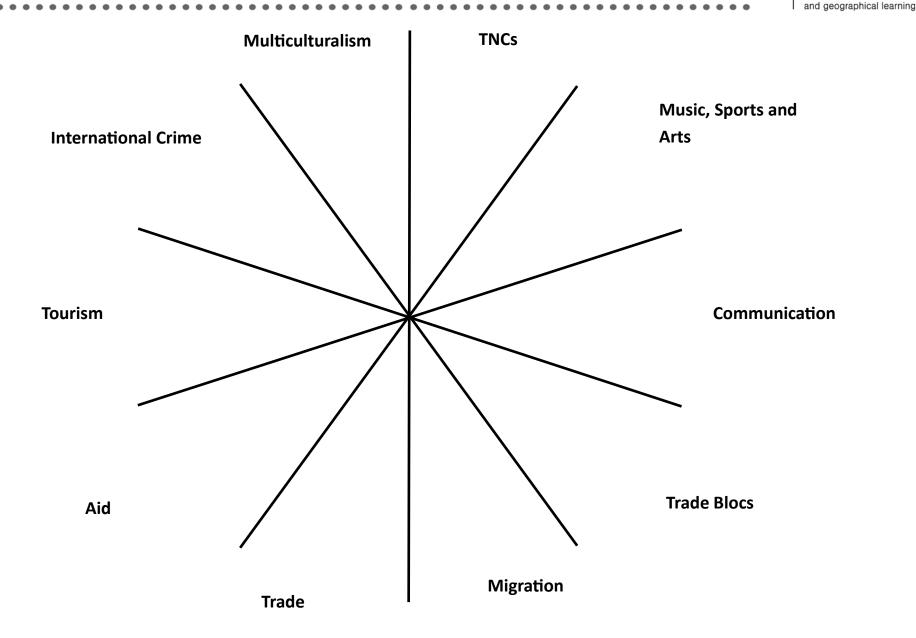
Sharqiya in a globalised world Evidence of Globalisation in Oman

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Sharqiya in a globalised world Outcomes of tourism growth cards

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Increased levels of litter in the dune areas	Increased use of scarce resources such as water
Increased noise in a pristine landscape	Habitat destruction to make way for permanent accommodation
Overcrowding in some areas at peak tourist season	New services such as roads, sewerage systems and airport improvements
Seasonal employment for local people	Dune erosion and destabilisation
Extra income into the region	Encourages investment from large TNCs
Cultural mixing	Increased demand for locally produced goods
Reliance on tourist season	Increased prices for local people

Sharqiya in a globalised world Pre-2000 Oman

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The history of Oman reveals its level of Globalisation. Read the text below and highlight any section which shows an indicator of early globalisation. There is space on the right-hand side of the page for annotations to explain the links to globalisation.

Oman is a country positioned at the mouth of the Persian / Arabian Gulf on the Arabian Peninsula. It borders three countries: Yemen, Saudi Arabia and	
the UAE.	
The area of the Arabian Peninsula that is now known as Oman has a long	
history of being part of ancient migration routes: there is evidence of the	
movement of people into the region from Africa from at least 100,000 years	
ago in the mid Pleistocene era. Islam was introduced to Oman by later Persian	
migrants in around 630BC and the country now shares this religion with	
around 1.8 billion people worldwide.	
The country also has a long history of relationships with other countries. As	
well as those in the Arab world, there have also been links to Portugal and the	
UK. The Portuguese occupied Oman between 1507 and 1650 and formed a	
colony there. Muscat became the site of an invasion by the Ottoman Turks in	
1581 and then by other Persian forces in 1737. Finally, the Al-Said dynasty	
came to rule Oman in 1749, removing power from the Portuguese for good.	
Oman also became a nation of colonisers. The country overthrew the	
Portuguese to claim power over Zanzibar in 1698 and began a long history of	
trading east African slaves through it on their way to Arabia and beyond. Such	
trade was fuelled by the strong tradition of maritime navigation, and boat	
building became one of the principle industries to stem from Omani shores	
and in the process, Muscat became a very important trading hub of the	
Arabian Peninsula.	
In 1798, Oman and the UK signed a <i>Treaty of Friendship</i> , by which the British	
showed support of the Sultan's rule. Ties between the two countries grew	
stronger and deeper and by 1891 Muscat had become a British Protectorate.	
Independence from the UK came in 1951 but close ties between the two	
countries remained and English continues to be the second language of the	
country.	
When in 1954, the Iraqi Petroleum Company began investigating Omani land	
as a potential oil exploration site, civil war erupted over whether the ruling	
Sultan or Imam owned the rights to grant oil concessions. The British Army	
stepped in to support the Sultanate and continued to do so from overseas.	
Oil extraction, refinement and trade finally began in the 1960s.	
Oman became the founding member of the Gulf Cooperation Council, a body	
of countries that seeks to make mutually profitable trade deals for its	
members and joint ventures in areas such as scientific research and resource	
exploration.	
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Sharqiya in a globalised world Impact of tourism writing frame

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The Impact of the Rise in Tourism in the Sharqiya Sands

(1. Introduce the forms of tourism found in the Sharqiya Sands)

Tourism is becoming an increasingly important industry in Oman. In the Sharqiya Sands there are many different forms of tourism.

- · For example, ...
- These include...

(2. Discuss the general positive impacts that tourism has on the region)

Tourism can be seen to have a number of positive impacts on the region.

- · Economically tourism can...
- From an environmental perspective tourism can...
- Tourism also can have a positive social impact. For example, ...

(3. Discuss the general negative impacts that tourism has on the region)

However, the rise of tourism has also impacted the Sharqiya Sands negatively.

- For example, from an economic perspective...
- · Socially tourism can...
- There can also be negative impacts on the environment. These include...

(4. Discuss that the impacts of tourism are felt differently by different people)

10t all	these impacts are felt equally by all people.
•	For example, may view tourism positively because
•	may agree with these people because
•	However, may view it negatively because
•	Equally, may share this viewpoint because

(5. Conclude with an evaluation of the overall impact tourism has)

Overall, I believe the rise of tourism in the Sharqiya Sands can be seen to have a positive / negative impact because...