Get to know Brasilia and be surprised.

Brasilia is amazing. And it was intended that way. Since its inauguration on April 21, 1960, the city has been amazing the world with its unique beauty.

Conceived by Juscelino Kubitschek, Brasilia is a masterpiece of modern architecture. Its conception results from the work and genius of the urbanist Lucio Costa and the architect Oscar Niemeyer. In addition to that, the city is full of artworks by artists such as Athos Bulcão, Burle Marx, Alfredo Ceschiatti, Marianne Peretti and Bruno Giorgi, which turn it into a unique place.

Brasilia is so surprising that it was the first modern and youngest city to be declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1987, only 27 years old.

The city is also full of natural riches, with many waterfalls, caves and lagoons, the perfect environments for ecological walks and outdoor sports.

During your visit take the chance to get to know, discover and be enchanted with Brasilia. You will realize that the Capital of Brazil will amaze you as well.
Access the guide from your smartphone.

Use the QR Code to download this guide to your mobile.
Get to know it and surprised
BRASÍLIA
AND ITS TOURISTIC ATTRACTIONS

THIS GUIDE IS ORGANIZED IN SEGMENTS AND EACH SEGMENT BY A CORRESPONDING COLOR.

CHECK OUT THE MAIN ATTRACTIONS IN THE CITY AND ENJOY YOUR STAY!
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Brasilia has a history that was conceived by great dreamers even before its creation. The idea of a capital in the center of the country crossed the Empire times and resurfaced in Republic times: the new capital of Brazil was imagined for nearly 200 years until its implementation in 1960.

Several historical personalities shared and contributed in some way to this idea. The Italian priest Don Bosco had a prophetic dream in 1883, in which he predicted the birth of a rich and prosperous civilization in South America, between the 15th and 20th parallels, where Brasilia was built 77 years later, during the government of President Juscelino Kubitschek.

The construction of Brasilia expressed the desire for modernity and equality defended by the State and for historical change. For the first time Brazil looked towards its inlands.
The attractions and touristic sights allow you to experience the historical background of the construction of Brasilia, with a visit to the spaces where the historical collection depicts the history of the Federal Capital, from the period of planning, provided for in the 1892 Constitution, until its inauguration.

WHAT TO VISIT?

• Souvenirs about Brasilia and Juscelino Kubitschek at the JK Memorial.
• Books about the history of Brasilia and its founder at the JK Memorial and in the Public Archive of DF.

WHAT TO BUY?

• Visit Vila Planalto, Candangolândia, and Núcleo Bandeirante, the first places that sheltered the pioneers that worked in the construction of Brasilia.
• Also visit the Memorial Museum of Brasilia, at the Historical and Geographical Institute of DF.
• Watch the films shown at the JK Memorial and Candanga Memorial Museum that tell the history of the city’s construction.
• Check out the collection of the Indigenous Peoples Memorial, made up of pieces representing several tribes, including copies of the Darcy-Berta-Galvão collection, with emphasis on the feathered art of the Urubu-Kaapor.

TIPS
Created in March 1985, the Public Archive of the Federal District is a space that gathers the historical documentation of the Federal Capital, from the period of planning, provided for in the 1892 Constitution, through construction and inauguration, to the present day. The collection presents textual, audiovisual and cartographic documents, among other formats.

Casa Velha do Gama  
(Gama Farm House)

The House of Fazenda Gama hosted President Juscelino Kubitschek and his officials on his first visit to the Brazilian Central Plateau on October 2, 1956, symbolically marking the beginning of the change of the country's capital. The place holds furniture typical of the late nineteenth century and the water spout that was responsible for generating electricity for the Catetinho.
Espaço Lucio Costa
(Lucio costa Space)

Inaugurated on February 27, 1992, in celebration of Lucio Costa’s 90th birthday, the space is an underground construction that houses the Brasilia Model and the Tactile Model of Plano Piloto (for the visually impaired), surrounded by a gallery containing copies of the sketches and the Report of the Plano Piloto presented by Lucio Costa in 1957 to the international jury that considered it as the winning project, among the 26 that participated in the National Contest of the Plano Piloto of the New Capital of Brazil. In the text entitled “Brasilia, the city I invented”, the urban planner explains in accessible language the concepts with which he worked.

Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Distrito Federal
(Historical and Geographic Institute of Distrito Federal)

The Historical and Geographic Institute of DF is a museum that, since its foundation, has collected historical material referring to the Center-West region of Brazil, always emphasizing those referring to the history of Brasilia and Brazil, as well as those connected to our geography, genealogy and anthropology. The Museum of Image and Sound is located here, a permanent exhibition of the work and life of JK, a library, the chair in which President Juscelino sat during the 1st mass in 1957 and the Maracangalha jeep that served Bernardo Sayão and JK.
Museu do Catetinho
(Catetinho Museum)
The Catetinho Museum, also known as Palácio de Tábuas, is the first building to be considered part of the Heritage of Brasília, even before the inauguration of the capital. It pays homage to JK and the early days of the construction. Its main attractions are the rooms of guests, the rooms of the president, the Office Room and the kitchen, which was rebuilt with scenographic material.

BR-040, km 0 – Trevo do Gama
+ 55 (61) 3338-8803/8694
Daily from 9am to 5pm
www.cultura.df.gov.br/nossa-cultura/museus/catetinho
Memorial JK
(JK Memorial)

The JK Memorial was designed by Oscar Niemeyer and is located on the Monumental Axis. It was conceived as a museum and inaugurated in September 1981, two years after the death of President Juscelino Kubitschek. The place houses the body of JK and some of his belongings. The location chosen was symbolic, in the region of Cruzeiro, where the first camp mass took place in the future capital city on May 3, 1957, marking the beginning of the construction of the city.

Eixo Monumental/Lado Oeste, Praça do Cruzeiro
+ 55 (61) 3226-7860/3225-9451
Tuesday to sunday, from 9am to 6pm, except holidays
www.memorialjk.com.br
The area of the former Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira Hospital - HJKO is the only remaining architectural complex of the Brasilia construction. Designed by the Novacap team, the hospital was built in just 60 days and the first to operate in the city. The inauguration took place on July 6, 1957. Its 1,265 m² area built of wood housed an outpatient clinic, surgical center, administration and residence for doctors and staff. Deactivated since 1974, the place was registered by the GDF in 1985 as Historical Heritage by request of the local community. In April 1990, the place became the Candanga Memorial Museum, representing one of the last architectural references of the contextual testimony of the construction of the Federal Capital.

Museu Vivo da Memória Candanga
(Candanga Memorial Museum)

The area of the former Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira Hospital - HJKO is the only remaining architectural complex of the Brasilia construction. Designed by the Novacap team, the hospital was built in just 60 days and the first to operate in the city. The inauguration took place on July 6, 1957. Its 1,265 m² area built of wood housed an outpatient clinic, surgical center, administration and residence for doctors and staff. Deactivated since 1974, the place was registered by the GDF in 1985 as Historical Heritage by request of the local community. In April 1990, the place became the Candanga Memorial Museum, representing one of the last architectural references of the contextual testimony of the construction of the Federal Capital.
The Historical Museum of Brasilia was designed by Oscar Niemeyer with the objective of preserving the works related to the history of the construction of Brasilia. It is the oldest museum in the capital: it was inaugurated at twelve hours and thirty minutes on April 21, 1960, the same day that the city was inaugurated. This monument is a historical landmark of the city, as the solemnity of its inauguration represented the official transfer of the Federal Capital from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia. In its interior, it has a panel with photos of the time of the construction of the city. A showcase displays important facts of this period. On the walls are 16 texts engraved with information about facts that are part of the history of the planning process of the capital of Brazil, since half the XVIII century until its construction and inauguration. There are texts with historical phrases by Pope Pius XII, by Niemeyer and by President JK referring to events of the period of construction and inauguration of the capital. The texts were transcribed in braille on the pedestals existing below the inscriptions.

**Museu Histórico de Brasília - Museu da Cidade**  
*(Historical Museum of Brasilia)*

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**Praça dos Três Poderes, Esplanada dos Ministérios**

**Tuesday to sunday, from 9am to 6pm**

**+ 55 (61) 3325-6244/7660**

**www.cultura.df.gov.br/nossa-cultura/centro-cultural-tres-poderes**
On April 15, 1955, the New Capital Location Commission met to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the five priority areas for city construction. These areas were pointed out in a study that highlighted five sites, each five thousand square kilometers and painted in different colors within the so-called Congressional Rectangle: Green, Red, Blue, Yellow, and Brown.

On May 1, 1955, Marshal José Pessoa Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, president of the New Capital Location Commission, ordered a wooden cross to be placed at the highest point of the Brown Site. This cross is considered the fundamental landmark of Brasilia and is in the current Cruzeiro Square.

The cross was erected by Bernardo Sayão and Peixoto da Silveira. Then it was replaced by the Aroeira Cross, upon which D. Carmelo de Vasconcelos Mota celebrated, on May 3, 1957, the first official Mass in Brasilia.

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**Praça do Cruzeiro**  
*(Cruzeiro Square)*

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**Pedra Fundamental – Morro do Centenário**  
*(The Cornerstone of Brasilia)*

The cornerstone of Brasilia was settled at the highest point of the Centennial Hill, at 1,033m altitude and 40º and 30º latitude west of Rio de Janeiro and exactly 9 km from Planaltina, administrative region of Brasilia. In it it is written: “Under the Presidency of the Republic by Mr. Dr. Epitácio da Silva Pessoa, in compliance with the provisions of Decree no. 4,494 dated 01/18/1922, on 09/07/1922 at noon, the Fundamental Stone of the Future Capital of the United States of Brazil was placed here.”
Tourism
Architectural
Brasilia is considered an open air museum. The striking urbanism of Lucio Costa, the fascinating architecture of Oscar Niemeyer and other great architects, the inspiring landscaping of Burle Marx, Athos Bulcão’s brilliant visual art and the valuable works of renowned plastic artists give the Federal Capital attributes worthy of the first modern city to be recognized by UNESCO as Cultural Heritage of Humanity. Brasilia has four scales that underpin the city’s urban design.

The **Monumental Scale** gives the city the brand of effective capital of the country. It is arranged in the Monumental Axis, a wide avenue that divides the city between the South and North Wings and links the Plano Piloto east-west, from the Three Powers Square to the old Railroad. The eastern part includes the Federal Government offices, main architectural buildings and the most important civic monuments of Brasilia. And to the west, the offices of the Government of the Federal District.

The **Gregarious Scale** refers to the most built and upright area of Brasilia, around the intersection of the Monumental Axis with the Road Axis hubs. Built around the Road Platform, in the heart of the city, the scale includes the amusement, commercial, banking, hotel, medical-hospital, offices, radio and television sectors, south and north.

The **Residential Scale** translates a collective form of living and a new way of living, typical of Brasilia. It is configured along the South and North Wings of the Residential Road Axis. It corresponds to the spaces where superblocks predominate, a new concept of housing, with apartments surrounded by green landscapes and neighborhood units that stimulate the coexistence with its local shops, squares, schools and other communitarian equipment.

The **Bucolic Scale** gives Brasilia the characteristics of a “Park City”. It permeates and integrates the other scales, in a harmonious way, with huge free spaces destined to landscaping and leisure, composed by extensive lawns, squares, gardens, public parks, Lake Paranoá and wooded strips with native species of the cerrado region.
The attractions and touristic sights allow to experience Brasilia as a World Cultural Heritage, with a visit to the most representative works of modern architecture, urbanism and landscaping, located mainly along the four scales of the project conceived by the architect and urbanist Lucio Costa, winner of the National Contest of the Plano Piloto of the New Capital of Brazil, in 1956.

**WHAT TO VISIT??**

The attractions and touristic sights allow to experience Brasilia as a World Cultural Heritage, with a visit to the most representative works of modern architecture, urbanism and landscaping, located mainly along the four scales of the project conceived by the architect and urbanist Lucio Costa, winner of the National Contest of the Plano Piloto of the New Capital of Brazil, in 1956.

**TIPS**

- Notice the difference of the scales in the different areas of Brasilia: Monumental, Gregarious, Residential and Bucolic.

- Feel and live the city, it’s the best way to get to know it. For this, you will have to abstain from all the concepts of other cities. Remember: Brasilia is unique and brings with it singularity and simplicity, which is the main idea of the modernist movement. Yes, Brasilia is that simple!

