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Desmond Tutu	South African Anglican Archbishop/Nobel Prize for Peace, 1984	"Truth and Reconciliation Commission"
Jimmy Carter	Former U.S. President/Nobel Prize for Peace, 2002	"Camp David Accords"
Jody Williams	International Activist/Nobel Prize for Peace, 1997	"The Campaign to Ban Landmines"
Mairead Maguire	Northern Ireland Peace Activist/Nobel Prize for Peace, 1976	"Peace People"
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The screenshot shows the Britannica Academic Edition website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, BROWSE, BLOG, ADVOCACY, HELP, and WORKSPACE. The main header features the Britannica logo and the text 'ACADEMIC EDITION'. A search bar contains the text 'stone' and a 'Go' button. Below the search bar, a dropdown menu displays search suggestions: Stone Age (anthropology), Stonehenge (ancient monument, Wiltshire, England, United Kingdom), the Rolling Stones (British rock group), gemstone (mineral), and Neolithic Period (anthropology). To the right of the search bar, there is an 'Advanced Search' link. Below the search bar, there is a section for 'More Editor's Picks and Blog Posts' with a right arrow icon and the text 'EB, Inc.'. On the right side of the page, there are three main sections: 'Create Workspace' with a 'Click here to create your workspace.' link and a small image of a workspace; 'View Demos' with a 'Click here to view demos of site features.' link and a small image of a demo; and 'Selected New & Revised Articles' with a list of articles: Lars V. Hormander, Newtown shootings of 2012, Ellen Burstyn, Ben Affleck, Sonia Sotomayor, Lance Armstrong, Boeing Company, Jodie Foster, Anne Hathaway, and Michael Haneke. At the bottom left, there is a 'Browse' section with a grid of images and a list of categories: A-Z, Biographies, Contributors, Ebooks & Primary Sources, Extended Play Videos, Magazines, Media Collection, Quotations, and Subjects. At the bottom right, there is a 'School and Library Sites' section with the text 'Librarians, Teachers, Administrators: Learn more about award-winning titles and content that is curriculum aligned and recommended by teachers and industry professionals.'



# Search results gives you both the “Did You Mean” results as well as all results where your query appears in the text 检索结果也包括了与查询主题相关的内容

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**Did You Mean...**

- Stonehenge (ancient monument, Wiltshire, England, United Kingdom)
- stoneware
- masonry
- Thomas Jonathan Jackson (Confederate general)
- Stonewall riots (United States history)
- stonefish (fish, Synancejidae family)
- John Charles Walsham Reith, 1st Baron Reith (British businessman)
- Westerwald stoneware
- Crassulaceae (plant family)
- stonewort (biology)
- Kreussen stoneware
- lithops (plant)
- sedum (plant)

## Stonehenge

ARTICLE from the Encyclopædia Britannica



**Stonehenge**, prehistoric stone circle monument, cemetery, and archaeological site located on Salisbury Plain, about 8 miles (13 km) north of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. It was built in six stages between 3000 and 1520 BCE, during the transition from the Neolithic Period (New Stone Age) to the Bronze Age. As a prehistoric stone circle, it is unique because of its artificially shaped sarsen stones (blocks of Cenozoic silcrete), arranged in post-and-lintel formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller bluestones (igneous and other rocks) from 100–150 miles (160–240 km) away, in South Wales. The name of the monument probably derives from the Saxon *stan-hengen*, meaning “stone hanging” or “gallows.” Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting of a circular bank and ditch), Stonehenge was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1986.



# Search also provides related content from Magazines, E-books, Primary Sources and Year in Review

## 检索结果还提供了来源于杂志，电子书籍，和年鉴中相关的文献。

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Encyclopædia	STONEHENGE.	dig, October 2007
Year in Review	Shepherd of Stonehenge.	Stone Soup, November 2007
Dictionary	Solving Stonehenge: The Key to an Ancient Enigma.	Contemporary Review, 2009
Thesaurus	DIGGING UP STONEHENGE.	Current Events, April 14, 2008
Additional Content:	Solving Stonehenge.	History Today, July 2008
Magazines	'Costly' Stonehenge tunnel scrapped.	New Civil Engineer, December 13, 2007
Ebooks & Primary Sources	Stonehenge visitor centre falls victim to coalition cuts in emergency budget.	Horticulture Week, July 2, 2010
Web Search	Tesco puts Stonehenge tunnel back on agenda.	New Civil Engineer, February 28, 2008
	Stonehenge link dropped.	Planning, December 14, 2007
	STONEHENGE VISITOR CENTRE DESIGN REVEALED.	Planning, October 16, 2009
	CULLINAN COULD MAKE COMEBACK AT STONEHENGE.	Architects' Journal, January 24, 2008
	Stonehenge plan unveiled.	Planning, October 9, 2009
	STONEHENGE CENTRE DITCHED.	Architects' Journal, December 13, 2007
	Consultation set for Stonehenge options.	Planning, July 4, 2008

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**DIGGING UP STONEHENGE.**  
Current Events, April 14, 2008

The article reports on the archaeological expedition conducted by archaeologists Geoff Wainwright and Tim Darvill at the Stonehenge in Great Britain. It states that the experts started their mission on March 31, 2008 to find out the answer to the question on why did humans living thousands of years ago huge stones to build the ring known as Stonehenge. Both archaeologists believe that Stonehenge was constructed as a healing place around 3000 B.C.



