

	23/04 Tuesday	24/04 Wednesday	25/04 Thursday (Holiday)	26/04 Friday	27/04 Saturday	28/04 Sunday	29/04 Monday	30/04 Tuesday
MORNING		School guided tour / Class	Family Day	9:00 Batalha Monastery visit	Visiting Leiria (orientation tour)	Departure to Lisbon 5 Jorge Castle	Intercultural activities	
LUNCH		School		School	Free (snack)	Free (snack)	School	
AFTERNOON	18:50 Arrival Lisbon airport	School Reception (School circuit orientation -)	Family Day	18:00 Paper Mill Workshop Leiria Museum	Visiting Leiria Castle m[use]m Museum (Museum image museum)	Lisbon visit Bailem area visit Departure to Leiria 18:00	Free	Departure 12:30 Virgin home
Evening DINNER	22:30 Arrival - Leiria				20:00 Family shared dinner (ESDS) includes Talent show			



Jean Barque au Portugal



Mai 2019

Numéro 3

Journal de teenagers

23th to 30th April 2019



Wednesday, April 24th:

We went to school with our penpals in the morning, it was a little bit boring because we couldn't understand what they said because it was in Portuguese. Only Emma had two hours in English so it was interesting and she talked with others.

The Portuguese students have a higher level in science because they have 8 hours of Biology per week and we have only one hour and a half.

We ate at school for lunch: it was chicken and pasta and it was good. We visited the Escola Secundária de Domingos Sequeira de Leiria with our penpals.

On the afternoon, we were on the auditorium for a presentation of Portugal. The Portuguese teacher presented the monuments and the most important places of Leiria. He also presented Portugal in general and he explained the program of the week. After that, we talked with the teachers about the first day we had made here in Portugal.

After school, we went to the city with other girls, it was fun.

Emma Victoire



Erasmus+ Lycée Jean Barque Dunkerque



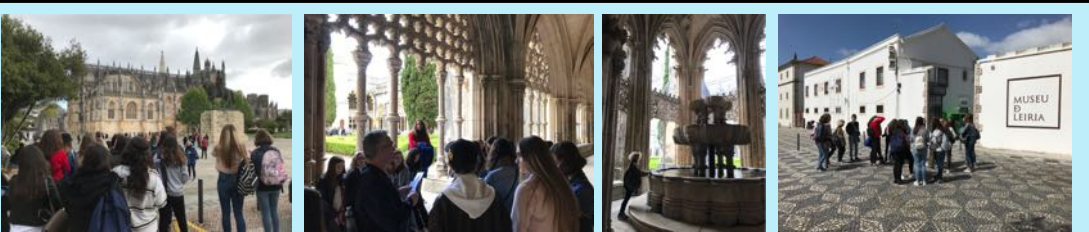
Thursday, April 25th 2019

On Thursday, it was the family day. We left home at 9 :30am. With Carolina, her mother and her aunt, we went to Nazaré. In Nazaré, there is a famous beach where there are the biggest waves of the world. We visited the « Forte de São Miguel Arcano » in the North Beach of Nazaré. Many famous surfers surfed on this beach. Then we saw different beaches. « San Martinho do Porto » is a bay. Then , « Foz do Arelho » in « Caldas da Rainha ». For lunch, we ate at a restaurant in Rio Maior. It is a small village, buildings are in the wood. Afterwards, we went to « Óbidos », it is another village with shops. It is very touristic. Then, we went to Alcobaça where we visited the monastery of Santa Maria of Alcobaça. We went back home at 7:30pm.

Thursday, April 25th, was the day with the host family. We left home at 10:15 am. We went to Porto to visit the city. We visited a museum about the history of Portugal. Then, we ate at a Portuguese restaurant, it was delicious! Then we went to a big aquarium. Finally we went home at 7:00 pm.

