



大英百科：致力于信息的交流与分享

CALIS第十三届引进数据库培训周
上海交通大学

大英百科一直在中国为促进知识的交流与分享而努力：

- 1980年，不列颠百科全书公司与中国大百科出版社正式签署协议，出版十卷中文版简明不列颠百科全书。
- 1985年，邓小平提到新出版的简明不列颠百科全书，指出，他希望简明不列颠百科能够成为连接东西方文化的桥梁，和了解世界文明的窗口。
- 简明不列颠百科全书是在中华人民共和国出版的第一部非马克思主义的参考书。中国大百科出版社的社长和总编辑姜椿芳说，“这是中国第一次以现代百科全书的形式向她的人民介绍西方的文化和科学知识，这是中美文化交流历史上的一个伟大的事件。”
- 1994年，不列颠百科英文版书籍开始在中国进行销售。
- 2005年，不列颠在线百科全书成为DRAA联合采购的电子资源之一
- 2012年，不列颠百科全书公司停止印刷纸质书，最后一套的纸质书的销售在中国完成
- 2014年，不列颠百科与DRAA签订了新的三年的采购协议

不列颠百科与中国35年的合作



1985年9月10日，邓小平在人民大会堂会见不列颠百科高层



1985年9月10日，邓小平会见不列颠公司副总裁兼总编辑弗兰克吉布尼 (Frank Gibney)

不列颠百科与中国35年的合作



1985年9月10日，吉布尼向邓小平展示再印的第一卷不列颠百科全书



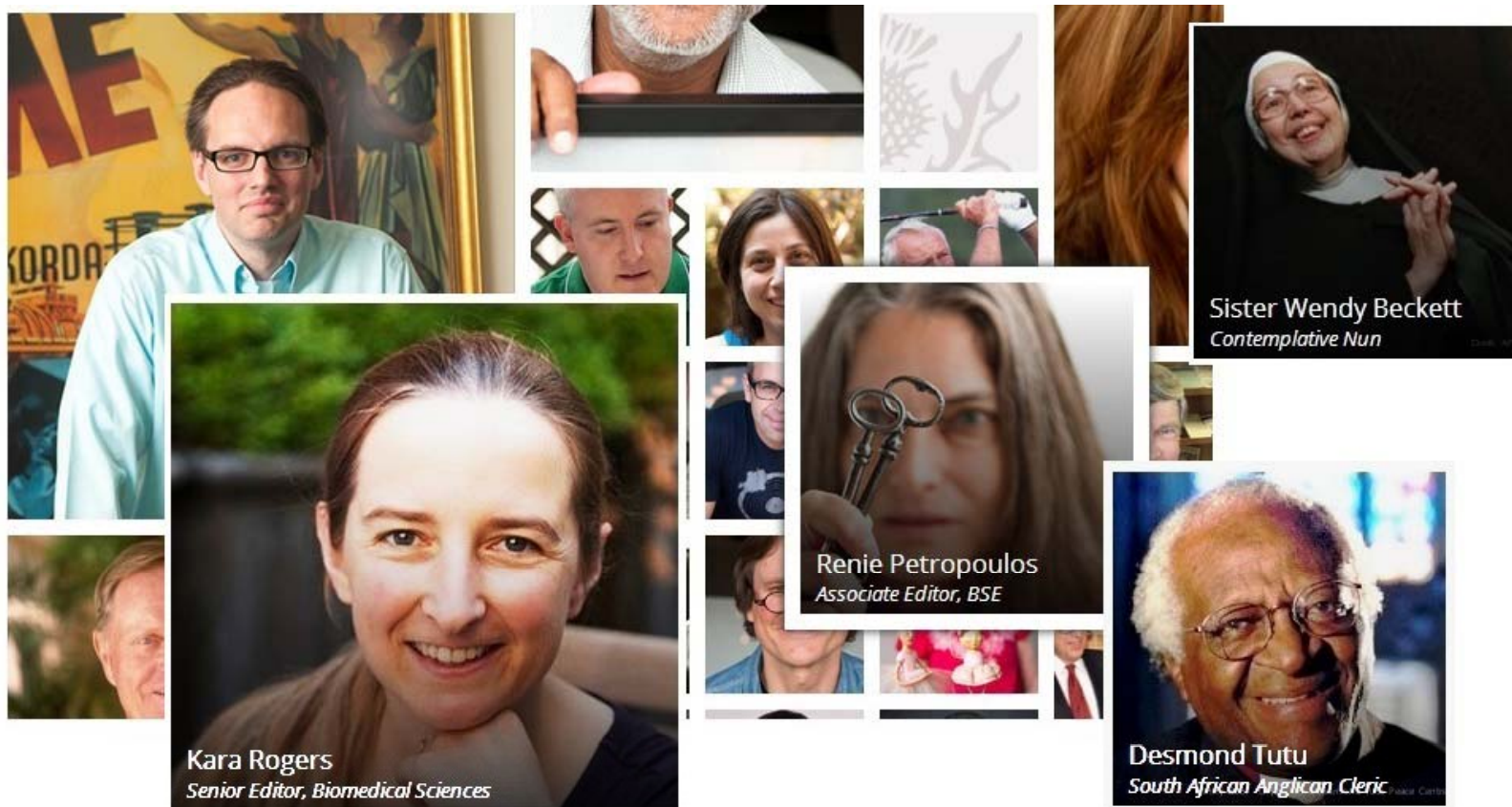
1987年9月，胡耀邦会见不列颠公司总裁罗伯特格温 (Robert P. Gwinn)

