

Geography - Year 4 - Autumn – Why are people for or against tourism?



SDG
LINK

Sticky Knowledge:

- To know why tourists visit certain places.
- To be able to explain what is the same and different about Spain and Iceland.
- To know what tourism is.
- To know some of the positive and negative effects of tourism.
- To know what ecotourism is and how it can be sustainable.

Positives	Negatives
Creates jobs (1 in 11 jobs in the world are linked to tourism).	The jobs created are often seasonal and poorly-paid.
More money for the country.	Most money goes out of the area into the hands of big companies, instead of staying among the local people.
Local traditions and customs are kept alive as tourists enjoy traditional shows, meals, etc.	As outsiders arrive, local culture and traditions may disappear.
Money gained from tourism can be used to help protect the natural landscape, e.g. tropical rainforest, coral reefs, beaches.	There may be damage to the natural environment, e.g. footpath erosion; litter; habitats destroyed and species threatened with extinction as hotels and such like are built.
More facilities/services are provided for tourists, which local people may also benefit from.	Overcrowding and increased congestion.
There is a greater demand for local food and crafts.	Prices increase in local shops as tourists are often wealthier than local residents.
Promotes cultural understanding and tolerance.	Travel increases an individual's carbon footprint.

Glossary:

- Tourism- movement of people internationally or nationally to visit places of interest for holidays.
- Ecotourism- tourism to natural environments intended to support conservation and protect the environment.
- Sustainability- preserving our current resources for the future.
- Economy- the money a government has.
- Society- the people who live in a specific area- normally a country.
- Environmental– relating to the area surrounding us.
- Climate - the weather conditions in an area.

