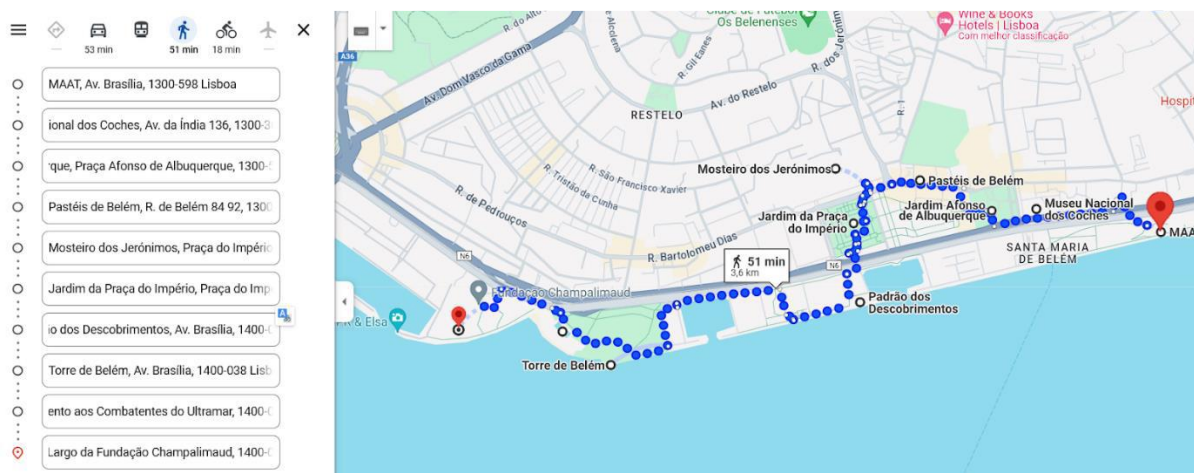


Tour of Belém



Estimated duration: 2 hours

(Around 5 mins in each checkpoint and 20 mins at the Pastéis de Belém store)

Average walking distance of the tour: 3,2 km

Average difference of altitude of the tour: +8 m

Meeting time: 17h00 *(transfer from the school will leave at 16:30)*

Link of the Tour on Google Maps: <https://maps.app.goo.gl/8REXAEDhNjutNVAK7>

The main points of interest of this tour will be the following, by order of checkpoint:

1. Museu de Arte, Arquitetura e Tecnologia (MAAT) – Starting point
2. Museu Nacional dos Coches
3. Jardim Afonso de Albuquerque
4. Pastéis de Belém
5. Palácio de Belém
6. Mosteiro dos Jerónimos
7. Jardim da Praça do Império
8. Centro Cultural de Belém
9. Padrão dos Descobrimentos
10. Torre de Belém
11. Miradouro da Fundação Champalimaud – End of the Tour

The tour guides will explain the historical and culture impact of each checkpoint/landmark. There will be some activities during the tour for participants to interact more and have a better experience.

Starting Point | MAAT



Figure 1: The MAAT, more beautiful than the art it houses...

Historical and cultural context:

The Museum of Art, Architecture and Technology, also known as MAAT, was inaugurated in 2016. It is connected to the Tejo Power Station, which is an example of the early 20th century industrial architecture. Its purpose is to present both national and international exhibitions by contemporary artists, architects and thinkers, including part of the EDP Foundation art collection. It also received the Eurovision's Blue Carpet event in 2018, which was hosted in Lisbon, before its opening ceremony (which took place in the Electricity Museum).

After the presentation of the museum, we will go to the top of it and show the sightseeing spot.

2nd checkpoint | Museu Nacional dos Coches



Figure 2: The collection of carriages in the MNC.

Average distance from MAAT to Museu Nacional dos Coches: 400 m (6 minutes)

Historical and cultural context:

The original building of the National Coach Museum was inaugurated in 1905 by Queen Amélia and contemplates an extensive collection of carriages belonging to the Portuguese Royal Family and nobility, giving a full picture of the carriage development from the 16th to the 19th century. It includes carriages made in Portugal, Italy, France, Spain, Austria and England. From 2015, a new building was constructed that now houses most of the collection.

It holds a permanent exhibition of rare and unique carriages, that tell the history of animal pulled means of transport in European courts. The highlight of the museum, although a tragic one, is that it houses the carriage where D. Carlos I and his son were murdered while crossing the Praça do Comércio, effectively ending the monarchy in Portugal.

3rd checkpoint | Jardim Afonso de Albuquerque



Figure 3: The garden with Palácio de Belém in the background

Average distance from Museu Nacional dos Coches: 350 m (5 minutes)

Historical and cultural context:

It was named after Afonso de Albuquerque, the 2nd governor of India that ruled between 1509 and 1515, and whose figure is represented in the statue located in the middle of the garden.

Activity:

Take the most funny picture with the statue of the garden.

4th checkpoint | Pastéis de Belém



Figure 4: The home of the most delicious pastry in the world

Average distance from Jardim Afonso de Albuquerque: 290 m (4 minutes)

Activity:

The participants must find the original house of the Pastéis de Belém!
After they find it, the challenge is to name the type of architecture of the building.

