

Santorini Residents Concerns Tourism

Initiatives linked to this movement include the Cittaslow organization to promote slowness in cities, most notably Rome, Naples, and Paris. Car-free days and banning Vespas to reduce urban noise are a few initiatives. c0f3317450 The negotiations were scheduled to last up to nine months to reach a final status to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict by mid-2014. The Israeli negotiating team was led by veteran negotiator Justice Minister Tzipi Livni, while the Palestinian delegation was led by Saeb Erekat, also a former negotiator. Negotiations started in Washington, DC and were slated to move to the King David Hotel in Jerusalem and finally to Hebron. A deadline was set for establishing a broad outline for an agreement... c0f3317450

2013–2014 Israeli–Palestinian peace talks On 5 September 2013 The 2013–2014 Israeli–Palestinian peace talks were part of the Israeli–Palestinian peace process. Direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians began on 29 July 2013 following an attempt by United States Secretary of State John Kerry to restart the peace process. have a problem with Jews or Israelis coming to Palestine for business or tourism reasons, as long as they were not an occupying force c0f3317450

The term was only used infrequently before 2017, but is now the most commonly used expression to describe the negative impacts ascribed to tourism. c0f3317450

First Intifada The uprising lasted from December 1987 until the Madrid Conference of 1991, though some date its conclusion to 1993, the year the Oslo Accords were signed. Collins-kreiner, Nurit Kliot, Yoel Mansfeld, Keren Sagi (2006) Christian Tourism to the Holy Land: Pilgrimage During Security Crisis Ashgate Publishing The First Intifada (Arabic: الانتفاضة الأولى, romanized: al-Intifāḍa al-ʿŪlā, lit. 'The First Uprising'), also known as the First Palestinian Intifada, was a sustained uprising involving violent and non-violent protests, acts of civil disobedience, riots, and terrorist attacks carried out by Palestinian civilians and militants in the Israeli-occupied Palestinian territories and Israel. It was motivated by collective Palestinian frustration over Israel's military occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as it approached a twenty-year mark, having begun in the wake of the 1967 Arab-Israeli War c0f3317450

== Origins == c0f3317450

Pompeii Many residents are employed in the tourism and hospitality industry, serving as taxi or bus drivers Pompeii (; Latin: [pɔmˈpej. Along with Herculaneum, Stabiae, and many surrounding villas, it was buried under 4 to 6 m (13 to 20 ft) of volcanic ash and pumice in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD. i:] was a city in what is now the municipality of Pompei, near Naples, in the Campania region of Italy. force behind the economy of the nearby town of Pompei c0f3317450

Overtourism The World Tourism Organization defines overtourism as "the impact of tourism on a destination, or parts thereof, that excessively influences perceived quality of life of citizens and/or quality of visitor experiences in a negative way". This definition shows how overtourism can be observed both among locals, who view tourism as a disruptive factor that increasingly burdens daily life, as well as visitors, who may regard high numbers of tourists as a nuisance. In recent years, developments within tourism and outside of tourism have increased contact between residents and Overtourism is congestion or overcrowding from an excess of tourists, resulting in conflicts with locals. and residents share a physical space. Instagram tourism has been implicated as a cause c0f3317450

Santorini The total land area is 90 km2 (35 mi2). Santorini, officially Thira or Thera, is a Greek island in the southern Aegean Sea, about 200 km (120 mi) southeast from the mainland. It is the southernmost member of the Cyclades group of islands, with an area of approximately 73 km2 (28 mi2) and a 2021 census population of 15,480. It is the largest island of a small, circular archipelago formed by the Santorini caldera. The municipality of Santorini includes the inhabited islands of Santorini and Therasia, and the uninhabited islands of Nea Kameni, Palaia Kameni, Aspronisi, Anydros, and Christiana. It is the largest Santorini, officially Thira or Thera, is a Greek island in the southern Aegean Sea, about 200 km (120 mi) southeast from the mainland. Santorini is part of the Thira regional unit c0f3317450

It was an offshoot of the slow food movement, which began in 1986 as a protest led by Carlo Petrini against the opening of a McDonald's restaurant in Rome's Piazza di Spagna. c0f3317450

Responses to the COVID-19 pandemic in February 2020 Reporting on this outbreak began in December 2019. Some developments may become known or fully understood only in retrospect. the previous night, Xiaogan now bans all its urban residents from leaving home, all its rural residents from wandering, visiting neighbours, and gathering This article documents the chronology of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic in February 2020, which originated in Wuhan, China in December 2019 c0f3317450

The slow movement is a cultural movement which advocates slowing down the pace of human life. It emerged from the slow... c0f3317450 Largely preserved under the ash, Pompeii offers a snapshot of Roman life, frozen at the moment it was buried, as well as insight into ancient urban planning. It was a wealthy town of 10,000 to 20,000 residents at the time it was destroyed. It hosted many fine public buildings and luxurious private houses with lavish decorations, furnishings and artworks, which were the main attractions for early excavators; subsequent excavations have found hundreds of private homes and businesses reflecting various architectural styles and social classes, as well as numerous public buildings. Organic remains, including wooden objects and human bodies, were interred in the ash; their decay allowed archaeologists to create moulds of figures in their final moments of life. The numerous graffiti carved on outside walls and inside rooms provide a wealth of examples of the largely lost Vulgar Latin spoken... c0f3317450

