

Travel and Tourism

Introduction

Tourism means travelling somewhere for fun. We might call tourism “vacationing” today. Who here has a favorite place to go on vacation?

Here are four pictures of the ways people got around over 100 years ago.

These are four old ways of transportation. Stagecoaches were carriages that travelled between cities. They were used a long time ago, and they were pretty slow and uncomfortable. It might take you more than a week to get where you were going. Trains and Trolleys look a lot alike, but you would take a train to go on a long trip and a trolley to go on a short trip. When trains were first invented, people had only been able to land travel on horses or stagecoaches, and trains let them travel much faster and much farther than before. Trolleys came a bit later, but when they were invented, it became very easy to get between nearby cities. Automobiles were what cars were called when they were first invented. They were not as fast as they are today, and people had to crank them to get them started, but with them, you could travel anywhere with roads.

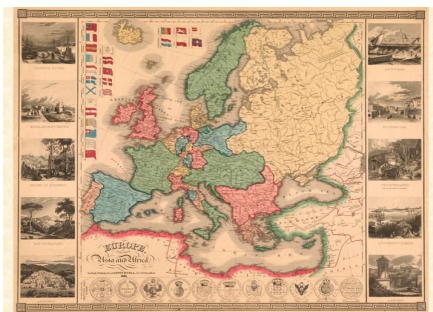
Interaction: Who can tell me which transportation ran on gasoline? (*automobile*). Which transportation used horses? (*stagecoach*). Which transportation used ran on coal? (*train*). Which transportation used electricity? (*trolley*).



This postcard was made over 115 years ago and shows different kinds of ships.

Longships or Dragonships were used by people called “Vikings” over 800 years ago. A lot of them had carvings of dragons on the front. Cogs were a larger ship used for a long time. They could carry a lot of goods for trading between cities. Steamships were invented around the same time as trains. They could make it across the ocean in only a week! This led to a lot more people crossing the ocean.

Interaction: Steamships would burn coal to move, but how would dragonships and cogs move? (*wind*). What are some problems that could happen with cogs and dragonships? (*no wind and too much wind--storms*).



This is a map of Europe made over 150 years ago.

150 years ago, Americans who could afford to travel liked to go to Europe. Some of their favorite places to visit were: Switzerland, where they could see beautiful mountains; Italy, where they could walk through cities that were over 2000 years old; and England, where they could see old buildings and place and still understand the language that was being spoken.

This map shows the way through the Alps that travelers often took to get to Italy.

Before the 1800s, it was incredibly difficult and dangerous to travel through the Alps, so relatively few people undertook the journey. After Napoleon of France started his military campaigns in the early 1800s, however, it became much easier to travel into the mountains.

Interaction: Can anyone guess why it became easier to travel throughout the Alps after Napoleon? (he built roads for his armies; there is even a picture of one cut through the mountain in the top right corner of this map).





This map of England is over 100 years old. It was created by a railroad company to show where its train lines went.

As railroads were expanded in the late 1800s and early 1900s, more people were able to travel. Large train stations attracted hotels, much like airports do today.

Interaction: How did the expansion of railroads allow more people to travel? (getting to train stations would be easier and the more people that travelled, the cheaper each ticket became)



This maps was produced by a steamship company around 1900.

Only 100 years before this, it was difficult to get to just get to Italy. Now passengers are able to get to the most distant reaches of the globe in a matter of days.

Interaction: What two oceans does this steamship line use the most? (Atlantic and Indian Ocean)

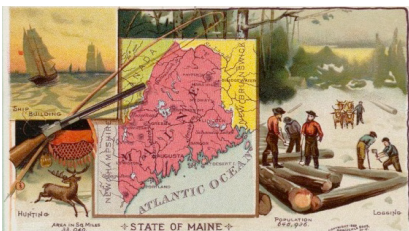


By the time this map was made during the 1930s, Maine had been established as a tourist destination.

Interaction: You're not going to find roads on this map of Maine. You won't even find many cities—Gorham, for example, is missing. What do you think Maine's "Recreation Map" DOES show? (trails, mountains, lakes, rivers)

Interaction: So what activities did tourists come to Maine for? (mostly outdoor activities: hunting, fishing, hiking, canoeing, skiing, etc).

Interaction: Can anyone give me an example of how Maine being a tourist destination has affected you or your family?



This image reveals a lot about how people think of Maine.

Interaction: Why is this image of a gun and fishing pole included? (tourist activities include hunting and fishing).

Interaction: Why would the images of ships and lumbering be included? (Maines traditional economies are shipbuilding and lumbering)

Activity Transition

For our activity, we're going to make maps about where we've travelled. Raise your hand if you've been to another state. Can anyone think of one thing that reminds you of a state you visited?