Here the participants can buy the famous Pastel de Belém at this location. If the line isn't too big, we will go inside with them and eat there.

5th checkpoint | Palácio de Belém



Figure 5: The official residence of the President of the Republic

Average distance from Pastéis de Belém: 290 m (4 minutes)

Historical and cultural context:

It was built in 1559 by a Portuguese count, D. Manuel de Portugal, and was later bought by D. João V, which made radical changes to it: he included a horse-riding school, which is now part of the National Coach Museum, and adapted its interior to grant him more privacy in his love conquests, which was very South European of him.

In 1912, after the implementation of the Republic, it was declared the official residence of the President. However, all the Presidents that lived in the palace during the First Republic had to pay a rent to the State, to avoid accusations of receiving benefits like the ones of the royal family.

Our current President, *Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa*, dispenses most of the typical treatment given to someone on his position, having a great proximity to the people and most of the times dismissing any kind of bodyguard. He is known for taking a lot of selfies, so if you get to see him, you might be lucky enough to grab one.

6th checkpoint | Mosteiro dos Jerónimos



Figure 6: The Monastery lit up at dusk

Average distance from Palácio de Belém: 290 m (4 minutes)

Historical and cultural context:

The Jerónimos Monastery is the most impressive symbol of Portugal's power and wealth during the Portuguese Discoveries. It was built by order of D. Manuel I, a Portuguese king at the time. Its construction started in 1502, on the site where Vasco da Gama and his crew spent their last night in Portugal before leaving for India (being the first to discover the sea route between Europe and India) and ended around 1601. It was mainly financed by the gold and spices from Brazil and Africa.

It was the place of important ceremonies, like the admission into the European Union of Portugal and the Treaty of Lisbon, an important landmark of this organization. The monastery was populated by monks of the *Order of Saint Jerome* (Hieronymites), whose spiritual job was to give guidance to sailors and pray for the king's soul. It is one of the great triumphs of the European Gothic architecture.

7th checkpoint | Jardim da Praça do Império



Figure 7: The garden and the Monastery

Average distance from Mosteiro dos Jerónimos: 200 m (3 minutes)

Historical and cultural context:

The square is one of the biggest in Europe. It was built during Estado Novo for the Portuguese World Exposition and was recently renovated. The gardens symbolise the colonies Portugal had at the time, with the bushes making up the shields of the colonies.

The whole area was previously a beach, called *Praia do Restelo*.

8th checkpoint | Centro Cultural de Belém



Figure 8: The CCB seen from above

Average distance from Praça do Império: 200 m (3 minutes)

Historical and cultural context:

Its construction began in 1988 and was concluded in 1992. It was conceived with the purpose of receiving the Portuguese Presidency of the European Union in 1992, and at the same time to be able to remain as a dynamic centre of cultural activities from then on. After receiving the Portuguese Presidency of the EU, it was converted into a cultural and conference centre in 1993.

It is located over the site where the Portuguese World Exposition took place in 1940, and it is huge to the point of occupying around 100 thousand square meters of construction area, which corresponds to almost 15 football fields. Every weekend it gets filled with visitors, due to its offer in the form of regular cultural programs, art manifestations and performances.

9th checkpoint | Padrão dos Descobrimentos



Figure 9: “As armas e os Barões assinalados / Que da Ocidental praia Lusitana / Por mares nunca de antes navegados”

Activity:

The participants must find where this checkpoint is, and the tour guides will give advice on how to find it. After they find the monument, they must identify at least one individual. Once they get there, they need to identify at least one of the individuals that are sculptured.

Then they could record themselves explaining how they know them and the reason why they were important.

Historical and cultural context:

It was built in 1960 to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the death of Prince Henry the Navigator (Infante D. Henrique), the mastermind behind the Portuguese Discoveries. It is a replica of the original wooden monument, which was built in 1940 for the Portuguese World Exposition.

10th checkpoint | Torre de Belém



Figure 10: The eternal symbol of Belém

Average distance from Jardim da Praça do Império: 900 m (12 minutes)

Historical and cultural context:

The Belém Tower is a masterpiece of Manueline architecture. It often serves as a symbol of the country, and UNESCO has listed it as a World Heritage monument. It was built from 1514 until 1520 and acted as a fortress to guard the entrance to Lisbon's harbour. It served as a dungeon for political prisoners during Spanish occupation and during the reign of D. João IV. In 1655, it began to be used as a tax control point since everyone had to pay a tax to enter the harbour.

It was also the starting point for many of the voyages of the Portuguese Discoveries. For the sailors, it was the last sight of their homeland. It was built in the middle of the river since at that time the river went until the monastery. There are many symbols of the Order of Christ because D. Manuel I was one of its members.

Final Stop | Miradouro da Fundação Champalimaud



Average distance from Torre de Belém: 400 m (5 minutes)

Activity: Take a group picture with this wonderful view!

- END OF TOUR -