今天的大英百科：全面实现数字化

- ▶ 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
- ▶ 随时随地在任何设备上都可以使用。



大英百科的编写与编辑群体



过去一年的变化与进展

- 2014年，我们新增加了10所DRAA高校，感谢DRAA的支持和帮助。
- 我们的使用数据统计已经实现SUSHI服务器自动收割。
- 欢迎访问大英百科中文网站：china.eb.com

The screenshot displays the Britannica China website header and a navigation menu. The header includes the Britannica logo with 'ENCYCLOPEDIA CHINA' and the slogan '致力数字化创新，促进教育发展'. The navigation bar contains links for '首页', '产品', '声明', '公司简介', '合作始自1980年', and '联系我们'. A dropdown menu is open under '产品', listing various digital products: '网络产品', '电子书', '不列颠百科学术版', '不列颠百科中小学版', '不列颠百科公众版', '不列颠百科自然科学版', '全球资料参考中心', '韦氏辞典网络版', '不列颠百科应用儿童版', and '不列颠百科应用高校版'. Below the navigation bar is a banner image of students in a classroom with the text '中小学课堂资源'.

资源持续更新

- 2014年，大英百科高校版新增加了3,000多篇文章，修订了9,300多篇文章，目前文章总量大约为136,300多篇。
- 过去一年，大英百科高校版新增了3,200多幅图片，200多个视频，
目前图片总量约为93,000多幅，视频总量约为9,200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。

大英百科高校版：全面的数字资源

- 每日数千万的读者访问
- 用户包括中科院，北京大学，清华大学，牛津大学，哈佛大学，澳洲国立大学
- 市场占有率: USA – 75%, Malaysia – 90%, UK – 75%, Australia – 70%, Ireland – 100%, Finland – 100%, New Zealand – 70%

功能丰富的主页

The screenshot displays the Britannica Academic homepage with a blue header containing navigation links (HOME, BROWSE, ADVOCACY, HELP) and a search bar. The main content area features a large video player for 'Greenhouse Gas', a '1768 Replica Set Britannica' advertisement, and a 'Create Workspace' button. Below these are sections for 'View Demos', 'Selected New & Revised Articles' (listing names like Marco Rubio and Helen Zille), 'School and Library Sites', and 'News' (featuring The New York Times and BBC NEWS). A 'Browse' section offers links to A-Z, Biographies, Contributors, Ebooks & Primary Sources, Extended Play Videos, Media Collection, Quotations, and Subjects. A 'Research Tools' section includes 'Compare Countries', 'This Day in History', 'Timelines', 'World Atlas', and 'World Data Analyst'. The 'Compare Countries' tool is highlighted with a detailed description: '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.'

关键词检索不仅显示文章，还显示来自学术期刊，电子书，原始文献，和年鉴的相关内容

The screenshot shows the Britannica Academic Edition search results for the keyword 'stonehenge'. The page features a navigation bar at the top with links for HOME, BROWSE, BLOG, ADVOCACY, and HELP. A search bar contains the term 'stonehenge' and a 'Go' button. The search results are displayed in a table with columns for the article title and the publication source. The article 'DIGGING UP STONEHENGE.' is highlighted, and a 'Save to My Workspace' button is visible next to it. A sidebar on the left provides navigation options such as Encyclopædia, Year in Review, Dictionary, and Thesaurus. A right-hand panel titled 'DIGGING UP STONEHENGE.' provides a summary of the article's content.

Search Results: stonehenge	
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
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 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 2000 B.C.

关键词检索不仅显示文章，还显示来自学术期刊，电子书，原始文献，和年鉴的相关内容

同一界面浏览方便，即可浏览文章，也可轻松进入 文章，图片，视频，外部网站链接，学术期刊和电子书

HOME · BROWSE · BLOG · ADVOCACY · HELP

Britannica
ACADEMIC EDITION

Stonehenge Go Advanced Search

History & Society Encyclopædia Britannica User Profile

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 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

浏览视频更加容易

ENCYCLOPEDIA

Stonehenge

[See Full Size](#)

Caption Credit Links

IMAGES

从文章左侧的工具栏轻松浏览参考资料

The screenshot displays the Britannica Academic Edition interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, BROWSE, BLOG, ADVOCACY, and HELP. A search bar contains the text 'Stonehenge' and a 'Go' button. Below the search bar, there are tabs for 'History & Society', 'Encyclopædia Britannica', and 'User Profile (2)'. A sidebar on the left contains several tool categories: 'Video, Images & Audio', 'Related Articles, Ebooks & More', 'Web Links', 'Article History', 'Contributors', 'Dictionary & Thesaurus', 'Workspace', and 'Widgets'. The main content area shows a search result for 'Stonehenge' with a 'RELATED TO' tab selected. This tab displays a list of 'Assorted References' including 'ancient building construction', 'archaeology', 'astronomical observatory', 'British ancient history', 'calendrical computation', 'megalith', 'mythological aspects', and 'Petrie's work'. Below this list is a 'location' section with links for 'Amesbury', 'Salisbury Plain', and 'Wiltshire'. The main article text is partially visible on the right side of the image.

从文章左侧工具栏轻松浏览相关的人物，地点，和事件

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. A search bar contains the word "Stonehenge" and a "Go" button. Below the search bar, there are tabs for "History & Society" and "Encyclopædia Britannica", along with a "User Profile (2)" dropdown.

The left-hand sidebar contains several toolbars: "Video, Images & Audio", "Related Articles, Ebooks & More", "Web Links", "Article History", "Contributors", "Dictionary & Thesaurus", "Workspace", and "Widgets".

The main content area is titled "Stonehenge" and is divided into several sections:

- REFERENCED IN**: A tab for related content.
- RELATED TO**: A tab for related content.
- EBOOKS, PRIMARY SOURCES & MAGAZINES**: A tab for related content.
- People**: A section titled "The following are some people associated with 'Stonehenge'" listing **William Stukeley (English physician and antiquarian)**.
- Places**: A section titled "The following are some places associated with 'Stonehenge'" listing **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)**.
- Other**: A section titled "The following is a selection of items (artistic styles or groups, constructions, events, fictional characters, organizations, publications) associated with 'Stonehenge'" listing **megalith (ancient technology)**, **Neolithic Period (anthropology)**, **prehistoric religion**, and **World Heritage site**.
- Quick Facts**: A section titled "The following are quick facts associated with 'Stonehenge'" listing **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:**, and **Facts about Stonehenge: Petrie's work, as discussed in Sir Flinders**.

