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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" Forthcoming: "Grameen Bank," "Microcredit," and "Social Business"
Muhammad Yunus	Bangladeshi Economist/Nobel Prize for Peace, 2006	
Sir John Keegan	British Historian	"Normandy Invasion"

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Cetaceans A Capella

Britannica editor John Rafferty discusses the sounds produced by whales.

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- Newtown shootings of 2012
- Ellen Burstyn
- Ben Affleck
- Sonia Solomayor
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- Jodie Foster
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BBC NEWS

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

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ระบบจะขึ้นรายการคำที่ค้นหาขณะที่ท่านพิมพ์ ถ้าสะกดผิดระบบ 'fuzzy search' จะทำงานและช่วยแก้ไขคำผิดให้โดยอัตโนมัติ



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stone Go [Advanced Search](#)

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

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- ▶ Jodie Foster
- ▶ Anne Hathaway
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การค้นหาค่าจะแสดงผลทั้งส่วนที่ ‘สอบถามยืนยันสิ่งที่คุณค้นหา’ (‘Did You Mean’) รวมถึงบทความที่มีคำที่ท่านค้นหาปรากฏอยู่ในเนื้อหานั้น



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Search Results: **stonehngce**


Sorry, we were unable to find an exact match for stonehngce. 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, Synancejidae family)
- John Charles Walsham Reith, 1st Baron Reith (British businessman)
- Westerwald stoneware
- Crassulaceae (plant family)
- stonewort (biology)
- Kreussen stoneware
- lithops (plant)
- sedum (plant)

Stonehenge

ARTICLE from the Encyclopædia Britannica



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

ระบบค้นหายังแสดงผลเนื้อหาที่เกี่ยวข้องใน นิตยสาร อีบุ๊กส์ Primary Sources และ Year in Review



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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

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DIGGING UP STONEHENGE.

Current Events, April 14, 2008

The article reports on the archaeological expedition conducted by archaeologists Geoff Wainwright and Tim Darvill at the Stonehenge in Great Britain. It states that the experts started their mission on March 31, 2008 to find out the answer to the question on why did humans living thousands of years ago 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.



ระบบค้นหายังแสดงผลเนื้อหาที่เกี่ยวข้องใน นิตยสาร อีบุ๊กส์ Primary Sources และ Year in Review

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

DIGGING UP STONEHENGE

Current Events, April 14, 2008

Summary:

The article reports on the archaeological expedition conducted by a team of experts... ring known as **Stonehenge**. Both archaeologists believe that St... It states that the experts started their mission on March 31, 2008 to find out th

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Search: Stonehenge Advanced Search

History & Society Encyclopædia Britannica User Profile

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Stonehenge

Primary Contributor: [Mike Parker Pearson](#)

ARTICLE from the Encyclopædia Britannica

Video, Images & Audio

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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 **sarsens** (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.

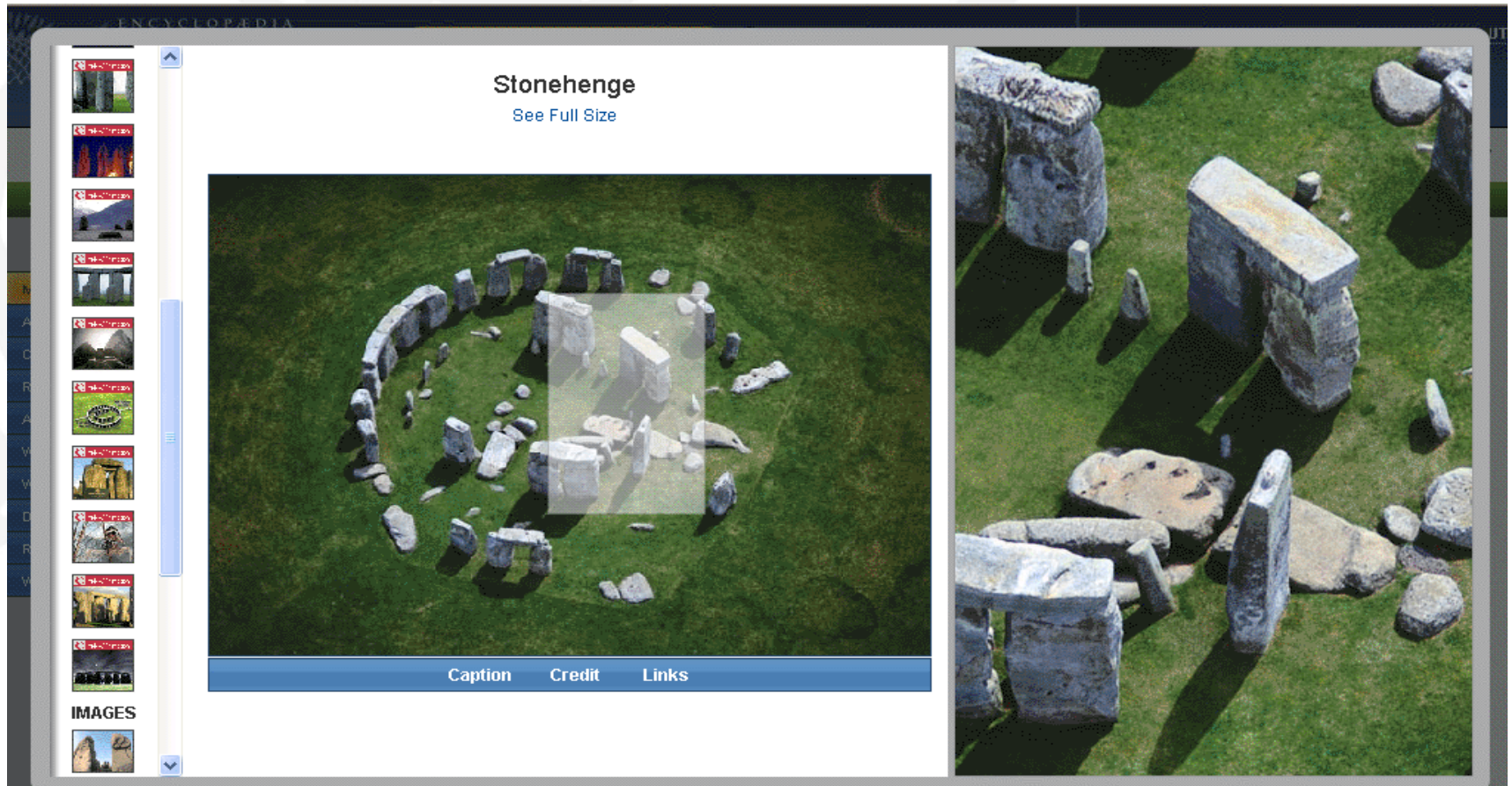
In 2008 British archaeologists Tim Darvill and Geoffrey Wainwright suggested—on the basis of the **Amesbury Archer**, an Early Bronze Age skeleton with a knee injury, excavated 3 miles (5 km) from Stonehenge—that Stonehenge human remains from around and within the monument shows no difference from other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



The screenshot displays a search results interface for the term 'Stonehenge'. At the top, the word 'Stonehenge' is centered, with a 'See Full Size' link below it. To the left, a vertical column of image thumbnails is visible, each with a small red 'Britannica' logo. Below the thumbnails, the word 'IMAGES' is displayed. The main content area features a large, high-angle photograph of the Stonehenge monument on a green lawn. A semi-transparent rectangular box is overlaid on the center of this image. To the right of the main image is a larger, more detailed photograph of the stone structures. At the bottom of the main image, there are three buttons labeled 'Caption', 'Credit', and 'Links'. The overall layout is clean and user-friendly, designed to provide quick access to related visual content.

ผู้ใช้งานสามารถเลือกเมนูด้านซ้ายเพื่อเข้าถึงข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้อง ในส่วนอ้างอิงอื่นๆ (“Other Reference”)



The screenshot shows the Encyclopædia Britannica 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". 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)".

The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains a sidebar with several menu items: "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 "Stonehenge".

The search results are organized into several sections:

- REFERENCED IN**: This section includes tabs for "RELATED TO" and "EBOOKS, PRIMARY SOURCES & MAGAZINES".
- Assorted References**: This section lists various references related to Stonehenge, including:
 - 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**: This section lists the geographical locations of Stonehenge:
 - Amesbury (in Amesbury (England, United Kingdom))
 - Salisbury Plain (in Salisbury Plain (plain, England, United Kingdom))
 - Wiltshire (in Wiltshire (county, England, United Kingdom))

The right column also contains a large block of text providing detailed information about Stonehenge, including its location on Salisbury Plain, its construction in six stages between 3000 and 2000 BCE, and its significance as a prehistoric monument. The text mentions that it was built in six stages between 3000 and 2000 BCE, and that it is a prehistoric monument consisting of a circular bank and ditch. It also mentions that the monument was built in six stages between 3000 and 2000 BCE, and that it is a prehistoric monument consisting of a circular bank and ditch.

ผู้ใช้งานสามารถเลือกเมนูด้านซ้ายเพื่อเข้าถึงข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องในส่วนบทความที่เกี่ยวข้อง (“Related Articles”)



The screenshot displays the Encyclopædia Britannica 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". A "Go" button and "Advanced Search" link are also visible. The main content area shows the article for "Stonehenge", which is partially obscured by a sidebar on the left. The sidebar is titled "Related Articles, Ebooks & More" and contains several categories: Video, Images & Audio; Web Links; Article History; Contributors; Dictionary & Thesaurus; Workspace; and Widgets. The "Related Articles" section is expanded, showing a list of related topics under the heading "People". The list includes William Stukeley (English physician and antiquarian). Below this, there is a section for "Places" which lists England (constituent unit, United Kingdom), Salisbury (former district, England, United Kingdom), Stonehenge (ancient monument, Wiltshire, England, United Kingdom), United Kingdom, and Wiltshire (county, England, United Kingdom). The sidebar also includes sections for "Other" and "Quick Facts". The "Quick Facts" section lists several facts about Stonehenge, including its location in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, and its construction from sarsen stones and bluestones. The main article text is partially visible on the right side of the screenshot.

ผู้ใช้งานสามารถเลือกเมนูด้านซ้ายเพื่อเข้าถึงข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องในส่วน “EBooks, Magazines”



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On the left side, there is a vertical sidebar menu with the following categories: Video, Images & Audio; Related Articles, Ebooks & More; Web Links; Article History; Contributors; Dictionary & Thesaurus; Workspace; and Widgets.

The main content area is titled "Magazines" and contains a list of search results. The results are as follows:

- Stonehenge.** Contemporary Review, 2009
- STONEHENGE.** dig, October 2007
- Shepherd of Stonehenge.** Stone Soup, November 2007
- Solving Stonehenge: The Key to an Ancient Enigma.** Contemporary Review, 2009
- DIGGING UP STONEHENGE.** Current Events, April 14, 2008
- Solving Stonehenge.** History Today, July 2008
- "Costly" Stonehenge tunnel scrapped.** New Civil Engineer, December 13, 2007
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- Tesco puts Stonehenge tunnel back on agenda.** New Civil Engineer, February 28, 2008
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- CULLINAN COULD MAKE COMEBACK AT STONEHENGE.** Architects' Journal, January 24, 2008
- Stonehenge plan unveiled.** Planning, October 9, 2009

The right side of the screenshot shows the beginning of an article about Stonehenge, mentioning its location on Salisbury Plain and its construction from sarsen stones and bluestones.

