



Britannica Academic
大英百科-全面的信息研究平台

What we've achieved in the past three years – update report

过去三年的变化，业绩，以及进步

Update Report: 公司持续成长


- 2013年, 我们新增加了12位DRAA成员馆, 感谢CALIS的支持和帮助。
- 2013年, 检索量: 9.5 million, 全文下载量为: 877217
- 我们在各个国家的市场比例持续增长, 特别是在中小学领域, 我们开发了许
多成功的课堂电子产品
- 我们的编辑力量和技术力量持续增长, 在过去的三年, 人数增加了30%

Update report: 资源持续更新

- 过去三年，大英百科高校版新增加了16,000多篇文章，更新文章总数达到20,300多篇，目前文章总量大约为133,300多篇。
- 过去三年，大英百科高校版新增了26,000多幅图片，5700多个视频，目前图片总量约为90,000多幅，视频总量约为9,000多个。
- 目前大英百科高校版约包含24,000多册电子图书和原始参考文献，以及80,000多篇最新的电子期刊文章。
- 我们获得了Sage在42份期刊上将近2千9百万字数的内容，并进行了编辑与更新，从今年3月到现在，已经增加了560多篇来自Sage的文章资源。
- 2013年，大英百科还发布了最新一版的韦氏在线字典。

Update Report

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Science & Technology
Encyclopædia Britannica

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forensic anthropology

Primary Contributor: [H. James Blix](#)

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forensic anthropology, application of physical [anthropology](#) to legal cases, usually with a focus on the human [skeleton](#). Forensic anthropology uses the techniques of physical anthropology to analyze skeletal, badly decomposed, or otherwise unidentified human remains to solve crimes. Forensic anthropologists assess the age, sex, and unique features of a decedent and are invaluable in documenting trauma to the body and estimating how long a corpse has been decomposing. Forensic anthropologists work closely with individuals in law enforcement and medical science—and especially with specialists in [ballistics](#), [explosive pathology](#), [serology](#) (the study of blood and bodily fluids), and [toxicology](#)—and are often expert witnesses in murder trials.

Although physical anthropology is concerned with human evolution, human variation, and the biological bases of human [behaviour](#), many of its excavation and reconstruction techniques can be applied to forensic anthropology. Both disciplines use empirical evidence, genetic information, and computer technology to delineate the physical characteristics of human specimens. Indeed, a forensic anthropologist can reconstruct the face of a murder victim in much the same way a physical anthropologist can reconstruct the face of a 100,000-year-old Neanderthal skull.

Historical developments

Since the 13th century, medical examiners have sought to determine the causes of deaths and to solve crimes. Given that a death can be natural, accidental, homicide, suicide, or undetermined, forensic science has been greatly aided by developments in modern [chemistry](#), [toxicology](#), and [photography](#).

Equipped with the pioneering work of German anthropologist [Johann Friedrich Blumenbach](#) in comparative human morphology, early forensic anthropologists relied upon [anthropometry](#) (the science of recording measurements of various parts of the human body). They used such physical measurements to determine general biological traits within a human population, as well as morphological differences from population to population, including the alleged physical characteristics of races and criminals. This comparative methodology has largely been supplemented by the more exacting sciences of [fingerprinting](#) and [DNA profiling](#), determining a positive identification.

The publication of Austrian criminologist [Hans Gross's](#) *Handbuch für Untersuchungsrichter* (1893; *Criminal Investigation*) helped to establish the science of forensics, especially in terms of a cross-transfer of evidence, such as dirt, fingerprints, carpet fibres, or hair, from the criminal to the victim. Early in the 20th century serological research led to the discovery of the A, B, AB, and O blood groups, thus increasing the value of blood as evidence at a crime scene. In the mid-20th century, advances in [biochemistry](#) and technology resulted in the discovery of unique [gene](#) markers in each person; these genetic differences allow for the [fingerprinting](#) of hair, blood, semen, and tissue. Thus, DNA testing was a major contribution to modern forensic science, though forensic anthropologists generally do not conduct such DNA analyses and often only supply samples to be tested. The 20th and 21st centuries have also seen substantial growth in public forensic laboratories, enabling the collection and study of empirical evidence.

Forensic investigation

Forensic anthropologists may work with bodies in a variety of conditions, including as mummies, piles of bones, decomposed bodies, charred remains, and the victims of aircraft crashes or natural catastrophes. Investigations often begin with a ground search team using cadaver dogs or a low-flying plane to locate a body or skeleton. As a meticulous examination of any death scene is imperative, forensic anthropologists are frequently involved at the earliest stages of investigating a human skeleton. After mapping, photographing, and labeling relevant items at the scene, the osteological evidence is examined at a forensic laboratory; fragments are sorted according to size and shape and fitted together when possible.

As experts in osteology, forensic anthropologists focus on human skeletal traits, such as skull features, dental characteristics, and subcranial bone sizes and shapes, that vary from individual to individual and from population to population. When compared with medical and dental records, the presence of bone anomalies or plates or pins, or specific dental characteristics can help to make a positive identification. In addition to revealing the age, sex, size, stature, health, and ethnic population of the decedent, an examination of the skeleton may reveal evidence concerning pathology and any antemortem (before death), perimortem (at the death), or postmortem (after death) trauma. Often the time elapsed since death can be determined by using forensic entomology, which studies the relationship between insects and decomposition.

Update Report: 适应移动设备时代

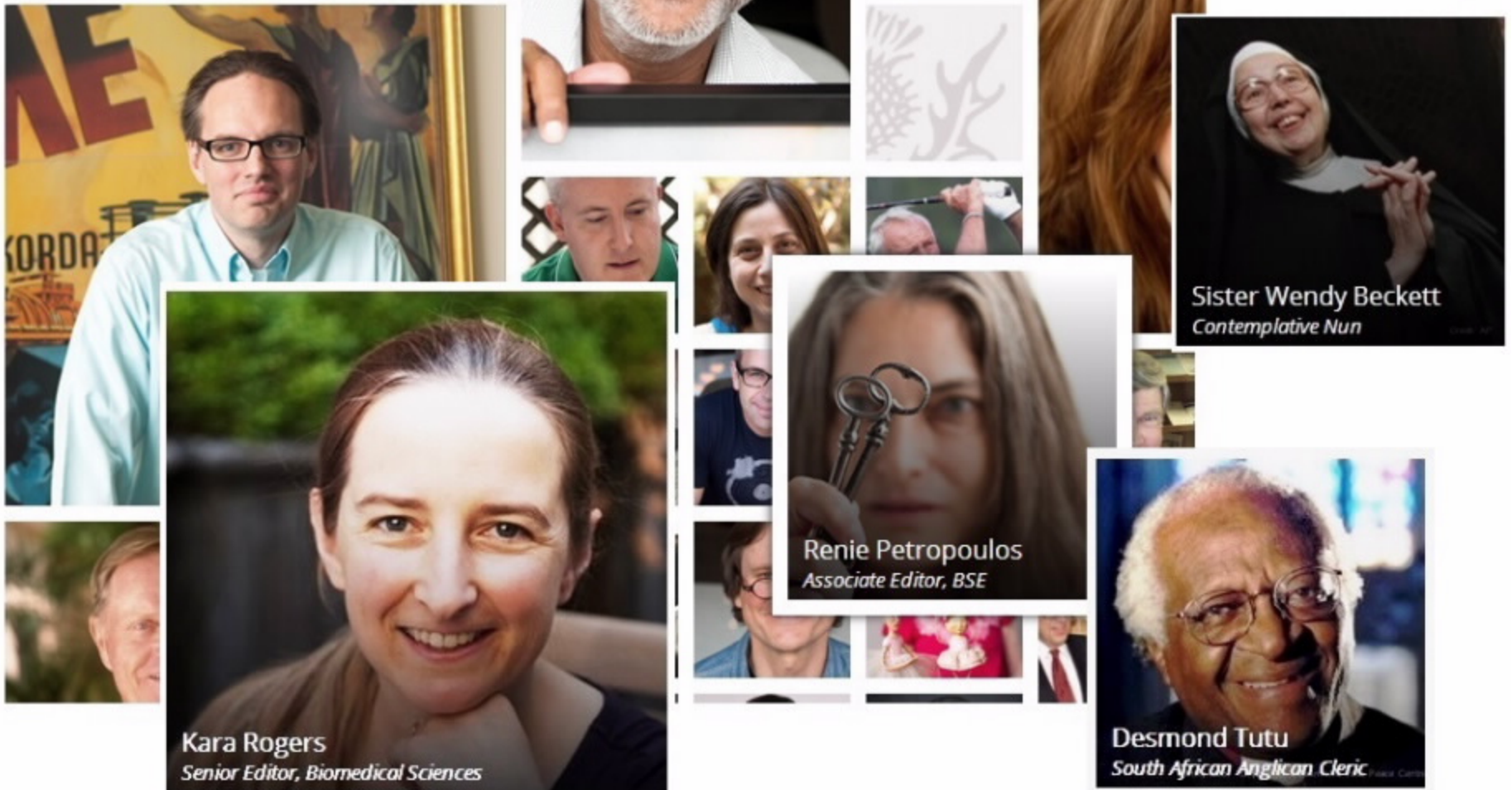
- 不列颠公司致力于使所有的网站产品都能够适应移动设备的需要
- 学术版将在今年的12月推出全新设计的版本, 新的responsive design, 适应不同屏幕大小的需要。
- 随时随地在任何设备上都可以使用。



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The first manned Soyuz spacecraft was launched by the Soviet Union in 1967. The Soyuz is the longest-serving manned-spacecraft design in use.

