



The spatial patterns shown on the maps evolved throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Description involves both the spatial and temporal patterns...

The Western European concentration included England, France and Italy. In the late 1700's -1900's the upper classes of Victorian Britain undertook a Grand Tour' and this could be considered the beginnings of modern day tourism. This tourism was initially concentrated in Europe where mostly young men (or chaperoned young women) travelled to visit the sites of classical Europe, including cultural centres like Venice, Florence (1)... or spa towns.... Railways were developed throughout Europe in the 1840's making it cheaper to travel (2)... but did restrict tourism to the continent (2)...resulting in the early pattern of a single concentration (1). More extensive international travel beyond this was unheard of. The lack of suitable transport can largely explain the limited distances travelled (2) and the absence of attractions or facilities beyond Europe.

In the 19th century tourism became linked to colonialism and tourists began to travel to India...and later to Australia and N.Z. This process created a more dispersed pattern (1) and like the earlier concentrated pattern is closely linked to transport development. ...the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 allowed for the passage from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean via the Red Sea (2)... The canal gave the British easy access to India which had earlier become a British colony...and also to Pacific colonies... and East African...

The Suez Canal gave tourists the opportunity to visit Egypt and travel to the 'Far East'...extending the range of their travelling...Tourism became limited to ports in

some of the colonial destinations forming clusters in the early stages until transport infrastructure was developed to allow for travel inland (2).

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Europe continued to be the core or centre and the colonies formed a type of periphery. Western Europe remained the largest centre for tourism and it still dominates tourism in terms of earning and destination for tourists. Europe receives -- % of all tourist arrivals and five of the top ten countries visited are in Europe. Even though the pattern becomes more dispersed (1)...

The third phase includes the current global pattern of tourism, where few areas of the world are not involved. Tourism is totally dispersed (1) including the Continents of...; even Antarctica is a new tourism destination... Some of these new areas are the fastest growing, experiencing rates of growth significantly faster than Europe...

The social and economic significance of tourism development

Over the past 6 decades tourism has experienced rapid growth and diversification to become one of the largest and fastest growing economic sectors in the world. For many countries tourism is by far the biggest source of foreign exchange earnings and this can be a significant issue if there is a down turn in tourism. Tourism contributes to nearly 10% of N.Z.'s GDP... Even in the large more diverse economies like USA it is a significant contributor to the economy (4).

Tourism is a major source of employment with jobs generated in accommodation, catering, transport, entertainment and other service industries... Countries with large amounts of tourism, such as Italy with 56.7million tourists in 2011, have a large number of tourist facilities and tourism is secure in some parts of the industry all year round, however, in the Southern Mediterranean regions e.g. Tuscany/Umbria, or in the ski resorts of the north e.g. Piedmont, employment is more seasonal. In some countries tourism has distinct seasonal peaks ... Tourism accounts for 11.4% of the GDP and 85,000 jobs in France which is the top visited country in the world with approximately 76.9 million tourist arrivals in 2010... Tourism employs 1:10 people in N.Z... (5)

... Tourism can lead to a break down in societal values when western values conflict with a countries values, this is evident in some Muslim countries e.g. U.A.E, where the dress code is very important and often not understood by tourists...

In Nepal the men are often employed as mountain guides this means they are away from home and mixing with western tourists for long periods in the peak season. This puts pressure on families and the father may return with new western ideas that challenge the traditional values resulting in a breakdown of the family structure