# Search also provides related content from Magazines, E-books, Primary Sources and Year in Review

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**Content Note:**  
This is a magazine article published in *Current Events* and has not been reviewed by the editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. [More info](#)

**DIGGING UP STONEHENGE**  
*Current Events*, April 14, 2008

**Summary:**  
The article reports on the archaeological expedition conducted by a team of archaeologists known as **Stonehenge**. Both archaeologists believe that Stonehenge was built by a prehistoric civilization. It states that the experts started their mission on March 31, 2008 to find out the truth about the monument.

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## Stonehenge

Primary Contributor: Mike Parker Pearson

ARTICLE from the Encyclopædia Britannica

**Stonehenge**, prehistoric stone circle monument, **cemetery**, and archaeological site located on **Salisbury Plain**, about 8 miles (13 km) north of **Salisbury, Wiltshire, England**. It was built in six stages between 3000 and 1520 (Age) to the **Bronze Age**. As a prehistoric stone circle, it is unique because of its artificially shaped **sarsen** stones (blocks of **Cenozoic silcrete**), arranged in **post-and-lintel** formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller 240 km) away, in South **Wales**. The name of the monument probably derives from the **Saxon** *stan-hengen*, meaning "stone hanging" or "gallows." Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks cons **UNESCO World Heritage site** in 1986.

### Speculation and excavation

Stonehenge has long been the subject of historical speculation, and ideas about the meaning and significance of the structure continued to develop in the 21st century. English antiquarian **John Aubrey** in the 17th century and his c believed the structure to be a **Druid** temple. This idea has been rejected by more-recent scholars, however, as Stonehenge is now understood to have predated by some 2,000 years the **Druids** recorded by **Julius Caesar**.

In 1963 American astronomer Gerald Hawkins proposed that Stonehenge had been constructed as a "computer" to predict lunar and solar eclipses; other scientists also attributed astronomical capabilities to the monument. Most of English archaeologist Colin Renfrew hypothesized that Stonehenge was the centre of a confederation of **Bronze Age** chiefdoms. Other archaeologists, however, have since come to view this part of **Salisbury Plain** as a point of int seasonal gathering place during the 4th and 3rd millennia BCE for groups living in the lowlands to the east and west. In 1998 **Malagasy** archaeologist Ramilisonina proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestr afterlife.

In 2008 British archaeologists Tim Darvill and Geoffrey Wainwright suggested—on the basis of the **Amesbury Archer**, an Early Bronze Age skeleton with a knee injury, excavated 3 miles (5 km) from Stonehenge—that Stonehenge human remains from around and within the monument shows no difference from other parts of Britain in terms of the population's health.

