



ESCOLA SECUNDÁRIA JAIME MONIZ



Erasmus+ Project 2020-1-PL01-KA229-082145_3

C1 – Independent Enquirers

FUNCHAL, MADEIRA - 06.03.2023 - 10.03.2023



IES Cayetano Sempere



LICEO DELLE SCIENZE UMANE E LINGUISTICO
"Danilo Dolci"



5th GENERAL LYCEUM
of THESSALONIKI



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



DATE	TIME	ACTIVITY	NOTES
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04/03 SAT	14:10	Tarja / Laura / Kaija + 4 students – LH4410	
	13:55	Sofia / Reme + 4 students –	

05/03 SUN	12:00	Kasia / Pati / Krzysztow + 4 students – LH4412	
	17:10	Ifigeneia / Yannis + 3 students – 6942	
	??	Rina / Linda / Marisa + 9 students –	
		<p>SUGGESTIONS (also contingent on weather conditions)</p> <p>Morning – Ponta de S. Lourenço (trail) – Bus 113 from Funchal – Edifício 2000 – Bus Schedule https://www.sam.pt/en/113.html</p> <p>Afternoon – Boat trip (dolphin/whale watching) https://www.vmtmadeira.com/ https://oceansee.net/</p>	

06/03 MON	08:45	Meeting point – main school entrance	
	09:00	Welcome speech by our headmistress Presentation of the Independent Enquirers Posters + topic-related activities Volunteer Association Visiting school	
	12:30	Lunch – Taberna Madeira	
	14:00	Meeting point – main school entrance	
	14:15	Visiting Funchal (Treasure-Hunt-Type Activity)	
	17:00	End of the day's activities	

07/03 TUE	08:45	Meeting point – cable car building	- Packed lunch / snacks from home for the day - Comfortable walking shoes - Warm clothes
	09:00	Day excursion – east side of the island Funchal – Pico do Arieiro – Ribeiro Frio (Levada dos Balcões) – Santana – Porto da Cruz – Ponta de São Lourenço – Caniçal – Machico – Funchal	
	18:00	Return to Funchal – end of the day's activities	

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08/03 WED	08:15	Meeting point Teachers – main school entrance	- Comfortable walking shoes - Packed snacks from home for the afternoon activity
	09:00	Meeting point Students – Farmácia Madeira / Madeira Shopping	
	09:30	Visiting a Water Treatment Plant (Santa Quitéria) + topic-related activities	
	11:30	Return to downtown Funchal	
	12:15	Meeting point – main school entrance	
	12:30	Lunch – Taberna Madeira	
	14:00	Meeting point – cable car building	
	14:15	Visiting Monte (Cable Car + Tropical Gardens)	
	18:00	Return to Funchal – end of the day's activities	

09/03 THU	08:00	Meeting point – cable car building	
	08:15	Day excursion – west side of the island Funchal – Hydroelectric Plant (Ribeira dos Socorridos) – Cabo Girão – Encumeada – São Vicente – Porto Moniz – Paúl da Serra (Water Reservoir + Wind Farm) – Calheta – Ponta do Sol – Ribeira Brava – Funchal	- Packed lunch / snacks from home for the day - Comfortable walking shoes - Warm clothes
	18:00	Return to Funchal – end of the day's activities	

10/03 FRI	09:00	Meeting point – main school entrance	
	09:15	Presentation of the “Water Management – A Comparative Study” ppt by one spokesperson from each country Water testing activity – Nivalda + Class of vocational students Presentation of group videos Certificates	
	12:30	End of the day's activities	

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11/03 SAT	12:50	Ifigeneia / Yannis + 3 students – TP1791	
	14:25	Sofía / Reme + 4 students –	
	15:00	Tarja / Laura / Kaija + 4 students – LH4411	
		SUGGESTIONS (also contingent on weather conditions) Day excursion to Porto Santo by ferry boat Departure from Funchal at 08:00 / return from Porto Santo at 18:00	

