



Britannica Academic Online Edition

ฐานข้อมูลบริทานิกาออนไลน์

The Complete Digital Resource
แหล่งข้อมูลดิจิทัลที่ครบถ้วนในที่เดียว

Peer – enhanced learning
ส่งเสริมการเรียนรู้ไปด้วยกัน

know for sure

The Complete Digital Resource

แหล่งข้อมูลที่ครบถ้วนในที่เดียว

- นักเขียนทรงคุณวุฒิ และมีความเชี่ยวชาญเฉพาะด้าน
- เนื้อหาทันสมัย
- ศูนย์รวมเนื้อหาจากหลายแหล่ง
- ชุมชนของนักเขียน อาจารย์ นักศึกษา และผู้ใช้
- สามารถดูประวัติที่มาของบทความได้
- มั่นใจได้ในแหล่งที่มาและประวัติศาสตร์ของเนื้อหา



The Complete Digital Resource แหล่งข้อมูลที่ครบถ้วนในที่เดียว



Britannica Online

- มีผู้ใช้ทั่วโลกทุกวันกว่า 100 ล้านคน
- ตัวอย่างผู้ให้ความไว้วางใจใช้ฐานข้อมูล *China Academy of Science, Peking University, Harvard University, University of Oxford, Edinburgh University, London Business School, The Sorbonne Paris, University College Dublin, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM) Malaysia, Australian National University*
- จำนวนมหาวิทยาลัยที่บอกรับเป็นสมาชิก: USA – 75% มาเลเซีย – 90% UK – 75%
ออสเตรเลีย – 70% ไอร์แลนด์ – 100% ฟินแลนด์ – 100% นิวซีแลนด์ – 70%



ตัวอย่างนักเขียนของเรา

<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Title/occupation</u>	<u>Article title</u>
Bill Clinton	Former U.S. President	"Dayton Accords"
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	Forthcoming: "Grameen Bank," "Microcredit," and "Social Business"
Sir John Keegan	British Historian	"Normandy Invasion"

หน้าโฮมเพจ ดูง่าย ครบถ้วน

HOME • BROWSE • BLOG • ADVOCACY • HELP

WORKSPACE

Search Go Advanced Search

Cetaceans A Capella

Britannica editor John Rafferty discusses the sounds produced by whales.

EB, Inc.

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.

Spotlights

Britannica for iPad

The Full Encyclopedia, At Your Fingertips

Get it now

Create Workspace

Click here to create your workspace.

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 Solomayor
- Lance Armstrong
- Boeing Company
- Jodie 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 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

© 2013 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

know for sure

ระบบจะขึ้นรายการคำที่ค้นหาขณะที่ท่านพิมพ์ ถ้าสะกดผิดระบบ 'fuzzy search' จะทำงานและช่วยแก้ไขคำผิดให้โดยอัตโนมัติ



[HOME](#) • [BROWSE](#) • [BLOG](#) • [ADVOCACY](#) • [HELP](#) [WORKSPACE](#)



[Go](#) [Advanced Search](#)

Stone Age (*anthropology*)

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

the Rolling Stones (*British rock group*)

gemstone (*mineral*)

Neolithic Period (*anthropology*)

[More Editor's Picks and Blog Posts](#) EB, Inc.

Browse



- › [A-Z](#)
- › [Biographies](#)
- › [Contributors](#)
- › [Ebooks & Primary Sources](#)
- › [Extended Play Videos](#)
- › [Magazines](#)
- › [Media Collection](#)
- › [Quotations](#)
- › [Subjects](#)



Create Workspace

[Click here to create your workspace.](#)

View Demos

[Click here to view demos of site features.](#)



Selected New & Revised Articles

› Lars V. Hormander	› Lance Armstrong
› Newtown shootings of 2012	› Boeing Company
› Ellen Burstyn	› Jodie Foster
› Ben Affleck	› Anne Hathaway
› Sonia Sotomayor	› 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.

การค้นหาคะแสดงผลทั้งส่วนที่ ‘สอบถามยืนยันสิ่งที่คุณค้นหา’ (‘Did You Mean’) รวมถึงบทความที่มีคำที่ท่านค้นหาปรากฏอยู่ในเนื้อหานั้น



[HOME](#) • [BROWSE](#) • [BLOG](#) • [ADVOCACY](#) • [HELP](#)

Britannica
ACADEMIC EDITION

[Go](#) [Advanced Search](#)

[LOG OUT](#) [MY BRITANNICA](#)
Welcome, Roland
[View Your Workspace](#)

Britannica:
Encyclopædia
Year in Review
Dictionary
Thesaurus
Additional Content:
Magazines
Ebooks & Primary Sources
Web Search

Search Results: **stonehenge**

Sorry, we were unable to find an exact match for stonehenge. Here are results using alternate spellings and phrases. You may also try rephrasing your query.

Did You Mean...

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

stoneware

masonry

Thomas Jonathan Jackson (Confederate general)

Stonewall riots (United States history)

stonefish (fish, Synbranchidae 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.

ระบบค้นหายังแสดงผลเนื้อหาที่เกี่ยวข้องใน นิตยสาร อีบุ๊กส์ Primary Sources และ Year in Review



HOME • BROWSE • BLOG • ADVOCACY • HELP

LOG OUT MY BRITANNICA

Welcome, Roland View Your Workspace

Britannica ACADEMIC EDITION

stonehenge Go Advanced Search

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

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

Save to My Workspace huge stones to build the ring known as Stonehenge. Both archaeologists believe that Stonehenge was constructed as a healing place around 3000 B.C.

ระบบค้นหาแสดงผลเนื้อหาที่เกี่ยวข้องใน นิตยสาร อีบุ๊กส์ Primary Sources และ Year in Review



[HOME](#) • [BROWSE](#) • [BLOG](#) • [ADVOCACY](#) • [HELP](#)

 [Go](#) [Advanced Search](#)

[History & Society](#)  [Encyclopædia 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 a team of experts known as **Stonehenge**. Both archaeologists believe that Stonehenge was built by a prehistoric civilization. It states that the experts started their mission on March 31, 2008 to find out the truth about the monument.

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.

Why is this content at Britannica?

Britannica Online offers a variety of content in addition to the

[About Us](#) [Privacy Policy](#) [Terms of Use](#) [RSS Feeds](#) [E-mail Updates](#)
[Contact Us](#) [MORE...](#)

มีการแสดงผลเป็นบทความ ลิงค์ เว็บไซต์ คำคม ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับคำที่ค้นหา โดยทั้งหมดอยู่ในหน้าเดียวกันเพื่อสะดวกในการค้นคว้า



[HOME](#) • [BROWSE](#) • [BLOG](#) • [ADVOCACY](#) • [HELP](#)

Britannica
ACADEMIC EDITION

[Go](#) [Advanced Search](#)

[History & Society](#) [Encyclopædia Britannica](#) [User Profile](#)

[Video, Images & Audio](#)
[Related Articles, Ebooks & More](#)
[Web Links](#)
[Article History](#)
[Contributors](#)
[Dictionary & Thesaurus](#)
[Workspace](#)
[Widgets](#)

VIDEOS

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 Ramilisonina proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestor afterlife.