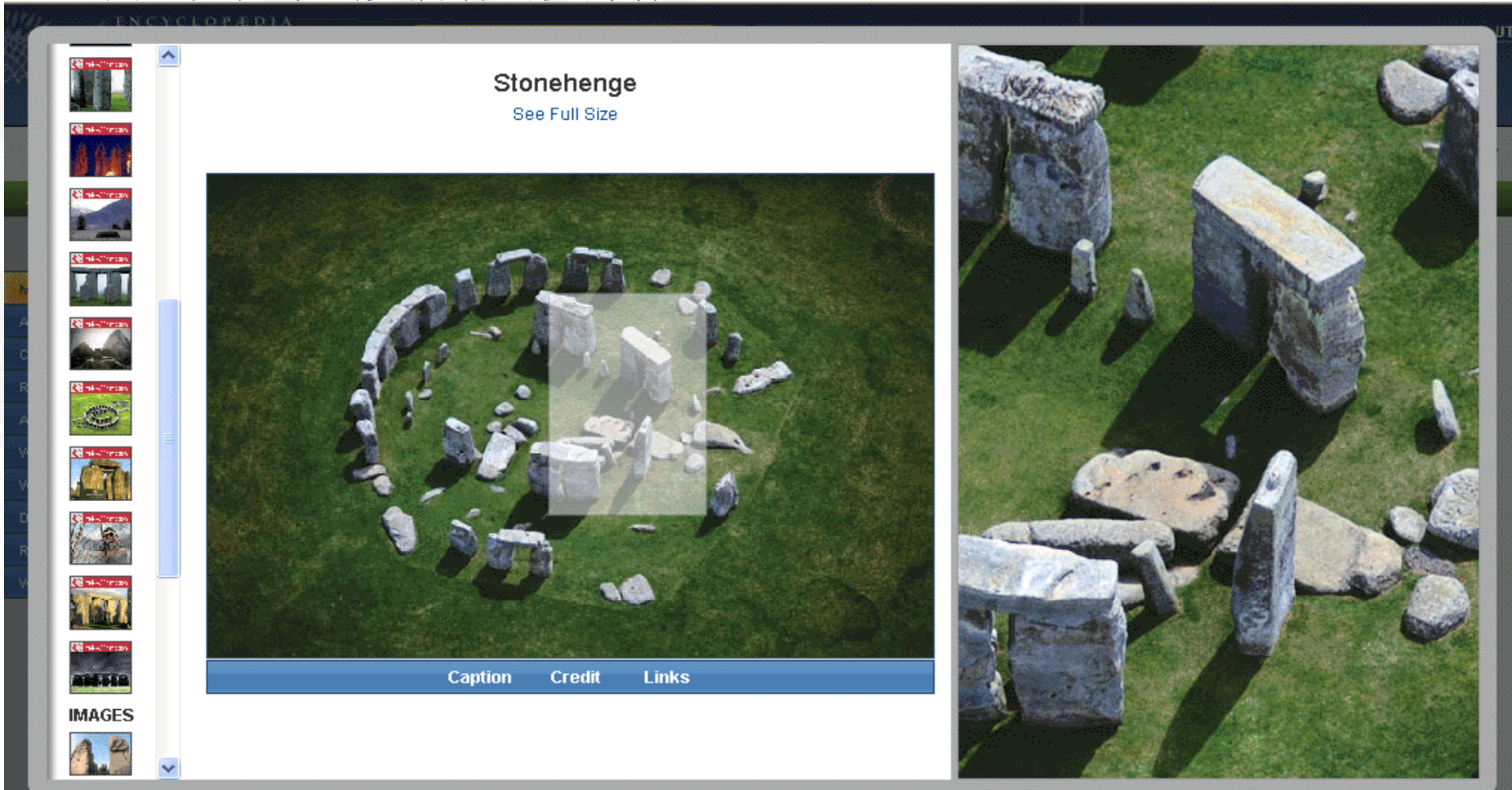
The Stonehenge that is visible today is incomplete, many of its original **sarsens** and **bluestones** having been broken up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and **medieval** periods. The ground within the monument als stones but also by digging—to various degrees and ends—since the 16th century, when historian and antiquarian William Camden noted that "ashes and pieces of burnt bone" were found. A large, deep hole was dug within the ston was looking for treasure. A century later Stukeley surveyed Stonehenge and its surrounding monuments, but it was not until 1874–77 that **Flinders Petrie** made the first accurate plan of the stones. In 1877 **Charles Darwin** dug two **earthworms**. The first proper archaeological excavation was conducted in 1901 by William Gowland.

About half of Stonehenge (mostly on its eastern side) was excavated in the 20th century by the archaeologists William Hawley, in 1919–26, and Richard Atkinson, in 1950–78. The results of their work were not fully published until 1! extensively by means of **carbon-14 dating**. Major investigations in the early 21st century by the research team of the **Stonehenge Riverside Project** led to further revisions of the context and sequence of Stonehenge. Darvill and Wainwright's 2008 exca

Stages of Stonehenge

# Media is presented in an overlay that allows you to browse all of the media without leaving the page

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**Assorted References**

ancient building construction (in history of technology: Building techniques)

archaeology (in archaeology: Classification and analysis)

astronomical observatory (in astronomical observatory; in history of science: Precritical science )

British ancient history (in United Kingdom: Bronze Age)

calendrical computation (in calendar (chronology): Time determination by stars, Sun, and Moon)

megalith (in megalith (ancient technology))

mythological aspects (in myth: Visual arts)

Petrie's work (in Sir Flinders Petrie (British archaeologist))

sacred space (in religious symbolism and iconography: Symbols of sacred time and space)

**location**

Amesbury (in Amesbury (England, United Kingdom))

Salisbury Plain (in Salisbury Plain (plain, England, United Kingdom))

Wiltshire (in Wiltshire (county, England, United Kingdom))

and archaeological site located on **Salisbury Plain**, about 8 miles (13 km) north of **Salisbury, Wiltshire, England**. It was built in six stages between 3000 and 1500 BCE. The monument is made of large, rectangular, flat-topped, artificially shaped **sarsen** stones (blocks of **Cenozoic silcrete**), arranged in **post-and-lintel** formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller **bluestone** stones, meaning "stone hanging" or "gallows." Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting of a circular bank and ditch), Stonehenge is one of the most famous prehistoric monuments in the world.

and ideas about the meaning and significance of the structure continued to develop in the 21st century. English antiquarian **John Aubrey** in the 17th century was the first to suggest that Stonehenge was a prehistoric monument. Modern scholars, however, as Stonehenge is now understood to have predated by some 2,000 years the Druids recorded by **Julius Caesar**.