The main article text on the right discusses the site's location on Salisbury Plain, its construction in six stages between 3000 and 1500 BCE, and its significance as a prehistoric monument. It mentions the use of sarsen stones and bluestones, and the site's status as a World Heritage site. The text also discusses the site's history, including the work of antiquarians like John Aubrey and Julius Caesar, and the archaeological excavations of the 20th century.

从文章左侧工具栏轻松浏览相关的学术期刊，原始文献和电子书

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 contains the word "Stonehenge" and a "Go" button. Below the search bar, there are tabs for "History & Society" and "Encyclopædia Britannica", along with a "User Profile (2)" dropdown menu.

On the left side, there is a vertical toolbar with various options: "Video, Images & Audio", "Related Articles, Ebooks & More", "Web Links", "Article History", "Contributors", "Dictionary & Thesaurus", "Workspace", and "Widgets".

The main content area displays search results for "Stonehenge". It includes a "Magazines" section with the following entries:

- 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 right side of the page shows a snippet of the article text, which discusses the location of Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain, its construction in six stages between 3000 BCE and 1650 BCE, and its significance as a prehistoric monument. It mentions the use of sarsen stones and bluestones, and the theories about its purpose, such as being a calendar or a religious site.

可以查看文章更新历史记录和作者信息

HOME · BROWSE · BLOG · ADVOCACY · HELP

Britannica ACADEMIC EDITION

Search: Stonehenge Go Advanced Search

History & Society Encyclopædia Britannica User Profile (2)

Video, Images & Audio

Related Articles, Ebooks & More

Web Links

Article History

Contributors

Dictionary & Thesaurus

Workspace

Widgets

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 and 2000 BCE (made of Cenozoic silcrete), arranged in post-and-lintel formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller bluestone blocks. Along with more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting of a circular bank and ditch).

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

Other scientists also attributed astronomical capabilities to the monument. Other archaeologists, however, have since come to view this part of Salisbury Plain as a point of intersection between the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Ramilisonina proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestral dead, the permanence of its stones representing the continuity of the lineage.

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

It has also been broken up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and medieval periods. The ground within the monument was noted that "ashes and pieces of burnt bone" were found. A large, deep hole was dug within the stone circle in the 19th century 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 stones were once part of a forest.

Archaeologists William Hawley, in 1919–26, and Richard Atkinson, in 1950–78. The results of their work were not fully published until the Stonehenge Riverside Project led to further revisions of the context and sequence of Stonehenge. Darvill and Wainwright's 2008 work led to further revisions of the context and sequence of Stonehenge.

About 8000–7000 BCE, early Mesolithic hunter-gatherers dug pits and erected pine posts within 650 feet (200 metres) of Stonehenge. Within a 1-mile (1.6 km) radius of Stonehenge there remain from the Neolithic Period at least 17 long barrows (burial mounds) and two cursus monuments. A concentration of more than 1,000 round barrows on this part of Salisbury Plain.

提供多种引用格式，如MLA, APA, HARVARD, CHICAGO MANUAL STYLE

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. Below this is the Britannica logo and a search bar containing the word "Stonehenge". The page is titled "Table of Contents" and features a sidebar on the left with various navigation options like "Video, 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:

- LINKS** and **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", "megalith", "mythological aspects", "Petrie's work", and "sacred space".
- location**: A list of specific locations including "Amesbury", "Salisbury Plain", and "Wiltshire".
- Citations**: A section titled "To cite this page:" with radio buttons for selecting citation styles: MLA, APA, Harvard, and Chicago Manual of Style. The MLA style is selected, and the citation text is: "Stonehenge." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online Academic Edition. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2013. Web. 20 Jan. 2013. <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/567331/Stonehenge>.
- EXPORT CITATIONS**: A button to export citations in RIS format, with a tooltip explaining that this feature allows for exporting citations in RIS format used by many citation management software programs, but may have some discrepancies.