Human Spaceflight Collection/NASA

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- ▶ John Ashbery
- ▶ Maeve Binchy

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News

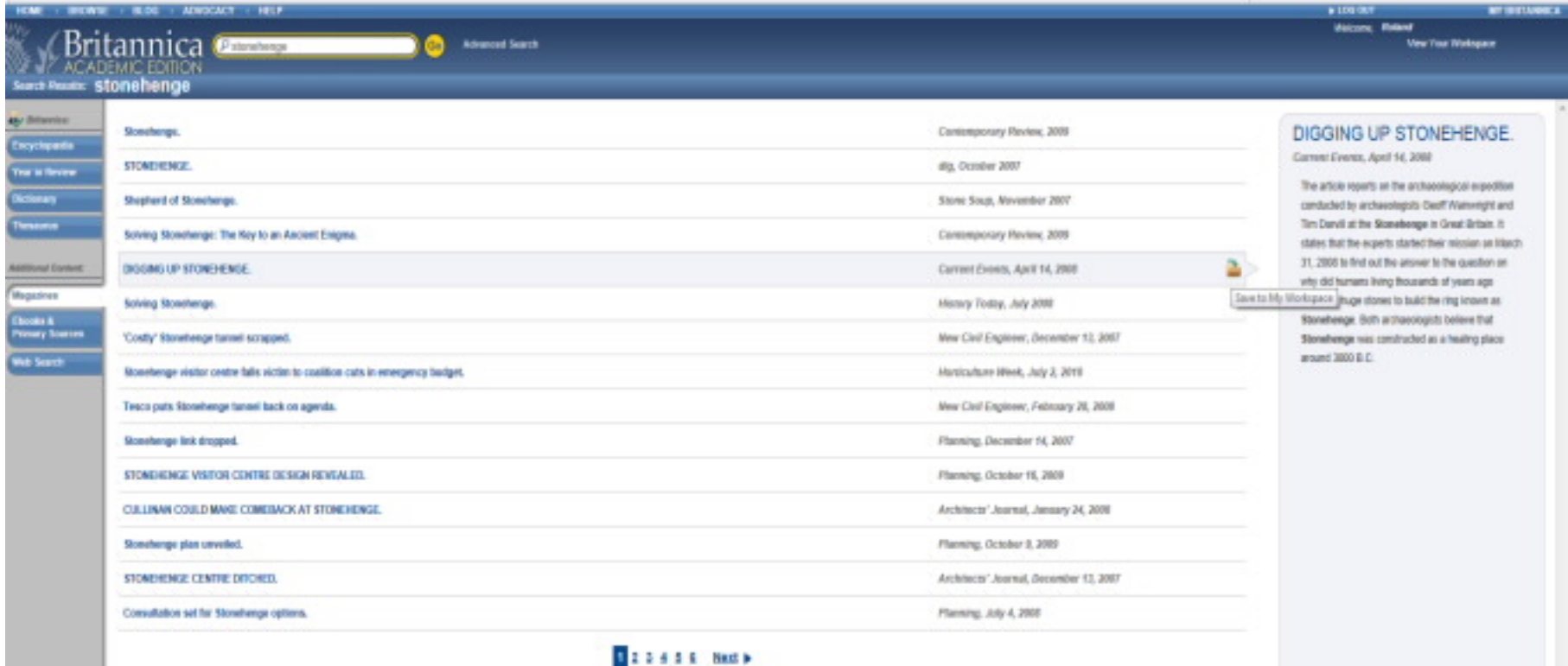
The New York Times
ON THE WEB

- ▶ DealBook: Pfizer Proposes a Marriage With AstraZeneca,
- ▶ Easing Taxes in a Move to Britain
- ▶ Kerry Apologizes for Remark That Israel Risks Apartheid
- ▶ Ending Asia Trip, Obama Defends His Foreign Policy

BBC NEWS

- ▶ North Korea holds live-fire drill
- ▶ S Korea president in ferry apology
- ▶ Second night of deadly US tornadoes

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



The screenshot shows the search results for 'stonehenge' on the Encyclopædia Britannica website. The search bar at the top contains the word 'stonehenge'. The results are organized into several categories on the left: Encyclopaedia, Year in Review, Dictionary, Timeline, Additional Content, Magazines, Ebooks & Primary Sources, and Web Search. The main content area displays a list of search results, each with a title and a date. The result 'DIGGING UP STONEHENGE.' is highlighted, and a tooltip 'Save to My Workspace' is visible over it. On the right side, there is a detailed preview for the article 'DIGGING UP STONEHENGE.', which includes a sub-headline 'Current Events, April 14, 2008' and a short summary of the article's content.

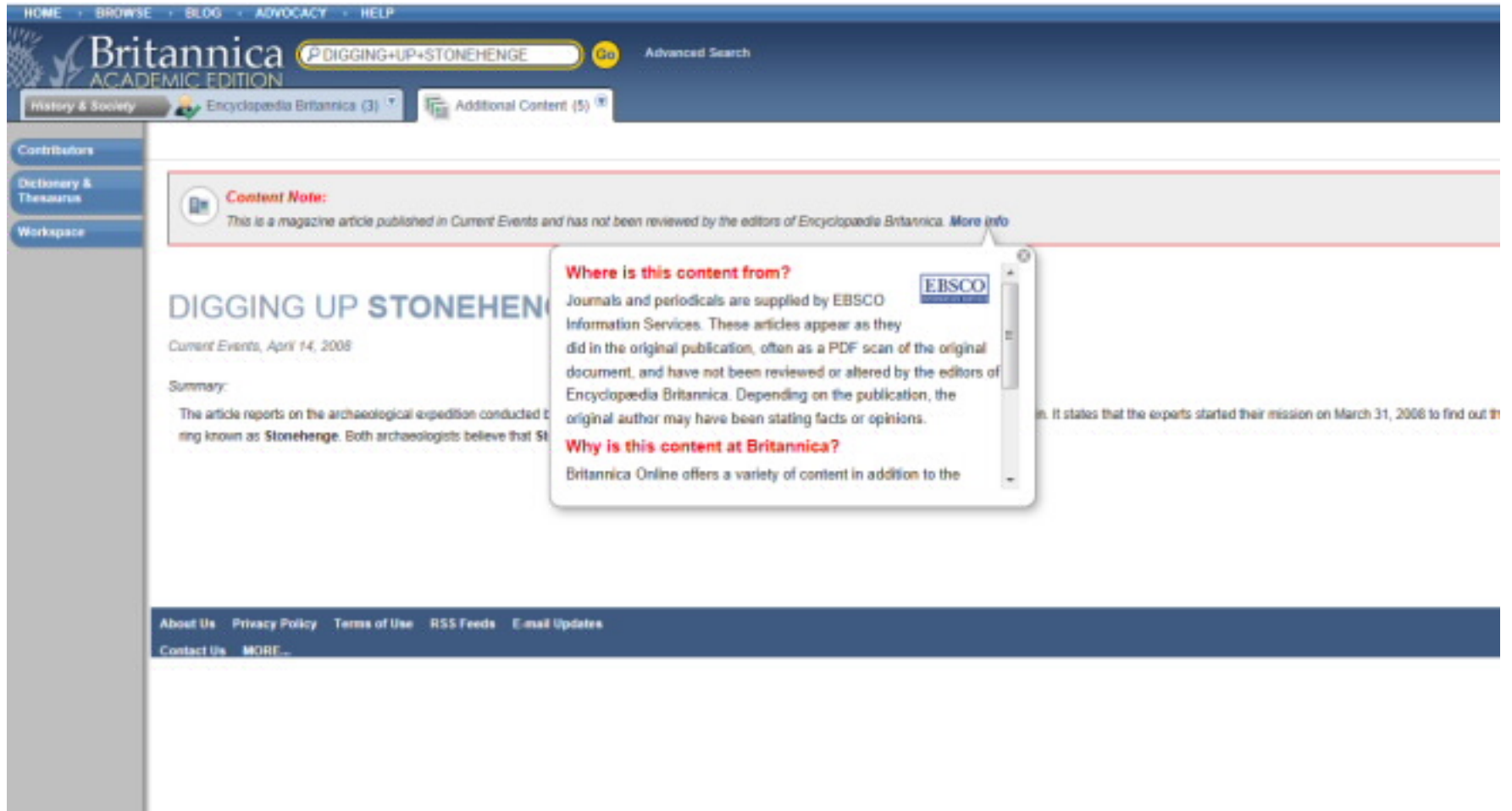
Category	Title	Date
Encyclopaedia	Stonehenge.	Contemporary Review, 2008
Year in Review	STONEHENGE.	4th, October 2007
Dictionary	Shepherd of Stonehenge.	Stone Soup, November 2007
Timeline	Solving Stonehenge: The Key to an Ancient Enigma.	Contemporary Review, 2008
Additional Content	DIGGING UP STONEHENGE.	Current Events, April 14, 2008
Magazines	Solving Stonehenge.	History Today, July 2008
Ebooks & Primary Sources	'Cody' Stonehenge tunnel scrapped.	New Civil Engineer, December 13, 2007
Web Search	Stonehenge visitor centre falls victim to coalition cuts in emergency budget.	Horticulture Week, July 2, 2010
	Tweca puts Stonehenge tunnel back on agenda.	New Civil Engineer, February 26, 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 2, 2008
	STONEHENGE CENTRE DITCHED.	Architects' Journal, December 13, 2007
	Consultation set for Stonehenge options.	Planning, July 4, 2008

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 of why did humans living thousands of years ago use 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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DIGGING+UP+STONEHENGE Go Advanced Search

History & Society Encyclopedia Britannica (3) Additional Content (5)

Contributors
Dictionary & Thesaurus
Workspace

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

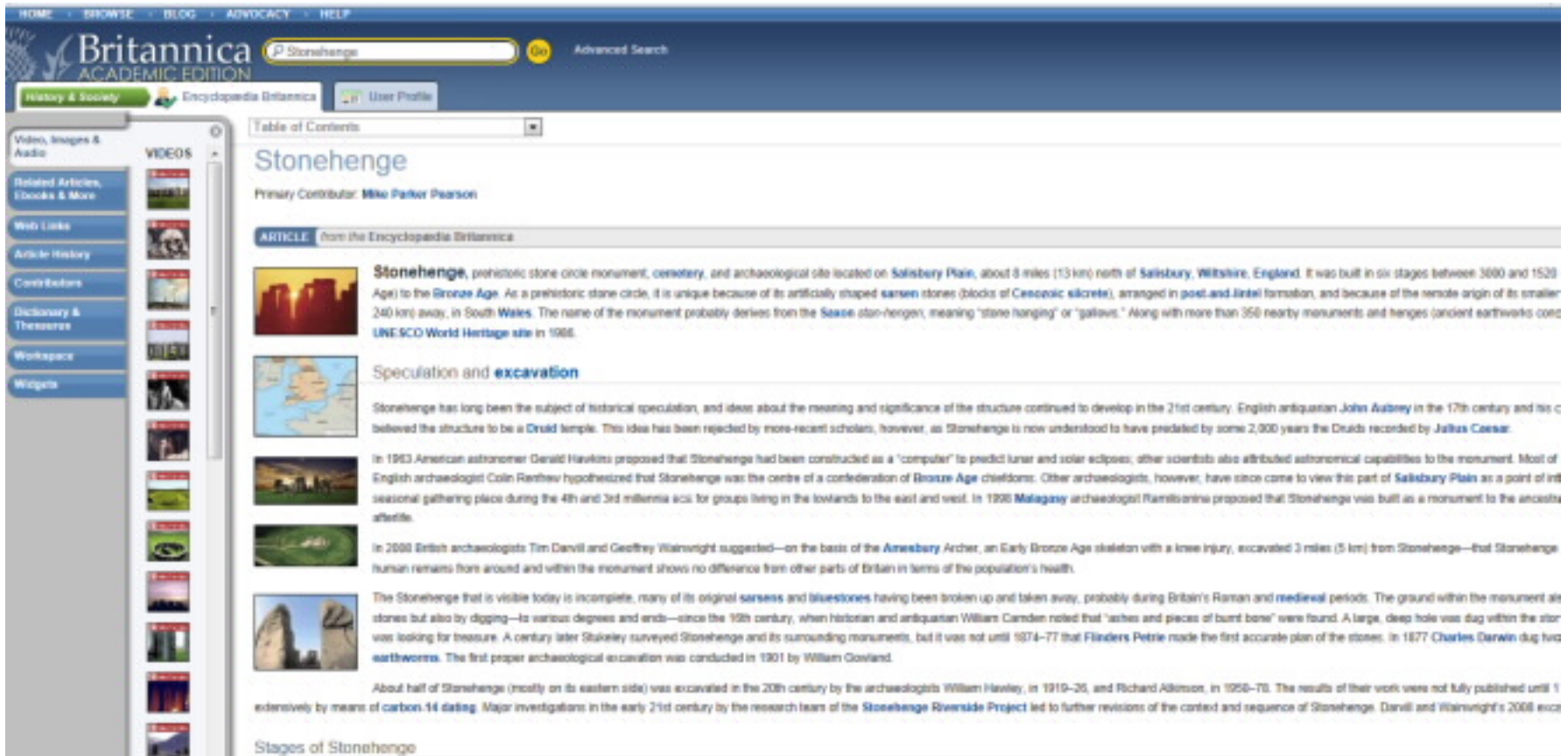
Summary:
The article reports on the archaeological expedition conducted by British and American archaeologists at the site known as Stonehenge. Both archaeologists believe that Stonehenge was built by a prehistoric civilization. It states that the experts started their mission on March 31, 2008 to find out if the site was built by a prehistoric civilization.

Where is this content from?
Journals and periodicals are supplied by EBSCO Information Services. These articles appear as they did in the original publication, often as a PDF scan of the original document, and have not been reviewed or altered by the editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. Depending on the publication, the original author may have been stating facts or opinions.

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Encyclopædia Britannica ACADEMIC EDITION

Search: Stonehenge

History & Society

Table of Contents

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 1500 B.C. to the **Bronze Age**. As a prehistoric stone circle, it is unique because of its artificially shaped **sarsen** stones (blocks of **Cretaceous siltstone**), 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 "gallops." Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks) and **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 interseasonal gathering place during the 4th and 3rd millennia BC for groups living in the lowlands to the east and west. In 1990 **Malagasy** archaeologist **Ramilison Ravoahangy** proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestor deity.

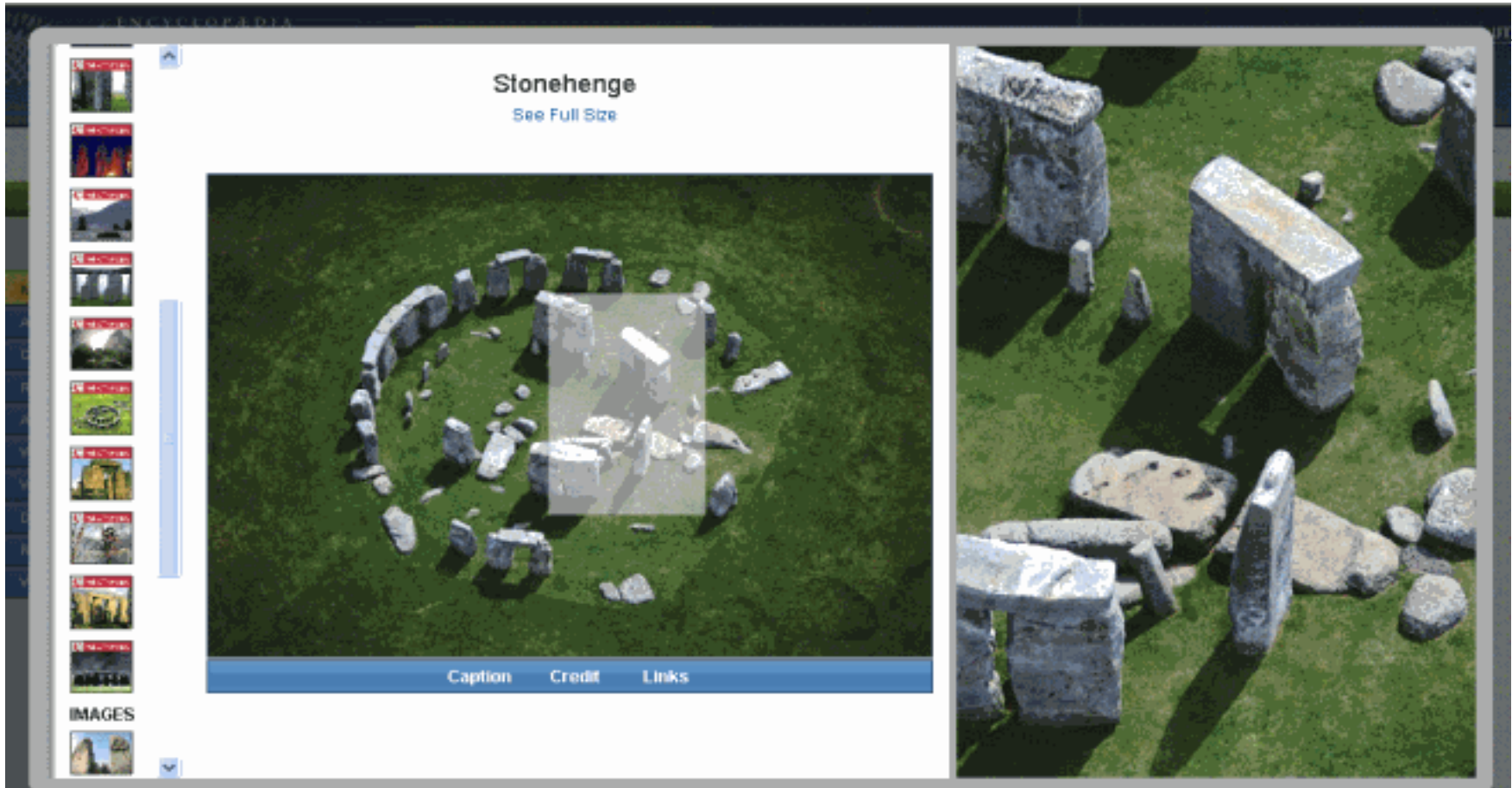
In 2008 British archaeologists **Tim Darvill** and **Geoffrey Wainwright** suggested—on the basis of the **Avesbury Archer**, an Early Bronze Age skeleton with a knee injury, excavated 3 miles (5 km) from Stonehenge—that Stonehenge human remains from around and within the monument shows no difference 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 at stones but also by digging—to various degrees and ends—since the 19th 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 for treasure. A century later **Stukeley** surveyed Stonehenge and its surrounding monuments, but it was not until 1874–77 that **Flanders 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**.

