The Frontier of Leisure—Leawale Culver 2012-06-07 The Frontier of Leisure examines the centrality of leisure to the history of Southern California, and how the region’s tourist resorts and residential recreation influenced the nation, from ranch houses and the landscape of postwar suburbia to relations of labor and race, and the place of nature in every life story.

Tourism in the USA—Dimitri Joannides 2015-01-25 The United States continues to provide opportunities for travel and tourism to domestic and international travellers. This is the first book to offer a comprehensive overview of both travel and tourism in this region, paying specific attention to the disciplines of Geography, Tourism Studies and, more generally, Social Science. Tourism in the USA explains the evolution of tourism paying attention to the forces that shaped past and present travel industry and on destinations. The various elements of tourism demand and supply are discussed and the influence that transportation (especially Americans’ high personal mobility rates and love affair with the auto) has on the sector highlighted. The economies of tourism are discussed before focusing more narrowly on both the urban and rural settings where tourism occurs. A look into the manner in which the spatial structure of the tourist industry has been shaped over time is then introduced. Additionally, a brief examination of future issues in American tourism is presented along with explanations focused on the ascendency of tourism as an economic development tool in various areas. This book combines theory and practice as well as integrating a range of useful case studies in order to analyze the complex—and at times conflicting—forces that have shaped America’s leisure landscape. Mindful of the fact that making the US a ‘Look’ case studies with reflective questions to help show theory in practice and encourage critical thinking about tourism developments in this region ‘Questions Discussion’. Examining the female arriviste (the parvenu of the title) in turn-of-the-century New York (where a supposedly stable elite was threatened by the nouveaux riches), the book explores the social and economic—has helped to create America’s allergic landscape, that hoped-for success will continue to elude us.

Coney Island—William J. Pearlman 2016-06-30* Palen laces his historical narrative throughout with first-person accounts and quaint excerpts from the press... Helpfully prefaced by a 'Chronicle Before the Civil War, Coney Island boasted a beach, a dozen small hotels with ombre de badewannes, some chowder stands and a few saloons. After the war, it was taken over by powerful individuals who made it a 0.7 square miles a domain of the wealthy. By 1905, with the population of New York City at four million, the city’s amusement park makers designed an entertainment wonderland on the island that even the poor could enjoy, creating “a ticklish empire,” where visitors paid five cents for the admittance, five cents for a Nathan’s hot dog and five cents for a ride. In 1910, Coney Island saw 20 million visitors—more than Disneyland World combined claim 70 years later, adjusted for population growth. Through the decades, the island has seen changes of fortune, floods, fires, and the ultimate rise of a new form of institutionalization. Yet the ultimate power on the island was and is the government of the city of New York, which—for good or ill—has made Coney Island what it is today.

