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Condoleezza Rice	Former U.S. Secretary of State	Forthcoming (Foreign Policy)
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"
Muhammad Yunus	Bangladeshi Economist/Nobel Prize for Peace, 2006	"Microcredit," and "Social Business"
Sir John Keegan	British Historian	"Normandy Invasion"

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# Search auto-completes as you type. If you misspell something, “fuzzy search” activates automatically and gives you results - 自动模糊检索功能

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 search area features the Britannica logo and a search input field containing the word "stone". A dropdown menu is visible below the search field, listing several 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 field is a "Go" button and a link to "Advanced Search". Below the search area, there is a section for "More Editor's Picks and Blog Posts" and a "Browse" section with various category links. On the right side of the page, there are promotional sections for "Create Workspace", "View Demos", "Selected New & Revised Articles", and "School and Library Sites".

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- Stone Age (*anthropology*)
- Stonehenge (*ancient monument, Wiltshire, England, United Kingdom*)
- the Rolling Stones (*British rock group*)
- gemstone (*mineral*)
- Neolithic Period (*anthropology*)

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# 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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Welcome, Roland View Your Workspace

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Search Results: **stonehng**


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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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Search Results: **stonehenge**

Britannica:	Stonehenge.	Contemporary Review, 2009
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

1 2 3 4 5 6 Next ▶

**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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**Dictionary & Thesaurus**

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**DIGGING UP STONEHENGE**

*Current Events*, April 14, 2008

**Summary:**

The article reports on the archaeological expedition conducted by the British Museum and the University of Southampton in the summer of 2008. It states that the experts started their mission on March 31, 2008 to find out th

ring known as **Stonehenge**. Both archaeologists believe that St

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## Stonehenge

Primary Contributor: Mike Parker Pearson

ARTICLE from the Encyclopædia Britannica



**Stonehenge**, prehistoric stone circle monument, **cemetary**, 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 Ramiisonina 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

同一页面中浏览所有的多媒体



A screenshot of a web application showing a media overlay for Stonehenge. The overlay is a light gray box with a white background. On the left side, there is a vertical list of 12 small image thumbnails, each with a red "x" icon in the top left corner. Below the thumbnails is the word "IMAGES" in bold. The main content area of the overlay has the title "Stonehenge" in a bold, black font, followed by the text "See Full Size" in a smaller, blue font. Below this text is a large, high-resolution photograph of Stonehenge from an aerial perspective, showing the circular arrangement of grey stone structures on a green lawn. At the bottom of the overlay, there is a blue horizontal bar containing three white text links: "Caption", "Credit", and "Links". To the right of the overlay, a larger, full-size version of the Stonehenge photograph is visible, showing more detail of the stone structures and their shadows on the grass.

# The interactive tool bar on every article provides access to all related resources : “Other Reference” 每一篇文章互动工具栏提供了有关参考文章衔接



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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, roughly 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 Europe.

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 by the fact that the monument's location was a place of great religious significance. The **Neolithic** site 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 as a monument to the ancestral dead, the permanence of its stones reinforced by the fact that the monument's location was a place of great religious significance.

original **sarsens** and **bluestones** having been broken up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and **medieval** periods. The ground within the monument was used as a pasture. In 1767, 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 1767, 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 theory that the monument was built by the **Neolithic** people. The results of their work were not fully published until 1900. In 1919–26, and Richard Atkinson, in 1950–78. The results of their work were not fully published until 1900. In 1919–26, and Richard Atkinson, in 1950–78. The results of their work were not fully published until 1900.

**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.

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**People**

The following are some people associated with "Stonehenge"

**William Stukeley** (English physician and antiquarian)

**Places**

The following are some places associated with "Stonehenge"

**England** (constituent unit, United Kingdom)

**Salisbury** (former district, England, United Kingdom)

**Stonehenge** (ancient monument, Wiltshire, England, United Kingdom)

**United Kingdom**

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

**Other**

The following is a selection of items (artistic styles or groups, constructions, events, fictional characters, organizations, publications) associated with "Stonehenge"

**megalith** (ancient technology)

**Neolithic Period** (anthropology)

**prehistoric religion**

**World Heritage site**

**Quick Facts**

The following are quick facts associated with "Stonehenge"

Facts about Stonehenge, as discussed in Britannica Compton's Encyclopedia Stonehenge:

Facts about Stonehenge, as discussed in Britannica's Elementary Encyclopedia Stonehenge:

Facts about Stonehenge: Amesbury, as discussed in Amesbury (England, United Kingdom):

Facts about Stonehenge: British ancient history, as discussed in United Kingdom: Bronze Age:

Facts about Stonehenge: Petrie's work, as discussed in Sir Flinders

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 2000 BCE. The monument is made of naturally 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.