On Monday morning, we participated to some activities with the penpals at school. The activities started at 9 :30am. The goal of the first one was to leave our comfort zone. We had to write our name, the sentence « J'écris de la mauvaise main » means « I'm writing with the wrong hand », and dwe had to draw a tree with our wrong hand. The majority of the students found that drawing was much easier than writing. The second activity consisted in guessing which job, mood or characteristic we were. The goal of the third one was to see how it is like to be excluded. We did a circle, a person out of it had to try to go inside the circle. The last one was to be more comfortable with our body.

Lotie Anne



Friday, April 26th 2019

The Friday was our third day in Portugal but our first day out with the school. We began by the visit of the Batalha's monastery. This monastery was constructed under the order of King João to respect the wishes he shared to Notre Dame if he won the war against Castille's army. It was built in the Portuguese style. That is where was held the last war against Spain. This place and this building are important since they are a symbol of the independence of Portugal. We could see the King's tombstone. He had asked to built it in the 14th century to have an eternal rest in a canopy bed. Then, we noticed a detail : the king ans his wife, Queen Filipa de Lencastre, hold their hands. It was very uncommon at this time. Around them, there are their children's tombstones. One tombstone has more details and is more beautiful than the others. We thought this child was more important than his brothers ans sisters. Indeed, this child had built the last room of the monastery. Then, we continued the visit. The floor is made of stone and has some marks on it for each craftsperson crafted a code on their stones to recognize them and be paid. We also saw a monument which played a trick to Napoleon because he thought it was a strongbox so he had opened the monument but there was nothing in it. Afterwards, we went to the chapter house. The architecture is amazing as there is a big vault with hundreds of pillars. Everyone said it was going to collapse. Nonetheless, to prove the solodity of the vault, the King and his family slept an entire week under it. In this room, there is just one momument: the unknow soldier's tomb. It is guarded by the military forces. We had the chance to see the change of the guards. To finish, we visited the unfinished chapel. Margot Apolline





Sunday, the 28th of April 2019:

A day in Lisbon: in the morning, we woke up at 6:30am. We had breakfast and then we were getting ready to go. At 7:20am, we left home to go to the bus. We had a really beautiful bus, with very comfortable seats. We had around 2 hours to go to Lisbon from Leiria. We arrived at 10. We walked to the Cathedral, which is called Santa Maria Maior. It was built under the King Alphonse I in the 12th century. In 1755, there was a earthquake. Therefore, a part of the Cathedral had been destroyed. The destruction of this cathedral was a big event for the Catholics of Lisbon because they thought they did a bad thing so they thanked the Christ for sending them a punishment sign. This Cathedral was first a Mosque and they built the Cathedral there to show the conquest of the Catholics. There were some archeological digs in 1990 so as to understand its history, to find some objects from the time before and to prove the Mosque really existed before.

After, we walked to the castle of Lisbon, Castelo de S. Jorge. It was built during the 11th century. In the castle we had a really beautiful view of Lisbon. We visited the park and we saw some animals, especially peacocks.

Afterwards, we took the bus to go to Belém. We ate there, then we walked to a new place and we sat on the grass of a beautiful garden. Next, we went to a monastery and we attended Mass. And we came back home after a long day of sun!

Camille Clara



Saturday, the 27th April 2019

First, we began the day with an orientation run where the class & pen pals were divided into groups. Each & every group took their own path, the Portuguese students then using that moment to make a tour of the city with us, it had begun at around 8am, thus we were done by noon.

We visited a lot of traditional or old-fashioned places from the city that pretty much were left untouched or just barely rebuilt, from what we learnt, the buildings were never destroyed, as they were always finding a new use for them.

Like the old bishop house that was turned into a Zara shop now bought by some other company!

