

# TOURISM KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

## KEY QUESTIONS

What is tourism?	What is eco-tourism?	How is can tourism be sustainable?
What are the benefits that tourism can bring to several countries around the world?	How and why do national parks encourage tourism in an area?	How is tourism in a HIC different to in a LIC/NIC?
What are the issues caused by Mass tourism?	What are the social, economic and environmental impacts of tourism on an area?	Why are travel companies important for promoting tourism?

## KEY WORDS

Tourist	Someone who visits a place for recreation, leisure, business, family, or religion, for a certain amount of time.
Honey-pot Site	Somewhere that attracts a large number of tourists, who, due to their numbers, place pressure on the environment and people.
Mass Tourism	Tourism on a large scale to one country or region. This is linked to the development and consolidation phases of the Butler Model.
National Park	An area where development is limited and planning is controlled. The landscape is regarded as unusual and valuable and therefore worth looking after.
Extreme Tourism	Tourism involving dangerous landscapes, often with a difficult climate and in remote places.
Ecotourism	Tourism which meets the needs of the local people and environment, now and into the future. Also known as green tourism.
Sustainability	Meeting the needs of today whilst protecting the environment and resources for future generations.
Infrastructure	The building blocks of an area; electricity, roads, hospitals, and transport links.

## DIAGRAMS/MAPS

