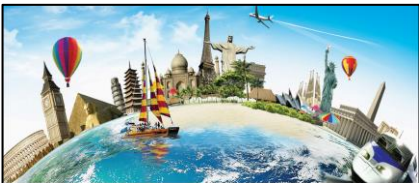


1. What is tourism?

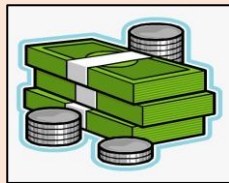
The **movement** of people to **places away** from where they live and work for **pleasure (holiday)** or work



2. Tourism is increasing

Reasons for increase:

Increased wages and more paid holiday leave



Improved transport (airports, planes, roads)



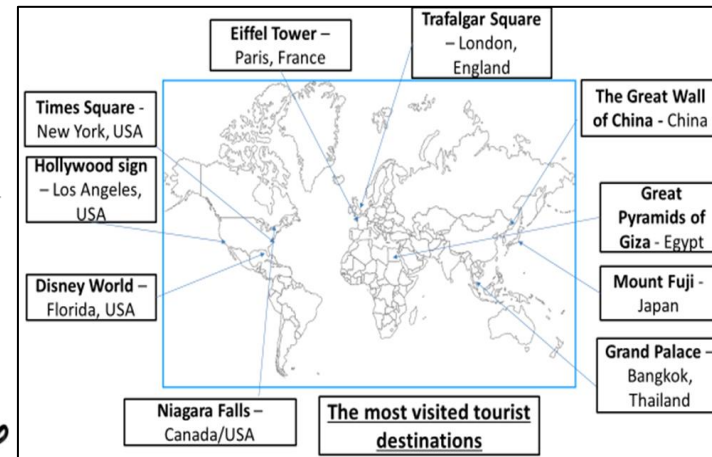
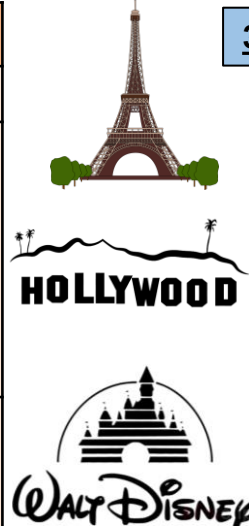
More Advertising (TV adverts, internet, brochures)



Internet (allows people to book their own holidays)



3. The world's most visited tourist destinations



4. More people are starting to go on specialist holidays in Low Income Countries (LICs)

Types of specialist holidays:

Reasons for holidays in LICs:

Skiing



**Cheaper flights/
more flights**



Safari



Events (e.g. World Cup in Brazil)



Events (e.g. Olympics or World Cup)



Cheaper food, drink and accommodation



Hiking



Gap Years



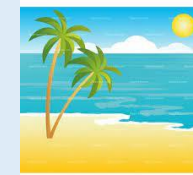
Year 9: Global Tourism

5. Environments for Tourism

Primary resources are those that exist, or originally existed, for **non-tourist purposes**.

Secondary resources are those that were **deliberately built to meet the needs of tourists**.

The **natural landscape** (e.g. mountains, beaches)



Hotels



Religious buildings (cathedrals)



Airports



Historical sites (castles)



Theme parks

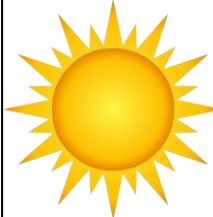


6. Dubai Case Study - the 4th most visited city in the world



Attractions:

- **Palm Island** – man made resort island
- **Burj Khalifa** – the world's tallest building
- All year round sun
- **Desert activities**



Social effects of tourism in Dubai

- Money to invest in **education** and **healthcare**
- **Islamic culture threatened** by increase of tourists



Economic effects of tourism in Dubai

- Money invested in attracting **new businesses** and jobs in **banking and finance**



Environmental effects of tourism in Dubai

- Money invested in creating **more green areas**
- Palm Island **destroying marine life**



7. Tourism leads to the Multiplier effect. This is where one positive thing leads to another

1. Tourists visit and spend **money**



2. **Jobs** created for locals in tour companies, hotels restaurants etc.