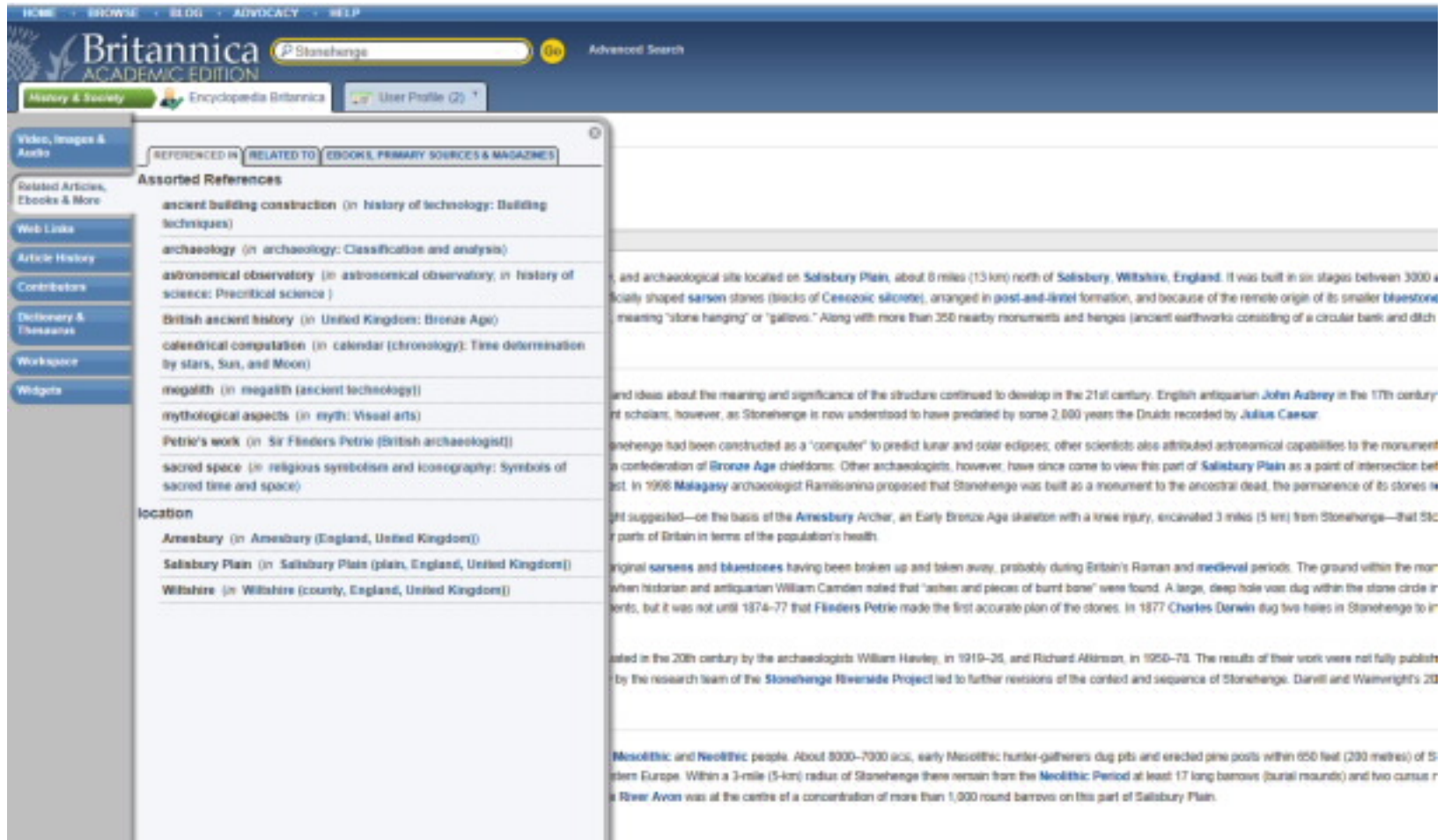
About half of Stonehenge (mostly on its eastern side) was excavated in the 20th century by the archaeologists **William Hawley**, in 1919–26, and **Richard Atkinson**, in 1950–70. The results of their work were not fully published until 1 extensively by means of **carbon-14 dating**. Major investigations 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 excavations

Stages of Stonehenge

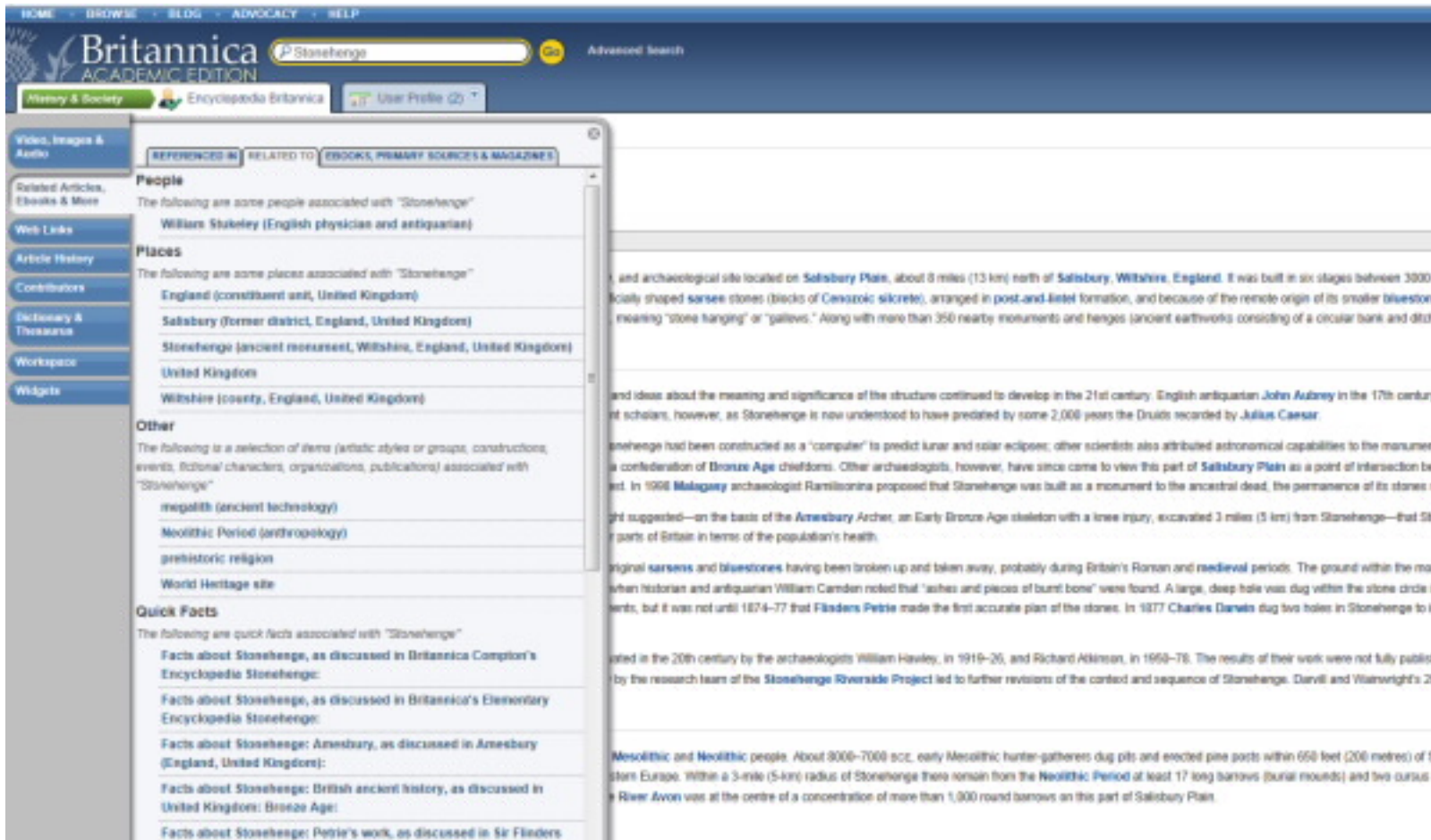
Media is presented in an overlay that allows you to browse all of the media without leaving the page



The interactive tool bar on every article provides access to all related resources : “Other Reference”



The interactive tool bar on every article provides access to all related resources : “Related Articles”

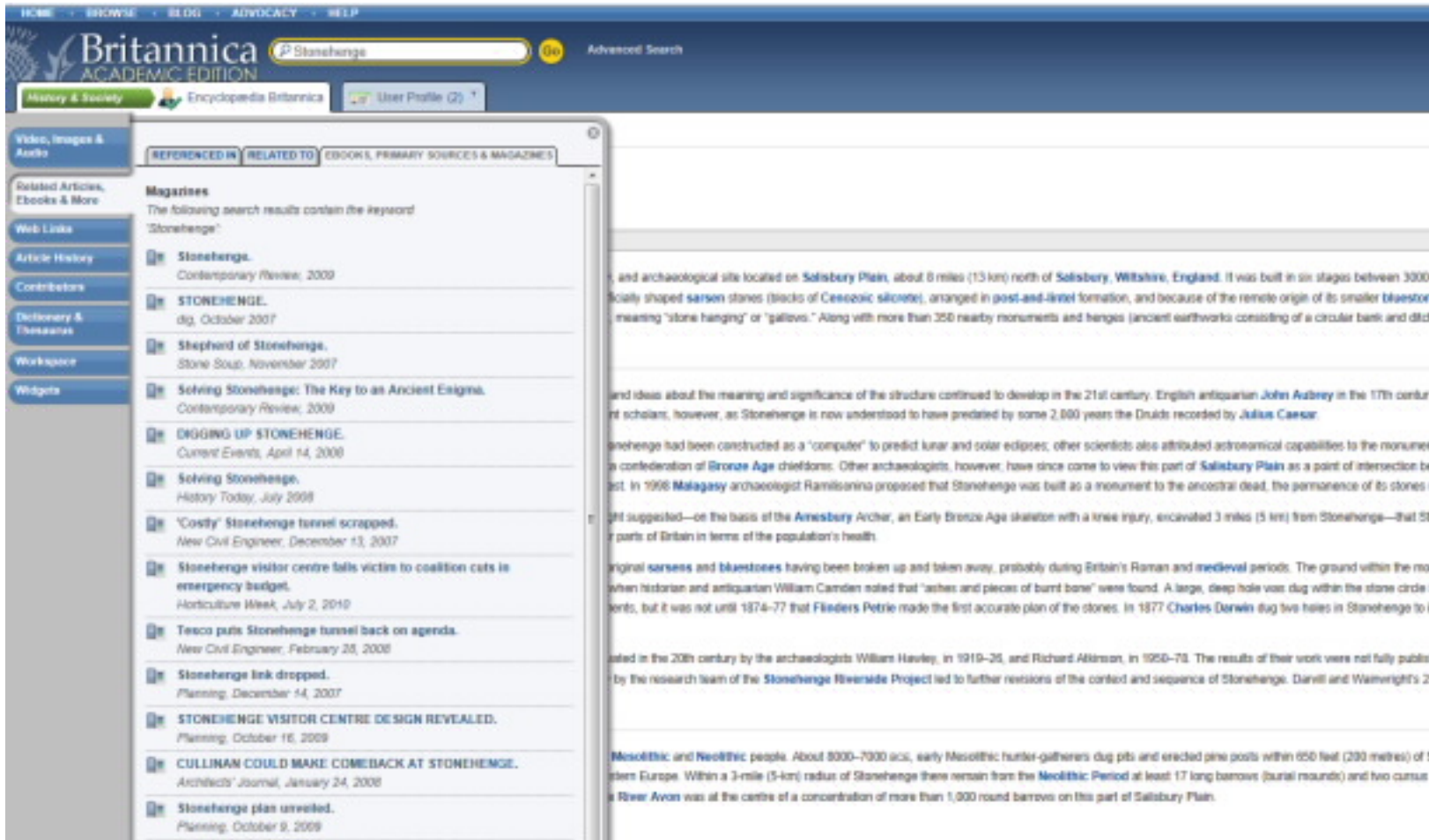


The screenshot displays the Encyclopædia Britannica website interface for the article 'Stonehenge'. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, BROWSE, BLOG, ADVOCACY, and HELP. Below this is the Britannica logo and a search bar containing the word 'Stonehenge'. A sidebar on the left contains various navigation options like 'Videos, Images & Audio', 'Related Articles, Ebooks & More', 'Web Links', 'Article History', 'Contributors', 'Dictionary & Thesaurus', 'Workspace', and 'Widgets'. The main content area is divided into several sections:

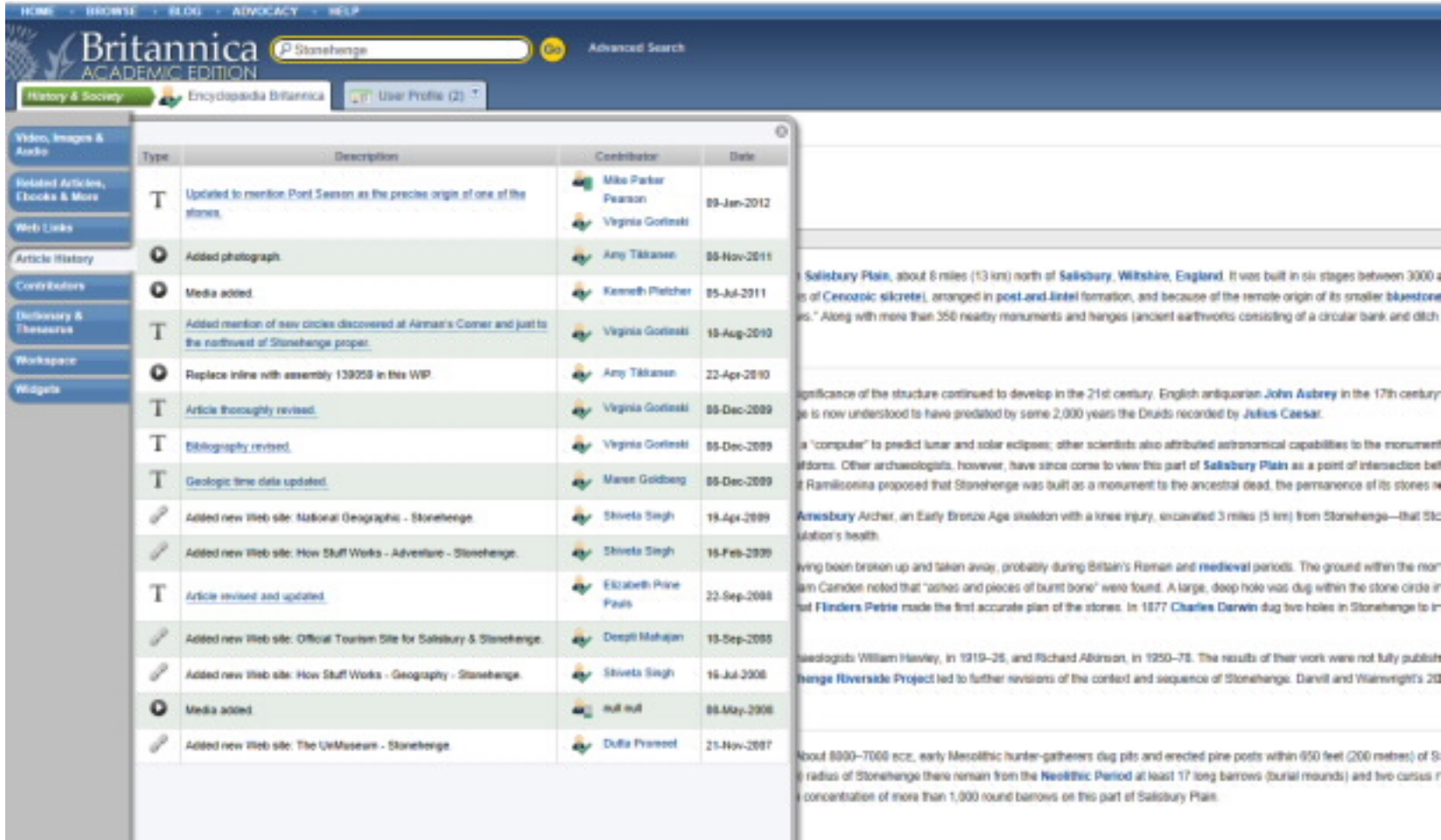
- REFERENCES IN**: A section for finding related references.
- RELATED TO**: A section for related topics, with a sub-section for 'EBOOKS, PRIMARY SOURCES & MAGAZINES'.
- People**: Lists individuals associated with Stonehenge, such as William Stukeley.
- Places**: Lists geographical locations associated with Stonehenge, including Salisbury and Wiltshire.
- Other**: Lists related terms and concepts like megalith, Neolithic Period, and prehistoric religion.
- Quick Facts**: Provides concise information about Stonehenge, its location, and its historical significance.

The main article text on the right discusses the site's location on Salisbury Plain, its construction in six stages between 3000 and 1500 BC, and its historical significance as a prehistoric monument. It mentions that the site was first recorded by Julius Caesar and that modern scholars believe it was a ceremonial center for the Neolithic and Bronze Age cultures. The text also notes that the site was damaged during the Roman and medieval periods and was rediscovered in the 18th century.

The interactive tool bar on every article provides access to all related resources : “EBooks, Magazines”



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

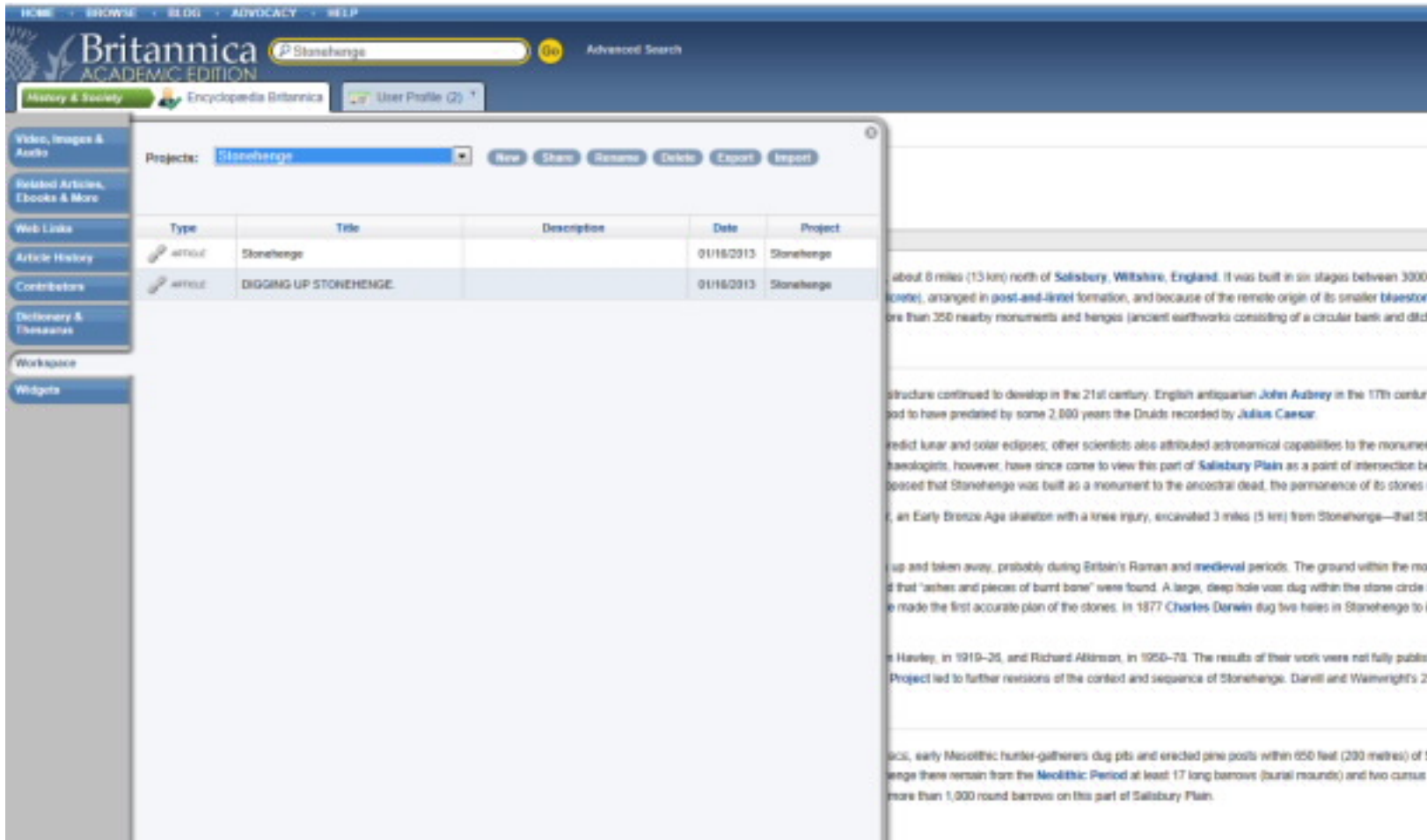


The screenshot shows the Britannica Academic Edition interface with the search term 'Stonehenge'. The 'Article History' sidebar is active, displaying a table of updates:

Type	Description	Contributor	Date
T	Updated to mention Pool Season as the precise origin of one of the stones.	Mike Parker Pearson	09-Jan-2012
		Virginia Gorleski	
I	Added photograph.	Amy Takkonen	08-Nov-2011
M	Media added.	Kenneth Fletcher	05-Jul-2011
T	Added mention of new circles discovered at Ainslie's Corner and just to the northwest of Stonehenge proper.	Virginia Gorleski	18-Aug-2010
M	Replace inline with assembly 139058 in this WP.	Amy Takkonen	22-Apr-2010
T	Article thoroughly revised.	Virginia Gorleski	08-Dec-2009
T	Bibliography revised.	Virginia Gorleski	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 Pire Paine	22-Sep-2008
	Added new Web site: Official Tourism Site for Salisbury & Stonehenge.	Deepthi Mahajan	13-Sep-2008
	Added new Web site: How Stuff Works - Geography - Stonehenge.	Shiveta Singh	16-Jul-2008
M	Media added.	nut nut	08-May-2008
	Added new Web site: The UKMuseum - Stonehenge.	Dulia Prasad	21-Nov-2007

The main article content on the right side of the screenshot discusses the location of Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain, its construction from bluestone and sarsen, and its historical significance, including theories about its use as a calendar and the discovery of the Amesbury Archer skeleton.

The interactive tool bar on every article provides access to all related resources : “Personal Workspace”

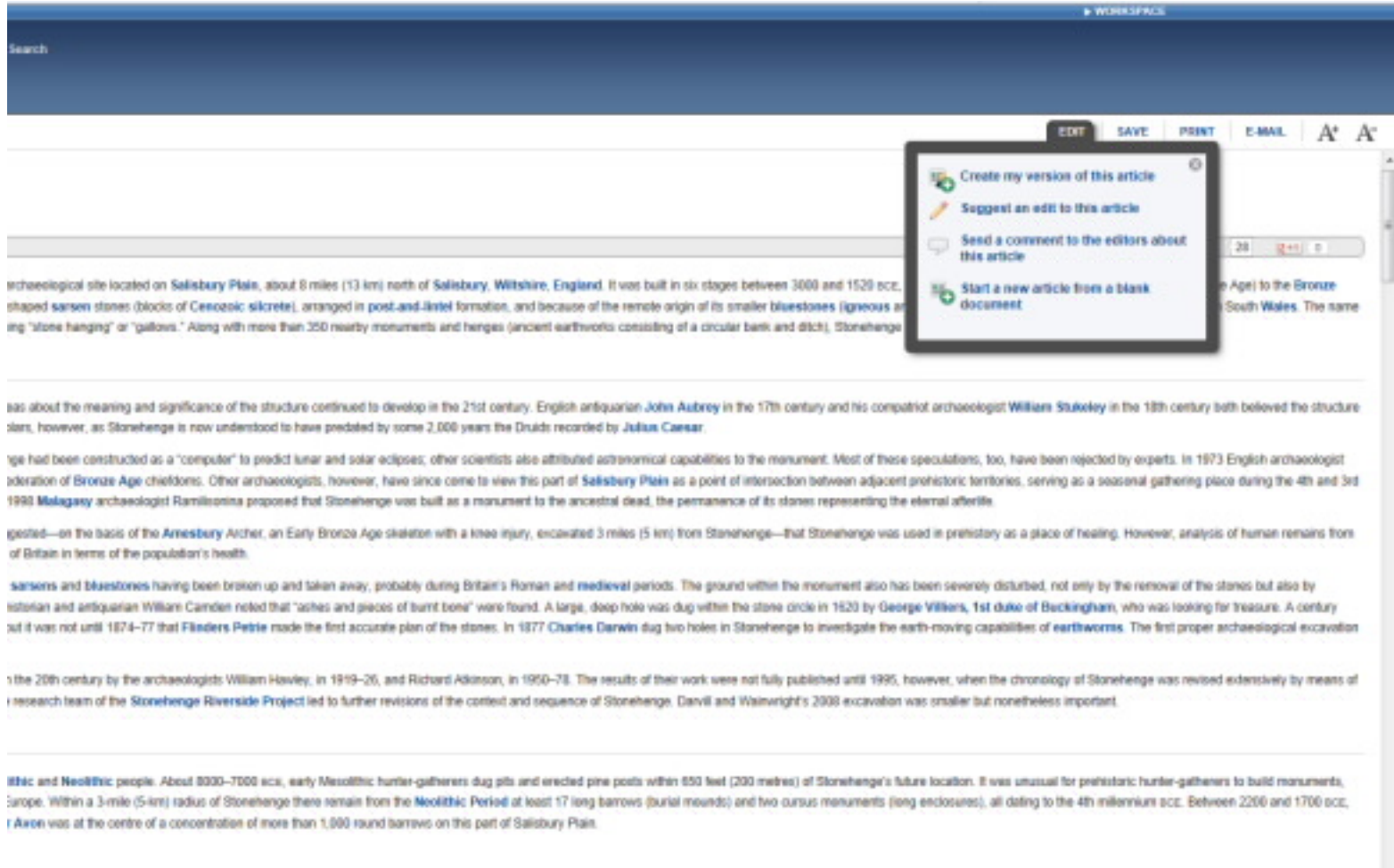


The screenshot shows the Britannica Academic Edition interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, BROWSE, BLOG, ADVOCACY, and HELP. Below this is the Britannica logo and a search bar containing the word 'Stonehenge'. A user profile icon is visible on the right. On the left side, there is a vertical menu with options like 'Video, Images & Audio', 'Related Articles, Ebooks & More', 'Web Links', 'Article History', 'Contributors', 'Dictionary & Thesaurus', 'Workspace', and 'Widgets'. The main content area is dominated by a 'Personal Workspace' window for the 'Stonehenge' project. This window has a toolbar with buttons for 'New', 'Share', 'Rename', 'Delete', 'Export', and 'Import'. Below the toolbar is a table with the following data:

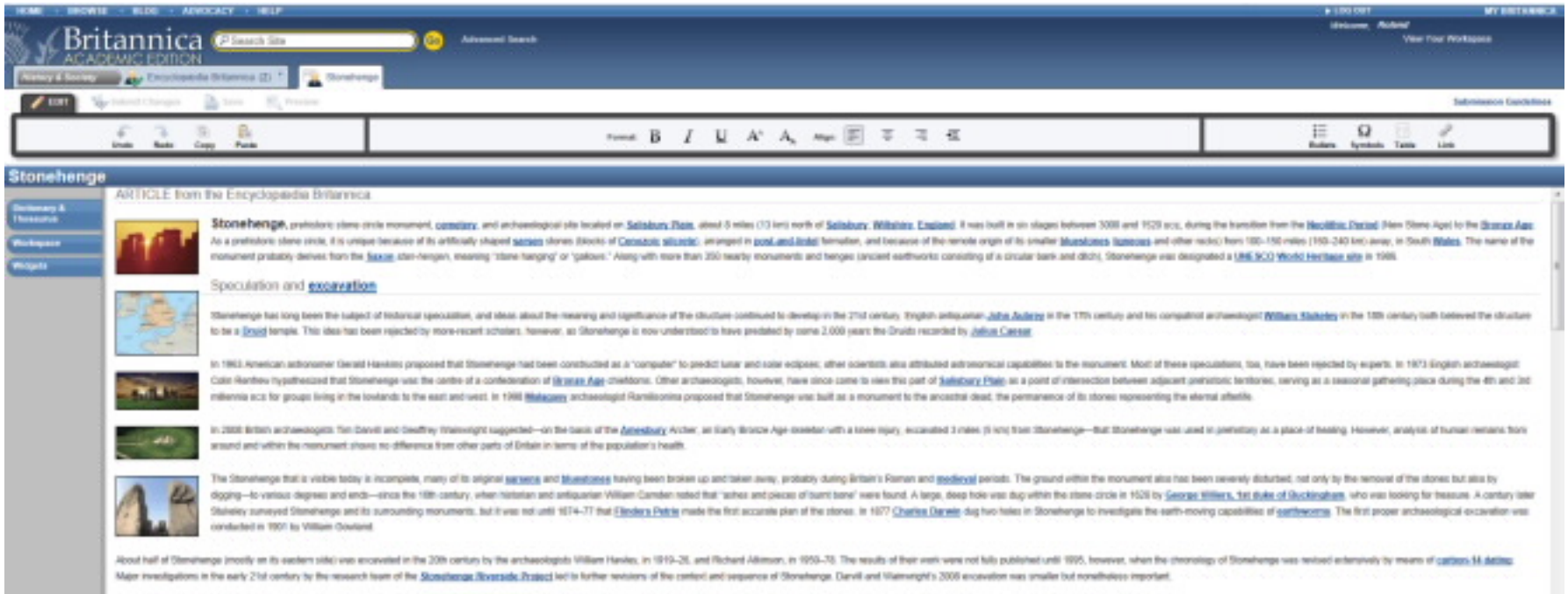
Type	Title	Description	Date	Project
ARTICLE	Stonehenge		01/16/2013	Stonehenge
ARTICLE	DIGGING UP STONEHENGE		01/16/2013	Stonehenge

The background of the page shows the beginning of an article about Stonehenge, mentioning its location in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, and its construction between 3000 and 2000 BC.

