



INTRODUCTION

**Welcome to
the National Tile Museum
and Madre de Deus Convent.**

Before starting to explore the Museum, you need to know the rules:

You can talk, but quietly so as not to disturb other visitors

In Santo António Chapel, on first floor, you must walk on the red carpet and not on the wooden floor

No need to run

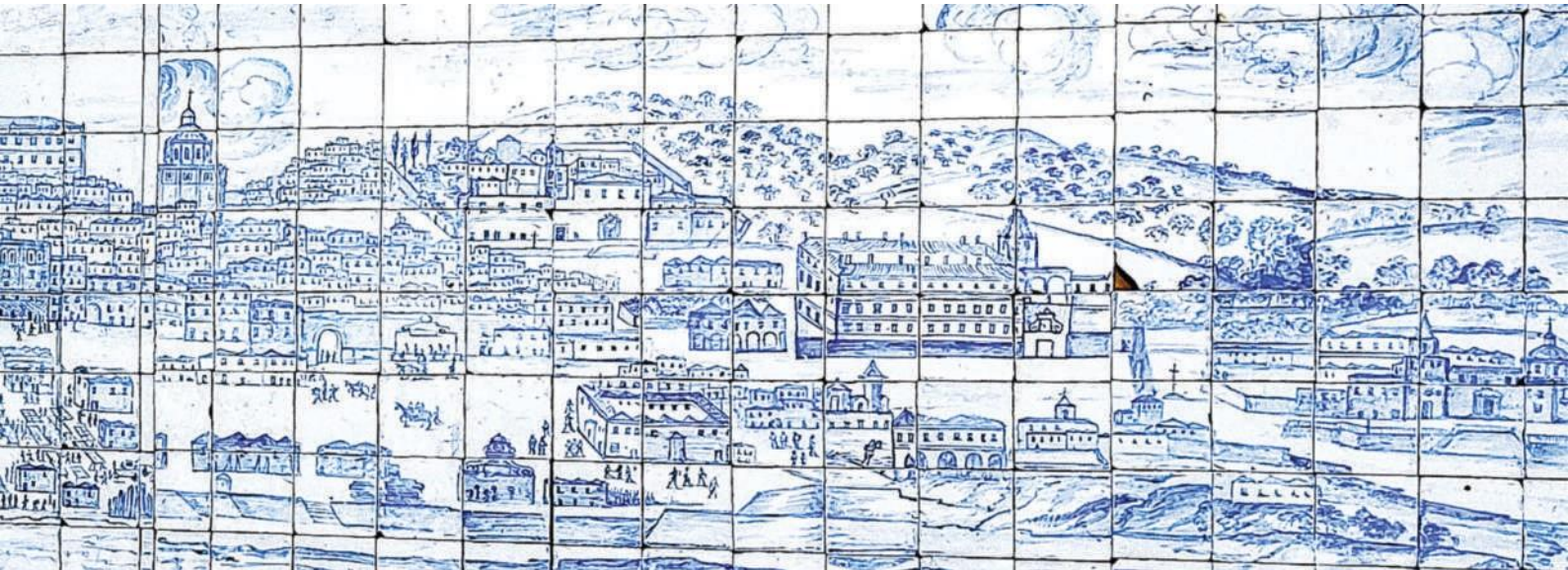
Important Rule:
It is not allowed to touch the tiles. Be careful with your belongings

You can take pictures with your cell phone and post your photos on social networks, identifying the museum (@museunazulejo). We only ask you not to use the flash.

QUESTIONS

SECOND FLOOR

Your adventure begins on the second floor (O). The image below is a detail of the Great Panorama of Lisbon which was painted about 50 years before the great earthquake of 1755. Discover and mark on this sheet the Monastery of Madre de Deus, which is now our museum.



GROUND FLOOR

Go downstairs and go to the Techniques Room (1), on the ground floor. The origin of the word "Azulejo" is Arabic and was used to designate the mosaic itself in Byzantine Art. What will be the meaning of this word?

- Pumice stone
- Polished Stone
- Blue Stone

This area (2-3) corresponds to "Hispano-Moorish" tiles. These were orders made to cities in the south of Spain. Indicate the city where most of the tiles from this period came from.

- Seville
- Murcia
- Grenada

Still in the same space (4), discover the large panel of Our Lady of Life. This panel was made in 1580 and belonged to the former side chapel of the Church of Santo André, located next to the Castle of Saint George in Lisbon. What was this chapel called?

Answer:

Exit to the Cloister and find the room (6-7). The 17th-century pattern was created to cover large surfaces. The panels were surrounded by complex frames that created the illusion of a particular textile. Which?

- Carpet
- Towel
- Quilt

Enter the Church (C). After going up the stairs, on the left side, you will find a sheep "that lost its head". Where the head went?

Answer:

Leave the Church and go to the D. Manuel room (B). This room has panels dedicated to Saint Francis, from the Convent of Sant'Ana, in Lisbon. On one of the walls is a staircase containing the three San Francisco vows. Can you name them, from top to bottom?

Answer:

FIRST FLOOR

Leave the room, go upstairs until you find the Hunting Room (8) on the first floor. In another room there is a panel of tiles on display that has a different disposition. Why does this panel have this form?

- Because it was a fashion back then
- Because it was tilted by the earthquake
- Because it was located on a staircase

Find the upper part of the cloister (10).

There are six Muses represented in tile panels. Can you identify the Muse of the Theatre?

Answer:

Cross the Capela de Santo António (G), always on the red carpet, and exit through the door that gives access to the cloister (E). Go to the Room (12) and find the "Four Seasons" panel. Place the stations depicted on this panel in clockwise order, starting at the bottom.

Answer:

Exit to the Cloister (E). Find out where the panel with the saint in the image below is and indicate the century that corresponds to its creation.

Answer:



Still, in the Cloister (E), you will discover several panels produced by Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro. This renowned Portuguese artist was one of the first to consider tiles as a way of expressing his art. And he produced a panel with huge grasshoppers. Have you found it? Step away from the panel: what geometric shape do the grasshoppers form?

- diamonds
- triangles
- rectangles

Did you know that Lisbon metro stations are traditionally decorated with tiles? In the next corridor, a tile panel illustrates one of the great Portuguese poets of the 20th century. Can you find it? What's his name?

Answer: