



ERASMUS+



The Artics

*Portugal, Porto
and our school*

Portuguese students
In Finland
January, 2018

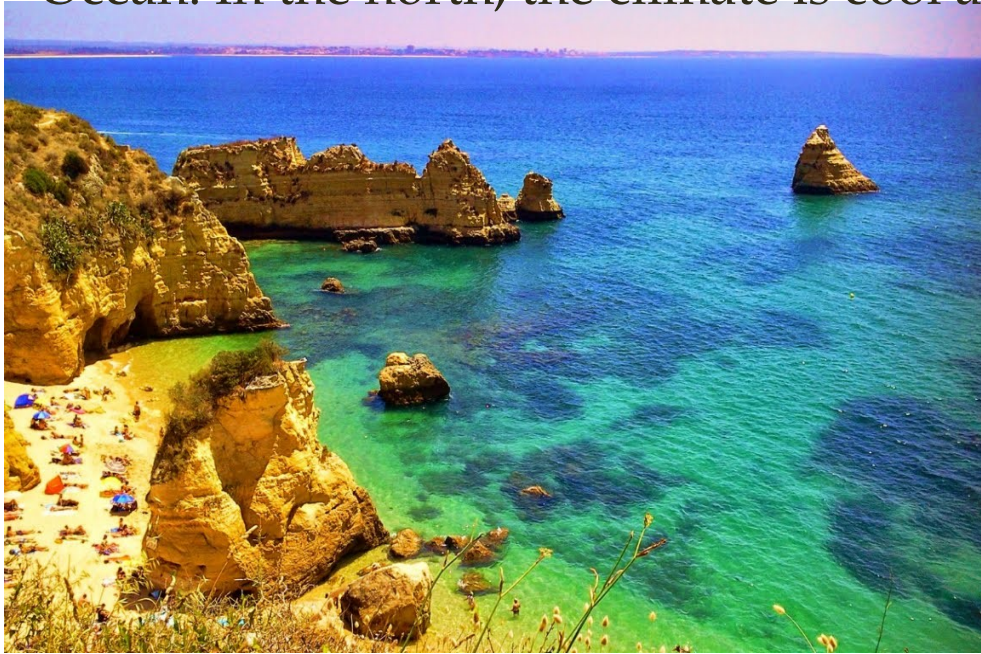
Portugal

Some Geography

- Our country is located on the Iberian Peninsula, with the Atlantic Ocean to the west and south and by Spain to the east and north.
- Apart from continental Portugal, the Portuguese Republic holds two small groups of islands called, archipelagos of The Azores and Madeira, which are autonomous regions of Portugal.
- The capital is Lisboa and has 2,8 million inhabitants.



○ The climate of Portugal is temperate, being influenced by the Atlantic Ocean. In the north, the climate is cool and rainy, while moving south it



becomes gradually warmer and sunnier; in the far south, the region of The Algarve has a dry and sunny microclimate.