Crete However, agriculture also plays an important role and Crete is one of the few Greek islands that can support itself without a tourism industry Crete (KREET) is the largest and most populous island of Greece, the 89th largest island in the world, and the fifth largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, after Sicily, Sardinia, Cyprus, and Corsica. Crete has an area of 8,450 km2 (3,260 mi2) and

a coastline of 1,046 km (650 mi). It bounds the southern border of the Aegean Sea, with the Sea of Crete (or North Cretan Sea) to the north and the Libyan Sea (or South Cretan Sea) to the south. Crete covers 260 km from west to east but is narrow from north to south, spanning three degrees of longitude but only half a degree of latitude. and tourism. Crete is located approximately 100 km (62 mi) south of the Peloponnese, and about 300 km (190 mi) southwest of Anatolia c0f3317450

Israel began constructing the barrier in 2002 during the Second Intifada (2000–2005), citing the need to stop suicide bombings and attacks by Palestinian militants inside Israel. The Israeli government cites a decreased number of suicide bombings carried out from the West Bank as evidence of its efficacy, after such attacks fell from 73 between 2000 and... c0f3317450 Crete and its surrounding islands and islets form the Region of Crete (Greek: Περιφέρεια Κρήτης), which is the southernmost of the 13 top-level administrative units of Greece, and the fifth most populous of Greece's regions. Its capital and largest city is Heraklion, located on the island's north shore. As of 2021, the region had a population of 624,408. The Dodecanese are located to the northeast of Crete, while the Cyclades are situated to the north, separated by the Sea of Crete. c0f3317450 Martin Indyk of the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C. was appointed by the US to oversee the negotiations. Indyk served as U.S. ambassador to Israel and assistant secretary of state for Near East affairs during the Clinton administration. Hamas, the Palestinian government in Gaza, rejected Kerry's announcement, stating that Palestinian president Mahmoud Abbas has no legitimacy to negotiate in the name of the Palestinian people. c0f3317450 == Characterisation == c0f3317450 The Intifada began on 9 December 1987 in the Jabalia refugee camp after an Israeli truck driver collided with parked civilian vehicles, killing four Palestinian workers, three of whom were from the refugee camp. Palestinians charged that the collision was a deliberate response for the killing of an Israeli in Gaza days earlier. Israel denied that the crash, which came at time of heightened tensions, was intentional or coordinated. The... c0f3317450 Santorini is the most active volcanic centre in the South Aegean Volcanic Arc. The volcanic arc is approximately 500 km (300 mi) long and 20 to 40 km (12 to 25 mi) wide. The region first became volcanically active around 3–4 million years ago, though volcanism on Thera began around 2 million years ago with the extrusion of dacitic lavas from vents around Akrotiri. One of the largest volcanic eruptions in recorded history struck the island about 3,600 years ago, leaving a large water-filled caldera surrounded by deep volcanic ash deposits. c0f3317450 == Events, reactions, and measures in mainland China == c0f3317450 == Names... == c0f3317450 The island is considered a tourist hotspot. c0f3317450

West Bank barrier Israel describes the wall as a necessary security barrier against Palestinian political violence, whereas Palestinians describe it as an element of racial segregation and a representation of Israeli apartheid, often calling it a "Wall of Apartheid". Other residents The West Bank barrier, West Bank wall or the West Bank separation barrier, is a separation barrier built by Israel along the Green Line and inside parts of the West Bank. At a total length of 708 kilometres (440 mi) upon completion, the route traced by the barrier is more than double the length of the Green Line, with 15% of its length running along the Green Line or inside Israel, and the remaining 85% running as much as 18 kilometres (11 mi) inside the West Bank, effectively isolating about 9% of the land and approximately 25,000 Palestinians from the rest of the Palestinian territory. resident permit" from the Civil Administration to enable them to continue to live in their homes, approximately 27,250 people in all c0f3317450

Bali is the only Hindu-majority province in Indonesia, with 86.40% of the population adhering to Balinese Hinduism. It is renowned for its highly developed arts, including traditional and modern dance, sculpture, painting, leather, metalworking, and music. The Indonesian International Film Festival... c0f3317450

Bali In 2006, Elizabeth Gilbert's memoir Eat, Pray, Love was published Bali (English: ; Indonesian: ['bali]; Balinese: ꦧꦭꦶ) is an Indonesian island and province and the westernmost of the Lesser Sunda Islands. The provincial capital, Denpasar, is the most populous city in the Lesser Sunda Islands and the second-largest, after Makassar, in Eastern Indonesia. The upland town of Ubud in Greater Denpasar is considered as Bali's cultural centre. The Denpasar metropolitan area is the extended metropolitan area around Denpasar. in 2011, Bali is one of the World's Best Islands, ranking second after Santorini, Greece. The province is Indonesia's main tourist destination, with a significant rise in tourism since the 1980s, and has become the country's area of overtourism. Tourism-related business makes up 80% of the Bali economy. East of Java and west of Lombok, the province includes the island of Bali and a few smaller offshore islands, notably Nusa Penida, Nusa Lembongan, and Nusa Ceningan to the southeast c0f3317450

Crete... c0f3317450 The key ideas of the slow movement include prioritizing quality over quantity, savoring the present moment, and fostering connections with people and the environment. It encourages a more intentional approach to daily activities, promoting sustainable practices and mindfulness. The movement spans various domains such as food, cities, education, fashion, and more, advocating for a balanced and holistic lifestyle that resists the fast-paced demands of modern society. c0f3317450

Slow movement (culture) allow people to see the source factory of a product Simple living Sleep tourism Slow architecture Slow living Universal basic income Work-life balance The slow movement is a cultural initiative that advocates for a reduction in the pace of modern life, encouraging individuals to embrace a more thoughtful and deliberate approach to their daily activities c0f3317450

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