- Visit Brasilia on foot, by bike, by the lake. The architecture of the city can be contemplated from various angles and aspects, always in harmony with nature.

- Enjoy the sense of freedom favored by the ample spaces inside and outside the monuments.

- Ah! Most of the tourist attractions are free visitation. Enjoy!
Palácio da Alvorada
(Alvorada Palace)

It was the first building inaugurated in Brasília. It is the official residence of the President of the Republic. Designed in 1956 and inaugurated on June 30, 1958, it is one of Oscar Niemeyer’s masterpieces. It is a rectangular building, with two floors, whose main element is the glass façade and the white marble columns, which have become a symbol of Brasilia. The architectural ensemble includes a chapel with works by Athos Bulcão; the water mirror, complemented by the sculptures “As Yaras”, by Alfredo Ceschiatti, and “O Rito dos Ritmos” by Maria Martins. It houses works by great names in contemporary art, such as Volpi and Portinari. The Palace attracts tourists who have made the water mirror into a kind of wishing well, in which they toss coins and make wishes.

Península da Alvorada  + 55 (61) 3411-2317
Wednesday afternoon for visitations scheduled on-line at www2.planalto.gov.br
www2.planalto.gov.br
At the border of the Three Powers Square, near the base of the triangle, is the Tea House, which reproduces the great rectangle of open space. The distance between the roof and the square floor is about one and a half meters. The area is covered by a glass skin, giving the perception that it “floats”, as if it were a subtraction of the square plane. Currently the Tea House houses one of the Tourist Service Centers, which is under the management of the Official Tourism Board of the Federal District. It is a project designed by the architect Oscar Niemeyer, completed in 1960. The Tea House is open to exhibitions of artisans and artists of the city.

**Espaço Lucio Costa**

(Lucio Costa Space)

Designed by Oscar Niemeyer and inaugurated in 1992 in honor of his friend and Brasilia’s creator, who was 90 years old, the Lucio Costa Space is situated on a level below the Three Powers Square. It houses a 170m² model, designed by the architects Cosmelle Bassols and Antônio José Pereira de Oliveira, which reproduces the Brasilia Plano-Piloto and its surroundings. It also houses the tactile model (designed for the visually impaired), authored by the architect Arthur Henrique Bernardes, recently updated, which reproduces the Brasilia Plano-Piloto and surroundings, with braille explanatory captions. Inaugurated in Rio de Janeiro in December 1988, the Brasilia model was built in approximately 11 months, based on the urban configuration of 1987. In 2002 the model was updated, with a sound system that transmits various information in Portuguese, English, French and Spanish.
Located in the Three Powers Square as a monument built to portray the history of the struggle for democracy and to honor President Juscelino Kubitschek himself, this project by Oscar Niemeyer can be compared to works made to celebrate great achievements such as the obelisks of ancient Egypt and the Roman arches. Formed by a longitudinal block based on a cube, it presents straight and sober lines and is displayed in the square as a monolith of concrete, a block supported by pillars, apparently robust. Its main feature are the historical phrases it displays on its external and internal walls, lined in white marble. In the east façade, one can appreciate a sculpture of the head of JK, that stands out of the straight lines of the building. On the side it displays a dedicatory phrase from the pioneers and candangos to the president. Above, to the right, is the phrase written by President Juscelino Kubitschek on October 2, 1956, when he was here for the first time to know the exact location of the new capital of Brazil. In the west façade, the building shows, at its base, a chronology of the process of planning of the Federal Capital, from 1789 to 1960, highlighting some historical dates.
The Pantheon is part of the Three Powers Cultural Complex. It is a building in the shape of an inverted pyramid, with rectangular base, symbolizing the dove of peace. Its lighting is intended to make people have a respectful attitude and reflection. Composed of three floors, the first houses the administrative part of the Three Powers Cultural Center. The second houses the Red Hall where the Mural of Freedom by artist Athos Bulcão is located. And in the third is the Main Hall, sober environment, where you can find the great Panel of the Minas Gerais Inconfidence and the Book of Steel, also called Book of Heroes of the Homeland. The pyramid, pyre, ramp and vertical panels were built in the cerrado area that limits the Three Powers Square. All the elements make up a journey, which has as its culmination the pyre of symbolic fire. From there you have a lookout for the Three Powers Square. The Fundamental Stone of the Pantheon of the Homeland was launched by the President of the Republic of France, François Miterrand, during his visit to Brasilia on October 15, 1985.

Panteão da Pátria e da Liberdade Tancredo Neves
(Pantheon of the Homeland)

Praça dos Três Poderes,
Esplanada dos Ministérios

+ 55 (61) 3325-6244/3225-7660

Tuesday to sunday,
from 9am to 6pm.

www.cultura.df.gov.br/panteao-da-patria.html
The Ministerial Esplanade consists of a vast green area in which there are 17 buildings (10 on the south side and seven on the north side), housing the various Ministries of the Executive Power.

In 1958, the town planner designed the Monumental Axis defining the layout of each unit in the Esplanade, when it was determined that the Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs (Itamaraty) would occupy the contiguous areas to the National Congress and that the others would be ordered in sequence and in a standard format. Oscar Niemeyer then drew the model that would be reproduced 17 times - a 10-stores building constructed upon a steel frame, with a free plan, with a rectangular base.
Catedral Metropolitana Nossa Senhora Aparecida
(Metropolitan Cathedral)

Designed by the architect Oscar Niemeyer, the Cathedral represented a milestone in the history of modern architecture of Brasilia. The temple, inaugurated on May 31, 1970, after 12 years of construction, due to the complexity of such innovative project, was listed as National Historic and Artistic Heritage in 1967, before it was even completed. Composed of 16 structural beams that span 70 meters in diameter, the circular area is below ground level, it is reached by a tunnel of black floor and walls, which leads to a place of peace, a zone of meditation. Upon arriving there, you will see the splendid nave under natural light colored by the stained glass of Marianne Peretti. The Angels of the Annunciation are arranged diagonally, conveying the impression they are flying. It also houses an official replica of the Pietá. At the entrance, at ground level, there are bronze sculptures, by Alfredo Ceschiatti, representing the four evangelists, 3 meters high. Like the Italian cathedrals, the Metropolitan Cathedral is made up of extranave buildings, such as the tower-shaped bell tower topped with a beam that supports four bells of different sizes, donated by the Spanish Government.
Palácio Itamaraty
(Itamaraty Palace)

Headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, also known as the Arches Pallace, Itamaraty is one of Niemeyer’s best-known works. With arch façades that support the roof like a huge balcony that overlaps the block with glass façades, this superstructure rests on a wide water mirror that contains Bruno Giorgi’s Meteoro sculpture and allows the reflection of the façades, giving lightness to the building and neutralizing the weight of the exposed concrete. The main entrance is on the Esplanade level and gives access to a large reception hall. From it, one has access to the second floor through a spiral staircase, which determines the solemn and receptive character of the ground floor. Designed by Milton Ramos and Joaquim Cardoso, the staircase is a true sculpture that offers a harmonic perspective from any point inside the Palace. This floor includes a large tropical concept garden by landscape artist Burle Marx, who interacts with art works signed by great artists such as Candido Portinari, Mary Vieira, Manabu Mabe, Franz Weissmann, Alfredo Ceschiatti and Victor Brechret. There is a large balcony with a view to the Esplanade, the Ministries, the National Congress and the Three Powers Square.

Esplanada
dos Ministérios,
Bloco H

www.itamaraty.gov.br

Visitation: Monday to Friday: at 9am, 10am, 11am, 2pm, 3pm, 4pm and 5pm. Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, at 9am, 11am, 2pm, 3pm and 5pm.

Guided visitation - Priority admission with appointment by email (visita@itamaraty.gov.br), or by telephone, only on business days.

NOTE: On weekdays, visitors are not allowed to wear shorts, tank tops, miniskirts, minidresses or slippers.
Authored by Oscar Niemeyer, the Cláudio Santoro National Theater is one of the most beautiful pyramid-shaped works of Brasilia, with characteristics of the Aztec architecture.

Two of its sides are marked by a sequence of large exposed beams that rise from the ground to the top of the building, and the other two covered by designs by Athos Bulcão, the largest and most monumental work of urban by this artist.

The foyer is protected by a wide glass curtain and is framed by the beauty of the garden designed by Burle Marx, a garden suspended in the mezzanine.
In the original plan of Brasilia, the Cultural Complex had a project commissioned to architect Oscar Niemeyer in the 70s. As the work was not carried out, in 1999 the Federal District Government called the architect again, who chose to design a new project. Inaugurated in December 2006, the Cultural Complex of the Republic is, at the moment, the National Library and Museum of the Republic. The latter, like most of Niemeyer’s works, draws attention to its architecture.

A dome 80 meters in diameter, with three external ramps that house a museum with an area of 13,653 m², two auditoriums, a circular exhibition hall, a suspended mezzanine with irregular shapes, three elevators, rooms for technical reserves and restoration and areas to conserve approximately 400 thousand works. Part of this functional structure is housed in an underground annex connected to the museum by a tunnel. The exhibition hall is really beautiful, and most importantly: because of the climate system, the special lighting and safety conditions of this museum, Brasilia is able to receive international exhibitions, which is excellent for the city. Apart from that the high ceiling height guarantees the possibility to host exhibitions with large works, a possibility much explored by contemporary artists. Among the buildings, there is a square that is formed by three mirrors of water. The largest is 15 meters in radius and the other two are 12.5 meters each. This building completes the architectural project of the Monumental Axis with the proposal of transforming it into a great pole of culture, shopping and leisure.
Museu da República Honestino Guimarães
(Museum of the Republic)

Biblioteca Leonel de Moura Brizola
(National Library)
Complexo da Torre de TV
(Tv Tower Complex)

From almost every point of the city, you can see, as a geographical reference, the 230 meters high tower, designed by Lucio Costa as part of his urban plan. Inaugurated in 1967, it constitutes a visual landmark of the city, being one of the most famous monuments in the Federal Capital. The TV Tower is seated on a concrete structure in the form of an inverted pyramid of triangular base. On the first floor, the mezzanine has an area dedicated to exhibitions and bistro coffee, from which you can contemplate the entire Esplanade of the Ministries. It has a panoramic viewpoint 75 meters from the ground, with capacity for 150 people, from where you have a 360° view of the city.

At its base you can find the bronze sculpture “Era Espacial”, 12 meters high, popularly known as “Berimbau”. After the completion of TV Tower in 1995, it was considered the fourth highest in the world. It is currently the 13th highest in the world and the 4th largest in Latin America. The TV Tower complex is also a large garden with the Luminous Fountain, one of the largest in Latin America, which refreshes the residents and visitors during the day and, at night, makes its colorful show.
Near the base of the Tower, on a lower level, you can find the Handcrafts Fair, with access by stairs and escalator. After the construction of this new space in 2011, the fair acquired a new format, with 18 sectorized blocks, composed of approximately 600 box stores, all standardized, 10 m² each. It is one of the most visited places by tourists staying in the nearby north and south hotels. The gastronomy is one of the highlights, besides the local artisan production.
Located in the heart of the capital, the Ulysses Guimarães Convention Center building, designed by the architect Sérgio Bernardes, was expanded into two blocks - North Wing and South Wing - but kept its main elements, which are the hourglass-shaped design resting on the ground and its curved lines. The equipment has the capacity to receive up to 9.4 thousand people simultaneously, in an area of 54 thousand square meters.

It houses five auditoriums, 13 modular rooms with retractable acoustic partitions that allow for different spatial combinations, and a support structure with cafeterias, dressing rooms and space for a medical station.

The South Wing is located on the ground floor and has an area of 4,746.25 m² with capacity for 285 stands of 9m² each. It also has a mezzanine with 1,210 m² and has two storage and cafeteria areas. The West Wing, also on the ground floor, is 3,825 m² with capacity for 110 stands of 9m² each and
provides access to some of the auditoriums. And the North Wing includes the Master Auditorium, with a 310m² stage and capacity for 2,764 seats, and the 13 meeting rooms with capacity for 130 people and with space ranging from 106 to 130 m². This equipment is one of the most modern and largest in the country.
Designed by the Brazilian architect Sérgio Bernardes and inaugurated on March 15, 1974, the Brasilia Planetarium is among the most modern in the world due to the use of cutting edge technology in multimedia and interaction tools.