Spacefaring—Gregg Mitman 2008-10-01 Allergy is the sixth leading cause of chronic illness in the United States. More than fifty million Americans suffer from allergies—yet despite the prevalence and economic burden of allergy, the root causes are largely unknown. But as Matthew N. Johnston shows, the age’s defining features were just as clearly captured in, and reshaped by, the sweeping visual equivalent in the period’s landscape paintings. But, as Matthew N. Johnston shows, the age’s defining features were just as clearly captured in, and reshaped by, the sweeping visual equivalent in the period’s landscape paintings. Johnston looks at the early 19th century to see how the changing geography of the United States was refigured, the growth and decline of the Dust Bowl, the history of environmental and social change, and the changing economic and political landscape. The result is a synthesis of planning history, environmental history, and urban and real estate operators, performed independently of large scale governmental efforts, refigured marginal locales like Flushing Meadows and the shores of Long Island Sound and the East River in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The result is a synthesis of planning history, environmental history, and urban and real estate operators, performed independently of large scale governmental efforts, refigured marginal locales like Flushing Meadows and the shores of Long Island Sound and the East River in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The result is a synthesis of planning history, environmental history, and urban and real estate operators, performed independently of large scale governmental efforts, refigured marginal locales like Flushing Meadows and the shores of Long Island Sound and the East River in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. 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The result is a synthesis of planning history, environmental history, and urban and real estate operators, performed independently of large scale governmental efforts, refigured marginal locales like Flushing Meadows and the shores of Long Island Sound and the East River in the late nineteen...
The twentieth century was, by any reckoning, the age of the child in America. Today, we pay homage at the altar of childhood, hoarding endless goods on the young, reveling in memories of a more innocent time, and finding solace in the softly backlit memories of our earliest years. We are, the proclamation goes, just big kids at heart. And, accordingly, we delight in prolonging and infating the childhood experiences of our offspring. In images of the naughty but nice Baxter Brown and the coquettish but sweet Shirley Temple, Americans at mid-century offered up a fantastic world of treats, toys, and stories, creating a new image of the child as “cute.” Holidays such as Christmas and Halloween became blockbuster affairs, vehicles to fuel the hedonized and wondrous innocence of the adorable child. All this, Gary Cross illustrates, reflected the preoccupations of a more gentle and affluent culture, but it also served to liberate adults from their rational and often tedious worlds of work and responsibility. But trouble soon entered paradise. The “cute” turned into “cool” as children, following their parental example, embraced the gift of fantasy and unrestrained desire to rebel against the saccharine excesses of wondrous innocence in deliberate pursuit of the anti-cute. Movies, comic books, and video games beckoned to children with the allures of an often violent, sexualized, and increasingly harsh worldview. Unwitting and parental example, embraced the gift of fantasy and unrestrained desire to rebel against the saccharine excesses of wondrous innocence in deliberate pursuit of the anti-cute.

Creating the Land of the Sky—Richard D. Starnes 2010-03-12 A sophisticated inquiry into tourism’s social and economic power across the South. In the early 19th century, planter families from South Carolina, Georgia, and eastern North Carolina left their low-country estates during the summer to relocate their households to vacation homes in the mountains of western North Carolina. These unable to afford the expense of a second home relaxed at the hotels that emerged to meet their needs. This early tourist activity set the stage for tourism to become the region’s New South industry. After 1865, the development of railroads and the burgeoning climate and culture offered visitors a myriad of diversions. This depiction was further bolstered by partnerships between state and federal agencies, local boosters, and outside developers to create the attractions necessary to lure tourists to the region. As tourism grew, so did the tension between leaders in the industry and local residents. The commodification of regional culture, low-wage tourism jobs, inflated land prices, and negative personal experiences bred no small degree of animosity among mountain residents toward visitors. Starnes’s study provides a better understanding of the significant role that tourism played in shaping communities across the South.

The Gilded Age—Jose Shroek 2004-06-30 The Gilded Age—the time between Reconstruction and the Spanish-American War—marked the beginnings of modern America. The advertising industry became an important part of selling the American Dream. Americans dined out more than ever before, and began to take leisure activities more seriously. Women’s fashion gradually grew less restrictive, and architecture experienced an American Renaissance. Twelve narrative chapters chronicle how American culture changed and grew near the end of the 20th century. Included are chapter bibliographies, a timeline, a cost comparison, and a suggested reading list for students. This latest addition to Greenwood’s American Popular Culture Through History series is an invaluable contribution to the study of American popular culture. American Popular Culture Through History is the only reference series that presents a detailed, narrative discussion of U.S. popular culture. This volume is one of 17 in the series, each of which presents essays on Everyday America, The World of Youth, Advertising, Architecture, Fashion, Food, Leisure Activities, Literature, Music, Performing Arts, Travel, and Visual Arts

The Cambridge Companion to American Travel Writing—Alfred Bendixen 2009-01-29 A stimulating overview of American journeys from the eighteenth century to the present.

Jose Martí—Jon Sterngass 2006: These riveting personalities each achieved excellence, but even greater than their individual accomplishments is the positive Hispanic image they collectively represent to the world. Photographs, illustrations, and lively text tell the stories of these fascinating historical figures.