Stonehenge had been constructed as a "computer" to predict lunar and solar eclipses; other scientists also attributed astronomical capabilities to the monument as a confederation of **Bronze Age** chiefdoms. Other archaeologists, however, have since come to view this part of **Salisbury Plain** as a point of intersection between the Neolithic and the Bronze Age. In 1998 **Malagasy** archaeologist Ramiisonina proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestral dead, the permanence of its stones reinforced the idea of a permanent home. The site's location was suggested—on the basis of the **Amesbury Archer**, an Early Bronze Age skeleton with a knee injury, excavated 3 miles (5 km) from Stonehenge—that Stonehenge was built in parts of Britain in terms of the population's health.

original **sarsens** and **bluestones** having been broken up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and **medieval** periods. The ground within the monument when historian and antiquarian **William Camden** noted that "ashes and pieces of burnt bone" were found. A large, deep hole was dug within the stone circle in the 18th century, but it was not until 1874–77 that **Flinders Petrie** made the first accurate plan of the stones. In 1877 **Charles Darwin** dug two holes in Stonehenge to test the soil. The site was excavated in the 20th century by the archaeologists **William Hawley**, in 1919–26, and **Richard Atkinson**, in 1950–78. The results of their work were not fully published until 1983. The research team of the **Stonehenge Riverside Project** led to further revisions of the context and sequence of Stonehenge. **Darvill and Wainwright's** 2008 work suggested that Stonehenge was built by Neolithic people, not by the **Beaker** people as previously thought.

**Mesolithic** and **Neolithic** people. About 8000–7000 BCE, early Mesolithic hunter-gatherers dug pits and erected pine posts within 650 feet (200 metres) of Stonehenge. Within a 3-mile (5-km) radius of Stonehenge there remain from the **Neolithic Period** at least 17 long barrows (burial mounds) and two cursus monuments. The **River Avon** was at the centre of a concentration of more than 1,000 round barrows on this part of Salisbury Plain.

# The interactive tool bar on every article provides access to all related resources : “Related Articles” 每一篇文章互动工具栏提供相关文章的衔接



The screenshot shows the Britannica website interface for the article "Stonehenge". At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, BROWSE, BLOG, ADVOCACY, and HELP. Below this is the Britannica logo and a search bar containing the word "Stonehenge". A "Go" button and "Advanced Search" link are also visible. A secondary navigation bar includes "History & Society", "Encyclopædia Britannica", and "User Profile (2)".

The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column is an interactive sidebar with a vertical scroll bar. It contains several sections: "Video, Images & Audio", "Related Articles, Ebooks & More", "Web Links", "Article History", "Contributors", "Dictionary & Thesaurus", "Workspace", and "Widgets". The "Related Articles, Ebooks & More" section is currently expanded, showing tabs for "REFERENCED IN", "RELATED TO", and "EBOOKS, PRIMARY SOURCES & MAGAZINES".

The "People" section lists William Stukeley (English physician and antiquarian). The "Places" section lists England (constituent unit, United Kingdom), Salisbury (former district, England, United Kingdom), Stonehenge (ancient monument, Wiltshire, England, United Kingdom), United Kingdom, and Wiltshire (county, England, United Kingdom). The "Other" section lists megalith (ancient technology), Neolithic Period (anthropology), prehistoric religion, and World Heritage site. The "Quick Facts" section lists facts about Stonehenge as discussed in Britannica Compton's Encyclopedia Stonehenge, Britannica's Elementary Encyclopedia Stonehenge, Amesbury (England, United Kingdom), British ancient history, and Petrie's work.

The right column contains the main text of the article. It begins with "and archaeological site located on Salisbury Plain, about 8 miles (13 km) north of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. It was built in six stages between 3000 e" and continues with "officially shaped sarsen stones (blocks of Cenozoic silcrete), arranged in post-and-lintel formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller bluestone, meaning 'stone hanging' or 'gallows.'" Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting of a circular bank and ditch)

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Mesolithic and Neolithic people. About 8000–7000 BCE, early Mesolithic hunter-gatherers dug pits and erected pine posts within 650 feet (200 metres) of St stern Europe. Within a 3-mile (5-km) radius of Stonehenge there remain from the Neolithic Period at least 17 long barrows (burial mounds) and two cursus n a River Avon was at the centre of a concentration of more than 1,000 round barrows on this part of Salisbury Plain.

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## 每一篇文章互动工具栏上提供相关的电子书，杂志文章衔接



The screenshot shows the Britannica Academic Edition website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, BROWSE, BLOG, ADVOCACY, and HELP. Below this is the Britannica logo and a search bar containing the word "Stonehenge". To the right of the search bar is a "Go" button and a link to "Advanced Search". Below the search bar, there are tabs for "History & Society" and "Encyclopædia Britannica", and a "User Profile (2)" dropdown menu.

The main content area is partially obscured by a sidebar on the left. The sidebar has a "Video, Images & Audio" tab selected. Below this, there are several categories: "Related Articles, Ebooks & More", "Web Links", "Article History", "Contributors", "Dictionary & Thesaurus", "Workspace", and "Widgets".

The main content area shows a search result for "Stonehenge". The search results are organized into tabs: "REFERENCED IN", "RELATED TO", and "EBOOKS, PRIMARY SOURCES & MAGAZINES". The "EBOOKS, PRIMARY SOURCES & MAGAZINES" tab is selected, showing a list of related resources under the heading "Magazines". The resources listed are:

- Stonehenge. *Contemporary Review*, 2009
- STONEHENGE. *dig*, October 2007
- Shepherd of Stonehenge. *Stone Soup*, November 2007
- Solving Stonehenge: The Key to an Ancient Enigma. *Contemporary Review*, 2009
- DIGGING UP STONEHENGE. *Current Events*, April 14, 2008
- Solving Stonehenge. *History Today*, July 2008
- "Costly" Stonehenge tunnel scrapped. *New Civil Engineer*, December 13, 2007
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- Stonehenge link dropped. *Planning*, December 14, 2007
- STONEHENGE VISITOR CENTRE DESIGN REVEALED. *Planning*, October 16, 2009
- CULLINAN COULD MAKE COMEBACK AT STONEHENGE. *Architects' Journal*, January 24, 2008
- Stonehenge plan unveiled. *Planning*, October 9, 2009

The main content area also shows a snippet of text from an article about Stonehenge, mentioning its location on Salisbury Plain, its construction in six stages between 3000 and 2500 BCE, and its significance as a prehistoric monument. The text is partially obscured by the sidebar.

# Article history and contributors tools let you know when the article was updated and who updated it



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Type	Description	Contributor	Date
T	Updated to mention Pont Saeson as the precise origin of one of the stones.	Mike Parker Pearson Virginia Gorlinski	09-Jan-2012
📷	Added photograph.	Amy Tikkanen	08-Nov-2011
📺	Media added.	Kenneth Pletcher	05-Jul-2011
T	Added mention of new circles discovered at Airman's Corner and just to the northwest of Stonehenge proper.	Virginia Gorlinski	18-Aug-2010
📺	Replace inline with assembly 139059 in this WIP.	Amy Tikkanen	22-Apr-2010
T	Article thoroughly revised.	Virginia Gorlinski	08-Dec-2009
T	Bibliography revised.	Virginia Gorlinski	08-Dec-2009
T	Geologic time data updated.	Maren Goldberg	08-Dec-2009
🔗	Added new Web site: National Geographic - Stonehenge.	Shiveta Singh	19-Apr-2009
🔗	Added new Web site: How Stuff Works - Adventure - Stonehenge.	Shiveta Singh	16-Feb-2009
T	Article revised and updated.	Elizabeth Prine Pauls	22-Sep-2008
🔗	Added new Web site: Official Tourism Site for Salisbury & Stonehenge.	Deepti Mahajan	10-Sep-2008
🔗	Added new Web site: How Stuff Works - Geography - Stonehenge.	Shiveta Singh	16-Jul-2008
📺	Media added.	null null	08-May-2008
🔗	Added new Web site: The UnMuseum - Stonehenge.	Dutta Promeet	21-Nov-2007

Salisbury Plain, about 8 miles (13 km) north of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. It was built in six stages between 3000 a (s of Cenozoic silcrete), arranged in post-and-lintel formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller bluestone ws." Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting of a circular bank and ditch)

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Type	Title	Description	Date	Project
ARTICLE	Stonehenge		01/16/2013	Stonehenge
ARTICLE	DIGGING UP STONEHENGE		01/16/2013	Stonehenge

Video, Images & Audio

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Widgets

about 8 miles (13 km) north of **Salisbury, Wiltshire, England**. It was built in six stages between 3000 a  
**Crete**), arranged in **post-and-lintel** formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller **bluestone**  
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up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and **medieval** periods. The ground within the mon  
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 e made the first accurate plan of the stones. In 1877 **Charles Darwin** dug two holes in Stonehenge to in

n Hawley, in 1919–26, and Richard Atkinson, in 1950–78. The results of their work were not fully publish  
**Project** led to further revisions of the context and sequence of Stonehenge. Darvill and Wainwright's 20

BCE, early Mesolithic hunter-gatherers dug pits and erected pine posts within 650 feet (200 metres) of St  
 enge there remain from the **Neolithic Period** at least 17 long barrows (burial mounds) and two cursus in  
 more than 1,000 round barrows on this part of Salisbury Plain.



# You can edit any encyclopedia article as the basis for your research

读者可以任何百科全书文章为研究基础进行编辑，



The screenshot shows the Britannica workspace interface. At the top, there is a search bar and a 'WORKSPACE' label. Below the search bar, there are navigation buttons: EDIT, SAVE, PRINT, E-MAIL, and font size controls (A+ A-). A modal menu is open over the article text, offering four options: 'Create my version of this article', 'Suggest an edit to this article', 'Send a comment to the editors about this article', and 'Start a new article from a blank document'. The article text is partially visible, discussing the archaeological site of Stonehenge, its location in Salisbury Plain, and its construction between 3000 and 1520 BCE. The text mentions sarsen stones, bluestones, and various theories about its purpose, including astronomical observations and healing. It also references historical figures like John Aubrey, William Stukeley, and Charles Darwin, as well as modern archaeological projects like the Stonehenge Riverside Project.