A building of beautiful architectural construction that conveys a futuristic impression, it includes 16 faces representing the 16 cardinal points of the Rose of the Winds.

The building has three floors that including on the ground floor a round room with a hemispherical dome ceiling and 80 armchairs. It also has a space dedicated to the history of its construction.

In its underground floor, there is an auditorium for 60 people and a workshop room for 30 people, besides a foyer housing the exhibition of the Brazilian Space Agency. On the first floor, you can find the Exhibition Hall which currently displays a diverse collection.

The building had all the physical structure reformulated and adapted for access of the physically impaired.
Complexo Poliesportivo Ayrton Senna

(Ayrton Senna Sports Complex)

It includes the Nilson Nelson Gym, the Cláudio Coutinho Aquatic Complex, the Nelson Piquet Race Track and the Mané Garrincha National Stadium. It was partly reformulated to accommodate the reconstructed stadium, home to matches of the Confederations Cup in 2013, the World Cup in 2014 and the Rio 2016 Olympic Games. It includes an area of 1.6 million m², one of the largest in the country.

Estádio Nacional de Brasília Mané Garrincha

(Mané Garrincha National Stadium)

It is, today, the largest construction in Brasilia, that is the reason it stands out in Brasilia landscape. It includes an an extension of the characteristics of Oscar Niemeyer’s works, a bit distant from the traditional models of stadiums. Defined by Castro Mello architect as “the forest of the pillars”, the building is in an area of 218.8 thousand square meters and has 288 pillars each 36 meters in height and 1.20 m in diameter that sustain a compression concrete ring 22m wide and 1km long, that hold the steel cables and the structure of the ceiling. This structure include than 9.500 photovoltaic panels to capture solar energy, which can generate over 2,000 MW, much more than the necessary for the operation of the stadium. Its structure resembles a large hat which aims to create a shade and provide comfort to its interior. Also in the area of its surroundings, there are rainwater reuse mechanisms for use in the maintenance of the stadium. The project includes full accessibility in all its facilities, including access option for wheelchair users who wants to watch the game from the upper deck.

Setor de Recreação Pública Norte – Eixo Monumental

Visits: Only on saturdays, from 9am to 11:30am. Reception at the outer gate S5 (TOURISTS) and at gate A (engineering/architecture), facing the International Raceway Nelson Piquet. School/ college: scheduled visitation. For scheduled visits: forward the request to the e-mail: visitaestadionacional@setur.df.gov.br Applications will be met in accordance with the availability of the stadium. www.turismo.df.gov.br/estadio-nacional-de-brasilia-mane-garrincha
Memorial dos Povos Indígenas  
(Memorial of Indigenous People)

Designed by Oscar Niemeyer, it was built in 1987 and has a circular floor plan in the shape of a Yanomami village house, reference emphasized by the presence of an inner courtyard of bare natural floor, reminiscent of the central courtyard of a village which hosts several indigenous cerimonial events.

The main access is by a ramp that connects the exterior to the building’s foyer, with a total area of 1,400m² and 53m in diameter.

Internally, there is a downward ramp with closed external wall and glass internal wall. The closed wall is intended to expose works, the glass wall surrounds the inner courtyard of 650 m², partially covered by a concave slab, which provides natural ventilation. The total area of the building is 2,974m² and its height is 7 meters. The Museum of Indigenous Peoples was listed in 2007 by the Historical and Artistic Institute (IPHAN), on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of Oscar Niemeyer.

Eixo Monumental/Lado Oeste
+ 55 (61) 3344-1154

Tuesday to friday, from 9am to 5pm. Sundays and holidays, from 10am to 5pm

Palácio do Congresso Nacional
(National Congress Palace)

The National Congress is as a visual landmark in the landscape of the city, the main at the apex of the Three Powers Square, at the beginning of the Esplanade of Ministries. This is a key piece in the spatial conception of the Monumental Axis, which has the same urban importance as the Road Platform designed by Lucio Costa. Opened on April 21, 1960, the National Congress Palace consists of a main horizontal building, which is the basis for the domes of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The highest dome is 60 meters in diameter and 10.02 meters high, convex, houses the House of Representatives main hall. The smaller dome with a diameter of 36 meters and 10.02 meters high, concave, houses the Senate main Hall. Between the two domes, making a counterpoint to the TV Tower, are the twin towers, 28 floors and 100 meters high. They are connected by a walkway forming the letter H, a subtle reference to the concerns of representatives of the people: humanity, honor and honesty. The set reflects the architectural boldness and daring of Niemeyer.

In 2007, coinciding with the centenary of Oscar Niemeyer, the Institute of Historical and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN) decided to list the Congress.

Praça dos Três Poderes, Esplanada dos Ministérios
+ 55 (61) 3216-1771/1768

Monday, thursday,friday, saturday, sunday and holidays, from 9am to 5:30pm. No visitation on tuesdays and wednesdays. On thursdays only scheduled visitation are allowed.

www.congressonacional.leg.br/visite
Designed by Oscar Niemeyer, the Presidential Palace is in the north corner of the Three Powers Square. It has a main building, lined with white marble, and four annexes. Niemeyer provided the building with a lightness in reinforced concrete pillars that “land on the ground.” As in other projects, the architect includes in the main façade two elements that come to influence the behavior and to impose a new ceremonial for president: a ramp, always manned by two soldiers of the Battalion of the Presidential Guard - Independence Dragons and used only on special occasions, such as the visits of foreign heads of state, and the Parlor, where the transfer of presidential title takes place, and where the president and guests talk people concentrated in the square. In the 90’s, a water mirror was designed by Niemeyer to give more security to the building without walls and fences.
Situated on the third extreme of the Three Powers Square, on the opposite side to the presidency, it was designed by architect Oscar Niemeyer with original project by Lucio Costa. The building, a rectangular glass box, has three floors. The building deployed with the smallest face towards the Square, differentiating it from the other buildings by reversing the façade hierarchy. Its most formal element is the design of the external columns that, like the Presidential Palace, was generated from the concept created for the Alvorada Palace. It was structured from a concrete slab supported by a set of columns. The half-underground floor, together with the columns, low contact area with floors, make the base of the building slightly detached from the ground, enhancing the lightness characteristic of these palaces.

In front of the Main Building there is a statue of Justice by sculptor Alfredo Ceschiatti in Petropolis granite a monolithic stone.

**Palácio do Supremo Tribunal Federal**  
(Supreme Court Palace)

Monday to Friday: at 10am and 11am, Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays 2pm, 3pm, 4pm and 5pm. Visits only allowed with previous scheduling on the website.

Groups with a maximum of 30 people. Formal clothing is not mandatory but sports clothing is forbidden. Visitation takes approximately one hour. It is mandatory to provide a document with photo, valid in the whole national territory.
Palácio do Buriti / Praça do Buriti
(Buriti Palace / Buriti Square)

Seat of government of the Federal District, the Buriti Palace retains the characteristics of other palaces of Brasilia: a glass rectangle upon a slab that extends beyond the building limits. The outdoor gardens house the cast bronze replica of Roman Wolf feeding the brothers Romulus and Remus, donated by the Italian Government in 1960, at the inauguration of Brasilia. Next to the Palace, the Buriti Square was inaugurated, containing the typical cerrado palm tree, declared a Heritage of the Federal District.

Palácio da Justiça
(Justice Palace)

Architectural design by Oscar Niemeyer and landscape design by Roberto Burle Marx, expresses a harmonious unity, thus becoming a work of art. Inaugurated in 1972, the building consists of a modern structure with the use of concrete and steel. Niemeyer also used arches to compose the façade of the front and back of the Justice Palace, in a diversified manner, with a new look point for every cardinal point, from which you see arches, canopies, rectangular pillars and blades. The originality lies in the concrete slabs that allow the flow of cascading water, emerging from the water mirror. Gardens and walkways surrounded by glass highlight the beauty of the work. Before the main entrance of the Palace, it is the water garden. Inside the palace the highlights are the Black Hall that displays a large stainless steel metal panel formed by 2,090 units imported from Germany and a large conservatory garden considered the “lungs of the Palace”.

Visitation scheduling: cgds@mj.gov.br
Temporarily unavailable
Projected by Oscar Niemeyer, the structure of metal beams forming a triangle that defines the nave and the altar of the church resembles a military tent.

This structure was implemented to house the altar of the solemn Mass celebrated by Pope John Paul II in 1991, in the Esplanade of Ministries upon his last visit to Brasilia. It was later disassembled and reused for building the temple. Access is via a ramp located to west. It has a half-underground hall dedicated to meeting activities, celebrations and parties. The west and east façades are masonry, the latter received three stained glass windows that provide natural lighting inside the cathedral. The west façade, which is the main entrance has a concrete porch for protection of the people who enter the temple.

Catedral Militar Rainha da Paz  
(Military Cathedral)

Via Canteiro Central do Eixo Monumental

Daily, from 7am to 10pm  
Masses: Monday to Friday from 7pm. Saturday, at 5pm. Sunday, 8am, 10am and 6:30pm. First Friday of each month, 3pm. Every 25th of each month, 11am and 7pm.

+ 55 (61) 3323-3858/3321-0211  
www.arquidiocesemilitar.org.br
In 1959 Oscar Niemeyer developed the proposal of the residential buildings of the Superblocks South 107 and 108 which together with blocks 307 and 308 form a Neighborhood Unit of the original concept of the Brasilia Urban Plan.

Composed of local shops, church, grocery store, gas station, newsstand, school, health center, post office, library and leisure club, this neighborhood unit is considered a model and was repeated, with some variations, by other architects. The residential buildings provide housing, with the apartment as the basic housing unit for the family.

The 11 residential buildings intended initially to civil servants transferred from Rio de Janeiro, has six floors on pillars and are arranged in different ways, but keeping the separation between pedestrian transit and vehicle transit areas.

The superblocks are approximately 250 x 250 meters each one and are aligned along the nearly 15 kilometers from the north-south axis of Brasilia.
This is a project by Oscar Niemeyer, completed in 1960 and inaugurated as part of Brasilia’s inauguration celebrations. Cine Brasilia has an important historical role in the cultural life of the city and, since 1965, is the seat of the Brasilia Film Festival, an annual event of national repercussions.

**Cine Brasília**  
*(Brasilia Cine)*

Inaugurated in June 1958, the Nossa Senhora de Fátima Church was the first church located in the residential sector. Built at the request of Mrs. Sarah Kubitschek for a grace achieved in favor of her daughter’s healing. Designed by Oscar Niemeyer, it is shaped like a nun’s hat. It has only 60 seats, fact which gave it the nickname Little Church. The Athos Bulcão tiles - stylized pictures of a Divine Dove and Star of Bethlehem - line the outer walls.

**Igrejinha Nossa Senhora de Fátima**  
*(Nossa Senhora de Fátima Church)*

Monday, 9am to 7pm. Tuesday to Friday, from 6:30am to 7pm. Saturday from 6:30am to 12pm and from 5pm to 8pm. Sunday, 6:30am to 12pm and 5pm to 8pm. Masses: Monday at 6:30pm. Tuesday to Saturday, 6:30am and 6:30pm. Sunday at 7am, 9am, 11am, 6pm and 7:30pm.
Quartel-General do Exército
(Army Headquarters)

The Army Headquarters was designed by Oscar Niemeyer and inaugurated in 1973. A set of clean lines complemented by a parlor, covered by a concrete shell providing for an interesting acoustic effect, known as the sword guard of Duque de Caxias, patron of the Brazilian Army. In front of the HQ is the Duque de Caxias Plaza - an obelisk in honor of Duque de Caxias, known as the sword of Caxias, and a garden of which landscape design by Roberto Burle Marx includes, an artificial lake that highlights crystal stone sculptures. Known as the Crystals Plaza, it forms a triangle consisting of 102 thousand square meters of gardens and water mirrors, housing concrete crystals, which represent the wealth of Brasilia.

The Headquarters of the Army also holds the Pedro Calmon Auditorium, with a capacity for 1,200 seats, stylized in the form of a military tent and the Soldier’s Oratory, which stands out for its circular layout of reinforced concrete, located in the center of a water mirror, and access through a walkway. The simplicity of the construction it a peaceful and harmonious atmosphere.

On weekends and holidays visitations are open to the public and there is no need for scheduling from 10am to 4pm. Main entrance in the Headquarters, Guararapes room. For groups or visitation in other days, scheduling by phone is necessary. Visitation to the external area (acoustic shell) is open.

Setor Militar Urbano, Eixo Monumental, SRPN, Trecho 1

+ 55 (61) 3415-7882

www.badmqgex.eb.mil.br
**Concha Acústica**  
*(Acoustic Shell)*

Inaugurated before the Claudio Santoro National Theater, the Acoustic Shell was the first major stage of the city. The idea of displaying art in an open space integrated with nature pleased everyone from the beginning. The outdoor amphitheater aimed for holding great theater shows, music and dance concerts, with capacity for 5000 people. The stage in the audience lower level is equipped with an acoustic shell 42 m length and 5 m height at the highest part.

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**Memorial JK**  
*(JK Memorial)*

Located near the Cruzeiro Square, one of the highlights of the Plano Piloto, the JK Memorial was designed by Oscar Niemeyer and inaugurated on September 12, 1981, the date of former President Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira’s birthday. The building occupies a considerable part of the 25 thousand meters, providing it greatness and magnitude. Admirably beautiful, the white marble building is surrounded by water mirrors and gardens adorned by sculptures. A reinforced concrete pedestal, 28m high, holds the statue of JK president, friendly waving at the city he built. Made by Honório Peçanha, the bronze statue measures 4.50m and weighs 1.5 kg. In the garden, a sculpture of the president with Mrs. Sarah sitting on a bench, invites visitors to come and learn the history of Brazil and of the founder of Brasilia, his private library with three thousand books, personal objects and varied collection. The museum is one of the largest Brasilia attractions, visited by tourists not only from Brazil, but also from all over the world.
The Juscelino Kubitschek Bridge, also known as JK Bridge, designed by Alexandre Chan, impresses by the functionality and the monumental architecture that transform the project into a unique execution of Brazilian engineering. The architecture comprises three arches inspired by the movement of a stone bouncing on the water surface, the work integrates the concept of Brasília, combining beauty and innovation.

The structure has a total length of 1,200m, a width of 24m with two roads, three tracks each, two lateral walkways for use by cyclists and pedestrians with 1.5 m width and total length of 720m. The Brazilian tourism has gained more strength with the monument, which was internationally awarded as the most beautiful bridge in the world in 2003, thereby promoting the Brazilian Federal Capital as a global icon of modern architecture.
Santuário Dom Bosco  
*(Dom Bosco Sanctuary)*

Built in honor of the Patron Saint of Brasilia - Saint John Bosco - the Don Bosco Shrine presents unique and striking beauty. The temple contains 80 16m high columns, which touch on top to form Gothic arches and harmoniously integrate works such as the stained glass windows produced by Belgian artist Hubert Van Doorne, in 12 shades of blue which convey the impression of a starry sky. The Crucified Christ, a work sculpted by Gotfredo Traller from a single trunk of cedar, and the 12 gates carved in bronze by sculptor Gianfranco Cerri, in which the dream of Don Bosco is represented.

**SEPS, Quadra 702, Bloco B**

**+ 55 (61) 3223-6542 / 3223-5565**

**Daily from 7am to 8pm.**
**Masses: Monday to saturday at 7am and 6pm, and sunday at 8am, 11am, 6pm and 7:30pm**

**www.santuariodombosco.com.br**
Templo da Boa Vontade - LBV  
*(Legion of Good Will Temple - LGW)*

The LBV is one of the most visited monuments by tourists who come to Brasilia. It is a marble pyramid with seven sides, 21 meters high and 28 in diameter. At its peak, is a pure 12 kilos crystal, making reference to the temples of ancient Egypt. The obscured base the temple gives the impression that it floats on the lawn, like a landed spaceship. Inside, the nave is the first place where visitors step into and walk along a spiral path as they pray, meditate and seek energizing. The temple received annexes for the Art Gallery, Alziro Zarur Memorial, the Egícia Room, the Main Hall, the Fountain, the underground gardens, elevator and ramps to facilitate access for people with disabilities and reduced mobility to various levels of the complex. To the engineer-architect responsible for the project, R. R. Roberto, the aesthetic design of the Ecumenical Congregation of LBV complements the architectural elements of Brazil’s capital, thus becoming a work of great value to modern architecture.

**SGAS, 915, Lotes 75/6**  
**+ 55 (61) 3114-1070**  
**Daily 24/7 in the main nave, other spaces from 7am to 8pm.**  
**www.tbv.com.br**
The Digital TV Tower is 182 meters high. On the sides, there are two glass domes. The highest is 80m from the ground and the lowest, 60m. It was inaugurated on April 21, 2012, when the city celebrated 52 years of existence. The project resembles a “cerrado flower”, as it was dubbed, and is the last built by Oscar Niemeyer before he passed away on December 5, 2012.

Visitations on weekends and holidays, from 9am to 6pm. Note: Visitation temporarily canceled.

www.turismo.df.gov.br/visite-brasilia/torre-de-tv-digital.html
The original design for the university campus by Lucio Costa. Two structures were envisaged: one that would house all academic activity, constituted by the Central Institute of Science, better known as Minhocão; and the other would constitute the main space at the University, the Major Plaza, formed by the Rectory, Library, Museum and Magna Class, above them are located the restaurant, the Art Institute, the Music Auditorium, the Ceplan, Technology and Education Colleges, the Dois Candangos Auditorium and newer buildings, such as the Center of Excellence in Tourism. With an area of 257 hectares, UNB is a remarkable architectural heritage, a suitable place for studies in architecture. The first buildings were designed by Oscar Niemeyer, who followed the precast building system. In the following decades, the development plan was modified with the UNB faculty projects, following trends of its time.
Tourism
Civic
The creation of Brasilia marks a moment in history that mixes the Brazilian modernist cultural movement and human geography and regional politics. Located in the Brazilian Central Plateau and designed according to innovative and revolutionary principles of urban and architectural planning, Brasilia was built in order to promote regional integration.

Brasilia was created to ensure all conditions for the full exercise of democracy and contribute to the formation of citizens, as well as to stimulate the development of civic consciousness through political and historical approach and the promotion of the Motherland.

To know Brasilia and the historical context in which it operates allows for the visitor to awaken the sense of belonging, as it identifies and understands that it is an integral part of this history led by Brazilians since its conception.
The attractions and sights allow for the visitor to experience Brasilia as a national symbol with the visitation to the most representative spaces of the nation and the Federal Capital.

**WHAT TO VISIT?**

- Flag Changing Ceremony (monthly)
- Civic Parade of the Brazilian Independence Day, **September 7**
- Birthday of Brasilia – **April 21**

**EVENTS CALENDAR OF THE CITY**

**TIPS**

- Participate in the Flag Changing Ceremony, every first Sunday of the month, at 10am, with troop parade and military band.
- Visit the Tourist Assistance Center of Three Powers Square, watch the videos and get information about Brasilia.
- Visit Brasilia on September 7 to attend the Independence Day Parade, with the participation of the Presidency of the Republic and various other authorities and attractions.
**Espaço Israel Pinheiro**  
*(Israel Pinheiro Space)*

Project designed by Oscar Niemeyer, the Israel Pinheiro Space has an area of 1,100m² and is located in the Constituent Garden, just next to the tree of Dr. Ulysses Guimarães and other buildings of the Three Powers Square. On the ground floor of the building, which measures 470 m², is the interactive auditorium, the first in Brazil, with 70 seats. An audiovisual exhibition about the Cerrado is in permanent exhibition. There are also special programs for the educational project, such as the films Águas do Cerrado and Brasil, Brasilia and the Brazilians. In the vicinity of the Israel Pinheiro Space, there is the Constituent Garden, maintained by the House of Representatives, and a green area maintained by the Government of the Federal District. Through agreements, the Cerrado Interpretive Trail is being developed, an environmental education project.

**Espaço Lucio Costa**  
*(Lucio Costa space)*

Designed by Oscar Niemeyer and inaugurated in 1992 in honor of his friend and Brasilia’s creator, who was 90 years old, the Lucio Costa Space is situated on a level below the Three Powers Square. It houses a 170m2 model, designed by the architects Cosmelle Bassols and Antônio José Pereira de Oliveira, which reproduces the Brasilia Plano-Piloto and its surroundings. It also houses the tactile model, authored by the architect Arthur Henrique Bernardes, recently updated, which reproduces the Brasilia Plano-Piloto and surroundings, with braille explanatory captions. It is a small museum with video room, reading room, large number of photographs, texts and drafts of the project presented by Lucio Costa in 1957 to the international jury that judged and considered it the winner, among the 26 that participated in the National Contest of the Plano Piloto of the New Capital of Brazil. In the text entitled “Brasilia, the city I invented”, the urban planner explains in accessible language the concepts with which he worked.
The Ministerial Esplanade consists of a vast green area in which there are 17 buildings, housing the various Ministries of the Executive Power. In 1958, the town planner designed the Monumental Axis, defining the layout of each unit on the Esplanade, at which time he determined that the Ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs (Itamaraty) would occupy the contiguous areas to the National Congress and that the others would be ordered in sequence and in standard format. Oscar Niemeyer then drew the model that would be reproduced 17 times - a 10-stores building constructed upon a steel frame, with a free plan, with a rectangular base.
Idealized by the anthropologist Darcy Ribeiro and designed by Oscar Niemeyer, the Indigenous Peoples Museum is a space dedicated to activities and events that promote interculturality, respect for ethnic and cultural diversity and environmental awareness. It functions as a reference point in relation to indigenous affairs, being an embassy of these peoples. It has a bibliographic collection available to students and researchers and can assist in research and academic works. It has as main attraction the permanent exhibition of pieces of the Memorial collection, collected during almost 50 years and donated by the anthropologists Darcy and Berta Ribeiro and Eduardo Galvão.

The museum was listed by the National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute in 2007, and since the museum concerns living and active peoples, it can be considered a living museum.
Memorial JK
(JK Memorial)

The JK Memorial was designed by Oscar Niemeyer under a request from Sarah Kubitscheck. It was inaugurated in September 1981, two years after the death of President Juscelino Kubitschek, with the purpose of preserving records and reports concerning his life, as well as sheltering his remains. The place chosen was symbolic, near the Cruzeiro Square, which has a cross to mark the place of the first Mass prayed in Brasília, and highest point of the central plateau. It features works designed by Athos Bulcão. In its external area, a stained glass window designed by artist Marianne Peretti on the mortuary chamber and a 4.5 meter sculpture by Honório Peçanha.
The Brazilian Bar Federal Council bought its headquarters in Brasilia in 1990. For one decade, until the year 2003, when the new building by Oscar Niemeyer next to the old building was open, it occupied the building designed by Fittipaldi Arquitetura, which now houses the OAB Museum. Both buildings have the regular volume typical to the sector. The first one displays post-modernisms traits, while the new one resembles the modernism in the 1950s. Open on September 15, 2003 the OAB Historical Museum aims to recover and preserve the Brazilian Bar’s memory.

**Museu do Catetinho**  
*(Catetinho Museum)*

Opened in 1956 as JK’s first official residence in Brasilia, Catetinho is a wooden building, hence known as the Wooden Palace. Conceived by Oscar Niemeyer, the structure was built in only 10 days and turned into a museum. It pays homage to JK and the early days of the construction. Its main attractions are the rooms of guests, the rooms of the president, the Office Room and the kitchen, which was rebuilt with scenographic material.

**Museu da Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil – OAB**  
*(Brazilian Bar Museum - OAB Museum)*

The Brazilian Bar Federal Council bought its headquarters in Brasilia in 1990. For one decade, until the year 2003, when the new building by Oscar Niemeyer next to the old building was open, it occupied the building designed by Fittipaldi Arquitetura, which now houses the OAB Museum. Both buildings have the regular volume typical to the sector. The first one displays post-modernisms traits, while the new one resembles the modernism in the 1950s. Open on September 15, 2003 the OAB Historical Museum aims to recover and preserve the Brazilian Bar’s memory.
The Historical Museum of Brasilia was designed by Oscar Niemeyer with the objective of preserving the works related to the history of the construction of Brasilia. It is the oldest museum in the capital: it was inaugurated on April 21, 1960, the same day that the city was inaugurated. It has a permanent exhibition with historical inscriptions, also transcribed in Braille and English, and it integrates the Three Powers Cultural Set.

Museu Histórico de Brasília - Museu da Cidade
(Historical Museum of Brasilia)

Câmara Legislativa do Distrito Federal
(Legislative Chamber of the Federal District)

The Legislative Chamber of the Federal District has 24 district representatives, elected every four years. The Knowing the Parliament program aims to provide knowledge of the functioning of the Legislative Power and the activities of the Representatives through lectures with legislative consultants and visits to the CLDF. It receives elementary school students, high school students and groups of elderly citizens.
Museu Vivo da Memória Candanga
(Candanga Memorial Museum)

Built in the first hospital in Brasilia, the Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira Hospital - HJKO, it was located among the three main temporary pioneer camps: Cidade Livre (today Núcleo Bandeirante), Candangolândia and the IAPI. On November 13, 1985, the architectural group of the HJKO listed by the GDF as historical and artistic patrimony of the city and, in 1990, it started to house the Living Museum of Memoria Candanga.

Its collection includes historical buildings, documents of the Cruls Mission, drawings by Lucio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer, and photos from the construction of the new capital, which can be seen in the permanent exhibition “Dust, Canvas and Concrete”.

Setor JK, Lote D – Núcleo Bandeirante
Monday to Saturday, from 9am to 5pm
+ 55 (61) 3301-3590/3327-4405
The Alvorada Palace was designed by Oscar Niemeyer and consists of one of the most important works of architecture in Brasilia, and was the first palace to be built for the new capital. Official residence of the President of the Republic, the Alvorada Palace was inaugurated on June 30, 1958. Tourists have made the water mirror into a kind of wishing well, in which they toss coins and make wishes.

Palácio da Alvorada
(Alvorada Palace)

Península da Alvorada + 55 (61) 3411-2317
Wednesday afternoon for visitations scheduled on-line at www2.planalto.gov.br

Palácio da Justiça
(Justice Palace)

The current headquarters of the Ministry of Justice was inaugurated in July 1972. Its mission is to guarantee and promote citizenship, justice and public safety, through joint action between the state and society. Since it is an organ that closely monitors and regulates the issues that govern society, its competences range from the defense of political and constitutional rights to issues related to indigenous peoples rights, immigration, archives policy, prevention and repression of corruption, among others.
Palácio do Buriti / Praça do Buriti (Buriti Palace / Buriti Square)

Seat of government of the Federal District, the Buriti Palace retains the characteristics of other palaces of Brasilia: a glass rectangle upon a slab that extends beyond the building limits. The outdoor gardens house the cast bronze replica of Roman Wolf feeding the brothers Romulus and Remus, donated by the Italian Government in 1960, at the inauguration of Brasilia. Next to the Palace, the Buriti Square was inaugurated, containing the typical cerrado palm tree, declared a Heritage of the Federal District.

Palácio do Congresso Nacional (National Congress Palace)

It is one of the palaces that integrates the Three Powers Square and the seat of the Legislative Power, one of the most important postcards of Brasilia. Designed by Oscar Niemeyer, the Congress was listed by the National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute (IPHAN) in 2007, when the architect completed 100 years. The National Congress has a varied collection, including of works of art, works integrated to the architecture and furniture, many of which can be accessed by the visitor. It is a world heritage recognized by UNESCO.
Headquarters of the Executive Power of Brazil, it is a place of great national visibility, since it is the workplace of the President of the Republic and where meetings, receptions and official events take place. Every day the national flag ceremony takes place, carried on by guards dressed in historical costumes. There is also a biannual ceremony by the Guard of the Presidency of the Republic, which counts on the presence of the Presidential Guard and the Dragons of Independence.

Palácio do Planalto
(Planalto Palace)

Praça dos Três Poderes, Zona Cívico-Administrativa, Eixo Monumental Leste
+ 55 (61) 3411-2317

Sunday, from 9:30am to 2pm
Guided visitation - with previous scheduling on the website

www2.planalto.gov.br
As the name implies, the Federal Supreme Court is the highest instance of the Brazilian Judiciary Power, which accumulates the typical competencies of a Supreme Court and of a Constitutional Court, having as its major function to serve as guardian of the Federal Constitution. The building houses the Presidents’ Gallery, which features photos of all the leaders of the Supreme Court since 1829, and the Hall of the Sculptures, where bronze sculptures are displayed in honor of great personalities of the Brazilian history, such as the jurist Rui Barbosa, the abolitionist Joaquim Nabuco and the emperor D. Pedro I.

**Palácio do Supremo Tribunal Federal**  
*Supreme Court Palace*

Groups with a maximum of 30 people. Formal clothing is not mandatory but sports clothing is forbidden. Visitation takes approximately one hour. It is mandatory to provide a document with photo, valid in the whole national territory.
Palácio Itamaraty
(Itamaraty Palace)

The Foreign Ministry of Brazil, also known as Itamaraty Palace, is the branch of the Executive Power responsible for advising the President of the Republic on the formulation, performance and monitoring of Brazil’s relations with other countries and international organizations. Considered a masterpiece of contemporary architecture, the Itamaraty Palace is one of Oscar Niemeyer’s best-known works.

Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco H
www.itamaraty.gov.br

NOTE: On weekdays, visitors are not allowed to wear shorts, tank tops, miniskirts, minidresses or slippers. Esplanada dos Ministérios - Bloco H

Monday to Friday: at 9am, 10am, 11am, 2pm, 3pm, 4pm and 5pm.
Saturday, Sundays and holidays, at 9am, 11am, 2pm, 3pm and 5pm.
Guided visitation - Priority admission with appointment by email (visita@itamaraty.gov.br), or by telephone, only on business days.
The creation of the Pantheon of the Homeland occurred during the national commotion caused by the death of Tancredo Neves, the first Brazilian president elected democratically (albeit indirectly) in 1984 after 20 years of military rule. Its foundation stone was launched by the then President of France, François Miterrand, in 1985, and its inauguration took place on September 7, 1986, in honor of those who possessed ideals of freedom and democracy, such as Tiradentes, who, besides being one of the heroes is the civic patron of the Brazilian nation.

Praça dos Três Poderes, Esplanada dos Ministérios
+ 55 (61) 3325-6244/3225-7660
www.cultura.df.gov.br/panteao-da-patria

Fit for a civic center, next to the Pantheon there is a tall mast in which the Brazilian flag is constantly hoisted, and two other elements that contribute to give civic sense to the square: the Homeland Fire, inaugurated on April 21 of 1987, that represents the “symbolic fire of the homeland”, and the Brasilia Landmark, that was inaugurated in 1988 upon to the listing of Brasilia as Cultural Heritage of the Humanity by the UNESCO.

Praça dos Três Poderes, Esplanada dos Ministérios
www.cultura.df.gov.br/mastro-e-pavilhao-nacional

Panteão da Pátria e da Liberdade Tancredo Neves
(Pantheon of the Homeland)

Pavilhão Nacional / Mastro da Bandeira
(Mastro da Bandeira / National Flag)
Inaugurated on April 21, 1960, the Three Powers Square is a large civic space. Idealized by Lucio Costa and designed by Oscar Niemeyer, the square was inaugurated in 1960, the same day of the inauguration of the Federal Capital. The square and the city were born together. Lucio Costa had the idea to design a square that was a place for the Brazilians to exercise their citizenship. In this way, we can understand that the square design imitates an open hand, as if the Esplanade was an extended arm, offering the Three Powers to the people: the Legislative (National Congress), the Executive (Planalto Palace) and Judiciary (Supreme Court of Justice). In addition to the palaces, we find other monuments and museums, such as the Pantheon of the Motherland and the Historical Museum of the City, as well as sculptures integrated to the architecture, such as the bust of JK and The Warriors (or Candangos) by Bruno Giorgi, and Justice by Alfredo Ceschiatti.
Quartel-General do Exército  
(Army Headquarters)

Designed by Oscar Niemeyer, Army Headquarters is listed as a federal heritage. A set of clean lines complemented by a parlor, covered by a concrete shell providing for an interesting acoustic effect, known as the sword guard of Duque de Caxias, patron of the Brazilian Army. In front of the concrete shell is an obelisk in honor of Duque de Caxias, known as the sword of Caxias. The Duque de Caxias Square and a garden with a landscape projected by Roberto Burle Marx are part of this complex. In the lobby of the auditorium, there is the Museum of Arms of the Brazilian Army, where historical pieces are exposed. A little known curiosity is that in case of emergency, the road where the parades are held can serve as an airstrip.

Setor Militar Urbano, Eixo Monumental, SRPN, Trecho 1

On weekends and holidays visitations are open to the public and there is no need for scheduling from 10am to 4pm. Main entrance in the Headquarters, Guararapes room. For groups or visitation in other days, scheduling by phone is necessary. Visitation to the external area (acoustic shell) is open.

+ 55 (61) 3415-7882

www.badmqgex.eb.mil.br
Tourism

Nature
Brasilia stands out for the excellent quality of life offered to its residents. The city is rich in parks and has one of the highest green area indices by inhabitants in the country.

Enjoy the beauty of the cerrado, the waterfalls, the parks, the sunrise and the sunset, the native trees of the cerrado, ipe trees, flamboyants and the landscaping projects throughout the city.

If you prefer sports, make use of Lake Paranoá to experience sports like SUP, wakesurf, canoeing, kite surfing or even swimming. The shore of Lake Paranoá is also a great leisure option, with bars, restaurants and piers arranged along its 48 km².

And of course, contemplate the sky of Brasilia, which has already served as inspiration for poetry, music, painting and photography.
WHAT TO VISIT?

The attractions and sights allow you to experience Brasilia as a park-city during the visitation of its main green and open areas, suitable for hiking, pedaling and other sports that allow you to connect with nature and relax.

MAIN NATURAL ATTRACTIONS IN THE SURROUNDINGS

**Formosa**
Formosa influences the formation of three important hydrographic basins of Brazil: Amazonas, Prata and São Francisco. It has strong tourist potential and is privileged for having in its limits great wonders of nature. Among its attractions is the Salto do Itiquira, which with 168 meters of free fall is the highest waterfall of the Central Plateau and is located in a reserve formed by rapids, belvederes, canyons and more than 35 springs of crystalline waters. It is 80 km from Brasilia.

[Site: www.goiasturismo.go.gov.br](http://www.goiasturismo.go.gov.br)

**Pirenópolis**
Small town in the interior of Goiás, listed as National Patrimony, that conserves its old and bucolic aspect, surrounded by hills and waterfalls. A lively portrait of the history of Goiás, where a hospitable, cheerful and festive people live together in an atmosphere of extreme natural beauty. It is 144 km from Brasilia.

[WebSite: www.goiasturismo.go.gov.br](http://www.goiasturismo.go.gov.br)

**São Domingos de Goiás**
When riding horses upon the cave, the hollow noise of the earth appears to be a “snore”. Geologists have another explanation: the accommodation of the tectonic plates can cause vibrations, which are confused for a great snore. The sound that comes
When visiting the city, take the opportunity to:

• Contemplate the wonderful sunset of Brasilia.
• appreciate the beauty of the fauna and flora of the cerrado, where it is possible to find many species of orchids: it is estimated that out of 490 existing species, 245 of them can be seen here;
• practice ecotourism activities, such as bird watching, hiking, horseback riding, cycling, environmental studies, among others;
• experience native fruits of the cerrado that are highly nutritious and rich in vitamins and minerals, that can be harvested during the tourist activities or tasted in ice creams, such as araticum, cagaita, perinha, macaúba, pequi, among others.

TIPS from the bowels of the earth named the the Snore State Park. Created in 1989, the park holds, in its 50 thousand hectares, a fabulous cave system, with more than 220 caves. Around it, the Environmental Protection area (APA) of Serra Geral de Goiás, with 60 thousand hectares. The APA is considered a transition area between the Amazon forest, the caatinga and the cerrado. It is 405 km from Brasilia.

Site: www.saodomingos.go.gov.br

Chapada dos Veadeiros
The National Park of Chapada dos Veadeiros, created in 1961, protects an approximate area of 240.6114 ha of the cerrado of altitude. There are several plant formations, hundreds of springs and water courses; rocks over a billion years old, and landscapes of rare beauty, with features that change throughout the year.
The park also preserves areas of former gold mining camps as part of local history and was declared a World Natural Heritage Site in 2001 by UNESCO. In addition to conservation, the park’s objectives are scientific research, environmental education and public visitation. Located 280 km from Brasilia.

