

# [Tourism early tourism essay sample](https://assignbuster.com/tourism-early-tourism-essay-sample/)

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“ Torah” – Hebrew word   
– Studying   
– Learning   
– Searching

Old Testament   
– “ Noah with his Ark” must have been the first large-scale operator   
– his passengers were mostly animals.

Two Forms of Early Tourism:   
1. Travel for business such as trading   
– The invention of money, writing   
– “ wheel” by the Sumerians facilitated travel and exchange, of goods.

2. Religious travel   
– Pilgrimages to places of worship   
– Pilgrimages were made to fulfil a vow as in case of illness or of great danger or as penance for sins.

Tourism in the Medieval Period – travel declined.   
“ Travail” – heavy labor, anguish and pain   
“ Travel” was derived

After-the Decline of the Roman Empire in the 5th Century:   
– Roads were not maintained and they became unsafe.   
– Thieves inflicted harm on those who dared to travel.   
– No one during this time travelled for pleasure.   
– Crusaders and pilgrims were the only ones who travelled.

During the Renaissance and Elizabethan Eras:   
“ Grand Tour” – “ The rite of passage” of gentleman’s education – Travel to cultural centers of the continent which lasted for three years.

During the Industrial Revolution:   
– The Industrial Revolution brought about major changes in the scale and type of tourism development.   
– It brought about not only technological changes but also essential social changes that made travel desirable as a recreational activity.

Modern Tourism in the 19th century:   
← Railway   
← Development of steam power

Tourism In the 20th century:   
Pleasure travel continued to expand   
– Increasing wealth   
– Curiosity   
– Outgoing attitudes of the people

– Increasing ease of such movement

Origin of Tourism in the Philippines:   
– Original inhabitants of the country roamed around in search for food.

“ Accommodation Facilities in other Countries”

Capsule Hote l – 3ft by 4ft. usually stacked and equipped with clock, small TV, air-conditioning and heater

Ger – from Mongolia, the traditional collapsible tent dwellings of the nomadic herdsmen in that country.

Jimjilbang- from Korea, around 7 dollars for a full day.   
– no beds   
– usually the common area between the men’s and women’s saunas where people can do things together like eating, exercise, watch TV, or sleep.

Minshuku – refers to small, wooden buildings with Japanese style rooms

Minbak – this is the Korean equivalent of Minshuku

← Parador- from Spain which were originally mansions, palaces or castles

← Pousada – small-scale home-style hotels that are found in Portugal and Portuguese territories

← Ryokan – guests sleeps on futon on the floor, eat Japanese meals, bathe in the ofuro (bath tub) and wear kimono.