12/03 SUN	12:50	Kasia / Pati / Krzrisztof + 4 students – LH 4413	
	??	Rina / Linda / Marisa + 9 students –	

MADEIRA

- Geomorphologically, Porto Santo is 8 million years old and Madeira 5 million years old.
- There are some literary references to the two islands, back then called the “Isles of the Blessed”, which date back to the military commander Quintus Sertorius (126-73 BC). There is also archaeological evidence that suggests that the islands were visited by the Vikings between 900 and 1030 AC. The islands were shown on maps as early as 1339.
- Madeira was rediscovered in 1419, by captains Tristão Vaz Teixeira, João Gonçalves Zarco and Bartolomeu Perestrelo.
- The first settlers were the families of the three captains, members of the gentry and former inmates. The majority of the following settlers were fishermen and farmers, looking to escape the Black Death that had ravaged Portugal and trying to find good farmlands that weren't controlled by the nobility, as in continental Portugal.
- Madeira = Portuguese word for wood (the island was uninhabited at the time of discovery and covered in trees, hence the name).
- The archipelago has 801km² and 251.060 inhabitants (in 2021), half of which live in or around Funchal, the capital city, that dates back to 1508.
- It is located 970km from Lisbon, 700km from the African Coast and 450km from the Canary Islands and at same latitude as Casablanca, Morocco.
- The archipelago has 2 inhabited islands, Madeira and Porto Santo and 2 groups of uninhabited islands, Desertas and Selvagens, both of which are natural preserves.
- The archipelago is an autonomous region, with its own regional president, government and parliament, so it has political and administrative autonomy.
- It has a GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of 2.4%, after Lisbon (36%), the north of Portugal (29.7%), the center of Portugal (18.8%), Alentejo (6.3%) and Algarve com 4.8%. The Azores detain 2.1% of the GDP.
- Portugal has the 5th largest exclusive economic zone (EEZ) within Europe, 3rd largest of the EU and the 20th largest EEZ in the world, because of the two archipelagos, Madeira and the Azores. (**Exclusive Economic Zone** is an area of the sea in which a sovereign state has special rights regarding the exploration and use of marine resources, including energy production from water and wind)
- Currently, the great engine of the Madeira's economy is tourism, as Madeira is one of the most attractive destinations in Europe. In agriculture, banana production (mainly directed at regional and national consumption) flowers and the famous Madeira wine also make an important contribution to the regional economy.
- Industrial activity in the Madeira Autonomous Region has become increasingly diverse, highlighting small industries oriented to local consumption (pasta, dairy products, production and packaging of sugar, cement, among others) and the craft sector: Madeira embroidery, tapestry and wicker items.
- The International Business Centre of Madeira, a free trade zone, has attracted foreign direct investment through a set of incentives, mainly tax-related.

- The late fifteenth-century cathedral is one of the few structures that survives virtually intact since the early period of colonization of Madeira. The patron of the Gothic style cathedral is Our Lady of the Assumption. The roof of the cathedral features a Mudéjar-inspired design and is of cedar wood. The wooden choir stalls depict prophets, saints and apostles in 16th-century garb. In the decorative details of the seats and armrests, aspects of Madeira's life can also be seen, such as cherubs carrying a bunch of bananas or a wineskin. The cathedral contains a silver processional cross donated by King Manuel I of Portugal, considered one of the masterpieces of Manueline liturgical silverwork.
- The New Year fireworks in Madeira have been awarded the World Guinness Record for the Biggest Pyrotechnic Event of the World in 2006 and 2010.
- The highest point is Pico Ruivo (1 862 m), Pico das Torres (1 851 m) and Pico do Arieiro (1 818 m).
- All throughout the island are levadas, a network of water canals, built to bring water from the mountains down to the coastal areas, to irrigate the agricultural land. The network of levadas today has an impressive length of 3100 km of waterways, of which 80kms pass through tunnels and offer unique pedestrian pathways. 800 kms of these canals are being considered to qualify for inclusion in the World Heritage List.