

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



BUCHAREST

— VIRTUTE ET SAPIENTIA

Touristscapes

ADERRANCE / Colorador	
TOURIS	TSCAPE
Travel a	nd Tours

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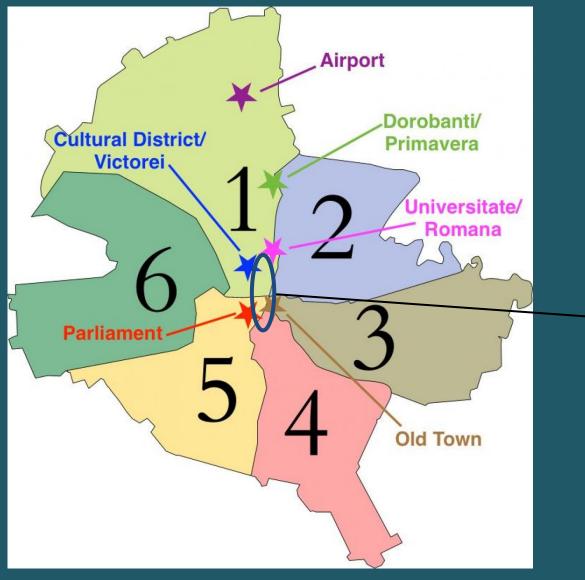


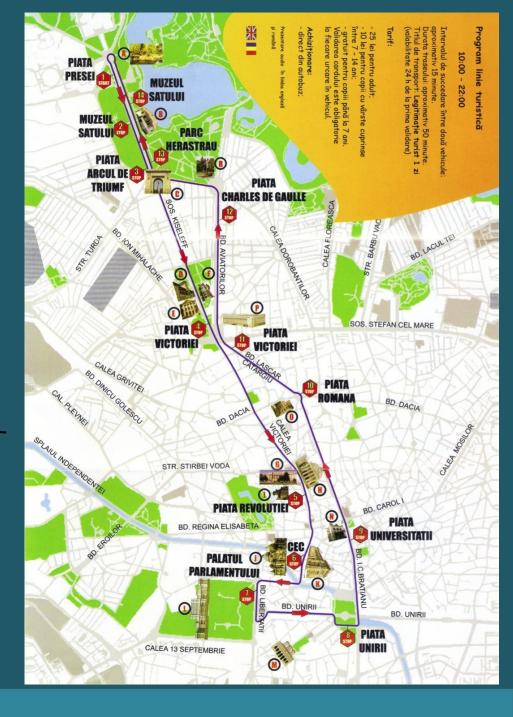
Asist. prof. Ana-Maria TALOŞ





Bucharest





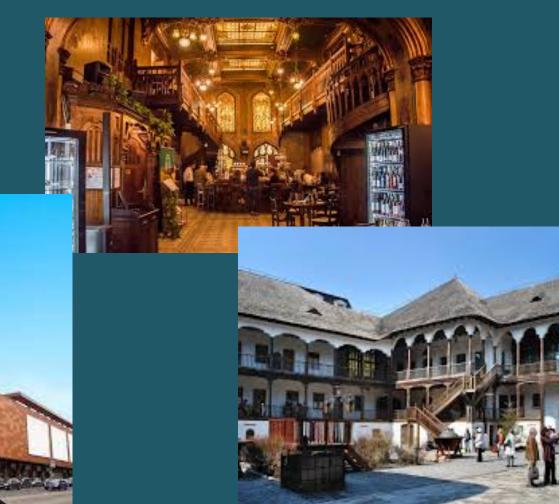
Topics proposed

- 1. Foodscapes of Romania in Bucharest- between tradition and sophistication;
- 2. Red tourism in Bucharest- between scars and accomplishments;
- 3. Escape the urban landscape- between the blessing and the burden of hosting a natural area inside the city;
- 4. Dark tourism in Bucharest between remembrance and the need to forget.

• Carul cu Bere (The beer cart)

o Hanul lui Manuc (Manuc's Inn)

o Obor Area



Experiencing food in tourism means experiencing environments and the people associated with the food and its stories (Perullo, 2016).

Furthermore, the relevance and linkage of food tourism experiences to changes in local foodscape and its evolution is noted due to the very nature of food (production and consumption).

Foodscape is the interactive space of food tourism. As the suffix "scape" implies foodscape is a landscape of food (Mikkelsen, 2011) within which people, place and food interact simultaneously (Long, 2010; Sage, 2010).

Foodscape, is a socially constructed concept in relation to food, which informs the food practice in a cultural space and the material realities that influence the food culture, awareness, production and consumption in all social functions.











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IN TRADUCTION OF THE OWNER















JUMARI





 \circ Romanian Cuisine

• Obor Market (history and particular aspects)





• Ceaușescu Mansion (Primăverii Area)

• Parliament Palace

• Revolution Square







The concept of 'red tourism' dates back to 1998, when Jiangxi Province promoted it as a bundle of tourism products related to the Chinese Revolution, and then the central government has implemented nationwide strategics to facilitate red tourism development across the country.