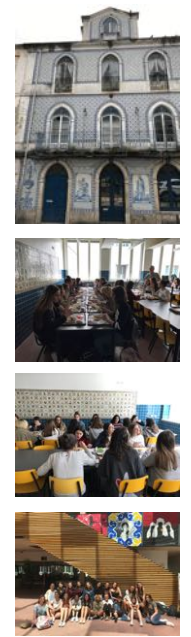
After that we had lunch on one of the famous & frequented plazas of Leiria; after that, we visited the castle on top of the city & learned quite a few things about how royalty was treated back in time, but also how they took care of the castle throughout the centuries.

We were even able to get on top of it! The view was quite breathtaking as you can see all of Leiria & its surroundings from miles & miles away.

Then, we visited a cinematography museum; in the first part, we went through some sort of gallery where we were able to play with different instruments that displayed how animation developed with time.

We were then done with our day & returned to our pen pals' families after a long day of walking & visiting the best parts of the city.





Culture artistique portugaise



Fado

- Classé au patrimoine de l'UNESCO
- Chant national à l'époque du dictateur Salazar
- Musiques au thème mélancoliques à propos de l'amour, la jalousie, l'exil, le chagrin...
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sze5rpbklIM>



Street art



NATA



- Les natas sont des minis tartelettes.
- C'est une pâte feuilletée avec du flan à la vanille à l'intérieur.
- C'est une spécialité du Portugal.

Bacalhau com broa

- C'est un plat très connu au Portugal.
- Il est réalisé pour les fêtes de famille etc...
- Ce plat est fait un base de pains de maïs et de morue.



leitão assado

- C'est du porcelet.
- On la trouve dans chaque restaurant du Portugal.
- C'est également un plat typique de là bas.



Patrimoine mondial



22 sites classés au patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO

Aussi bien des monuments que des centres-ville historiques ou encore des paysages et du patrimoine immatériel



- Monastère des Hiéronymites
- Université de Coimbra
- Monastère de Batalha

Azulejos



- Carreaux de faïence décorés
- Développés en Andalousie au XVe siècle
- Ils se popularisent au Portugal au XIIIe siècle

Les réseaux sociaux



Les plus jeunes eux suivent plus l'actualité sur les réseaux sociaux. Même si c'est la manière la moins fiable de s'informer puisque les fake news y sont nombreuses.

Les différentes périodes historiques du Portugal



Les origines du Portugal

- 1er peuple 9ème – 12ème siècles avant J-C
- Peuple Celtibère
- 1ère colonies par des marchands grecs et phéniciens



Dates importantes

- 1143 : naissance du Royaume de « Portucale »
- Monarchie
- 1249 : établissements des frontières actuelles
- 1910 : abolition de la Monarchie
- République
- séparation de l'Eglise et de l'Etat



Dates importantes

- 1926 : instauration de la dictature
- 1974 : révolution des Oeillets
- fin de la Dictature
- 1976 : nouvelle constitution démocratique
- 1986 : entrée dans la Communauté Européenne



- 1994 : capitale européenne de la culture → Lisbonne
- 2001 : capitale européenne de la culture → Porto
- 2002 : passage à l'Euro



La radio



La radio est aussi un moyen de diffusion important au Portugal. Il y a plusieurs types: celles qui diffusent de la musique, celle qui diffusent les informations du quotidien et celles qui parlent de l'information sur le trafic routier. Comme sur ce panneau que l'on a pu voir sur l'autoroute en allant à Lisbonne. Pour ma part ma famille écoutait les informations dans la voiture le matin et la musique le reste du temps.



La presse



La ville de Leiria possède trois journaux : diário de Leiria, região de Leiria et jornal de Leiria. On peut les acheter dans des kiosques qui se trouvent un peu partout dans la ville. Ou alors dans des tabac journaux. Même si ils sont moins nombreux chez nous. Contrairement à la France cette version papier s'essouille moins.

Le journal télévisé



Comme la plus part des personnes ma famille d'accueil regarde les informations le soir. Mais aussi un journal sur l'information sportive. Un soir nous sommes allés manger dans un type d'estaminet et j'ai été surprise de voir deux télé où l'on pouvait voir les informations.