3. **Incomes rise** and standards of living improves



4. Government raises **more tax**



5. Tax money spent on **improving education and healthcare**



6. Population becomes **better educated and healthier**



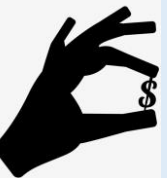
8. Disadvantages of tourism - Jamaica



Seasonal jobs means people are unemployed for parts of the year



Wages are low



Tourists use **water** leading to **shortages** for locals



Companies like Virgin **take profits** out of Jamaica



9. Conflict caused by tourism – Lake District

Stakeholders in conflict in the Lake District:

- Local Residents
- Local Farmers
- Tourists
- Local businesses

Issues causing conflict:

- Tourists causing too much traffic and taking up car park spaces
- Second homes bought by rich tourists push up house prices



10. Great Barrier Reef Case Study: Environmental impacts of Tourism

Sewage pollutes water



Boat anchors rip apart reef



Snorkelers touch and damage the reef



Long haul flights releasing greenhouse gases, causing global warming and leading to **coral bleaching**



11. Great Barrier Reef Case Study: Sustainable Management of tourism

Management strategies for sustainable tourism at the Great Barrier Reef

Zoning – different activities in different parts of the barrier reef to reduce damage



Permits – to take part in activities and enter the area



Education sessions - to inform visitors of the threats



Environmental charge of AU\$3.50 per visitor. Provides money for research and protection



Tourism Keywords

Conflict

Definition: a disagreement or argument which can be verbal or physical

Example: *The increased number of tourists caused conflict with the local residents*

Now you try:



Economic

Definition: something to do with money, e.g. an effect

Example: *An economic effect of attracting more businesses is people's wages go up.*

Now you try:



Environmental

Definition: something to do with the environment (both natural and physical/built), e.g. an effect

Example: *An environmental effect planting more trees is reducing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere*

Now you try:



Honey-pot site

Definition: a place that attracts a large number of visitors like bees to honey

Example: *The area around the Eiffel Tower was busy because it is a honey-pot site*

Now you try:



Multiplier Effect

Definition: The positive knock-on effect of spending money (one positive leads to another)

Example: *Improving the healthcare of a country leads to the multiplier effect because people can live healthier lives*

Now you try:



Manage

Definition: to deal with/solve an issue

Example: *One way to manage deforestation is to plant more trees*

Now you try:



Primary resources

Definition: Resources that exist, or originally existed, for non-tourist purposes (things that attract tourists in the first place) e.g. natural resources



Example: The beautiful beaches and hot sunny weather are the main primary resource attracting people to visit Spain

Now you try:



Secondary resources

Definition: Things that were deliberately built to meet the needs of tourists, e.g. airports and hotels



Example: Rwanda has invested money into improving its secondary resources to attract more tourists

Now you try:



Seasonal

Definition: changing according to the season/time of year



Example: Jobs in tourism are seasonal because some only exist in the summer months

Now you try:

Social

Definition: something to do with people, e.g. an effect



Example: A social effect of improving healthcare is people become healthier.

Now you try:

Specialist holiday

Definition: Travelling on holiday to do a specific activity, e.g. skiing



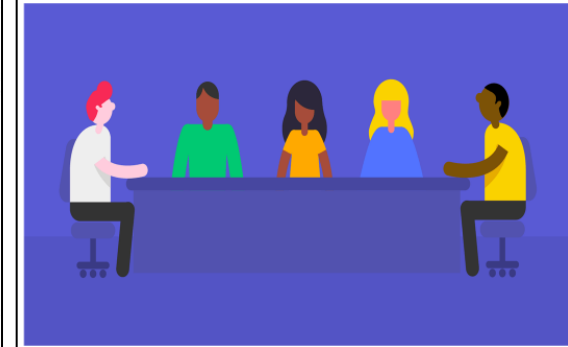
Example: More people are travelling to East Africa for specialist holidays like safaris.

Now you try:



Stakeholder

Definition: someone involved/has an interest in an issue



Example: Not all the stakeholders were happy about the road being closed through the town

Now you try:

Sustainable

Definition: something that lasts into the future without negative impacts, particularly on the environment



Example: The burning of coal for energy is not sustainable because it will eventually run out one day

Now you try:

Tourism

Definition: the movement of people to places away from where they live and work for holiday (people going on holiday)



Example: A lot of people in Spain are employed in tourism, working in hotels and airports.

Now you try:
