

ONE DAY TOUR

in LISBON

27 September, 2019

Departure & Return

Departure Point: Caparica Campus, NOVA University of Lisbon

Departure Time: 9:00 AM

Tour time: 10 hours

Return details: Caparica Campus, NOVA University of Lisbon

The fee of one day tour: 90 USD / Per person

* Note: The fee does not include tickets, water and food.

Start at: 9:00 AM

Place 1



The Arc de Triomphe on Augusta Street is a stone historical building and tourist attraction in Lisbon, Portugal, to commemorate the post-disaster reconstruction of the 1755 Lisbon earthquake.

The Arc de Triomphe is supported by six 11-meter-high columns, decorated with marble statues of various historical heroes, and the Portuguese national emblem in the middle.

Passing through the Arc de Triomphe is Augusta Street, with shops on both sides of the street, bustling and noisy.

Place 2



The Rossio Square is the center of Lisbon. It was built in the thirteenth century.

Although it was destroyed in the earthquake, the basic features are still intact, and the beautiful buildings and fountains are still elegantly telling the intriguing history. It is also the hub of Lisbon's transportation. The Metro Rossio Station and most of the buses and trams pass through this area and are also a must-have for Lisbon people.

The square is small in size, designed to imitate the Place de la Concorde in Paris, and has a Portuguese-style gravel road that represents Portuguese characteristics. It is part of the life of Lisbon people and has a sense of intimacy.

In the center of the square stands the statue of King Pedro IV. At the bottom of the statue are four female figurines, symbolizing justice, wisdom, strength and moderation. This is the king's evaluation of himself.

Place 3



The National Tile Museum of Lisbon was established in 1965 and became a national museum in 1980. The Tile Museum is located in the former Convent of Madre Deus.

Tile painting is a typical artistic style of Portugal and Spain, and it is displayed in the art of ceramic tiles, architecture and painting. This is a pop art that has never been interrupted for five centuries and has become a model of Portuguese culture. The unique style of tile painting technology, was complicated in the early stage and expensive, was only decorated in churches, monasteries, royal palaces and noble houses, and became a symbol of identity, power and wealth.

Place 4



The Fado Museum used to be a public bath in Alfama. The museum used a combination of audiovisual and audio to introduce the history of Fado music. Since its opening to the public in 1998, the museum has collected works by hundreds of interpreters, writers, composers, musicians, musical instrument manufacturers, academics and researchers.

The museum still retains the charm of the houses of the Middle Ages, the winding paths and the ancient buildings that have been washed away by years.

Place 5



The Lisbon Cathedral is the cathedral of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Lisbon. It is located in Alfama, the oldest part of Lisbon, the capital of Portugal. It was once the most prosperous area during the Moorish rule. The church was formerly a mosque. The founding king of Portugal, Alfonso I, ordered the rebuilding of the Moorish and became the earliest church in Lisbon. It has undergone many earthquake tests here, but it has been rebuilt. Due to several renovations, the church has a mix of architectural styles, including Romanesque, Gothic and Baroque. There is no commercial church, the interior of the church is simple and low-key, but there are treasures. When the weather is good, the sun shines on the glass and enters the church and reflects the kaleidoscope color on the inner wall.



Place 6



Castelo de S. Jorge is one of the oldest buildings in Lisbon. Some of the walls of the castle were built by the Visigoths. The Tejo River flows around the wall and acts as a warning.

Located at the highest point of the Alfama region, it is Lisbon's main historical monument and tourist attraction.

The castle is a superb view of the city overlooking the city and the wide Tejo River, where people can better appreciate the city's architectural art, whether from futuristic castles and suspension bridges, or the open ruins of the city centre Camo Church.