# And save your work to your personal workspace 修改过的文章可收藏于“个人文件夹”



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History & Society Encyclopædia Britannica (2) Stonehenge

EDIT    Submission Guidelines

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## Stonehenge

ARTICLE from the Encyclopædia Britannica

 **Stonehenge**, prehistoric stone circle monument, [cemetery](#), and archaeological site located on [Salisbury Plain](#), about 8 miles (13 km) north of [Salisbury, Wiltshire, England](#). It was built in six stages between 3000 and 1520 BCE, during the transition from the [Neolithic Period](#) (New Stone Age) to the [Bronze Age](#). As a prehistoric stone circle, it is unique because of its artificially shaped [sarsen](#) stones (blocks of [Cenozoic silcrete](#)), arranged in [post-and-lintel](#) formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller [bluestones](#) ([igneous](#) and other rocks) from 100–150 miles (160–240 km) away, in South [Wales](#). The name of the monument probably derives from the [Saxon](#) *stan-hengen*, meaning “stone hanging” or “gallows.” Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting of a circular bank and ditch), Stonehenge was designated a [UNESCO World Heritage site](#) in 1986.

Speculation and [excavation](#)

Stonehenge has long been the subject of historical speculation, and ideas about the meaning and significance of the structure continued to develop in the 21st century. English antiquarian [John Aubrey](#) in the 17th century and his compatriot archaeologist [William Stukeley](#) in the 18th century both believed the structure to be a [Druid](#) temple. This idea has been rejected by more-recent scholars, however, as Stonehenge is now understood to have predated by some 2,000 years the Druids recorded by [Julius Caesar](#).

In 1963 American astronomer Gerald Hawkins proposed that Stonehenge had been constructed as a “computer” to predict lunar and solar eclipses; other scientists also attributed astronomical capabilities to the monument. Most of these speculations, too, have been rejected by experts. In 1973 English archaeologist Colin Renfrew hypothesized that Stonehenge was the centre of a confederation of [Bronze Age](#) chiefdoms. Other archaeologists, however, have since come to view this part of [Salisbury Plain](#) as a point of intersection between adjacent prehistoric territories, serving as a seasonal gathering place during the 4th and 3rd millennia BCE for groups living in the lowlands to the east and west. In 1998 [Malagasy](#) archaeologist Ramilisonina proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestral dead, the permanence of its stones representing the eternal afterlife.

In 2008 British archaeologists Tim Darvill and Geoffrey Wainwright suggested—on the basis of the [Amesbury Archer](#), an Early Bronze Age skeleton with a knee injury, excavated 3 miles (5 km) from Stonehenge—that Stonehenge was used in prehistory as a place of healing. However, analysis of human remains from around and within the monument shows no difference from other parts of Britain in terms of the population’s health.

The Stonehenge that is visible today is incomplete, many of its original [sarsens](#) and [bluestones](#) having been broken up and taken away, probably during Britain’s Roman and [medieval](#) periods. The ground within the monument also has been severely disturbed, not only by the removal of the stones but also by digging—to various degrees and ends—since the 16th century, when historian and antiquarian William Camden noted that “ashes and pieces of burnt bone” were found. A large, deep hole was dug within the stone circle in 1620 by [George Villiers, 1st duke of Buckingham](#), who was looking for treasure. A century later Stukeley surveyed Stonehenge and its surrounding monuments, but it was not until 1874–77 that [Flinders Petrie](#) made the first accurate plan of the stones. In 1877 [Charles Darwin](#) dug two holes in Stonehenge to investigate the earth-moving capabilities of [earthworms](#). The first proper archaeological excavation was conducted in 1901 by William Gowland.

About half of Stonehenge (mostly on its eastern side) was excavated in the 20th century by the archaeologists William Hawley, in 1919–26, and Richard Atkinson, in 1950–78. The results of their work were not fully published until 1995, however, when the chronology of Stonehenge was revised extensively by means of [carbon-14 dating](#). Major investigations in the early 21st century by the research team of the [Stonehenge Riverside Project](#) led to further revisions of the context and sequence of Stonehenge. Darvill and Wainwright’s 2008 excavation was smaller but nonetheless important.

# .....Citation .....引用



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History & Society Encyclopædia Britannica

Stonehenge Go Advanced Search

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LINKS Related Articles

Aspects of the topic Stonehenge are discussed in the following places at Britannica.

**Assorted References**

- ancient building construction (in [history of technology: Building techniques](#))
- archaeology (in [archaeology: Classification and analysis](#))
- astronomical observatory (in [astronomical observatory](#); in [history of science: Precritical science](#))
- British ancient history (in [United Kingdom: Bronze Age](#))
- calendrical computation (in [calendar \(chronology\): Time determination by stars, Sun, and Moon](#))
- megalith (in [megalith \(ancient technology\)](#))
- mythological aspects (in [myth: Visual arts](#))
- Petrie's work (in [Sir Flinders Petrie \(British archaeologist\)](#))
- sacred space (in [religious symbolism and iconography: Symbols of sacred time and space](#))

**location**

- Amesbury (in [Amesbury \(England, United Kingdom\)](#))
- Salisbury Plain (in [Salisbury Plain \(plain, England, United Kingdom\)](#))
- Wiltshire (in [Wiltshire \(county, England, United Kingdom\)](#))

The topic Stonehenge is discussed at the following external Web sites.

