

This core work is a mutual comparison approach, which relates to the internal character and motives of the three specific forms of travel: pilgrimage, wandering and hiking. They are presented in chronological order, with an emphasis on comparison, resources, development and continuity of individual approaches. Regarded as the basic motive of these three ways which one sets out of the home; the author considers the human need for change, a desire for knowledge and an escape from everyday life, which are presented in more detail. In addition, being discussed is the concept of looking at these forms of travel as a kind of ritual transition when a person away from their normal environment becomes an individual that is on the border, detached from his past and his future already changed thanks to the newly acquired experiences and expertise - a man who returns is never the same.

Pilgrimage, wandering and hiking are presented as activities in which by their own way often enable an individual to abandon everyday life. The level and manner of this work are expressed via a culturally and historical contingent and subject to further transformation.

The oldest and most important form of travel is pilgrimage, which is the starting point for the other two forms mentioned. Pilgrimage gradually provides a platform for both romantic wandering, as well as for rational hiking. It introduced the first souvenirs, established attractions and laid the necessary foundation for a mass industry-ultimately requiring direction and control. This work contains a view of the heyday of pilgrimage, contemporary practices and preparation associated with the pilgrimage route.

Religious oriented pilgrimage over time evolved into the grand tours of aristocrats which offered less restrictions & constraints and increasingly became less about religion and favored secular learning. As a result these tours became the basis for future tourism, which is traveling for pleasure. Pilgrimage and hiking share a common approach to tourism development, offering attractions, souvenirs and facilities. Another offshoot, which differs from both secular hiking and religious pilgrimage is romantic wandering, which surfaces and appears more clearly during the Romanticism period. Wandering is connected with both nature and the individual trekking through the landscape. The main objective of the wanderer is his internal reflection and his interaction with the environment and external conditions.

All of these approaches contain specific examples through the personalities who have contributed to the creation of this attitude and testimony about him.