Comenius Project

"Diversity of Cultures in Common European Home"

The Pearls of Culture

Portuguese Monuments

Agrupamento Vertical de Escolas de Pico de Regalados
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Education and Culture DG
Lifelong Learning Programme
The "**Bom Jesus do Monte**" (Good Jesus of the Mountain) Sanctuary is located in the surroundings of the city of Braga. It is considered one of the most enchanting places in Portugal. This Sanctuary evokes the Passion of Jesus.

The **Sameiro Sanctuary** is a sanctuary located in Espinho, in the surroundings of the city of Braga. It is the second devotion centre in Portugal after Fatima.

The **Cathedral of Braga** (Sé de Braga) is one of the most important monuments of the city. Due to its long history and artistic significance it is also one of the most important buildings in the country.

When something is very old, we say “it’s older than Braga’s Cathedral”. 

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**Northern Portugal**
The **Monastery of St Martin of Tibães** (Mosteiro de São Martinho de Tibães) is a monastery situated in the parish of Mire de Tibães, near Braga. It was the mother house of the Benedictine order in Portugal and Brazil, and it is famous for the exuberant baroque decoration of its church.

**Citânia de Briteiros**

It is an archaeological site that dates back to the Celt occupancy of the territory, dating back to the Iron Age and probably inhabited up until the 3rd century.

The **Guimarães Castle**, located in the city of Guimarães was ordered to be built by Dona Mumadona Dias in the 10th century in order to defend its monastery from Muslim and Norman attacks. Later became the home of the nation’s first king.
Ducal Palace of Guimarães (Paço dos Duques de Bragança) is located in Guimarães. A 15th century palace, rebuilt in the 1930s. It is now a museum of 17th & 18th century furniture & tapestries.

Church of the Misericórdia, in Viana do Castelo, is a unique three-storey structure featuring Roman arches and Renaissance balconies. The town's parish church was begun by King João I in 1285 and completed in 1433. Antigos Paços do Concelho The old town hall, on the east side of the square, is an early 16th century granite building.

Santa Luzia Church
The Monte de Santa Luzia (250m/820ft) is about 5km/3mi northeast of Viana do Castelo, topped by its 19th Century Neo Byzantine church of Santa Luzia, a place of pilgrimage.
The **Clérigos Church** is a Baroque church in the city of Porto. Its tall bell tower, the **Torre dos Clérigos**, can be seen from various points of the city and is one of its most characteristic symbols.

**Casa da Música** is a major concert hall in the city of Porto. It was designed by the Dutch architect Remment Koolhaas. This modern building was built in 2005.

The **São Bento Train Station** is located in the city of Porto. Inaugurated in 1916, the historical station is known for its tile panels that depict scenes of the History of Portugal.
The Mateus Palace is a baroque palace located in the civil parish of Mateus, municipality of Vila Real.

The Mazouco rupestrian engravings, located by the Douro river, are one of the most important Upper Palaeolithic period in Portugal, and were the first open air Palaeolithic rupestrian art example identified in Europe.

Nossa Senhora dos Remédios
At the top of 686 steps lies a beautiful Baroque sanctuary, complemented by an enigmatic medieval tower.
The Palace of Bussaco is a luxury hotel located in the mountain range of Serra do Bussaco, in the municipality of Mealhada.

The Cathedral of Viseu started to gain form in the 12th century.

The University of Coimbra was installed in Coimbra in 1308 and the Joanina Library, a Baroque library of the University of Coimbra was built in the 18th century during the reign of the Portuguese King João V (and named after him).
The **Old Cathedral of Coimbra** is one of the most important Romanesque buildings in Portugal.

**Conímbria** is one of the largest and most impressive Roman archaeological site in Portugal.

**Our Lady of Fatima Shrine**

The Virgin Mary appeared to three children in 1917.
The **Convent of Christ** and Manueline window in Tomar, once the headquarters of the Knights Templar.

The **Castle of Almourol** is situated in a small rocky island, in the middle of the Tagus river.

**Mosteiro da Batalha** or Battle Abbey, also known as Mosteiro de Santa Maria da Vitória, from the 14th century, was built after a vow made by king D. João I to the Virgin Mary, if he would win the Aljubarrota Battle against the Castilian army.

The **Alcobaça Monastery** is a medieval monastery located in the town of Alcobaça. It was founded by the first Portuguese King, Afonso Henriques, in 1153.
Mafra National Palace is a monumental Baroque and Neoclassical palace-monastery.

The National Palace of Pena dating from 1839, is situated about 4.5km from Sintra’s historical centre, at the top of the Monte da Pena, and is considered to be the most complete and beautiful monument of the Portuguese 19th century Romantic revival architecture.

The Palácio de Queluz, located in Sintra, is a beautiful Baroque style royal palace from the 18th century.
"The **Belém Tower** (Torre de Belém) was built from 1515 to 1520 in the Portuguese late Gothic style, the "manueline", to commemorate the expedition of Vasco de Gama and once served as a watchtower for Lisbon when it stood in the middle of the Tagus River.

The **Monument to the Discoveries** (Padrão dos Descobrimentos) was built in 1960 to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the death of Prince Henry the Navigator, who sponsored many of the Portuguese explorers of the 16th century.

The **Statue of Christ** (Cristo Rei) is across the Tagus River from Lisbon. Citizens of Lisbon who were grateful that Portugal did not join the fight in World War II built the statue to thank God.
The **25th of April suspension bridge** in Lisbon is one of the world's longest suspension bridges at 1.5 miles (2.2 kilometers) long. It was built in 1966.

**Jerónimos Monastery** was built in the early 1500s, and is one of the most popular tourist sites in Lisbon and certainly the most successful achievement of the Manueine architecture style.

**Oceanarium of Lisbon** was built in 1998.

**Gare do Oriente, a train station** built for the Exposition of 1998.
**Southern Portugal**

**Flor da Rosa Monastery**
Situated near Crato village, the Monastery of the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of Flor da Rosa, founded in 1356, is the most emblematic example of fortified monasteries in Portugal, housing nowadays one of the most prestige luxury hotels of the country.

**Palácio Ducal de Vila Viçosa.**
Belonged to the last royal family of Portugal.

The **Roman Temple of Évora** is one of the most important roman traces in Évora.
Almendres Cromlech
The megalithic site of Almendres, one of the earliest public monuments of humanity, constitutes the greatest set of structured menhirs in the Iberian Peninsula and certainly one of the most important in Europe.

The São Dinis Anta and Chapel
This Anta was probably erected between the 4th and 3rd millennium b.C., and constitutes nowadays one of the most important megalithic monuments in Portuguese territory.

Pisões Roman Ruins
Belonging to the Roman Villa of Pisões, in Hellenistic style, these Ruins are located on the Almagrassa Estate, at about 10km southwest of Beja.

Mértola Castle
presents a defensive system since, at least, the Roman occupancy of the region, with descriptions dated from 440 a.C.
**Paderne Roman Bridge** is situated over the bank of Quarteira, in the immediacies of the Paderne Castle and was probably built to serve the castle.

**Castro Marim Castle** had for centuries great importance due to its strategic location as it commands the view over the estuary of the river Guadiana which separates the Algarve from Spain.

The **Faro Cathedral** is one of the most sumptuous monuments of Vila Adentro ("Inside Town", the old Faro city centre).

**Sagres Fortress**

The construction of Sagres Fortress was ordered by Henry the Navigator in the 15th century, in order to provide some assistance to seamen in the region.