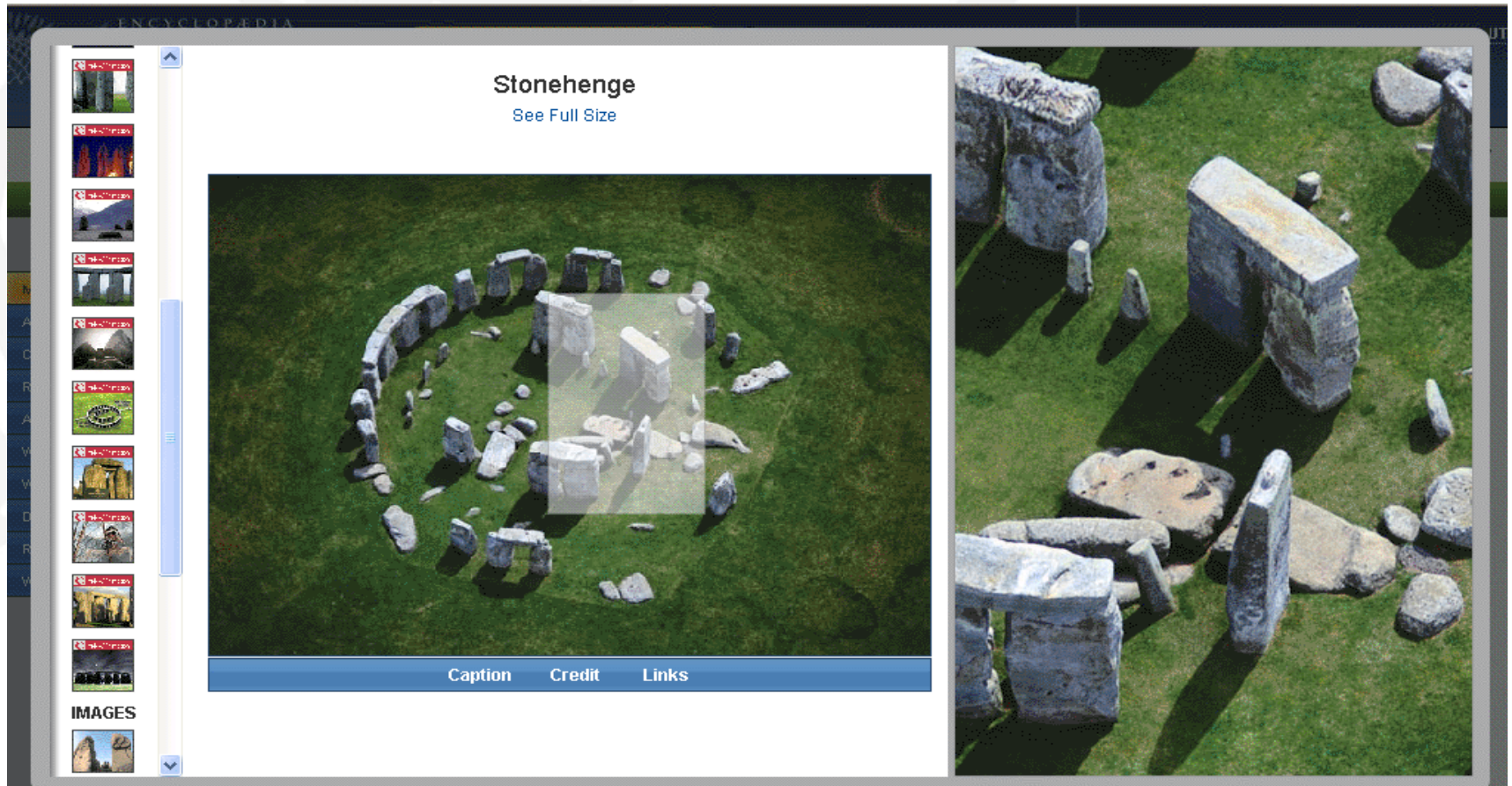
In 2008 British archaeologists Tim Darvill and Geoffrey Wainwright suggested—on the basis of the [Amesbury Archer](#), an Early Bronze Age skeleton with a knee injury, excavated 3 miles (5 km) from Stonehenge—that Stonehenge human remains from around and within the monument shows no difference from other 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 11 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

รูปภาพ วิดีโอ จะถูกแสดงผลซ้อนบนหน้าผลการค้นหาเพื่อให้
ผู้ใช้อย่างสามารถค้นหารูปภาพ วิดีโอที่เกี่ยวข้องกับคำที่ค้นหา
ทั้งหมดได้โดยไม่ต้องออกจากหน้าเว็บนั้น



ผู้ใช้งานสามารถเลือกเมนูด้านซ้ายเพื่อเข้าถึงข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้อง ในส่วนอ้างอิงอื่นๆ (“Other Reference”)



HOME • BROWSE • BLOG • ADVOCACY • HELP

Britannica
ACADEMIC EDITION

History & Society Encyclopædia Britannica User Profile (2)

Stonehenge Go Advanced Search

Video, Images & Audio

Related Articles, Ebooks & More

Web Links

Article History

Contributors

Dictionary & Thesaurus

Workspace

Widgets

REFERENCED IN RELATED TO EBOOKS, PRIMARY SOURCES & MAGAZINES

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 2500 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 part of a larger prehistoric monument complex.

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 other 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. In the 19th century, 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 Bronze Age. In 1998 **Malagasy** archaeologist Ramiisonina proposed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestral dead, the permanence of its stones reflecting the permanence of the dead.

Light 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 to mark the health of the population.

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 found to be a confederation of **Bronze Age** chiefdoms. When historian and antiquarian William Camden noted that "ashes and pieces of burnt bone" were found. A large, deep hole was dug within the stone circle in the 18th century, but it was not until 1874–77 that **Flinders Petrie** made the first accurate plan of the stones. In 1877 **Charles Darwin** dug two holes in Stonehenge to test the theory that the stones were once part of a forest.

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 the 1980s. 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 the monument was built by the **Neolithic** people.

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. A **River Avon** was at the centre of a concentration of more than 1,000 round barrows on this part of Salisbury Plain.

ผู้ใช้งานสามารถเลือกเมนูด้านซ้ายเพื่อเข้าถึงข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องในส่วนบทความที่เกี่ยวข้อง (“Related Articles”)



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

On the left side, there is a sidebar menu with the following categories: Video, Images & Audio; Related Articles, Ebooks & More; Web Links; Article History; Contributors; Dictionary & Thesaurus; Workspace; and Widgets. The "Related Articles, Ebooks & More" category is currently selected, showing a list of related topics: People, Places, Other, and Quick Facts.

The main content area displays the article for "Stonehenge". It includes a section for "People" with a list of individuals associated with the site, such as William Stukeley. The "Places" section lists locations like Salisbury Plain and Salisbury. The "Other" section lists related topics like megaliths and Neolithic Period. The "Quick Facts" section provides a summary of key facts about Stonehenge, including its construction and historical significance.

ผู้ใช้งานสามารถเลือกเมนูด้านซ้ายเพื่อเข้าถึงข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องในส่วน “EBooks, Magazines”



The screenshot displays the Encyclopædia Britannica Academic Edition interface. At the top, a navigation bar includes links for HOME, BROWSE, BLOG, ADVOCACY, and HELP. Below this is a search bar with the text 'Stonehenge' and a 'Go' button. To the right of the search bar is an 'Advanced Search' link. Below the search bar, there are tabs for 'History & Society', 'Encyclopædia Britannica', and 'User Profile (2)'. On the left side, there is a sidebar with various menu items: Video, Images & Audio; Related Articles, Ebooks & More; Web Links; Article History; Contributors; Dictionary & Thesaurus; Workspace; and Widgets. The main content area shows search results for 'Stonehenge'. It includes a section for 'Magazines' with a list of articles, each with a small icon and a title. The articles listed are: 'Stonehenge. Contemporary Review, 2009'; 'STONEHENGE. dig, October 2007'; 'Shepherd of Stonehenge. Stone Soup, November 2007'; 'Solving Stonehenge: The Key to an Ancient Enigma. Contemporary Review, 2009'; 'DIGGING UP STONEHENGE. Current Events, April 14, 2008'; 'Solving Stonehenge. History Today, July 2008'; '“Costly” Stonehenge tunnel scrapped. New Civil Engineer, December 13, 2007'; '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'; and 'Stonehenge plan unveiled. Planning, October 9, 2009'. The right side of the screenshot shows the beginning of the article text for 'Stonehenge', starting with 'and archaeological site located on Salisbury Plain, about 8 miles (13 km) north of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. It was built in six stages between 3000 a'.

Article History - เมนูประวัติความเป็นมาของบทความและผู้เขียน ทำให้ท่านทราบว่าบทความได้รับการปรับปรุงเมื่อใด และใครเป็นผู้ปรับปรุง



HOME • BROWSE • BLOG • ADVOCACY • HELP

Britannica
ACADEMIC EDITION

History & Society

Encyclopædia Britannica

User Profile (2)

Stonehenge

Go

Advanced Search

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 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
at 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.

aving 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.

Workspace - ผู้ใช้สามารถเลือกเมนูด้านซ้ายเพื่อเข้าถึงข้อมูลที่เลือกเก็บไว้ในพื้นที่ส่วนตัว (“Personal Workspace”)



HOME • BROWSE • BLOG • ADVOCACY • HELP

Britannica ACADEMIC EDITION

History & Society Encyclopædia Britannica User Profile (2)

Projects: Stonehenge [New] [Share] [Rename] [Delete] [Export] [Import]

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

about 8 miles (13 km) north of **Salisbury, Wiltshire, England**. It was built in six stages between 3000 a
crete), arranged in **post-and-lintel** formation, and because of the remote origin of its smaller **bluestone**
ore 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
ood to have predated by some 2,000 years the Druids recorded by **Julius Caesar**.

redict lunar and solar eclipses; other scientists also attributed astronomical capabilities to the monument
haeologists, however, have since come to view this part of **Salisbury Plain** as a point of intersection bet
posed that Stonehenge was built as a monument to the ancestral dead, the permanence of its stones re
r, an Early Bronze Age skeleton with a knee injury, excavated 3 miles (5 km) from Stonehenge—that Sto

up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and **medieval** periods. The ground within the mon
d that “ashes and pieces of burnt bone” were found. A large, deep hole was dug within the stone circle in
e made the first accurate plan of the stones. In 1877 **Charles Darwin** dug two holes in Stonehenge to in

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

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

จากนั้นผู้ใช้สามารถเก็บบทความที่แก้ไขนั้นใน Personal Workspace ได้



[HOME](#) [BROWSE](#) [BLOG](#) [ADVOCACY](#) [HELP](#)

Britannica
ACADEMIC EDITION

[Go](#) [Advanced Search](#)

[History & Society](#) [Encyclopædia Britannica \(2\)](#) [Stonehenge](#)

[LOG OUT](#) [Welcome, Roland](#) [View Your Workspace](#) [MY BRITANNICA](#)

[EDIT](#) [Submit Changes](#) [Save](#) [Preview](#)

[Undo](#) [Redo](#) [Copy](#) [Paste](#)

Format: **B** *I* U ^{A^} _{A_} Align:

[Submission Guidelines](#)

Stonehenge

[Dictionary & Thesaurus](#) [Workspace](#) [Widgets](#)

ARTICLE from the Encyclopædia Britannica



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



Speculation and [excavation](#)

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

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

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



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

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

บรรณานุกรม (Citation) ท่านสามารถอ้างอิงบทความ ภาพ วิดีโอได้อย่างง่ายดาย โดยเลือกได้ว่าจะอ้างอิงในรูปแบบ MLA APA Harvard หรือ Chicago Manual of Style



HOME • BROWSE • BLOG • ADVOCACY • HELP

Britannica
ACADEMIC EDITION

History & Society

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>>.

EXPORT CITATIONS

While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the information, there may be some discrepancies. Please refer to the appropriate style manual or other sources if you have any questions.

About Us Privacy Policy Terms of Use RSS Feeds E-mail Updates
Contact Us MORE...

หน้าบทความที่พร้อมค้นหาในหน้าเดียว

- เข้าถึงสื่อมัลติมีเดีย ทั้งรูปภาพ และวิดีโอ
- บทความที่เกี่ยวข้อง
- บทความแนะนำเพิ่มเติม
- มีพื้นที่สำหรับอ่านมากขึ้นอย่างสบาย
- มีบรรณานุกรมให้ใช้อ้างอิง
- เครื่องมือสำคัญ คือ ดุลิงค์ บทความหรือสื่อทั้งหมดที่เกี่ยวข้องกับหัวข้อที่ค้นหาได้ในหน้าเดียวกัน ไม่จำเป็นต้องออกจากหน้าหนึ่งไปอีกหน้าหนึ่ง

การสร้างพื้นที่ส่วนตัว หรือ Workspace



HOME • BROWSE • BLOG • ADVOCACY • HELP

WORKSPACE

Britannica ACADEMIC EDITION

Search Go Advanced Search

Evolving Vision

Britannica for iPad
The Full Encyclopedia, At Your Fingertips
Get it now

Create Workspace
Click here to create your workspace.

