

## Tourism Knowledge and Beautiful Touristic Destinations

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**Abstract:** In this article I have described main understanding of the Tourism and additionally several primary areas which are consisted of Tourism. Moscow, Southampton, Victoria's Buchan Caves were written to be the touristic cities of the world. Although these places are not well-known like the Athens, Rome, Paris, Madrid I found their landscapes in my scientific work.

**Keywords:** Seaside tourism, "parkitecture", "pretourism", property development, trade routes, Saxon times.

Tourism knowledge extends across disciplines from the earth sciences through socio-economics and into the symbolic realm of literature and art. Seaside tourism, in the UK and North-West France, owes its initial existence to the geology of the area providing beaches, harbours deep enough to dock and outcrops of granite and limestone that, with the development of knowledge, could be quarried for building materials. A region's climate and geography, once understood locally, are used for food production and fishing; this becomes the terroir of the region. Knowledge of the sustainable annual production of food and drink is transferred through agriculture and viticulture education. When the built heritage is established, the economics of property development, the legal and political aspects of ownership and planning consent strongly affect how tourism can develop; knowledge of these socio-political systems along with the technical knowledge and regulation of building changes determine the ability of the tourism business to create a built environment suitable for its operation.

Tourism is a global phenomenon that has experienced rapid growth in the past 1945 period, in both the developed countries and newly emerging economies of the world. To help explain how, where and why tourism has developed through the ages, its importance and significance in modern society.

Tourism is now embraced as a subject for serious academic study, but it has not always been this way. Prior to the 1980s, the study of tourism as an intellectual pursuit was viewed by many academics and analysts as a superficial and not really worthy of academic respect in the same way that established disciplines, such as history, economics and politics were, but with some notable exceptions (e.g. Hayner 1932 in the USA). Indeed, tourism was often perceived as a practitioner subject taught at craft level. This changed considerably in the 1990s. Yet tourism does have a much longer history of study, a Hall and Page (2014) chart, with reference to the work of geographers dating back to the 1920s. Today, many schools, colleges, polytechnics and universities around the world offer courses in tourism related studies, with qualifications offered from certificate level through to PhD level and it is now maturing as a subject area in its own right.

There are some kinds of cities or places which were related to Tourism. Here we can see some examples of them.

Moscow is first mentioned in chronicle under the year 1147 as a possession of Prince Yuri Dolgoruky, and this date has been taken as the year of its founding. Archaeological excavations in the centre of Moscow, however, prove that a small settlement

already existed on this site as early as the 11<sup>th</sup> century.

Moscow's position in the heart of the Russian lands and at the intersection of trade routes promoted its rapid growth. In the late 15<sup>th</sup> century the city emerged as the capital of the Russian state. The most well-known Moscow princes and king such as grand prince Andrew Bogolubsky, Ivan Kalita, Ivan the Red, Dmitry Donskoy, Ivan the Terrible, Boris Godunov, Mikhail Feodorovich and others were the continuators of Moscow state formation.

Moscow remained Russia's largest city even after the capital had been moved to St.Petersburg in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Moscow occupied an outstanding place in the revolutionary movement. The barricades of the Krasnaya Presnya district epitomized the courage of the workers who rose in arms against tsarism during 1905-1907.

After the Great October Socialistic Revolution of 1917, Moscow was again made the capital, this time of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and the Soviet Union less than five years later.

During the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) the defenders of Moscow won unfading glory for themselves and the city. The Great Battle of Moscow (1941-1942) resulted in the first major defeat of Hitler's armies in World War II, inflicting on them a loss of over 400,000 men and vast amounts of combat equipment. Twenty years after the end of the war Moscow (and other twelve Soviet cities) was awarded the title of the Hero City.

Southampton is beautifully situated at the head of the bay called the Southampton Water, having the river Itchen on the one side, and the Test or Anton on the other. It was anciently fortified, and the remains of its walls and castle still exist. The town appears to have had its origin in the Saxon times, and is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle under the year 873. During the ninth and tenth centuries it was frequently ravaged by the Danes; here Canute occasionally resided; and it was while he stayed at Southampton that the well-known incident occurred

in which he rebuked the flattery of his courtiers. In the sixteenth century Southampton was visited by the Emperor Charles V, by Edward VI, Philip of Spain, and Queen Elizabeth; and it was for some time the residence of Charles I.

Southampton was anciently defended by double ditches, battlements, and watch-towers. Of the gates, the only one remaining is an imposing structure called Burgate, on the north front of which are two figures, said by tradition to represent the famous Sir Bevis of Hampton and the giant Ascapand, whom he slew in single combat. Southampton contains a great number of large and well-built houses, and the principal streets are spacious and well paved

This work is concerned with the emergence of tourism in colonial Victoria, Australia and is part of ongoing research into understanding Victoria's tourism era of discovery. It is concerned with the processes of "opening up" new attractions and its focus is the discovery state of the development of tourism or what Young has termed "pretourism", is a period that has generally been neglected in tourism histories in Australia, notwithstanding the recent works of Bonyhady (2000), Horne (2005), and Inglis (2007). Nascent tourism, defined as the embryonic or emergent phase in which natural attractions are coming into being as the subject of tourist visitation, will be contextualized in the study of eight tourism sites that will be the primary focus of this work.

### **BUCHAN CAVES RESERVE**

Although the presence of caves in the Buchan District was first mentioned in 1840, the first known visit from staff from the Surveyor-General's department did not take place until 1854. Nascent tourism began to occur from the 1870s. In 1889 the first systematic geological survey was undertaken and recommendations made to develop the site into a tourist attraction similar to the Jenolan Caves in New South Wales replete with a caretaker and the installation of electricity. Further recommendations by a geologist with the Mines Department in 1900 saw the reservation of some 65 hectares of Crown Land near Buchan by the Department of Crown Lands and survey in 1901, and an additional 48

hectares in 1902. The camping reserve at Buchan Caves were proclaimed in 1930 and in 1938 the Buchan Caves National Park was officially opened.

The two show caves at Buchan, Fairy Cave and Royal Cave, were "discovered" in 1907 and 1910 respectively. The opening to the Fairy Cave was enlarged using some gelignite and after the construction of pathways and wire netting to protect the stalagmites and stalactites, the cave was opened to the public in late 1907. Royal Cave was opened in late 1913 after reserve employees cut through a solid block of marble and used a large quantity of explosives to blast through 150 feet of rock. Buchan Caves have been modelled especially its adoption of "parkitecture" style for some of its buildings.

In conclusion, personally I believe there are a lot of outstanding destinations in the world. However, in

this article I just made an example of counting some unknown areas of the world in which majority of people still do not go those places.

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