Red tourism is a themed activity involving learning, sightseeing, and nostalgia at communist heritage sites. These sites are intended to commemorate communist revolutionary events, monuments, and the former residences of historical celebrities and patriots as well as other points of interest. ***

***National Red Tourism Development Planning 2004–2010 from the General Affairs Office of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the General Office of the State Council of China

European communist heritage tourism is dominated by the free market and external demand, while the Chinese government drives red tourism. Second, the cultural connotations of European communist heritage tourism and red tourism vary.

• Symbols in Revolution Square







• Parliament Palace







o Ceaușescu Mansion

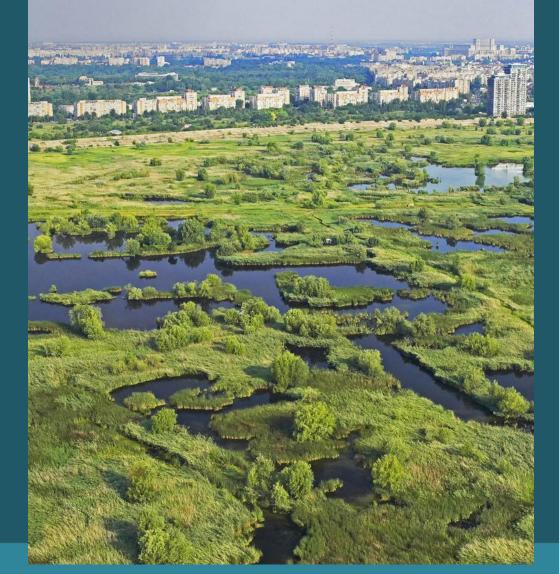




o Văcărești Natural Park















o Bellu Cemetery

o Jewish Cemetery/Philantropia

• Armenian Cemetery

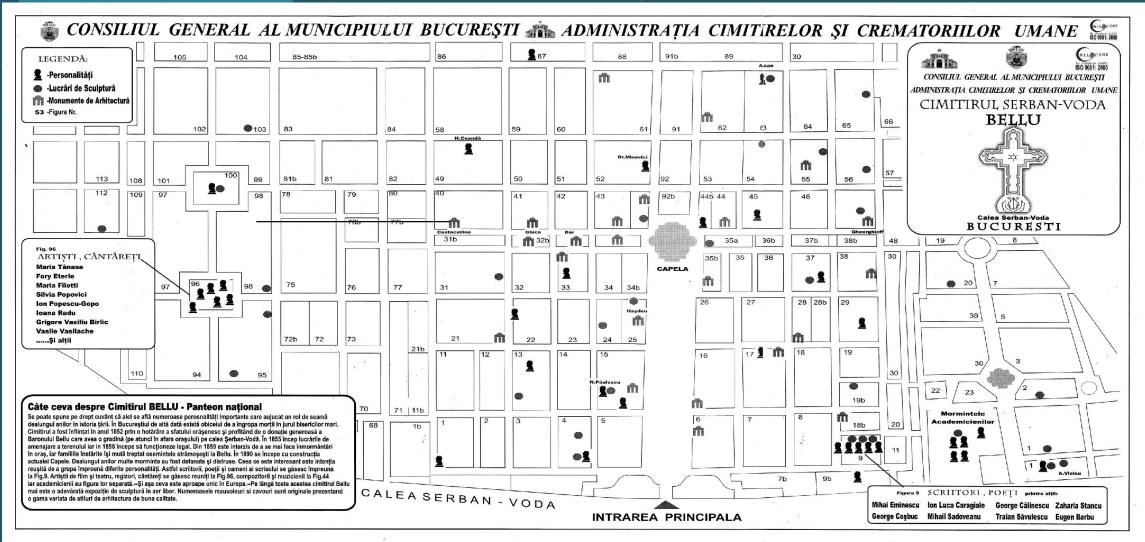






For a long time, places that have been the scene of wars, disasters, deaths, and atrocities have always fascinated people, motivating them to travel, giving rise to a type of tourism that has been addressed in <u>different ways</u>, namely, as negative sightseeing, black spots tourism, thanatourism, tragic tourism, atrocity tourism, morbid tourism, and dark tourism.

The term <u>dark tourism</u>, the most profusely used by the scientific community and the general public, was first introduced by Foley and Lennon, who refer to these phenomena as embracing "the presentation and consumption (by visitors) of real and commodified death and disaster sites" and the "commodification of anxiety and doubt".

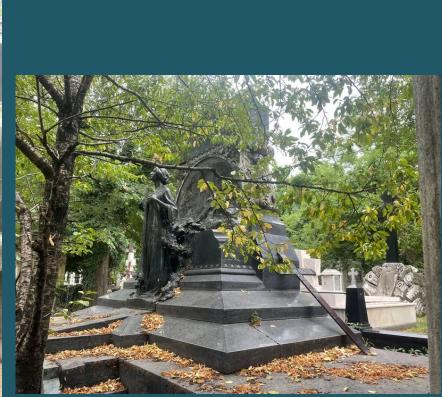




















Discussions