At the bottom of the page, there are links for "About Us", "Privacy Policy", "Terms of Use", "RSS Feeds", "E-mail Updates", and "Contact Us".

创建个人空间站

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. A search bar is prominently displayed with the Britannica logo and the text 'ACADEMIC EDITION'. Below the navigation, there are several content blocks: 'Evolving Vision' featuring a painting of a young girl in a red hat; 'Britannica for iPad' with a 'Get it now' button; 'Create Workspace' with a 'Click here to create your workspace.' link; 'Suggested Articles' listing names like Jodie Foster, Anne Hathaway, Michael Haneke, Hugh Jackman, and Sean Penn; 'Research Tools' including 'Compare Countries', 'This Day in History', 'Timelines', and 'World Atlas'; and 'News' with a 'The New York Times ON THE WEB' logo and headlines about Obama's proposals, China's education goals, and U.S. threats.

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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“个人空间站” 提供文章编辑和保存

The screenshot shows the Britannica Academic Edition workspace. 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 'Stonehenge'. The main workspace is titled 'Projects: Stonehenge' and includes buttons for New, Share, Rename, Delete, Export, and Import. A table lists project entries:

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

On the right side of the workspace, there is a text area containing the following text:

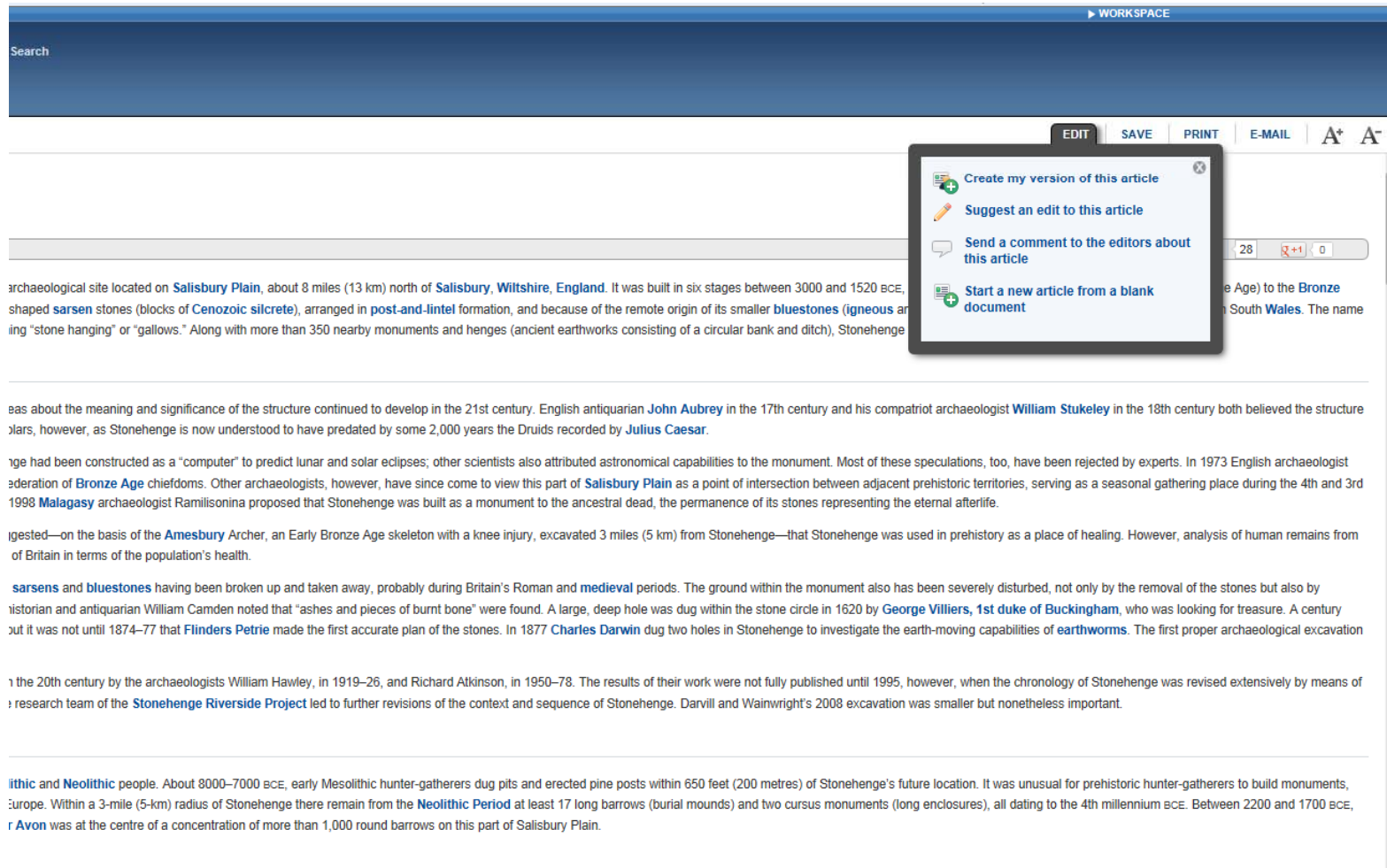
about 8 miles (13 km) north of **Salisbury, Wiltshire, England**. It was built in six stages between 3000 BCE (limestone), arranged in **post-and-lintel** formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller **bluestone** more than 350 nearby monuments and henges (ancient earthworks consisting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