Site: www.icmbio.gov.br
Preserved since 1985, the Imperial Chapada is an ecological sanctuary 50 km from the Plano Piloto. It received awards and indication as a model of sustainable development in private property. Ecological trails in the Cerrado Biome with 30 waterfalls, pedagogical project, Bicho Livre project, reintroduction of wild animals, tree route, eco-historic museum, tree climbing, cultural rescue and social integration with the local community are some of the activities and projects developed in the Ecological Reserve Imperial Chapada.

Chapada Imperial (Chapada Imperial Park)

Chapada Imperial is located in the Distrito Federal, 50 km from downtown Brasília. See the paths to get there: ESTRUTURAL Road – Follow the Estrutural road towards Brazlândia. After 8 km, turn right at the fork, to DF 001. After 7 km of asphalt and 6 km of dirt, turn left on DF 220 and continue for another 6 km. WEST LAKE – Take the DF-001 until the dirt road, continue for another 7 km, turn left to DF-220 and continue for 6 km.

+ 55 (61) 3034-3088  Open every day from 5am to 0am  www.chapadaimperial.com.br

Scheduled visits: Chapada Imperial works according to the number of people it receives. Reservation required.
The Saia Velha Waterfall is located on the premises of Águas Correntes Park, a water park known by the population of Brasilia and surroundings. Situated right on the border between Goiás and Federal District, the park has its structure installed in Cidade Ocidental, a city of the state of Goiás, but the waterfall is after the border, in the city of Santa Maria, in the Federal District. It is an excellent option for those who like waterfalls, without giving up the comfort and infrastructure that a water park can offer. For those looking for peace and quiet, avoid the weekends when visitors flow is great.

Fazenda A Toca do Lobo, BR-040, km 5, Esquerda 6 km – DF-495

Entrada no Monumento Solarius (Chifrudo)

+ 55 (61) 3030-4300/4332
3627-0064/99616-7167

www.aguascorrentes.com.br

Lago Paranoá
(Paranoá Lake)

Along its 48 km² of extension and 38 m of maximum depth, it offers a unique experience: contemplate Brasilia from a fascinating angle. Guardian of stories and curiosities about the construction of Brasilia, the lake exhibits its natural beauties and has, in its border, several attractions of the capital, like hotels, bars and high level restaurants. In addition, it is the scene of sociocultural, sport and economic events, providing its visitors with good leisure moments.

Plano Piloto
Free access by the South Lake, Ermida Don Bosco, South Deck, North Lake, Beira Lago and other places.

Cachoeira Saia Velha
(Saia Velha Waterfall)

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Parque da Cidade Dona Sarah Kubitschek
(City Park)

The Sarah Kubitschek City Park, or just City Park, as it is popularly known, is one of the largest urban parks in the world with 4.2 square kilometers. The largest outdoor leisure area in Brasilia has exotic vegetation, resulting from the landscaping planned by Burle Marx and has as main objective recreation and leisure, for which it has a structure that includes sports courts, artificial lakes, amusement parks, children’s playground, horse riding center, hiking trails, skating and cycling, karting, restaurants, bars, grills and the Eduardo and Monica Square, erected in honor of Renato Russo, musician of the Legião Urbana band.
Parque Nacional de Brasília – Água Mineral
(Brasilia National Park – Mineral Water)

The Brasilia National Park, better known by the nickname “Mineral Water”, is one of the most important conservation units of integral protection of the Cerrado biome. It offers several trails for hikers and cyclists. The main attractions are the contemplation of nature on signaled trails, environmental education courses, exhibitions and the possibility of enjoying swimming pools with running water.

Area: 42.380 ha

Via EPIA, rodovia DF-450 (BR-040), km 8,5 – Setor Militar Urbano (SMU). Entre o SOF e a Granja do Torto.

Daily, from 8am to 4pm

www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/visitacao1/unidades-abertas-a-visitacao/213-parque-nacional-de-brasilia
Located in the upper part of Brasilia, it houses in the middle of the forest a lagoon surrounded by trees with kiosks, providing for the sighting of birds and contemplation of nature. In the interior, thousands of seedlings of cerrado trees were planted by means of forest compensations to make even more pleasant the walk by the trail of 2.4 km.

It offers leisure spaces such as two sport courts, two open-air academies and a community meeting point. The main building of the park is a demonstration house of permaculture, a way of construction producing less environmental impact.

Area: 21,73 ha

The park houses immense biodiversity, including fish, birds, amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates and small mammals, as well as rich and beautiful flora. In the place, there is also the Lagoa do Sapo, supplied by several springs.

This unit offers its visitors well-marked paths, sundial and areas for contemplation, as well as stage for various cultural activities, from theatrical and musical shows to more alternative programs such as yoga, tai chi chuan or meditation.

Area: 21,54 ha
Parque Ecológico Dom Bosco
(Don Bosco Ecological Park)

Located on the edge of Lake Paranoá, near the dam, the park offers its visitors beautiful landscapes, as well as trails within the native cerrado. Because it has a well-inclined paved street, the site has become ideal for downhill skating. Another great attraction of this unit is the Don Bosco Hermitage, a traditional monument in Brasilia, located exactly in the 15th parallel, according to the dream of the Salesian Don Bosco in 1883.

Area: 131,14 ha

Parque Ecológico de Águas Claras
(Águas Claras Ecological Park)

Its interior houses the Águas Claras water stream, which gave the name of the city, which is characterized by its vertical composition. Long and wide trails surround the park, making it ideal for jogging and hikes.

Several blocks, fields and gym equipment highlight the sporting vocation of this unit, which also allows for nature contemplation and relaxation at the edge of the lagoon and in the shadows of the trees.

Area: 86,10 ha
Parque Vivencial do Anfiteatro Natural do Lago Sul  
(Lago Sul Natural Amphitheater Park)

Outdoor sports is one of the most developed activities in this park. Pedaling, paddling, running, walking, fishing and whatever else your imagination can create, as it offers easy access to the shore of Lake Paranoá. The unit has an artificial hill built in the 80’s, used for free flight learning, sport with tradition in the capital.

Área: 10,14 ha

Parque de Uso Múltiplo do Lago Norte  
(Lago Norte Multi-purpose Park)

The park consists of a green belt along Lake Paranoá, with a bike path that attracts countless birds and small mammals. It has picnic tables and leisure areas, where the visitor can have fun enjoying nature. On the lake shore, there is a wooden pier, ideal for fishing and water sports, such as canoeing.

Area: 28,02 ha

OTHER ECOLOGICAL PARKS OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT, CONSULT IN:

Instituto Brasília Ambiental – IBRAM
Phones: + 55 (61) 3214-5690 / 5659 / 5618
WebSite: www.ibram.df.gov.br
**Jardim Botânico**
*(Botanical Garden)*

The only botanical garden in the country that includes an ecological station under its administration. There are approximately 5,000 hectares, of which 526 are for visitation and 4,430 for preservation and research. At JBB, there are many miles of trails that cross the cerrado with its distinct phytophysiognomies, including evergreens and canela-de-emas, a now rare vegetation in the region. It has beautiful pine groves, visitor center, orchid garden and an attractive tea house.

Preservation area: 4,500 ha. Visitation area: 500 ha

| SMDB, Conj.12 – Lago Sul (entrada pela QI 23 do Lago Sul) | Tuesday to sunday, from 9am to 5pm |
| + 55 (61) 3366-2141/4482 | www.jardimbotanico.df.gov.br |
Jardim Zoológico
(The Zoo)

Inaugurated on December 6, 1957 with the arrival of elephant Nely, a gift from the Indian embassy to President Juscelino Kubistchek, it was the first ecological institution created in the Federal District. Currently, it has a stock of 1,250 animals distributed in 230 species, involving birds, reptiles, mammals and arthropods. It also includes a Taxidermy Museum, camping, playgrounds, artificial lake, butterfly garden and walking area.

Area: 139,70 ha
Be surprised by the spirituality.

Brasilia is also known for its mystical diversity. The city, which was born of a prophetic dream of Don Bosco priest who in 1883 envisioned the location of the city, home to the largest number of religious buildings per square meter in the country. It also has a wide range of communities, sculptures, monuments and mystical and religious events. For such reasons, it is a reference center for faith, spirituality and ecumenism that attracts followers from various corners of the world in search of peace and spiritual guidance.

Igrejinha Nossa Senhora de Fátima (Nossa Senhora de Fátima Church).

Ermida Dom Bosco (Dom Bosco Hermitage).
Attractions and sights allow you to experience Brasilia as a holistic and spiritual center of the country with a visit to the spaces in which people can practice their faith, religiosity and spirituality.

**TEMPLES**

- Capela São Francisco de Assis
- Catedral Metropolitana Nossa Senhora Aparecida
- Catedral Santa Maria dos Militares, Rainha da Paz
- Comunhão Espírita
- Ermida Dom Bosco
- Federação Espírita Brasileira
- Igreja Messiânica Mundial do Brasil
- Igreja Adventista do Sétimo Dia
- Igreja Batista Central de Brasília
- Igreja Nossa Senhora de Fátima (Igrejinha)
- Mesquita do Centro Islâmico do Brasil
- Mosteiro de São Bento
- Paraíso na Terra
- Oratório do Soldado
- Santuário Dom Bosco
- Santuário Menino Jesus de Praga
- Santuário da Mãe Rainha e Vencedora Três Vezes Admirável de Schoenstatt
- Templo Shin Budista da Terra Pura
- Templo da Boa Vontade
- Templo da Rosa-Cruz
- Templo Seicho-no-iê do Brasil
• Visit other religious temples of the capital (more than 800).
• Attend church services on Sundays at 10am at the Monastery of St. Benedict, with Gregorian chant, and every 11th of each month, at 7:30pm, with blessings of the Holy Medal, water and salt.
Designed by architect Oscar Niemeyer, was the first monument to be created in Brasilia. Its foundation stone was laid on 12 September 1958. It had its structure built in 1960. In the square, access to the temple, there are four bronze sculptures, each 3 meters tall, representing the evangelists; the sculptures are by Alfredo Ceschiatti in collaboration with Dante Croce. Inside the cathedral there are the sculptures of three angels, suspended by steel cables. The baptistery in ovoid shape had on has a panel in ceramic tiles painted in 1977 by Athos Bulcão. The bell tower consists of four large bells, donated by Spain, completing the architectural ensemble. The nave coverage has a stained glass composed of 16 pieces of fiberglass in shades of blue, green, white and brown inserted between the concrete pillars. Each piece is inserted into triangles with a 10 meters base and 30 meters high designed by Marianne Peretti in 1990. The altar was donated by Pope Paul VI and the statue of Nossa Senhora Aparecida is a replica of the original that is in Aparecida - São Paulo. The Via Sacra is a work of Di Cavalcanti. In the cathedral entrance, there is a pillar with stories from the life of Mary, mother of Jesus, painted by Athos Bulcão.
The Military Cathedral Rainha da Paz was built taking advantage of the structure used to protect the altar where the Mass was celebrated by Pope John Paul II in 1991. At the time, the Pope blessed the foundation stone of the temple. The Cathedral has a large cross in the sanctuary entrance. The auditorium was transformed into a memorial housing the crypt of Archbishop Geraldo do Espirito Santo Avila, named Military Ordinariate of Brazil by Pope’s decree in December 1990. Each month, on the 25th, large numbers of people participate in a special program in the Cathedral in honor of the day of Nossa Senhora Rainha da Paz.
Santuário Dom Bosco  
(Dom Bosco Sanctuary)

The exterior, in Gothic style concrete, made up of 80 columns of 16 meters high, does not reveal all the beauty and intensity of colors that reflect inside the Don Bosco Shrine. Upon entering the church, one gets the feeling of being surrounded by the starry sky. Built in honor of Don Bosco, the Sanctuary is famous for the structure of 1,600 meters of stained glass, in 12 shades of blue, which mimic the sky of the capital. At sunset, the spectacle is even more stunning. The rays enter through the glass and make it even more magic to see. The refinement continues in the central chandelier, which balance 7400 Murano glass cups and 180 lamps. The piece weights, in all, 2,660 kilograms and, when lit, reminds the most luxurious European castles. The doors mix bronze with iron and tell the story of Don Bosco, the Federal Capital and the Catholic Church. On the altar there is an 8 meters cross high with the Christ image, which measures 4.3 meters and was carved in on wooden trunk. The shrine is considered the sixth wonder of the Federal District.