Citations

To cite this page:  MLA  APA  Harvard  Chicago Manual of Style

**MLA Style:**  
 "Stonehenge." *Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online Academic Edition.* Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2013. Web. 20 Jan. 2013. <<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/567331/Stonehenge>>.

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# Integrated article page

## 多功能的文章主页

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- Tools – view links, contextual related content (Topic map) without leaving page  
工具 - 无需离开页面，访问相关的链接和文章（主题地图）

# Creating Your Workspace

## 建立个人文件夹



The screenshot shows the Britannica Academic Edition website interface. At the top, there are navigation links: HOME, BROWSE, BLOG, ADVOCACY, HELP, and a WORKSPACE button. A search bar is prominently displayed with the text 'Britannica ACADEMIC EDITION' and a 'Go' button. Below the search bar, there are several featured sections: 'Evolving Vision' with a painting of a woman in a red hat, 'Britannica for iPad' with a tablet image and a 'Get it now' button, and 'Create Workspace' with a 'Click here to create your workspace.' link. A modal dialog box titled 'Create a Workspace Account' is centered on the screen. It contains the following text: 'In order to save your work, create new documents, upload media files, or submit changes to our editors, please supply this information.' Below this are input fields for 'First Name', 'Last Name', 'Email', and 'Password'. A checkbox is present with the text: 'By checking this box, I confirm that I accept the terms of the Britannica Usage Agreement.' At the bottom of the dialog are 'Join' and 'Cancel' buttons. Below the dialog, there is a link: 'Already have an account? Log In'. The background of the website shows other sections like 'Browse', 'Research Tools' (with links to Compare Countries, This Day in History, Timelines, and World Atlas), 'Compare Countries' (with a map and flags), and 'News' (with a link to The New York Times).

June 2013 | [Peer – enhanced learning](#)

## You can also access workspace and your User Profile in full screen mode from the My Britannica tab

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Below are highlights of each feature:

**Workspace**

The Workspace tool is designed to let you store, retrieve, and share media. With Workspace, you have convenient access to your information whenever you want, 24-7, anywhere you have Internet access:

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





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个人文件夹用于存储，检索和共享多媒体和数据



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Type	Title	
VIDEO	International Space Station	Video of Earth as seen from the International Space Station
ARTICLE	International Space Station (ISS)	
IMAGE	sarsen: Stonehenge III uprights	Sarsen uprights of Stonehenge, erected about 2500 bce,
ARTICLE	John Aubrey	
ARTICLE	Stonehenge	
ARTICLE	DIGGING UP STONEHENGE.	



# You can name your projects and share them with other people

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ARTICLE	Stonehenge	
ARTICLE	DIGGING UP STONEHENGE	

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- Submit this to the editors of Britannica

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DICTIONARY THESAURUS

**Main Entry:** dis-in-te-grate

**Pronunciation:** \(\,dis-'in-tə-,grät\

**Function:** verb

**Date:** 1796

*transitive verb*

**1:** to break or decompose into constituent elements, parts, or small particles

**2:** to destroy the unity or integrity of

*intransitive verb*

**1:** to break or separate into constituent elements or parts

**2:** to lose unity or integrity by or as if by breaking into parts

**3:** to undergo a change in composition <an atomic nucleus that ~s because of radioactivity>

— dis-in-te-gra-tion \(\,dis-'in-tə-'grā-shən\ *noun*

— dis-in-te-gra-tive \(\,dis-'in-tə-,grā-tiv\ *adjective*

— dis-in-te-gra-tor \-'grā-tər\ *noun*

able rocket-launched **vehicle** designed to go into **orbit** around Earth, to transport people and cargo to and from orbiting **spacecraft**, and to glide normally called the Space Transportation System (STS), it lifted off into space for the first time on April 12, 1981 and made 135 flights until the pro of three major components: a winged orbiter that carried both crew and cargo; an external tank containing liquid hydrogen (fuel) and liquid oxygen s (4.4 million pounds) and stood 56 metres (184 feet) high. During launch the boosters and the orbiter's main engines fired together, producing a ing 99 percent of its orbital velocity, the orbiter had exhausted the propellants in the external tank. It released the tank, which **disintegrated** on re satellites and other craft in the orbiter's cargo bay for deployment in space. It also could rendezvous with orbiting spacecraft to allow astronauts t ons of Earth and cosmic objects for as long as about two weeks. On some missions it carried a European-built pressurized facility called **Spacel** s 100 times, the U.S. space shuttle originally had been expected to reduce the high cost of **spaceflight** into low Earth orbit. After the system bec reen 1981 and 1985 a fleet of four orbiters—**Columbia** (the first to fly in space), **Challenger**, **Discovery**, and **Atlantis**—was put into service. , carrying seven astronauts, exploded shortly after liftoff, killing all aboard including a private citizen, schoolteacher **Christa McAuliffe**. (See **Cha** nechanical design problems, which were exacerbated by the unusually cold weather on the morning of the launch. Hot gases leaking from the joi correct the design flaws and implement associated administrative changes in the shuttle program. In 1992, **Endeavour**, a replacement orbiter fc onducted a series of shuttle missions to the orbiting Russian **space station Mir** to give the agency experience in station operations in anticipation r assembly and to ferry **astronaut** crews and supplies to and from the station. oke up catastrophically over north-central Texas at an altitude of about 60 km (40 miles) as it was returning from an orbital mission. All seven cre ident investigation board concluded that during the launch of the shuttle, a piece of insulating foam had torn from the external tank and struck