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

predict lunar and solar eclipses; other scientists also attributed astronomical capabilities to the monument. Archaeologists, however, have since come to view this part of **Salisbury Plain** as a point of intersection between the proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestral dead, the permanence of its stones represent an Early Bronze Age skeleton with a knee injury, excavated 3 miles (5 km) from Stonehenge—that Stonehenge was built up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and **medieval** periods. The ground within the monument that "ashes and pieces of burnt bone" were found. A large, deep hole was dug within the stone circle in 1680 when he made the first accurate plan of the stones. In 1877 **Charles Darwin** dug two holes in Stonehenge to investigate the structure. In 1919–26, and Richard Atkinson, in 1950–78. The results of their work were not fully published until 1967. The **Project** led to further revisions of the context and sequence of Stonehenge. Darwin and Wainwright's 20th-century work on Stonehenge.

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

在“个人空间站”内，可以根据个人不同的研究需要，直接编辑， 改任何大英百科的文章



The screenshot displays 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+ and A-). A central menu is open, 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 background shows the beginning of an article about Stonehenge, with the first paragraph partially visible: '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 igneous 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'.

可以在“个人空间站”递交文章，经过编辑审查采用后，可在大英百科网站上署名发表

The screenshot displays 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 featured with the text "Search Site" and a "Go" button. The page title is "Stonehenge" and it is identified as an "ARTICLE from the Encyclopædia Britannica". The article content includes a definition of Stonehenge as a prehistoric stone circle monument, its location on Salisbury Plain, and its construction during the transition from the Neolithic Period to the Bronze Age. It also discusses various theories and archaeological findings, such as the "Druid temple" theory, the "computer" theory by Gerald Hawkins, and the "ancestral dead" theory by Malagasy archaeologist Ramilisonina. The page includes several small images of Stonehenge and a sidebar with navigation options like Dictionary & Thesaurus, Workspace, and Widgets. The footer of the page features the Britannica Digital Learning logo and the text "ONLINE · MULTIMEDIA · VIDEOS · EBOOKS · DIGITAL · MOBILE" along with the copyright notice "© 2015 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc."

个人空间站不仅可以保存文章，也可以保存图片与视频

The screenshot shows the Britannica Academic Edition workspace 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 with a 'Go' button and an 'Advanced Search' link. The main content area is titled 'Projects' and shows a dropdown menu set to 'All'. Below the dropdown are buttons for 'New', 'Share', 'Rename', 'Delete', 'Export', and 'Import'. The text 'All the workspace projects' is displayed. A table lists the projects with columns for 'Type' and 'Title'. The table contains six rows of project data.