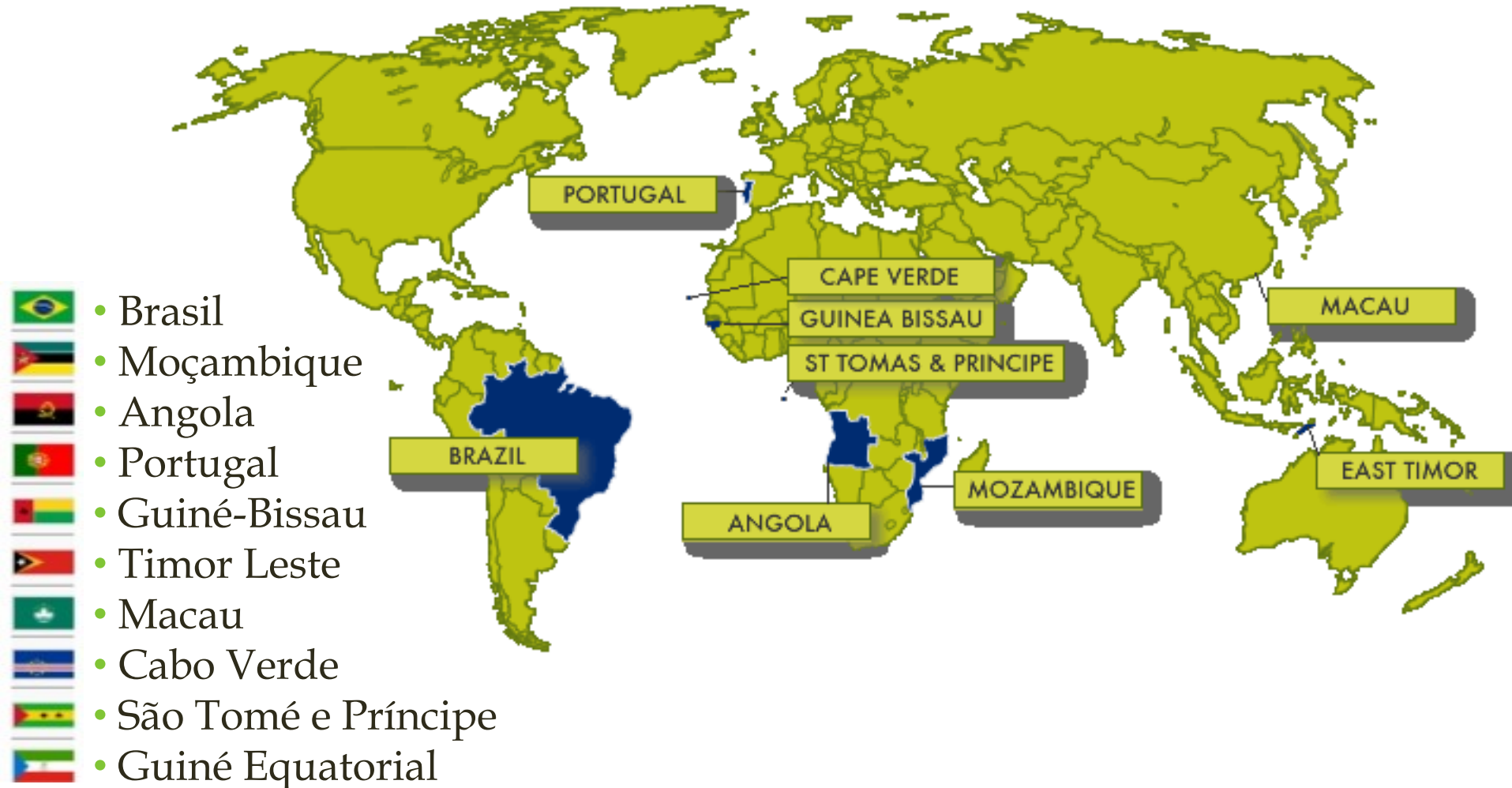
○ In summer, Portugal is protected by the Azores High, so it's sunny everywhere. In the rest of the year, and especially from November to March, there is no shortage of rainfall, which is more frequent and abundant in the north. Therefore, the landscape in the north is very green, while it gradually becomes more arid towards the south, down to Algarve, which, as said before, has a fairly dry climate.

○ Last but not least, during winter, due to the increasing altitude and distance from the sea, it can snow in some inland areas, where temperatures are lower.



○ Thanks to our temperate climate we can enjoy a variety of different landscapes. Serra da Estrela, the highest mountain in Continental Portugal is a very good example, having warm sunny summers and cold snowy winters.

○ Portugal is far from being the only country in which Portuguese is the official language. In fact there are about 279 million people in the world who speak Portuguese fluently as a native or second language, all distributed in 10 countries/territories :