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



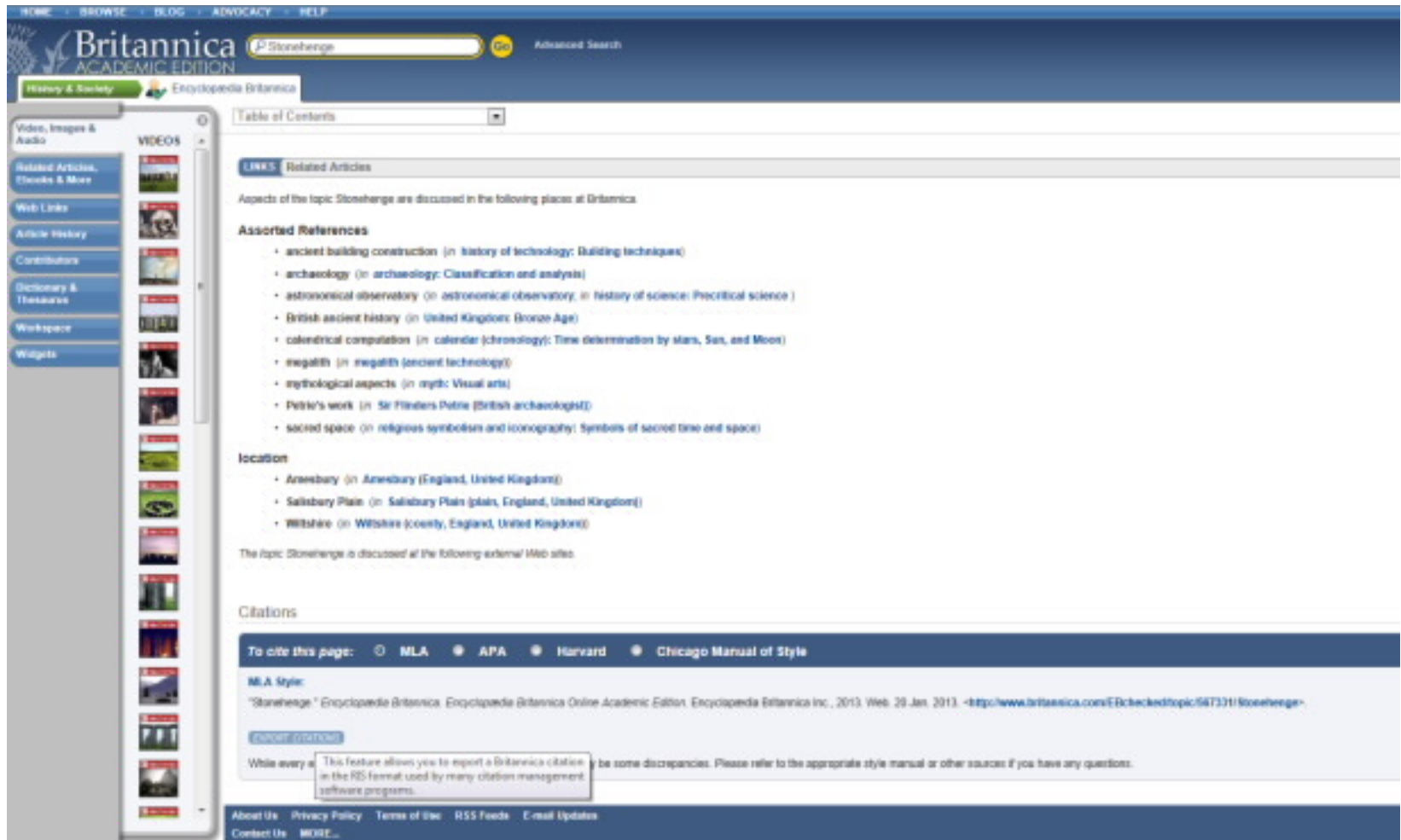
And save your work to your personal workspace



The screenshot shows the Encyclopædia Britannica website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'HOME', 'BROWSE', 'BLDG', 'ANNIVERSARY', and 'HELP'. Below this is the 'Britannica ACADEMIC EDITION' header with a search bar and 'Advanced Search' link. A secondary navigation bar includes 'History of Writing', 'Encyclopædia Britannica', and 'Stonehenge'. A rich text editor toolbar is visible, containing icons for undo, redo, bold, italic, underline, link, unlink, bulleted list, numbered list, indent, outdent, decrease indent, increase indent, link, unlink, and a 'More' dropdown menu. The main content area displays the 'Stonehenge' article, starting with the text: 'Stonehenge, prehistoric stone-circle monument, cemetery, and archaeological site located on Salisbury Plain, about 5 miles (7.5 km) north of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. It was built in six stages between 3000 and 1500 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 Cotswold siltstone), arranged in post-and-lintel formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller bluestones (sandstone and other rocks) from 100–150 miles (150–240 km) away, in South Wales. The name of the monument probably derives from the Saxon ston-henge, meaning "stone hanging" or "galows." Along with more than 250 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting of a circular bank and ditch), Stonehenge was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1986.'

The article also includes a section titled 'Speculation and excavation' with several paragraphs of text and small images. The text discusses historical speculation about the meaning and significance of the structure, mentioning figures like John Aubrey and William Stukely. It also covers archaeological theories, such as the 'computer' hypothesis proposed by Gerald Hawkins in 1963 and the 'ancestral dead' theory proposed by Ramonios in 1988. The article concludes with a paragraph about the excavation of Stonehenge in the 20th century by William Hawley and Richard Atkinson, and the results of their work.

.....Citation



The screenshot shows the Encyclopedia Britannica website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with 'Stonehenge' entered. Below the search bar, the page title 'Table of Contents' is visible. The main content area is divided into several sections:

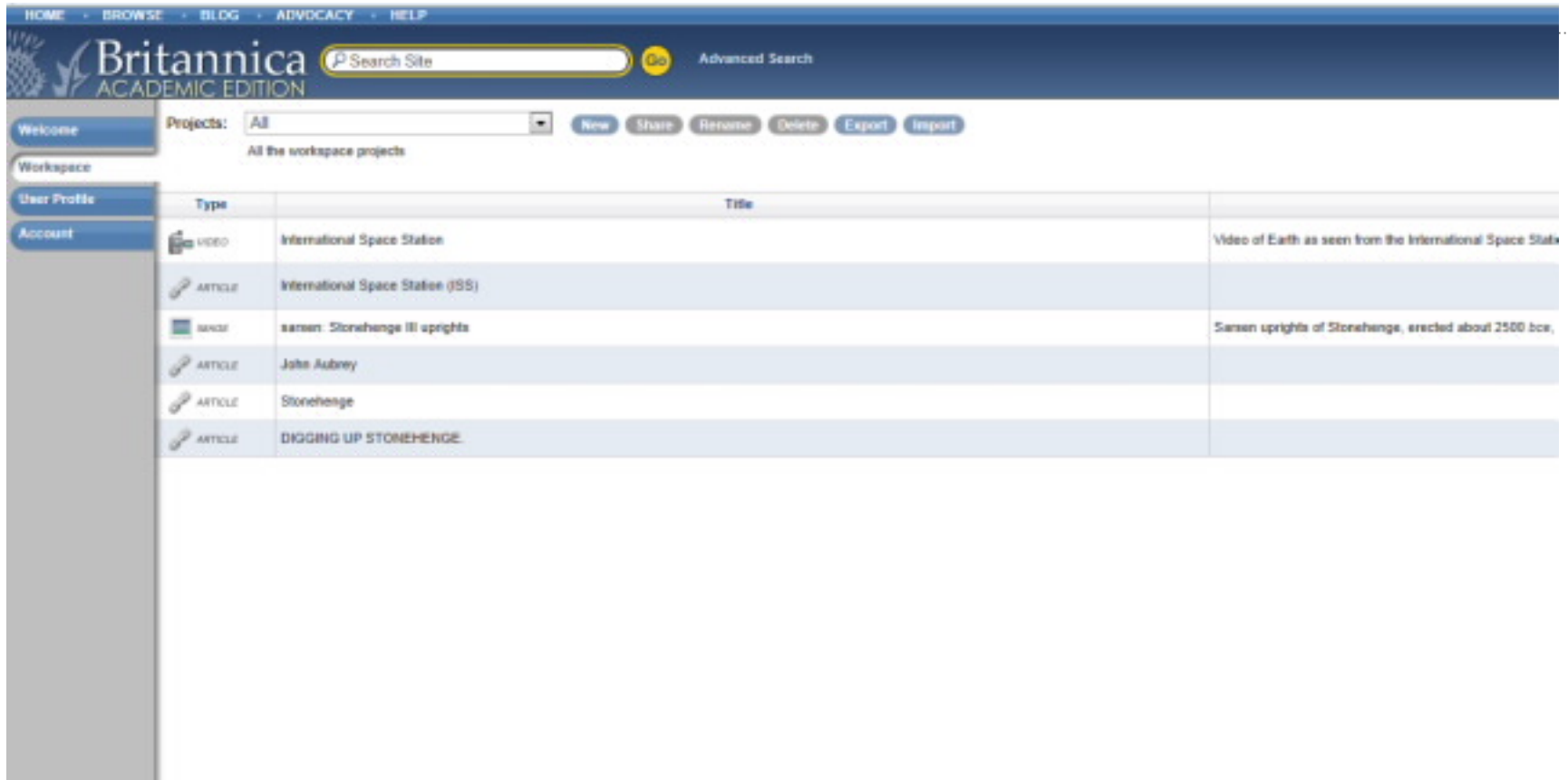
- LINKS: Related Articles**: A section indicating that aspects of the topic are discussed in other places on Britannica.
- Assorted References**: A list of related topics such as 'ancient building construction', 'archaeology', 'astronomical observatory', 'British ancient history', 'calendrical computation', 'megalth', 'mythological aspects', 'Petrie's work', and 'sacred space'.
- location**: A list of geographical locations including 'Avebury', 'Salisbury Plain', and 'Wiltshire'.
- Citations**: A section with a sub-header 'To cite this page:' and radio buttons for 'MLA', 'APA', 'Harvard', and 'Chicago Manual of Style'. The 'MLA Style' option is selected, and the citation text is displayed: "Stonehenge." Encyclopedia Britannica. Encyclopedia Britannica Online Academic Edition. Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 2013. Web. 20 Jan. 2013. <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/547331/Stonehenge>.

Below the citation text, there is a 'EXPORT CITATIONS' button and a note: 'While every effort is made to ensure accuracy, there may be some discrepancies. Please refer to the appropriate style manual or other sources if you have any questions.'

Creating Your Workspace

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. A search bar is prominently displayed with the text 'Search' and a 'Go' button. Below the search bar, the main content area features a large image titled 'Evolving Vision' showing a young girl in a red hat. To the right, there is a promotional banner for 'Britannica for iPad' with the text 'The Full Encyclopedia, At Your Fingertips' and a 'Get it now' button. In the center, a modal window titled 'Create a Workspace Account' is open. The modal 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 text are four input fields: '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 modal are two buttons: 'Join' and 'Cancel'. Below the modal, there is a link that says 'Already have an account? Log In'. The background of the website shows various sections like 'Browse', 'Research Tools', 'Compare Countries', and 'News'.