# Other Features & Tools - View Demos

## 其它特点与工具 – 观看演示



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- Lance Armstrong
- Newtown shootings of 2012
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BBC NEWS

- Algeria hostage death toll 'rises'
- Delhi rape case to get under way
- US widens Dreamliner safety probe

#### Spotlights

## View Demos..... 观看演示

 <b>Homepage</b> Darcy discusses Homepage features.	 <b>Sidebar Tabs</b> Melinda discusses Sidebar Tabs.
 <b>Research Tools</b> Corey talks about Research Tools.	 <b>Workspace Introduction</b> Jennifer discusses Dashboard and Workspace.
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 <b>Directed Search</b> Carmen talks about Directed Search.	 <b>Browse</b> Wendell discusses Browse features.
 <b>Atlas</b> Kara discusses Atlas.	 <b>Widgets and Dictionary</b> John talks about Widgets.

# Other Features & Tools - Select Newly Revised Articles

## 其它特点与工具 – 最新修订的文章



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**BBC NEWS**

- ▶ Algeria hostage death toll 'rises'
- ▶ Delhi rape case to get under way
- ▶ US widens Dreamliner safety probe

#### Spotlights

# Other Features & Tools – Daily Headlines

## 其它特点与工具 – 当日头条新闻

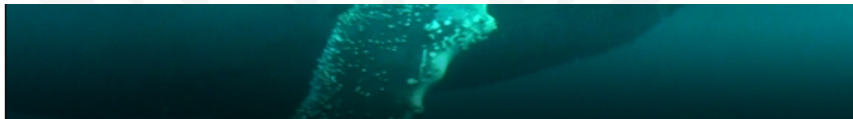


The screenshot displays the Britannica Academic Edition website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, BROWSE, BLOG, ADVOCACY, and HELP, along with a search bar and a 'Go' button. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Cetaceans A Capella:** A large video player showing a whale underwater, with a play button in the center. Below the video is a link for 'More Editor's Picks and Blog Posts'.
- Britannica for iPad:** A promotional banner for the iPad app, stating 'The Full Encyclopedia, At Your Fingertips' and a 'Get it now' button.
- Create Workspace:** A section with a 'Create Workspace' button and a link to 'Click here to create your workspace.'
- View Demos:** A section with a 'View Demos' button and a link to 'Click here to view demos of site features.'
- Selected New & Revised Articles:** A list of articles with arrows pointing to the right, including 'Lars V. Hormander', 'Lance Armstrong', 'Newtown shootings of 2012', 'Boeing Company', 'Ellen Burstyn', 'Jodie Foster', 'Ben Affleck', 'Anne Hathaway', 'Sonia Sotomayor', and 'Michael Haneke'.
- School and Library Sites:** A section for librarians, teachers, and administrators, with a link to 'Learn more about award-winning titles and content that is curriculum aligned and recommended by teachers and industry professionals.'
- News:** A section with a 'News' heading and a 'The New York Times' logo. It lists several news items: 'President Obama Inauguration', 'News Analysis: North Africa New Test for U.S. as Terror Cells Spread', 'DealBook: In Davos, Atmosphere for Bankers Improves', 'Algeria hostage death toll 'rises'', 'Dutch rape case to get under way', and 'US widens Dreamliner safety probe'. This section is circled in black.
- Compare Countries:** A section with a 'Compare Countries' heading and a 'Side-by-side comparisons of countries' sub-heading. It features a map of India and China and a link to 'A unique geography tool that gives you quick facts and statistics as well as flags, maps, recent events and related Web sites on any two countries side-by-side.'
- Research Tools:** A section with a 'Research Tools' heading and a list of tools: 'Compare Countries', 'This Day in History', 'Timelines', 'World Atlas', and 'World Data Analyst'.
- Browse:** A section with a 'Browse' heading and a list of categories: 'A-Z', 'Magazines', 'Biographies', 'Media Collection', 'Contributors', 'Quotations', 'Ebooks & Primary Sources', and 'Subjects'.
- Spotlights:** A section with a 'Spotlights' heading and a row of small images.

# And Other Features & Tools - Spotlights

## 其它特点与工具 – 主题数据

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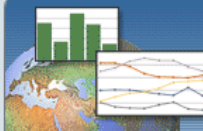
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