by the Portuguese traditional garden that, beyond the greenhouse and an outdoors amphitheater, has also areas, where a great diversity of plants grows inspiring the plastic arts.



Terreiro do Paço

Terreiro do Paço, also known as The Trade Square (Praça do



Cais do Ginjal

Sanctuary of Cristo-Rei



The Atlantic Ocean Coast
