



Saint George's Castle

Saint George's Castle looks down over Lisbon and is a major landmark that can be seen from anywhere in the city. The oldest portions of the castle structure dates back to the ancient Romans followed by the Visigoths and then the Moors. The castle or citadel was a Moorish palace fortified in the 11th century. When the city was taken by King Afonso Henrique I in 1147 aided by the northern European Crusaders the castle became a royal residence as well as the royal court, home to the bishop and the Royal Archives. In thanks for the Crusader's help the castle was named after the patron saint of England, Saint George. The structure suffered damage from the 1755 earthquake and underwent many renovations which covered up the historic monument. The fortified walls and the original 18 towers survived the earthquake. Visitors to the castle can climb to the ramparts and get views across the city. There is a beautiful castle garden where ducks, peacocks and geese roam freely. In the Tower of Ulysses you can see Câmara Escura. This periscope machine projects images of the city .



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Lisbon [2020]



Your Interactive Itinerary

(Portugal: 12/01/2020 to 17/01/2020)

Student's name: _____



Jerónimos Monastery

This is a monastery of the military Order of Saint Jerome, it is an outstanding example of late-Gothic Manueline architecture and is a UNESCO site. The monastery was constructed on the orders of King Manuel I near the site of an earlier 5th century church of Santa Maria de Belém. It was completed c.1601 and given to the Order of St. Jerome. It remained the headquarters for this religious community until 1833. The large monastery complex stands on the bank of the River Tagus. The structure has been an integral part of Portuguese history for the last five centuries. The building was the burial place of royals and the site is famed as being where Vasco da Gama spent the night before leaving for his expedition to the Orient. The monastery has a large cloister with wide arches surrounding the courtyard. Each archway is adorned with Manueline motives, nautical themes and motifs taken from the European, Islamic and Eastern traditions. In the monastery refectory you can see 17th century tiles.



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Belém Tower

This impressive defense tower (officially called – Torre de Sao Vicente) was constructed on a rock outcrop in the Tagus River but over the years the water levels have changed and it is now on the bank of the river so visitors can walk right up to it across a small bridge. The tower was completed in 1520 during the reign of Manuel I as one of a series of defense towers built to protect the harbor. Sailors and explorers would see the tower as they approached the harbor and it became an iconic symbol of home. The tower is a UNESCO site. It has North African Moorish watchtowers, Gothic features, stands 30 meters high and has four levels. It was constructed using off-white local limestone. There is an interesting carving of a rhinoceros which must have been a rare sight in Europe at the time. There are shield shaped battlements and Manueline stone detail on the façade including nautical motifs, twisted ropes and crosses. Inside the lower level was used as a prison and the middle floor was used to store ammunition and armor.



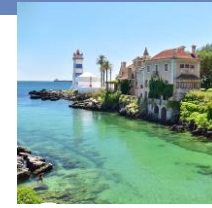
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Belém Pastries



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Cascais and Sintra

Cascais is a traditional and charming Portuguese fishing town, which is situated on the beautiful Lisbon coastline. Historically, Cascais was the summer retreat of the Portuguese nobility, and today the town is an elegant fusion of decorative 19th-century architecture and modern tourist facilities. For a holiday, Cascais is the Lisbon coastline's premier holiday destination, combining an authentic Portuguese experience with glorious beaches and a buzzing holiday atmosphere.

Sintra is a picturesque town that boasts extravagant palaces, ancient castles and stunning scenery. Sintra is only 25km from Lisbon, and is connected by a regular train service, which makes the town ideal for a day trip. There is a popular daytrip route which visits the Palácio Nacional de Sintra, the historic centre, the Castelo dos Mouros and the Palácio Nacional da Pena. The historic centre of Sintra is a charming example of a Portuguese town; there are cobbled streets and traditional painted buildings filled with family-run cafes and unique shops. Highlights of Sintra include the flamboyant town hall, the busy tourist shopping streets of Rua das Padarias and the pretty church of Igreja de Santa Maria.



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