The 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 other 18th-century scholars, however, as Stonehenge is now understood to have predated by some 2,000 years the Druids recorded by **Julius Caesar**. In the 19th century, 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 by the fact that the site is a **World Heritage site**. Recent research 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 as a monument to the population's health.

The original **sarsens** and **bluestones** having been broken up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and **medieval** periods. The ground within the monument 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 book *Stonehenge: The New View* proposed that Stonehenge was built by the **Neolithic** people. About 8000–7000 BCE, early Mesolithic hunter-gatherers dug pits and erected pine posts within 650 feet (200 metres) of Stonehenge in western 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 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: “EBooks, Magazines”

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 a search bar containing the word "Stonehenge" and a "Go" button. The main content area is partially obscured by a sidebar on the left. The sidebar has a tabbed interface with the following tabs: "Video, Images & Audio", "RELATED TO", "EBOOKS, PRIMARY SOURCES & MAGAZINES", "Magazines", "Related Articles, Ebooks & More", "Web Links", "Article History", "Contributors", "Dictionary & Thesaurus", "Workspace", and "Widgets". The "Magazines" tab is active, displaying a list of search results for "Stonehenge". The results include:

- 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
- Stonehenge visitor centre falls victim to coalition cuts in emergency budget.** *Horticulture Week*, July 2, 2010
- 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

The main article content is partially visible on the right, showing text about the site's location and construction.

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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),

significance of the structure continued to develop in the 21st century. English antiquarian John Aubrey in the 17th century ge is now understood to have predated by some 2,000 years the Druids recorded by Julius Caesar.

a "computer" to predict lunar and solar eclipses; other scientists also attributed astronomical capabilities to the monument efdoms. Other archaeologists, however, have since come to view this part of Salisbury Plain as a point of intersection bet t Ramilisonina proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestral dead, the permanence of its stones re

Amesbury Archer, an Early Bronze Age skeleton with a knee injury, excavated 3 miles (5 km) from Stonehenge—that Sto ulation's health.

ving been broken up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and medieval periods. The ground within the mon am Camden noted that "ashes and pieces of burnt bone" were found. A large, deep hole was dug within the stone circle in hat Flinders Petrie made the first accurate plan of the stones. In 1877 Charles Darwin dug two holes in Stonehenge to in

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

About 8000–7000 BCE, early Mesolithic hunter-gatherers dug pits and erected pine posts within 650 feet (200 metres) of St ) radius of Stonehenge there remain from the Neolithic Period at least 17 long barrows (burial mounds) and two cursus n 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: “Personal Workspace”



每一篇文章都可以访问收藏了各类资料的“个人文件夹”

The screenshot shows the Britannica Academic Edition interface. 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 present. A 'History & Society' tab is active, and a 'User Profile (2)' dropdown menu is visible.

The main content area is a 'Personal Workspace' for the project 'Stonehenge'. It features a table with columns for Type, Title, Description, Date, and Project. Two entries are listed:

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

Below the table, there is a sidebar with various navigation options: Video, Images & Audio; Related Articles, Ebooks & More; Web Links; Article History; Contributors; Dictionary & Thesaurus; Workspace; and Widgets. The main article content on the right side of the workspace is partially visible, showing text about the location of Stonehenge and its historical significance.



# 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 edit interface for the article 'Stonehenge'. At the top, there is a search bar and a 'WORKSPACE' button. Below the search bar is a navigation menu with 'EDIT', 'SAVE', 'PRINT', and 'E-MAIL' options. A floating menu is open, showing 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 main content area shows the beginning of the article text, which is partially obscured by the floating menu. The text visible includes: '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, 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 metamorphic rocks) called "stone hanging" or "gallows." Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting of a circular bank and ditch), Stonehenge is the most famous prehistoric monument in Britain. 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 was built by the Druids, however, as Stonehenge is now understood to have predated by some 2,000 years the Druids recorded by Julius Caesar. The monument has 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 Alexander Orkney proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestral dead, the permanence of its stones representing the eternal afterlife. 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. In 1998 Malagasy archaeologist Ramilisonina proposed that Stonehenge was used in prehistory as a place of healing. However, analysis of human remains from the site 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 the site of Britain in terms of the population's health. The 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 the 17th-century 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 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 of Stonehenge was 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 a 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. Neolithic and Neolithic people. About 8000–7000 BCE, early Mesolithic hunter-gatherers dug pits and erected pine posts within 650 feet (200 metres) of Stonehenge's future location. It was unusual for prehistoric hunter-gatherers to build monuments, and in 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 monuments (long enclosures), all dating to the 4th millennium BCE. Between 2200 and 1700 BCE, the Neolithic site of Avebury was at the centre of a concentration of more than 1,000 round barrows on this part of Salisbury Plain.

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Encyclopædia Britannica ACADEMIC EDITION   Advanced Search

History & Society Encyclopædia Britannica (2) Stonehenge View Your Workspace

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Format: **B** *I* U A<sup>^</sup> A<sub>λ</sub> Align: [List Bullets] [List Symbols] [List Table] [List Link]

## Stonehenge

ARTICLE from the Encyclopædia Britannica

- Dictionary & Thesaurus
- Workspace
- Widgets



**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

Table of Contents

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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- Additional Content  
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更多的阅读空间
- Citation Tools  
引用工具
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# Creating Your Workspace 建立个人文件夹



The screenshot shows the Britannica Academic Edition website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, BROWSE, BLOG, ADVOCACY, and HELP, along with a search bar and a 'WORKSPACE' button. The main content area features a large image titled 'Evolving Vision' and a sidebar with 'Britannica for iPad' and 'Create Workspace' sections. A central dialog box titled 'Create a Workspace Account' is overlaid on the page. The dialog box contains the following text and form elements:

**Create a Workspace Account**

In order to save your work, create new documents, upload media files, or submit changes to our editors, please supply this information.

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Email:  Password:

By checking this box, I confirm that I accept the terms of the Britannica Usage Agreement.

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The background of the website shows various sections like 'Browse', 'Research Tools', 'Compare Countries', and 'News'.

# 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:

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Photograph:

Default  Upload

Location: Sydney, Australia

(city, country)

Institution/Affiliation: University of Britannica

Field(s) of Expertise:

Biographical Information: \*

**B I U** |

Executive Director - Asia Pacific  
Encyclopædia Britannica

Interests and Hobbies:

**B I U** |

# The Workspace tool is designed to let you store, retrieve, and share media and data

个人文件夹用于存储，检索和共享多媒体和数据



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Import

All the workspace projects

Workspace

User Profile

Account

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.	



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Type	Title	
VIDEO	International Space Station	Video of Earth as seen from the International Space Station
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ARTICLE	John Aubrey	
ARTICLE	Stonehenge	
ARTICLE	DIGGING UP STONEHENGE	

- Open this item
- Delete this item
- Share this item
- Add/Remove this from a project
- Insert this into my edited document
- Submit this to the editors of Britannica

# Double click on any word to activate the Dictionary, clicking on the red speaker will pronounce the word

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Science & Technology Encyclopædia Britannica

space shuttle Go Advanced Search

Merriam-Webster disintegrated Go

DICTIONARY THESAURUS

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

**Pronunciation:** \(\,)dis-'in-tə-'grāt\

**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 (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 wing 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 been 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** mechanical 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

nducted 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

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

## 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.
 <b>Autocomplete</b> Mary describes Autocomplete features.	 <b>Workspace Detail</b> Ian explains Workspace in detail.
 <b>Search Results</b> Andy discusses Search Results .	 <b>Workspace Changes</b> Rosaline discusses changes in Workspace.
 <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

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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

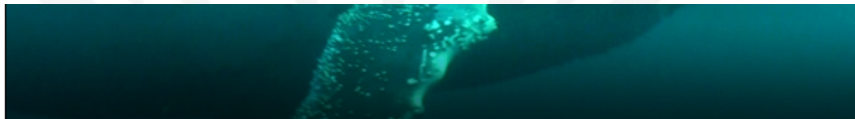


The screenshot displays the Britannica Academic Edition website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, BROWSE, BLOG, ADVOCACY, and HELP, along with a WORKSPACE button. A search bar is prominently featured with the text "Search" and a "Go" button. Below the search bar, the main content 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" and the text "EB, Inc."
- 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 titled "News" with a sub-header "The New York Times ON THE WEB". 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". A black circle is drawn around this section.
- Compare Countries:** A section with a "Compare Countries" button and a link to "Side-by-side comparisons of countries". It features a map of India and China and a text box stating: "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" button and a list of tools: "Compare Countries", "This Day in History", "Timelines", "World Atlas", and "World Data Analyst".
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### School and Library Sites

Librarians, Teachers, Administrators: Learn more about award-winning titles and content that is curriculum aligned and recommended by teachers and industry professionals.

### News



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