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



HOME · BROWSE · BLOG · ADVOCACY · HELP

Britannica ACADEMIC EDITION

Search Site Advanced Search

Welcome

Projects:

All the workspace projects

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

HOME · BROWSE · BLOG · ADVOCACY · HELP

Britannica ACADEMIC EDITION

Search Site Advanced Search

Welcome

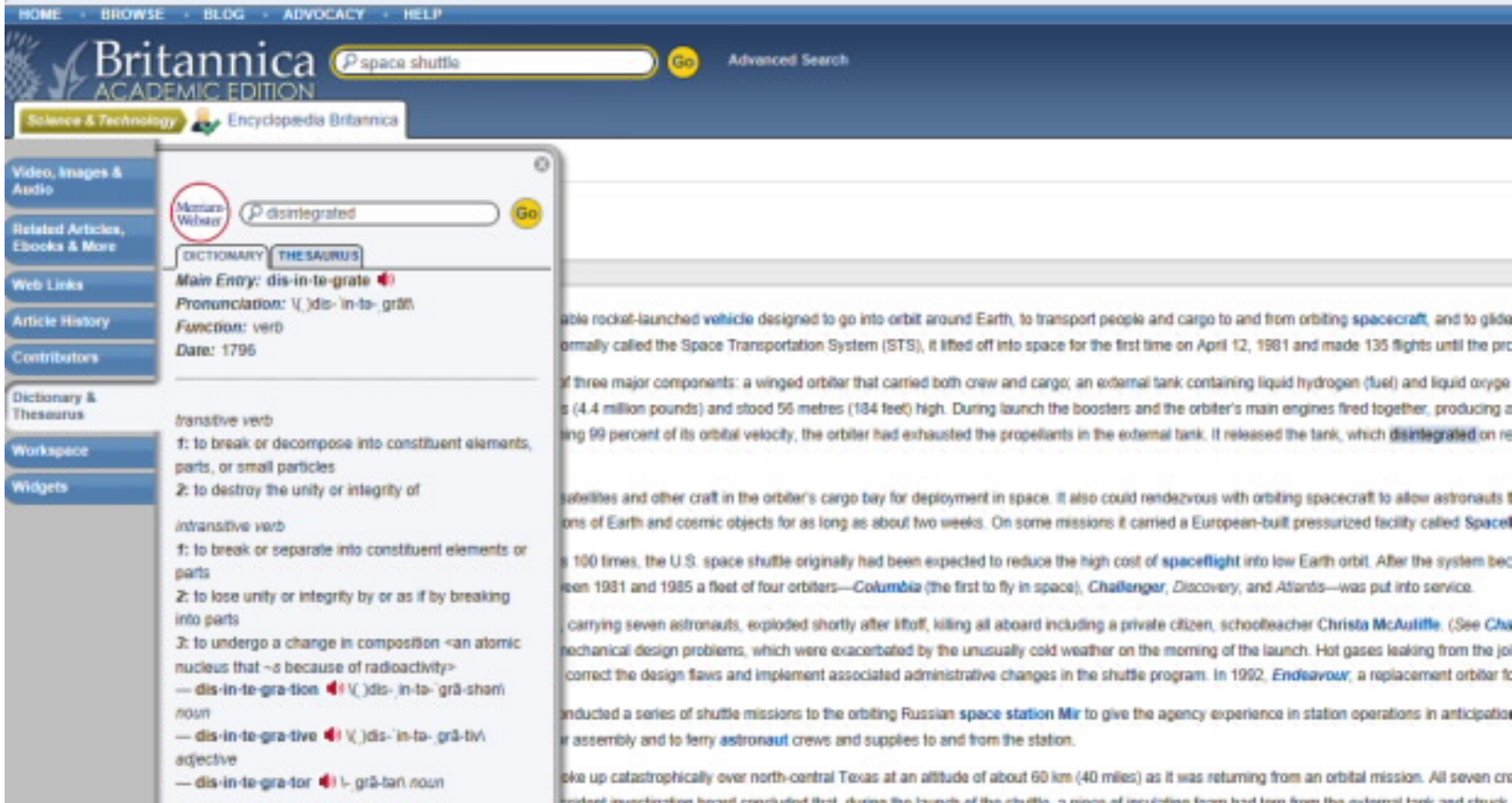
Projects:

All the workspace projects

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



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 text "space shuttle" and a "Go" button. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains a sidebar with various navigation options: Video, Images & Audio; Related Articles, Ebooks & More; Web Links; Article History; Contributors; Dictionary & Thesaurus; Workspace; and Widgets. The right column displays the search results for "space shuttle". A pop-up window is overlaid on the page, showing the dictionary entry for the word "disintegrated". The word is highlighted in red, and a red speaker icon is visible next to it. The dictionary entry includes the main entry, pronunciation, function, date, and several definitions for both transitive and intransitive verbs. The background text of the article is partially visible, discussing the Space Shuttle program and the shuttle Columbia.

Other Features & Tools - View Demos



HOME | BROWSE | BLOG | ADVOCACY | HELP

Britannica ACADEMIC EDITION

Search [] Go Advanced Search

Cetaceans A Capella

More Editor's Picks and Blog Posts

Browse

- A-Z
- Biographies
- Contributors
- Ebooks & Primary Sources
- Extended Play Videos
- Magazines
- Media Collection
- Quotations
- Subjects

Research Tools

- Compare Countries
- This Day in History
- Timelines
- World Atlas
- World Data Analyst

Compare Countries

Side-by-side comparisons of countries

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.

View Demos

Click here to view demos of site features.

Selected New & Revised Articles

- Lars V. Hornander
- Newtown shootings of 2012
- Ellen Burstyn
- Ben Affleck
- David Siskind
- Lance Armstrong
- Boeing Company
- Jade Foster
- Anne Hathaway
- Michael Haneke

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













The New York Times

- President Obama Investigation
- News Analysis: North Africa New Test for U.S. as Terror Cells Spread
- DialBook: In Davos, Atmosphere for Bankers Improves

BBC NEWS

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

View Demos.....

 Homepage Darcy discusses Homepage features.	 Sidebar Tabs Melinda discusses Sidebar Tabs.
 Research Tools Corey talks about Research Tools.	 Workspace Introduction Jennifer discusses Dashboard and Workspace.
 Autocomplete Mary describes Autocomplete features.	 Workspace Detail Ian explains Workspace in detail.
 Search Results Andy discusses Search Results .	 Workspace Changes Rosaline discusses changes in Workspace.
 Directed Search Carmen talks about Directed Search.	 Browse Wendell discusses Browse features.
 Atlas Kara discusses Atlas.	 Widgets and Dictionary John talks about Widgets.

Other Features & Tools - Select Newly Revised Articles

HOME | BROWSE | BLOG | ADVOCACY | HELP

WORKSPACE

Britannica
ACADEMIC EDITION

Search [] Go Advanced Search

Cetaceans A Capella

More Editor's Picks and Blog Posts

Browse

- A-Z
- Biographies
- Contributors
- Ebooks & Primary Sources
- Extended Play Videos
- Magazines
- Media Collection
- Quotations
- Subjects

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- Compare Countries
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Selected New & Revised Articles

- Lars V. Hornander
- Newtown shootings of 2012
- Ellen Burston
- Ben Affleck
- Sonja Sotomayor
- Lance Armstrong
- Boeing Company
- Jodie Foster
- Anne Hathaway
- Michael Hanks

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- DealBook: In Crisis, Atmosphere for Bankers Improves

BBC NEWS

- Algeria hostage death toll rises
- Delta rape case to get under way
- US votes Dreamliner safety probe

Other Features & Tools – Daily Headlines



The screenshot displays the Britannica Academic Edition homepage with the following sections:

- Navigation:** HOME, BROWSE, BLOG, ADVOCACY, HELP, WORKSPACE.
- Search:** Search bar with "Advanced Search" link.
- Featured Content:** "Cetaceans A Capella" video player.
- Product Promotion:** "Britannica for iPad" advertisement.
- Tools:** "Create Workspace" and "View Demos" links.
- Articles:** "Selected New & Revised Articles" list including "Lars V. Hornsønder", "Newlove shootings of 2012", "Ellen Euryta", "Ben Affleck", "Sonia Sobonjov", "Lance Armstrong", "Ewing Company", "Jodie Foster", "Anne Hathaway", and "Michael Haneke".
- Research Tools:** "Compare Countries" tool highlighted with a red circle, described as "Side-by-side comparisons of countries" and "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." Other tools include "This Day in History", "Timelines", "World Atlas", and "World Data Analyst".
- News:** "The New York Times at the News" and "BBC NEWS" sections with headlines like "President Obama Inaugurated", "News Analysis: North Africa New Test for U.S. as Terror Cells Spread", "Deadlock: In Davis, Atmosphere for Sellers Improves", "Cinema hostage death bill faster", "Congo rape case to get under way", and "US school 'Crescent moon' safety probe".
- Spotlights:** A row of small image thumbnails.

Other Research Tools.....

Browse



- › A-Z
- › Biographies
- › Contributors
- › Ebooks & Primary Sources
- › Extended Play Videos
- › Media Collection
- › Quotations
- › Subjects

Compare Countries
Side-by-side comparisons of countries



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.

This Day in History
Find selected biographies and historical events



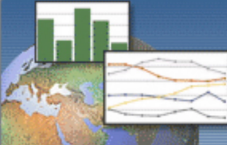
Browse by day to find a selection of people that were born and events that occurred on that day. Click through to the encyclopedia article to learn more about each subject.

Timelines
Explore knowledge through time



Interactive timelines arrange information chronologically by subject area, including art, daily life, ecology, literature, medicine, music, religion, science, sports, technology, and more. Drill down from the timeline to more detailed information.

World Data Analyst
Quick and detailed country statistics



Comprehensive statistics on every nation of the world. Perform statistical comparisons between countries or explore changes over time. Results can be placed in charts and graphs or be easily exported to a spreadsheet.

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- **Articles are written by expert contributors and advisors.**
- **Editors stand behind content for to rely on.**
- **Neutral, unbiased perspectives on issues and conflicts.**
- **Safe environment for users to do internet research.**
- **Sites do not allow advertising or other promotions.**
- **Content is structured and organised to meet user's needs.**
- **Promotes information literacy by providing a range of sources such as magazines, selected internet sites, and primary source documents**
- **Member Board that includes Nobel Laureates, Pulitzer Prize Winners, Leading Scholars, Writers, Artists, Public Servants, and Activists at the top of their fields.**



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