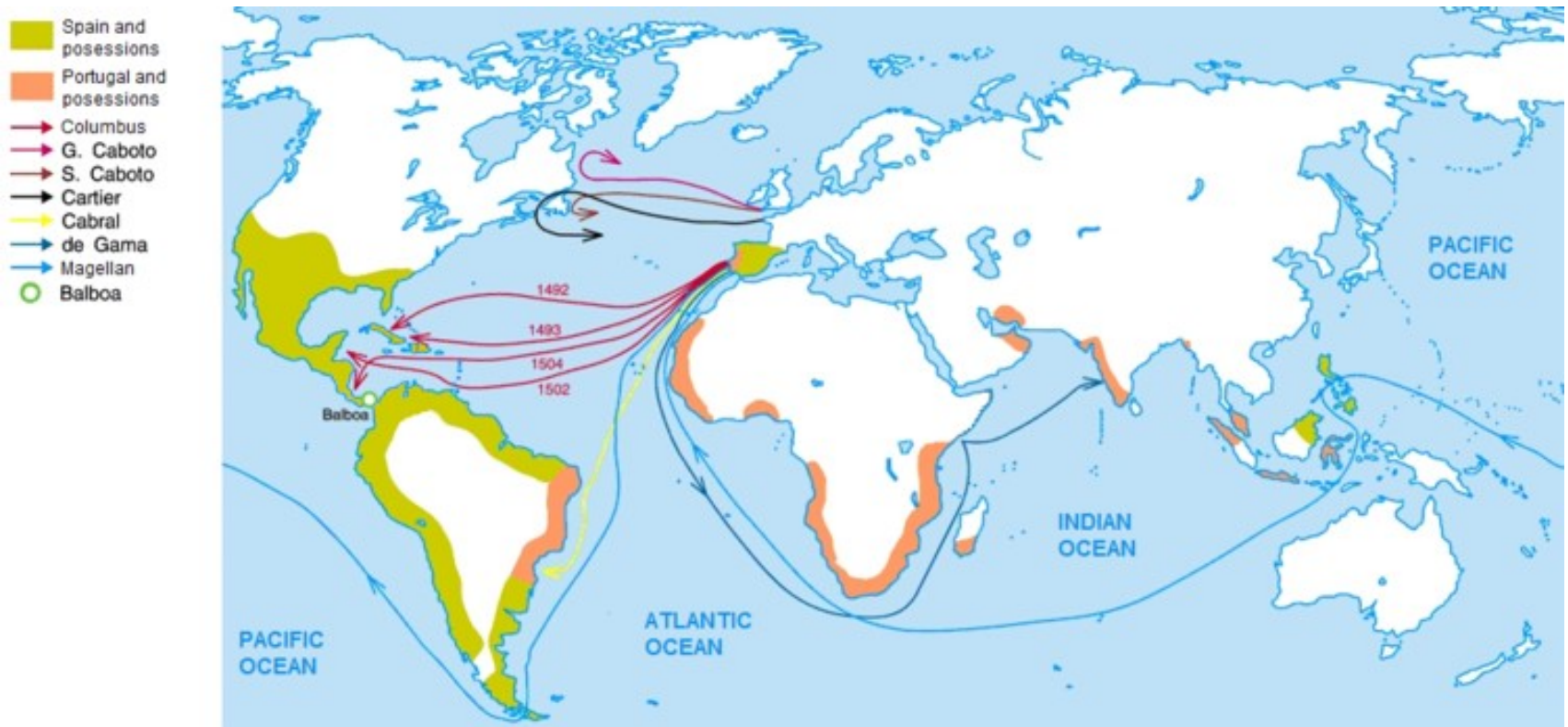


Portuguese history

- It was in 1143 that Portugal was first acknowledged as an independent country, separated from Spain.
- In the 15th and 16th centuries, Portugal established the first global empire, becoming one of the world's major economic, political and military powers.
- Global exploration started with the Portuguese discoveries of the Atlantic archipelagos of Madeira and the Azores, the coast of Africa, and the discovery of the sea route to India in 1498, thanks to the caravel, a new and much lighter ship, developed by our country, which could sail further and faster and, above all, was highly maneuverable and could sail much nearer the wind, or into the wind.



- Later, to prevent conflict between Portugal and Castile (today known as Spain), the *Treaty of Tordesillas* was signed dividing the world into two regions of exploration, where each had exclusive rights to claim newly discovered lands.
- Nowadays, we are still very proud of this period, referred as the Age of Discovery, during which our people helped expanding the European knowledge of the world.