Daily from 7am to 8pm. 
Masses: monday to saturday at 7am and 6pm, and sunday at 8am, 11am, 6pm and 7:30pm
Known as the Temple of Peace, the Temple of the Legion of Good Will is a symbol of the unrestricted ecumenism and one of the monuments most visited by tourists who come to Brasilia. It is a marble pyramid with seven sides with a pure 21 kilograms crystal seated at its apex, resembling the temples of ancient Egypt. Inside, the nave is the first place where visitors step into and walk along a spiral path as they pray, meditate and seek energizing. It is a quiet and silent space, suitable to find the balance of body and soul and inner peace.
The church was built in 100 days, in order to keep a promise from first lady Sarah Kubitschek made to heal her daughter. The chapel was designed by Oscar Niemeyer and its architecture refers to a nun’s hat. The inside and the façade are lined with Athos Bulcão tiles. The frescoes by Alfredo Volpi were covered by ink on a reform that took place in the 1960s. It is a Catholic temple consisting of a small nave, in a horseshoe shape. The reinforced concrete structure is defined by three pillars which support the roof slab, giving it the form of a nun’s hat. The outer walls are fully lined with tiles created by Athos Bulcão. This panel is the only work of figurative work by Athos Bulcão, with the dove representing the Holy Spirit, and the Star of Bethlehem, the one that guided the Magi to the infant Jesus.
The Hermitage was the first temple built in Brasilia, in honor of Don Bosco. The small building is at a point in parallel 15, the place where Don Bosco, in a dream, foresaw in 1883 the construction of Brazilian capital in the Central Plateau. The monument was inaugurated in 1957 and is located on the shores of Lake Paranoá, from where you can have a privileged view of the city of Brasilia. The chapel has the shape of a triangular base marble pyramid with a metal cross on top. Inside, there is a picture of Don Bosco carved in Carrara marble by the Arreghini brothers, from Italy, brought in a fluvial procession in 1962. The Don Bosco Chapel is located in the Don Bosco Ecological Park, with 131 hectares of green area where there is a small track and a pier, visited by locals and tourists looking for leisure.
Located in the Don Bosco Park, another historical point of Brasilia, the Monastery of São Bento is one of the places where priests are dedicated to spread the Christian faith among Brasilia. Inspired by the actions of St. Benedict, the site welcomes people looking for self-knowledge and spiritual answers through constant prayers that encourage community participation. In this sense, the Monastery held constant activities from Monday to Sunday, Masses celebrated daily at 6:15am, and Saturdays at 7:15am. On Sundays a solemn Gregorian mass is celebrated at 10am.

Also every 11th of each month, at 19:30, the votive Mass of St. Benedict takes place. During this celebration, the blessing of the saint’s medal, water and salt takes place and in the end everyone is blessed with the Benedictine Cross. It is noteworthy that people must bring their objects to be blessed.

The monastery offers accommodation in the building itself, as well as in an external space known as Mosteirinho. It welcomes groups and individuals, most of them participants in religious gatherings, spiritual retreat and pilgrims. It also offers a monastic shop where they sell what is produced by the monks: breads, cakes, cookies, liqueurs, religious images and incense. In addition to devotional objects made by other monasteries and companies such as the rosaries, books, medals, crucifixes, icons, keychains, t-shirts and various other religious and related items.
The International Holistic University of Brasilia is a non-governmental organization created to develop projects specific and interrelated to the culture of peace. In Brasilia, it was created and installed in 1986. There are units throughout Brazil and abroad in Portugal, France, Belgium and Argentina.

In Brasilia unit, courses and seminars are held and are open to the participation of all people. In Brazil, the program goes to government institutions and public and private schools in primary, secondary and higher education levels.

The UNIPAZ was the third University of World Peace, coming after Tokyo and Costa Rica. The Peace Bell that located in UNIPAZ in Brasilia is a replica of the Peace Bell located in the United Nations Garden in New York.

Traditionally, the UNIPAZ bell in Brasilia is played on September 21 (International Day of World Peace) on March 20 (Earth Day), every day of the opening of the UN General Assembly and at the beginning of each course or event held at UNIPAZ.

**UNIPAZ**

(UNIPAZ)

SMPW, Q. 8, Conj. 2, Área Especial – Granja do Ipê

+ 55 (61) 3380-2069

99818-2860

www.unipaz.org.br

Monday to friday from 8am to 5pm.

Saturday and sunday according to the University Schedule.
A space surrounded by nature where visitors find an environment of peace, suitable for meditation, study and spiritual elevation. The schedule of activities is varied and includes seminars and workshops on spiritual life, meditation, yoga, natural health food, philosophy and religion. Virtually all events include physical activities such as yoga class or tai-chi-chuan, dancing, hiking, waterfall baths. The meditations are always performed in the morning, in the Mandala space, and in the late afternoon at the Temple. Meals are always vegetarian with fresh vegetables harvested in their own garden. In the reserve, you can make three types of walks to observe the savanna birds. Birdwatching takes place every Sunday. There is also an option of ecological walk by the trails that lead to waterfalls with different difficulty levels. There is the option of staying on the reserve. Heaven on Earth is open every day, with special programming on weekends.

Anyone interested in spending the day on site. It is only allowed to spend the day on site for a fee, with lunch included.

Paraíso na Terra
(Paradise on Earth)

Rodovia DF-220, km 4 – Brazlândia/DF
+ 55 (61) 99966-5532
Schedule by phone.
www.paraisonaterra.com.br

Vale do Amanhecer
(Dawn Valley)

Founded in 1968 the Dawn Valley is home to a mystical community that gathers different cults, and is considered to be one of the greatest models of religious syncretism in Brazil. Founded by the clairvoyant Neiva Zelaya, known as Aunt Neiva, the community gathers more than a thousand mediums and carries out healing and mediumship development rituals.

Acesso pela DF-230 e DF-130
+ 55 (61) 3389-8754
Every day from 10am to 0am.
In the 70s, Brazlândia received many pilgrimages of thousands of devotees of the Infant Jesus, upon the image coming from Rome, it was about 200 years old. Upon arrival of the image to Brazil, precisely in the city of Brazlândia, miracles were happening. Due to the large number of devotees visiting the image, the construction of a temple was needed as the small church was not enough. The sanctuary receives pilgrims from all over Brazil in the most famous celebration of the city, which is the Meeting of Mother and Son, traditional celebration that is part of the official calendar of the Federal District, in which the image of Nossa Senhora pays a visit to her son in the Sanctuary. Another religious event that receives many pilgrims and devotees of the Infant Jesus is the 30km Walk which takes place every December 20th to celebrate the day the Sanctuary was dedicated.

The shrine that still is not completed, is the second largest in Brazil and becomes a spiritual center of irradiation of great faith and great love, not only in the Central Plateau, but throughout Brazil.

**Santuário Menino Jesus de Praga**
*(Menino Jesus Sanctuary)*

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Tourism
Leisure and Entertainment
Brasilia is an international cultural reference and destination with rich cultural options. The capital has theaters, cinemas, cultural centers, museums and various annual events. The capital is considered ideal for large events such as the Brazilian Film Festival of Brasilia, one of the most important and traditional film festivals in Brazil.

The cuisine also stands out in the city. Brasilia is now the 3rd gastronomic center in Brazil and has a worthy gastronomic diversity of the capital and is home to people from all over Brazil and the world. The city offers options for different tastes and budgets. Typical regional, national, international food and the most exquisite and original recipes from the Midwest are appreciated in the various restaurants in town.

Caminho dos Ipês
(Ipê Trees Pathway)
Attractions and sights allow you to experience leisure in Brasilia as a cultural practice, with visits to the most representative places of the Brasilia cultural effervescence and entertainment.

**TIPS**

- In Lake Paranoá, you can participate in festivals and city tours in boats and religious, cultural and sports events (Yemanja Celebration, JK Rowing).

- Also visit the Lake Leisure Center, next to the JK Bridge, where the people from Brasilia and tourists can contemplate these two postcards of the Federal Capital and enjoy the diverse cuisine of renowned restaurants and chefs.
Third most visited cultural institution in the country, the CCBB has an architectural project by Oscar Niemeyer and landscape project by Ana Rabelo Cunha. It has a built area of about 20 thousand square meters and hosts several exhibitions, shows and other events.

Centro Cultural Banco do Brasil
CCBB

SCES, Trecho 2, lote 22
+55 (61) 3108-7600
Tuesday to Sunday, from 9am to 9pm
www.culturabancodobrasil.com.br
/portal/distrito-federal
Cine Drive-in Brasilia is one of the last drive-ins in operation in Brazil. It opened in 1973, and is located in the city center. It is considered the best equipped: 15 thousand m² of paved area, capable of accommodating 400 vehicles in its parking and a 312m² concrete projection screen, where movies are projected by a modern digital equipment. To broadcast the audio of the film to the car stereos, Cine Drive-in has an FM transmitter. And for those that do not have internal sound system in the car, just ask for guidance to the attendants. And speaking of attendants, the cafeteria service is carried on in the vehicle at the request of visitors that, when entering the cinema, get a menu with delicious options.

This is a project by Oscar Niemeyer, completed in 1960 and inaugurated as part of Brasilia’s inauguration celebrations. Cine Brasilia has an important historical role in the cultural life of the city and, since 1965, is the seat of the Brasilia Film Festival, an annual event of national repercussions.
The Funarte Cultural Complex was inaugurated in 1977 with the Cassia Eller room (initially called Funarte room). Then, in 1991, the Plinio Marcos Theater was inaugurated. It is also constituted by Fayga Ostrower Gallery and Marquise Gallery. The Cassia Eller room hosts shows of Brazilian popular and classical music and the theater also receives seminars, workshops and courses. The galleries feature contemporary art exhibitions and disseminate works of regional and national artists. The cultural complex was listed in 2010 as a heritage of the Federal District.
The Republic Cultural Complex was already foreseen in the original plan of Brasilia. Today, the project consists of three buildings. The Honestino Guimarães Museum of the Republic and the Leonel de Moura Brizola National Library of Brasilia are part of the João Herculino Cultural Complex of the Republic. Next to the museum, a space for restaurants was built with about a thousand square meters, designed to meet the visitors of the new sights of the city. When designing these buildings, Niemeyer created a square between them with three water mirrors.

**Museu da República Honestino Guimarães**

The Museum of the Republic is a summit about 80m in diameter and 28m height. On the ground floor there are two auditoriums with capacity for 700 people, respectively. Access to the upper floor is independent and done through an external ramp from the square.

**Biblioteca Leonel de Moura Brizola**

The library is a rectangular building 120m long, 17m wide and 25m high. The rectangular plan is sober and contrasts with the Museum of the Republic. The sobriety of the architectural volume was softened by adornments that make up the longitudinal façades.
Museu da República Honestino Guimarães
(Honestino Guimarães Museum of the Republic)

Biblioteca Leonel de Moura Brizola
(Leonel de Moura Brizola Library)
Caixa Cultural Brasilia was the first cultural space established by Caixa Bank. Located in the gregarious scale of the city, the building has five galleries, a theater, the Gente Arteira instructional design workshop, the Garden of Sculptures and the Stained Glass Hall. Its purpose is to promote diverse and quality events and preserve cultural identities, disseminate values and to promote the local culture. In order to make art and culture accessible to all, it ensures free tickets to the exhibitions of the galleries and popular prices in shows and concerts presented in the Theater.

**Eixão do Lazer**

*Recreation at Eixão*

The main road - “Eixão” - is a great road along the South and North Wings of Brasilia, 13km long, consisting of six broad lanes and a center lane, through which about 80,000 vehicles circulate during the week. On Sundays and holidays, the vehicles flow is stopped to give way to pedestrians, strollers, skateboards and bicycles. Without the frantic traffic of cars, the Eixão turns into the “Leisure Eixão”, a space of joy and fun for the population of the Federal District and its visitors and proper to the practice of different exercises such as cycling, walking, running, skating, playing badminton, among others.
The Ayrton Senna Multisport Complex includes the Nilson Nelson Gymnasium, Cláudio Coutinho Nautical Complex, the Brasilia International Raceway Nelson Piquet and the Mane Garrincha National Brasilia Stadium. It was partly reformulated to accommodate the reconstructed stadium, home to matches of the Confederations Cup in 2013, the World Cup in 2014 and the Rio 2016 Olympic Games. It includes an area of 1.6 million m², one of the largest in the country.