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	

可以与他人分享保存的内容

The screenshot shows the Britannica Academic Edition workspace 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 with a 'Go' button and an 'Advanced Search' link. The main workspace area has a 'Projects' dropdown menu set to 'All' and several action buttons: New, Share, Rename, Delete, Export, and Import. Below the buttons, it says 'All the workspace projects'. A table lists the saved items with columns for 'Type' and 'Title'. A context menu is open over the table, listing actions such as 'Open this item', 'Delete this item', 'Share this item', 'Add/Remove this from a project', 'Insert this into my edited document', and 'Submit this to the editors of Britannica'.

Type	Title
VIDEO	International Space Station
ARTICLE	International Space Station (ISS)
IMAGE	sarsen: Stonehenge III uprights
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

其他功能：双击文章内的任何单词，可以调出韦氏字典，并且可以发音

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 text 'space shuttle'. To the right of the search bar is a 'Go' button and a link to 'Advanced Search'. Below the search bar, there is a 'Science & Technology' tag and the text 'Encyclopædia Britannica'. On the left side, 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 'Dictionary & Thesaurus' option is selected, and a pop-up window is displayed. This window contains a search bar with the text 'disintegrated' and a 'Go' button. Below the search bar, there are tabs for 'DICTIONARY' and 'THESAURUS'. The 'DICTIONARY' tab is active, showing the following information: 'Main Entry: dis-in-te-grate', 'Pronunciation: \(\)dis-'in-tē-'grāt\)', 'Function: verb', and 'Date: 1796'. Below this, there are two sections: 'transitive verb' and 'intransitive verb'. The 'transitive verb' section lists two definitions: '1: to break or decompose into constituent elements, parts, or small particles' and '2: to destroy the unity or integrity of'. The 'intransitive verb' section lists three definitions: '1: to break or separate into constituent elements or parts', '2: to lose unity or integrity by or as if by breaking into parts', and '3: to undergo a change in composition <an atomic nucleus that ~s because of radioactivity>'. Below these definitions, there are three entries: 'dis-in-te-gra-tion' (noun), 'dis-in-te-gra-tive' (adjective), and 'dis-in-te-gra-tor' (noun). Each entry includes a pronunciation key and a speaker icon for audio playback. The background of the screenshot shows a portion of an article about the Space Shuttle, with the word 'disintegrated' highlighted in blue, indicating it was the word that triggered the dictionary pop-up.

其他功能：可点击“view demos”浏览产品使用视频

HOME · BROWSE · BLOG · ADVOCACY · HELP

WORKSPACE

Britannica
ACADEMIC EDITION

Search [] Go Advanced Search

Cetaceans A Capella

More Editor's Picks and Blog Posts

EB, Inc.

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

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. Hormander
- Newtown shootings of 2012
- Ellen Burstyn
- Ben Affleck
- Sonia Sotomayor
- Lance Armstrong
- Boeing Company
- Jodie Foster
- Anne Hathaway
- Michael Haneke

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News

The New York Times
ON THE WEB













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

BBC NEWS

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

Spotlights

产品介绍视频

 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.

产品介绍视频



其他功能：可查看新加入或修订的文章

HOME · BROWSE · BLOG · ADVOCACY · HELP

WORKSPACE

Britannica
ACADEMIC EDITION

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Spotlights

其他功能：可浏览BBC或者纽约时报的新闻

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Britannica ACADEMIC EDITION Search Go Advanced Search

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This Day in History
Find selected biographies and historical events



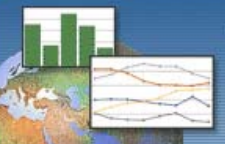
Browse by day to find a selection of people that were born and events that occurred on that day. Click through to the encyclopedia article to learn more about each subject.

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.

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