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.

First Name: Last Name:

Email: Password:

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

Join Cancel

Already have an account? Log In

Browse

Research Tools

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

Compare Countries
Side-by-side comparisons of countries

News
The New York Times ON THE WEB

- Obama Unveils Proposals for Toughening Laws on Guns
- The Education Revolution: China's Ambitious Goal for Boom in College Graduates
- U.S. Sees Hazy Threat From Mali Militants

Revised Articles

- Jodie Foster
- Anne Hathaway
- Michael Haneke
- Hugh Jackman
- Sean Penn

ท่านสามารถแสดงหน้า Workspace และข้อมูลส่วนตัวแบบเต็มหน้า ได้โดยคลิกที่ My Britannica ที่ปรากฏบนมุมบนด้านขวามือ



[HOME](#) • [BROWSE](#) • [BLOG](#) • [ADVOCACY](#) • [HELP](#)

 [Go](#) [Advanced Search](#)

[Welcome](#)
[Workspace](#)
[User Profile](#)
[Account](#)

Welcome to My Britannica - Britannica's Online Dashboard!

We created the My Britannica Dashboard to help you view and manage all data stored with your Britannica account. The Dashboard gives you quick access to Workspace, Profile, and My Account features.

Below are highlights of each feature:

Workspace

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

Create, Edit, Organize, and Store Documents Online in your personal Workspace: Edit existing Britannica articles or draft a new article. All documents are stored in and accessed from your Workspace.

Document Submission: Britannica Editors will review all Britannica Document Edits or New Document Submissions for possible inclusion in the encyclopedia.

Media Management: Upload your own media files or drag files from existing Britannica articles for future use in your own documents.

Profile

The Profile page allows you to create and update your Britannica Online Profile with a user-friendly template:

Britannica's Online Profile lets you share your profile with other Britannica users: Your online profile allows you to share information such as City, Country, School Affiliations, Field of Expertise, Hobbies, Interests, and other information.

My Account

The My Account page gives you quick access to details about your account. From this page, you can edit various settings to customize your Britannica Online experience:

My Account contains information specific to your account: The My Account page gives you access to your account details, frequently asked questions, e-mail preferences (i.e., newsletters you have signed-up to receive), and other information.

☐ Don't show me this again

ท่านสามารถเลือกให้ผู้ใช้ Britannica ท่านได้



HOME • BROWSE • BLOG • ADVOCACY • HELP

Britannica
ACADEMIC EDITION

Search Site [Advanced Search](#)

Welcome
Workspace
User Profile
Account

☒ Activate my profile. (When you share your work or contribute to the encyclopædia, your name will link to this profile.)

Name: Roland Smith

Photograph:

☒ Default ☐

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 |          

Workspace เป็นเครื่องมือที่ถูกออกแบบมาเพื่อให้ผู้ใช้ได้จัดเก็บ เรียกดู และแบ่งปันข้อมูลหรือสื่อมัลติมีเดียได้



[HOME](#) • [BROWSE](#) • [BLOG](#) • [ADVOCACY](#) • [HELP](#)

Britannica
ACADEMIC EDITION

Go

[Advanced Search](#)

Welcome

Projects:

All

New

Share

Rename

Delete

Export

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.	

ท่านสามารถตั้งชื่อโปรเจกต์และแบ่งให้ผู้อื่นเห็นได้



[HOME](#) • [BROWSE](#) • [BLOG](#) • [ADVOCACY](#) • [HELP](#)

Britannica
ACADEMIC EDITION



[Advanced Search](#)

Welcome

Projects:

[New](#)

[Share](#)

[Rename](#)

[Delete](#)

[Export](#)

[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	

[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](#)

คลิกสองครั้งติดกันบนคำใดก็ได้ในบทความ พจนานุกรมออนไลน์
จะแสดงความหมายของคำนั้นให้ ถ้าต้องการฟังการออกเสียงให้
คลิกบนลำโพงสีแดง



HOME • BROWSE • BLOG • ADVOCACY • HELP

Britannica ACADEMIC EDITION

Science & Technology Encyclopædia Britannica

space shuttle Go Advanced Search

Video, Images & Audio

Related Articles, Ebooks & More

Web Links

Article History

Contributors

Dictionary & Thesaurus

Workspace

Widgets

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 een 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

รูปแบบและเครื่องมืออื่นๆ – ชมการสาธิตวิธีใช้ (View Demos)



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.

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.

Britannica for iPad

The Full Encyclopedia, At Your Fingertips

Get it now

Create Workspace

Click here to create your workspace.

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

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
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

ชมการสาธิตวิธีใช้ โดยเลือกหัวเรื่องที่สนใจ เมื่อคลิกเข้าไปจะพบคลิปวิดีโอแนะนำการใช้งานในหัวเรื่องที่เลือก



 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.

รูปแบบและเครื่องมืออื่นๆ – ส่วนที่แสดงบทความใหม่หรือปรับปรุง



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.

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.

Britannica for iPad

The Full Encyclopedia, At Your Fingertips

Get it now

Create Workspace

Click here to create your workspace.

View Demos

Click here to view demos of site features.

Selected New & Revised Articles

- Lars V. Hørmønder
- Newtown shootings of 2012
- Ellen Burstyn
- Ben Affleck
- Sonia Sotomayor
- Lance Armstrong
- Boeing Company
- Jodie 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 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

รูปแบบและเครื่องมืออื่นๆ – พาดหัวข่าวประจำวันจาก New York Times และ BBC



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.

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.

Britannica for iPad

The Full Encyclopedia, At Your Fingertips

Get it now

Create Workspace

Click here to create your workspace.

View Demos

Click here to view demos of site features.

Selected New & Revised Articles

- Lars V. Hормander
- Newtown shootings of 2012
- Ellen Burstyn
- Ben Affleck
- Sonia Sotomayor
- Lance Armstrong
- Boeing Company
- Jodie 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 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

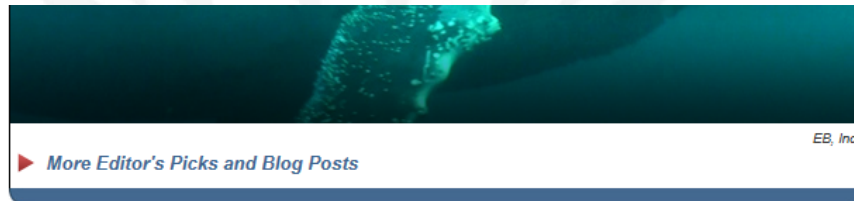
BBC NEWS

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

Spotlights



รูปแบบและเครื่องมืออื่นๆ – Spotlights รวบรวมข้อมูลครบครันในหัว เรื่องน่าสนใจอย่าง Titanic, Nobel Prizes, 300 สตรีผู้เปลี่ยนโลก



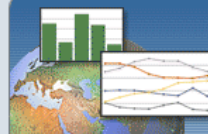
Browse



- › 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



World Data Analyst

Quick and detailed
country statistics

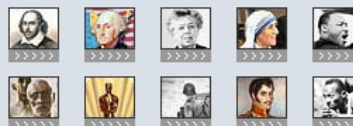
Comprehensive statistics on every nation of the world. Perform statistical comparisons between countries or explore changes over time. Results can be placed in charts and graphs or be easily exported to a spreadsheet.

Spotlights

Special features from the encyclopedia



Featured:
Guide to Shakespeare



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

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
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



Merriam-Webster Dictionary

Search Dictionary



Merriam-Webster's database contains 225,000 entries, including more than 10,000 new words and definitions. Try a search here! Or run a search from the site header and click on the Dictionary tab for access to a world of information.

เครื่องมือในการค้นคว้าอื่นๆ.....

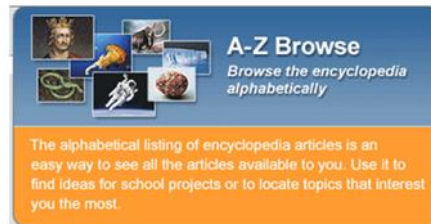


Timelines

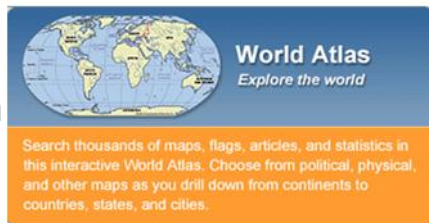
ค้นหาข้อมูลตามหมวดหัว
เรื่อง และเลือกดูเหตุการณ์
สำคัญได้ตามยุค หรือปี ค.ศ.



ค้นหัวเรื่อง ตามอักษร A-Z



ข้อมูลสถิติ
พบสถิติ ตัวบ่งชี้
สำคัญของทุก
ประเทศ



แผนที่โลก
คลิกเพื่อดูข้อมูล
จำเพาะของแต่ละ
ประเทศ



เหตุการณ์
วันนี้ใน
อดีต



นิตยสาร เจอร์นัล
ค้นคว้าเพิ่มเติมโดย
เลือกชื่อนิตยสารและ
ปีตีพิมพ์



เปรียบเทียบประเทศ
ใช้เปรียบเทียบข้อมูลการ
ปกครอง สถิติ ต่างๆของสอง
ประเทศที่ผู้ใช้ต้องการศึกษา

กล่าวโดยสรุป



- จำนวนบทความมากถึง 133,000 หัวเรื่อง รวมถึงอัตชีวประวัติจำนวน 23,000 เรื่อง
- รูปภาพและภาพประกอบจำนวน 54,000 รูป รวมถึงแผนที่ 3,000 รูป
- วิดีโอ ภาพแอนิเมชัน คลิปเสียง จำนวน 4,800 ชิ้น
- เว็บไซต์แนะนำที่คัดเลือกแล้วกว่า 100,000 เว็บไซต์
- บทความจากนิตยสารและเจอร์นัลต่างๆกว่า 800 หัว
- พจนานุกรมออนไลน์ที่มีคำศัพท์และคำเหมือน/คำตรงข้ามกว่า 225,000 คำ
- คำคมกว่า 4,000 รายการ วรรณกรรมและบทเรียงความกว่า 400 รายการ

ทำไมต้องเลือกใช้ฐานข้อมูล Britannica



- เนื้อหาเขียนโดยนักวิชาการและผู้เชี่ยวชาญในแต่ละสาขา
- มีกองบก.ดูแลทุกเนื้อหาข้อมูล
- มีเนื้อหาที่เป็นกลาง โดยปราศจากอคติในประเด็นปัญหา หรือข้อขัดแย้ง
- ปลอดภัยจากสื่อที่ไม่เหมาะสม ทำให้ปลอดภัยสำหรับผู้ใช้ในการค้นคว้าวิจัย
- เว็บไซต์ไม่อนุญาตให้มีการโฆษณาหรือประกาศโปรโมชันใดๆ
- มีการจัดโครงสร้างและจัดระเบียบของเนื้อหาให้ค้นหาและใช้งานง่าย
- สนับสนุนองค์ความรู้ครบถ้วนโดยให้แหล่งข้อมูลหลากหลาย อาทิ นิตยสาร เว็บไซต์ ที่ผ่านการคัดเลือกแล้ว
- สมาชิกนักเขียนประกอบไปด้วย ผู้ได้รับรางวัลโนเบล ผู้ได้รับรางวัลพูลิตเซอร์ นักวิชาการแนวหน้า นักเขียน ศิลปิน ข้าราชการ และนักกิจกรรมในสาขาต่างๆ



Britannica Academic Online Edition

ฐานข้อมูลบริทานิกาออนไลน์

The Complete Digital Resource
แหล่งข้อมูลดิจิทัลที่ครบถ้วนในที่เดียว

2013

know for sure