**Setor de Recreação Pública Norte – Eixo Monumental**

Visits: Only on Saturdays, from 9am to 11:30am. Reception at the outer gate S5 (TOURISTS) and at gate A (engineering/architecture), facing the International Raceway Nelson Piquet. School/college: scheduled visitation. For scheduled visits: forward the request to the e-mail: visitaestadionacional@setur.df.gov.br Applications will be met in accordance with the availability of the stadium.

www.turismo.df.gov.br/estadio-nacional-de-brasilia-manegarrincha
Built in 1987, the Memorial of Indigenous Peoples was designed by Oscar Niemeyer in a spiral that reminds a round hut of the Yanomami Indians.

The space aims to show the diversity and richness of indigenous culture in a dynamic and lively manner.

For this purpose, it promotes several events with the presence and participation of indigenous representatives from different regions of the country.
The JK Memorial was designed by Oscar Niemeyer and is located on the Monumental Axis. It was conceived as a museum and inaugurated in September 1981, two years after the death of President Juscelino Kubitschek. The place houses the body of JK and some of his belongings. The location chosen was symbolic, in the region of Cruzeiro, where the first camp mass took place in the future capital city on May 3, 1957, marking the beginning of the construction of the city.
Lago Paranoá
(Paranoá Lake)
Along its 48km² of extension and 38 m of maximum depth, it offers a unique experience: contemplate Brasilia from a fascinating angle. Guardian of stories and curiosities about the construction of Brasilia, the lake exhibits its natural beauties and has, in its border, several attractions of the capital, like hotels, bars and high level restaurants. In addition, it is the scene of sociocultural, sport and economic events, providing its visitors with good leisure moments.

Plano Piloto
Free access by the South Lake, Ermida Don Bosco, South Deck, North Lake, Beira Lago and other places.
**Feira da Torre de TV**  
*(TV Tower Fair)*

The TV Tower Fair was located right below the monument since 1970. After the construction of the new space (2011), the fair has acquired new format. There you can get in touch with the production of local handcrafts made of wood, seeds, metal, fabrics and leather; you can also taste flavors of the Brazilian cuisine.

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**Museu da Caixa**  
*(Caixa Museum)*

The Caixa Cultural has several spaces for theater, music and dance performances, exhibitions and art education activities. Meet each of the spaces of this unit: Caixa Collection Gallery, Multimedia Room, Historical Collection - Small Exhibition, Gente Arteira Space, Main Gallery, Showcase Gallery, Piccola I Gallery, Piccola II Gallery, Sculpture Garden, Cultural Café, Caixa Theater.
The area of the former Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira Hospital - HJKO is the only remaining architectural complex of the Brasilia construction. Designed by the Novacap team, the hospital was built in just 60 days and the first to operate in the city. The inauguration took place on July 6, 1957. Its 1.265m² area built in wood housed ambulatory, surgical center, administration and residence for doctors and staff. Deactivated since 1974, the place was registered by the GDF in 1985 as Historical Heritage by request of the local community. In April 1990, the place became the Candanga Memorial Museum, representing one of the last architectural references of the contextual testimony of the construction of the Federal Capital.

Museu Vivo da Memória Candanga
(Candanga Memorial Museum)

Setor JK, Lote D – Núcleo Bandeirante  + 55 (61) 3301-3590/3327-4405

Monday to saturday, from 9am to 5pm

The Catetinho Museum, also known as Palácio de Tábuas, is the first building to be considered part of the Heritage of Brasilia, even before the inauguration of the capital. It pays homage to JK and the early days of the construction. Its main attractions are the rooms of guests, the rooms of the president, the Office Room and the kitchen, which was rebuilt with scenographic material.

This complex inspired by the idealism of Reco do Bandolim, came into life through the Oscar Niemeyer brilliant design, in the heart of the Eixo Monumental, to honor and promote the Brazilian Culture development. It houses the Brasilia Choro Club concert hall that every week welcomes great popular musicians; the first choro school in Brazil, the Raphael Rabello Choro School that makes room to scholars from all corners of Brazil; and the Choro Memory Center and Reference that, in partnership with the University of Brasilia, houses a large digital collection.
The Post Office Museum is direct heir of two museums created in the nineteenth century: the Postal Museum, created on February 26, 1889 by Luiz Betim Paes Leme, and the Museum of the Telegraph, created by the Capanema Baron, then director of the General Office of the Telegraph. In 1931, the two museums were merged under the name Post Office Museum and started to work at Rua Conde de Bonfim, in Tijuca, at the DCT Improvement School. Currently, the Post Office Museum works in Brasilia, in a building consisting of a single block with two external façades, built in 1974 as the first headquarters of the National Post Office Service, in Brasilia.

Its collection consists of more than two million items classified into four major collections: National and International Philately, highlighting the Penny Black and Olho de Boi, Marcophilia, Postal and Telegraph Area and Visual Arts.

**Museu Postal e Telegráfico**

*Post Office Museum*

The Post Office Museum is direct heir of two museums created in the nineteenth century: the Postal Museum, created on February 26, 1889 by Luiz Betim Paes Leme, and the Museum of the Telegraph, created by the Capanema Baron, then director of the General Office of the Telegraph. In 1931, the two museums were merged under the name Post Office Museum and started to work at Rua Conde de Bonfim, in Tijuca, at the DCT Improvement School. Currently, the Post Office Museum works in Brasilia, in a building consisting of a single block with two external façades, built in 1974 as the first headquarters of the National Post Office Service, in Brasilia.

Its collection consists of more than two million items classified into four major collections: National and International Philately, highlighting the Penny Black and Olho de Boi, Marcophilia, Postal and Telegraph Area and Visual Arts.

**Museu da Imprensa Nacional**

*National Press Museum*

The National Press was established in 1808 by Prince Regent John, which names the museum’s auditorium. Currently, it is the body responsible for printing the National Gazette. Inaugurated on May 13, 1982, it is a typical example of the monumental architecture of the 1970s, with the structure lined by marble and tinted windows. It houses the remains of the patron of the press in Brazil, Hipólito José da Costa.
The City Park, as it is popularly known, is one of the largest urban parks in the world. The largest outdoor leisure area in Brasilia has exotic vegetation, resulting from the landscaping planned by Burle Marx and has as main objective recreation and leisure, for which it has a structure that includes sports courts, artificial lakes, amusement parks, children’s playground, horse riding center, hiking trails, skating and cycling, karting, restaurants, bars, grills and the Eduardo and Monica Square, erected in honor of Renato Russo, musician of the Legião Urbana band. The City Park is also home to the third largest covered pavilion for exhibitions in Brazil, ExpoBrasilia, with 55 thousand square meters.
The Brasilia Planetarium is among the most modern in the world.

The technology is modern and opens up a range of exhibitions that is not limited to the sky, but can show more images of the scientific world. Opened in 1974, the Planetarium turned 40 in 2014.

During its operation, it allowed for the population to learn more about astronomy and be amazed by the sky of the city.

Now, in the age of technology, the space has multimedia tools and interaction. Furthermore, all physical structure has been completely redesigned and adapted for accessibility.
Pontão do Lago Sul
(South Lake Pontoon)

Situated on the shores of Lake Paranoá, the South Lake Pontoon is located in an area of 134 thousand square meters, with 1200 meters of waterfront. It was built to develop cultural, culinary, business and entertainment tourism in the region, and it has now turned into one of the most important points and attractions of Brasilia, enshrined as a prime and luxury recreational area, provided with full security, restaurants, bars, bookstores, newsstands, ATMs, events area and marinas.

The cuisine has also been one of its flagships.

The site offers 1.5 thousand parking spaces and houses some of the city’s best restaurants, each with their own specialties.

SHIS, QL 10, Lote 1/30, Lago Sul
+ 55 (61) 3364-0580

Sunday to monday, from 7am to 12pm. Tuesday to thursday, from 7am to 1am. Friday and saturday, from 7am to 2am.

Note: the restaurants have separate opening hours.

www.pontao.com.br
ROAD ACCESS TO THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

ROADS CONNECTING THE FEDERAL CAPITAL TO THE EXTREMES OF THE COUNTRY:

**BR-010:** Popularly known as the Belém-Brasilia Highway, the Bernardo Sayão Highway is 1,959km long and comprises the path between Brasilia/DF and Belém/PA. It serves, among others, the cities of Brasilia/DF, Paranã/TO, Carolina/MA, Porto Franco/MA, Guamã/PA and Belém/PA.

**BR-020:** The Presidente Juscelino Kubitschek Highway is 1,887km long and comprises the path between Brasilia/DF and
Fortaleza/CE. It serves, among others, the cities of Brasilia/DF, Posse/GO, Barreiras/BA, Picos/PI and Fortaleza/CE.

**BR-030:** it is 1,176km long and comprises the path between Brasilia/DF and Povoado de Campinhos/Municipality of Maraú/BA. It serves, among others, the cities of Brasilia/DF, Montalvânia/MG, Carinhancha/Porto Fluvial do Rio São Francisco/BA, Brumado/BA, Ubaitaba/BA and Campinho/BA.

**BR-040:** it is 1,140km long and comprises the path between Brasilia/DF and Rio de Janeiro/RJ. Between Brasilia/DF and Petrópolis/RJ, it is called the Presidente Juscelino Kubitschek Highway and between Petrópolis/RJ and Rio de Janeiro/Praça Mauá/RJ is called the Washington Luiz Highway. It serves, among others, the city of Brasilia/DF, Três Marias/MG, Belo Horizonte/MG, Barbacena/MG, Juiz de Fora/MG, Três Rios/RJ, Petrópolis/RJ and Rio de Janeiro/Praça Mauá/RJ.

**BR-050:** it is 1,094km long and comprises the path between Brasilia/DF and Santos/SP. It serves, among others, the cities of Brasilia/DF, Cristalina/GO, Uberlândia/MG, Uberaba/MG, Ribeirão Preto/SP, Campinas/SP and Santos/SP.

**BR-060:** it is 1,459km long and comprises the path between Brasilia/DF and Bela Vista/MS. It serves, among others, the cities of Brasilia/DF, Anápolis/GO, Goiânia/GO, Rio Verde/GO, Jataí/GO, Campo Grande/MS and border with Paraguay.
**BR-070**: it is 1.315km long and comprises the path between Brasilia/DF and Cárceres/Distrito de Corixa/MT. It serves, among others, the cities of Brasilia/DF, Jaraguá/GO, Aragarças/GO, Cuiabá/MT, Cárceres/MT and border with Bolivia.

**BR-080**: it is 621km long and comprises the path between Brasilia/DF and Luiz Alves/GO. However, this highway was designed to go to Ribeirão Cascalheira/MT. It serves, among others, the cities of Brasilia/DF, Uruaçu/GO, São Miguel do Araguaia/GO, and the intersection with BR 158/242, which goes to Ribeirão Cascalheira/MT.

**BR-153**: also known by the names of Transbrasilian Highway, Belém-Brasilia Highway and Bernardo Sayão Highway, it is the fourth largest highway in Brazil, 3,590km long. It comprises the path between Marabá/PA and Aceguá/RS, the border between Brazil and Uruguay. It serves, among others, the cities of Marabá/PA, Araguaína/TO, Gurupi/TO, Ceres/GO, Goiânia/GO, Itumbiara/GO, Prata/MG, Frutal/MG, SP, Irati/PR, União da Vitória/PR, Porto União/SC, Erechim/RS, Passo Fundo/RS, Soledade/RS, Cachoeira do Sul/RS, Bagé/RS and Aceguá/RS.

**BR-251**: also called Highway Júlio Garcia, is 2,501km long and comprises the path between Ilhéus/BA and Cuiabá/MT. It serves, among others, the cities of Ilhéus/BA, Pontal/
BA, Buerarema/BA, Camacan/BA, Salinas/MG, Montes Claros/MG, Unaí/MG, Brasilia/DF, Ceres/GO, Nova Xavantina/MT and Cuiabá/MT.

**ROAD TRANSPORT**

**Coming from the North or Northeast:** BR-010, BR-020 or BR-030

**Coming from the Southwest:** BR-040 to Cristalina/GO and then BR-050

**Coming from the Southeast:** BR-050

**Coming from the Midwest:** BR-060, BR-070 and BR-080

**Coming from the Midwest:** BR-384 to Jataí/GO and then BR-060

**Coming from the South:** BR-153 and then BR-060
## Distance between Brasilia and the other Brazilian capital cities

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