Article History - เมนูประวัติความเป็นมาของบทความและผู้เขียน ทำให้ท่านทราบว่าบทความได้รับการปรับปรุงเมื่อใด และใครเป็นผู้ปรับปรุง



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Type
Description
Contributor
Date

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

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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”)



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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
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structure continued to develop in the 21st century. English antiquarian **John Aubrey** in the 17th century
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redict lunar and solar eclipses; other scientists also attributed astronomical capabilities to the monument
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up and taken away, probably during Britain's Roman and **medieval** periods. The ground within the mon
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e made the first accurate plan of the stones. In 1877 **Charles Darwin** dug two holes in Stonehenge to in

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

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

ผู้ใช้สามารถเพิ่มเติม ตัดทอน ปรับเปลี่ยนเนื้อหาของสารานุกรม เพื่อใช้เป็นพื้นฐานข้อมูลประกอบกับงานวิจัยตนเอง



The screenshot displays the 'WORKSPACE' interface for editing an article. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation buttons: EDIT, SAVE, PRINT, E-MAIL, and font size controls (A+ A-). A dropdown menu is open, listing four actions: 'Create my version of this article', 'Suggest an edit to this article', 'Send a comment to the editors about this article', and 'Start a new article from a blank document'. The article text below discusses Stonehenge, mentioning its location on Salisbury Plain, construction stages between 3000 and 1520 BCE, and various theories about its purpose, including astronomical observations and healing. The text is partially obscured by the editing menu.

จากนั้นผู้ใช้สามารถเก็บบทความที่แก้ไขนั้นใน Personal Workspace ได้



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EDIT Submit Changes Save Preview

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Format: B I U A^x A_x Align: [Left] [Center] [Right] [Justify]

Bullets Symbols Table Link

Stonehenge

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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 Ramiisonina 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



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Assorted References

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

location

- Amesbury (in Amesbury (England, United Kingdom))
- Salisbury Plain (in Salisbury Plain (plain, England, United Kingdom))
- Wiltshire (in Wiltshire (county, England, United Kingdom))

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

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

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- เครื่องมือสำคัญ คือ ดุลิงค์ บทความหรือสื่อทั้งหมดที่เกี่ยวข้องกับหัวข้อที่ค้นหาได้ในหน้าเดียวกัน ไม่จำเป็นต้องออกจากหน้าหนึ่งไปอีกหน้าหนึ่ง

การสร้างพื้นที่ส่วนตัว หรือ 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, along with a search bar and a WORKSPACE button. The main content area features a large image titled "Evolving Vision" and a sidebar with "Britannica for iPad" and "Create Workspace" sections. A modal dialog box titled "Create a Workspace Account" is centered on the screen, containing the following text and form fields:

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The background of the website includes sections for "More Editor's Picks and Blogs", "Browse" with various icons, "Research Tools" with links like "Compare Countries", "This Day in History", "Timelines", and "World Atlas", "Compare Countries" with a map, and "News" with headlines from "The New York Times".

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Field(s) of Expertise:

Biographical
Information: *

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ARTICLE	International Space Station (ISS)	
IMAGE	sarsen: Stonehenge III uprights	Sarsen uprights of Stonehenge, erected about 2500 bce,
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ARTICLE	Stonehenge	
ARTICLE	DIGGING UP STONEHENGE.	

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disintegrated

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Main Entry: dis-in-te-grate

Pronunciation: \(\, \)dis-'in-tə-'grāṭ\

Function: verb

Date: 1796

transitive verb

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

2: to destroy the unity or integrity of

intransitive verb

1: to break or separate into constituent elements or parts

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

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

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

noun

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

adjective

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

able rocket-launched vehicle designed to go into orbit around Earth, to transport people and cargo to and from orbiting spacecraft, and to glide normally called the Space Transportation System (STS), it lifted off into space for the first time on April 12, 1981 and made 135 flights until the pro of three major components: a winged orbiter that carried both crew and cargo; an external tank containing liquid hydrogen (fuel) and liquid oxygen s (4.4 million pounds) and stood 56 metres (184 feet) high. During launch the boosters and the orbiter's main engines fired together, producing a ring 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. r 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 onducted a series of shuttle missions to the orbiting Russian space station Mir to give the agency experience in station operations in anticipation r assembly and to ferry astronaut crews and supplies to and from the station. oke up catastrophically over north-central Texas at an altitude of about 60 km (40 miles) as it was returning from an orbital mission. All seven cre ident investigation heard concluded that during the launch of the shuttle, a piece of insulating foam had torn from the external tank and struck

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