#### МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ ХЕРСОНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ АГРАРНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ



КАФЕДРА ГОТЕЛЬНО-РЕСТОРАННОГО ТА ТУРИСТИЧНОГО БІЗНЕСУ Й ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

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У матеріалах конференції розглянуто економічні, екологічні та організаційні аспекти розвитку потенціалу підприємств туристичної індустрії та суміжних галузей в умовах світової економічної кризи. Досліджено менеджмент підприємств індустрії гостинності в умовах світової фінансової кризи: виклики й можливості, сильні та слабкі сторони. Висвітлено інноваційні технології та менеджмент якості продукції та послуг готельно-ресторанного, туристичного та рекреаційного бізнесу. Визначено сучасні тренди розвитку внутрішнього та зовнішнього туризму та готельно-ресторанного бізнесу в Україні та світі. Проаналізовано заходи щодо удосконалення маркетингового комплексу підприємств індустрії гостинності.

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today we can trace active and popular management and marketing services to a lot of hotels and resorts in the USA according to different mass media sources [4; 6].

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## CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL TOURISM IN GREAT BRITAIN: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Tourism as a form of leisure is especially sensitive to the goals set by the consumer. The incentives of the previous centuries have been preserved. Such types of tourism as educational, medical and cognitive are based on them. Nowadays mountain climbing, skiing, ice skating, bicycles and cars, travelling with environmental and recreational purposes are added to them. At the same time, the socio-cultural motivation of travelling in modern era turned out to be dominant.

England of the 18th and 19th centuries was the country that most encouraged travelling. Its insular position, its status as a major maritime power, vast overseas possessions and world interests themselves contributed to the expansion of the English gentleman's horizons through travelling. The paradox of the English national character lies in the combination of the conviction of the superiority of their country

and a constant interest in peace. England has become the home of many types of tourism. It was in this country that the tradition of including travelling to the continent in the educational program of a young Englishman was born.

Ever since the time of Queen Elizabeth, the value of education and knowledge has increased in England. In the 18th century the concept of "Grand Tour" was formed as a logical completion of the education of an English gentleman. The first mention of "the Grand Tour" as a compulsory element of education occured in 1670 in connection with the issuance of a special royal permission for such a tour. In 1749 Thomas Nugent's guide "The Grand Tour" was published. After this event the term became common. Traveling across Europe included visits to Paris, Venice, Rome, Florence, acquaintance with the culture and customs of European countries and lasted for one or even two or three years.

The Cambridge Dictionary gives such a definition of "the Grand Tour": "a visit to the most important countries and cities of Europe that rich young people made in the past as part of their education" [1].

Such an educational journey played a serious representative role, as it was perceived as an indicator of the brilliant education of a real gentleman. Exactly at that time the expression "Travelling is the peak of education" appeared. The famous public figure of the 18th century, the compiler of the first dictionary of the English language, Samuel Johnson, wrote about British travels to other countries: "All travel has its advantages. If the passenger visits better countries, he may learn to improve his own. And if fortune carries him to worse, he may learn to enjoy it" [4]. This tradition is still being maintained. The famous English writer of the early 20th century, E.M. Forster, gave such a recommendation as for raising children: "First bring them up among honest provincial residents for cleanliness, then send them to Italy for refinement, and then, and only then, let them come to London" [3].

As the literature of those years testifies, young Englishmen abroad did not always focus solely on the sciences. The Grand Tour, due to its duration, assumed the assimilation of the norms of behaviour of high society in other countries, the knowledge of life, the understanding of the social and political structure of other states, in general, the entire diversity of the world. English travellers paid tribute to European entertainment as well, filling their leisure abroad with a variety of pleasures, which also contributed to the expansion of cultural and social experience. It can be said that the educational role was played not so much by specific studies in the sciences as by travelling itself.

Englishmen of the 19th century are the main travelling nation. They formed the main motivation for educational and cultural tourism. The expansion of tourism motivation was also promoted by English literature, especially the adventure novels of Walter Scott, Arthur Conan Doyle, and the romantic poetry of George Byron. The British mastered the Swiss mountainous territories, healing sources on the continent, exotic islands in the Pacific Ocean, remote India, China and Australia. The colonial policy of Britain in the 19th century also contributed to the broadening of horizons. Romantic views of the British Crown's overseas possessions were reinforced by the history of navigation and especially by the tea clipper races in the 19th century.

Sport as a means of entertainment and leisure goes hand in hand with tourism. The Victorian England of the19th century became the homeland of many sports, which are now the basis of both sports and health tourism. At the end of the18th century the game of cricket, formerly widespread among butchers, shoemakers and coppersmiths, won the hearts of aristocrats and even the clergy. Since the teams were made up of people from different social backgrounds, cricket competitions attracted many spectators, blurring social boundaries. In the 19th century the British mastered boxing, tennis, golf and instilled interest in them in other countries. The Victorian era developed a kind of playtime code that required every gentleman to do serious outdoor sports. The value of health dictated attention to the infrastructure of sports leisure and sports and recreational motivation for travelling.

Ecological types of tourism are derived from medical and health-improving forms of travelling. The ecological motivation for undertaking travel appeared along with the formation of national parks and reserves in a number of countries. This type of tourism arose somewhat later, when awareness of environmental problems, the movement for the preservation of nature, plant and animal species began to develop.

Today national parks in Great Britain cover approximately 7% of the country. The peculiarity of British national parks is that these are not "wilderness" areas, but rather close to large cities areas in which any activity aimed at restoring nature is allowed, so most national parks are more like huge city parks or botanical gardens. Many of them are private properties. New Forest, Exmoor, Brecon Beacons, Peak District and Cairngorms are among the top five British national parks according to "The Times" [2].

Thus, different socio-cultural factors formed interest in different types of travelling and gradually determined the difference in the types of tourism: business, sports and recreation, cultural and educational, etc. The main accent should be paid to the motivation of the tourist, the purpose of his trip. In the 19-21st centuries with the advent of leisure and mass tourism, new modes of transportation and technical innovations, the arsenal of tourism types is rapidly expanding: cycling, alpine skiing, car tourism, ecological tourism, etc. Traditional types of tourism are also experiencing a certain modernization: health, cultural and educational. However, the most important change in tourism is the fact that the attitude of a tourist and a tourist object is radically changing. Mass tourism begins to transform resort places in accordance with their ideas about recreation, based on the needs of their own travel motivation. Resort locations acquire a general appearance, service structure and cultural atmosphere that is sharply different from non-resort locations. By the 21st century tourism is becoming an influential factor not only in economic life, but also in socio-cultural and environmental processes.

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