- In 1910, there was an important revolution that deposed the monarchy. However, in 1926 a military group installed a dictatorship that ruled the country until April 25th 1974. On this day a military coup overthrew the authoritarian regime and paved the way for democracy. After a period of political turmoil, the new government started sweeping democratic reforms and granted independence to all of Portugal's African colonies in 1975. From then on, this historical day has become a national public holiday and is known as "Revolução dos Cravos" ("Carnation Revolution") or "25 de abril".



Porto

○ Porto (Oporto in English) is the second largest city in Portugal after Lisboa and one of the major urban areas of the Iberian Peninsula.

○ The urban area of Porto, which extends beyond the administrative limits of the city, has a population of 2.4 million (2011) in an area of 41,1 km².

○ Being located in the north of the country, near the sea, Porto's winters are very rainy but not very cold (between 5° and 14°C). Summers are typically sunny with average temperatures between 16° and 27°C but can rise to as high as 38°C during occasional heat waves.

○ Over the last years, Porto has been experiencing an important touristic expansion. So far, the city has won the European Best Destination in 2012, 2014 and 2017.



○ Porto is home to a number of dishes from traditional Portuguese cuisine. A typical dish from this city is *Francesinha* – which is the most famous and popular native snack food in Porto. It is a kind of sandwich with several kinds of meat covered with melting cheese and a special sauce made with beer and other more or less secret ingredients.



○ Port wine, an internationally renowned wine, is widely accepted as the city's dessert wine, especially as it is produced along the Douro River, which runs through the city.



Education in Portugal

Our school

○ Our school is called Carolina Michaëlis and has about 1000 students. It goes from 4th to 12th grade. It has a students' room where we spend most of our time, a football field, a library and two gyms. There are many activities such as drama club, a music band and lots of sports (volleyball, basketball, football...). We also organize activities like charity fairs and Science and Earth's Night. Our school also participates in many Exchange programs.



○ From its Foundation, in 1914, to 1978/1979 it was a school exclusively for girls. However, after our Portuguese revolution in 1974, it became a mixed school. Later, in 2013, Carolina Michaëlis became part of a group of schools called Agrupamento Carolina Michaëlis.

○ The school was named after Carolina Michaëllis, a German - Portuguese romanist and philologist. In 1911, she became the first female professor in Romance studies and German studies, at the university of Lisbon. She even wrote for a very important magazine called “Lusitânia” meant to spread the Portuguese culture worldwide. She was also a feminist and fought for women’s rights her whole life.



Portuguese School System

- Education in Portugal is free and compulsory until the age of 18, when students complete the 12th grade. There is a system of public education and also many private schools at all levels of education.
- Each school year starts in mid September and ends in mid June. There are three holiday breaks during the year: Christmas break (2 weeks), Carnival break (3 days) and Easter break (2 weeks).
- The school year is divided into three terms. After the end of the 3rd term, there are national exams during June and July for students in 9th, 11th and 12th grades, and measurement exams in the 2nd, 5th and 8th grades.



Daily Routine

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:20-9:10	Mathematics	Physics/Chemistry	Biology/Geology	Portuguese	English
9:15-10:05	English	Physics/Chemistry	Biology/Geology	Physics/Chemistry	Philosophy
10:25-11:15	English	Physics/Chemistry	Portuguese	Physics/Chemistry	Philosophy
11:25:12:15	Portuguese	Mathematics	Mathematics	Physical Education	Mathematics
12:25-13:15	Portuguese	Physical Education	Philosophy	Physical Education	Mathematics
14:20-15:10	Physics/Chemistry	Biology/Geology		Biology/Geology	
15:20-16:10	Physics/Chemistry	Biology/Geology		Biology/Geology	
16:20-17:10	Physics/Chemistry	Biology/Geology		Biology/Geology	

Our classes start at 8:20h, so most of us wake up at 7:00 and take the subway to school. We are in the Sciences and Technologies' area of studies.

We have various subjects:

- General component: English, Portuguese, PE, Philosophy

- Specific component: Maths, Biology and Geology, Physics and Chemistry

THE END

We hope you enjoyed our presentation!