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**Popis způsobu použití materiálu ve výuce:**

Výuková elektronická prezentace, která je určena pro seznámení žáků se základními pojmy a popisem Stonehenge v tematické oblasti English Speaking Countries and The Czech Republic (Anglicky mluvící země a Česká republika). Materiál může sloužit jako názorná pomůcka doplňující výklad učitele, ale také je vhodná pro domácí přípravu žáků (např. zpřístupněním formou e-learningu). Materiál obsahuje zpětnou vazbu ověřující pochopení látky v podobě závěrečného snímku s otázkami k tématu.

**Tento výukový materiál je spolufinancován Evropským sociálním fondem a státním rozpočtem České republiky.**



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

# Stonehenge

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# STONEHENGE



# STONEHENGE



# BASIC FACTS

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- ✘ Stonehenge is situated 3.2 km west of Amesbury and some 13 km north of Salisbury in Wiltshire in the south of the UK.
- ✘ It is perhaps the best-known prehistoric monument both in the whole of Britain and in the world.
- ✘ It consists of circles of big standing stones.

# STONEHENGE

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- ✘ Stonehenge and its surroundings have been a part of the UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites since 1986.
- ✘ Stonehenge has always attracted visitors from all over the world.
- ✘ It stands as a monument to the people who built it.

# WHEN WAS STONEHENGE BUILT?

- ✘ Archaeologists believe the stone monument was built anywhere from 3000 BC to 2000 BC.
- ✘ Radiocarbon dating suggests that the first stones were erected in 2400–2200 BC.
- ✘ Another theory suggests that first stones may have been erected at the site as early as 3000 BC.
- ✘ Stonehenge was built in several stages:

# STONENGE





# 1ST STAGE

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- ✘ The first Stonehenge was a large earthwork, containing a ditch, bank, and the Aubrey holes (named after John Aubrey - the 17th-century antiquarian), all probably built around 3100 BC.
- ✘ The Aubrey holes are round pits in the chalk, about one metre wide and deep, with steep sides and flat bottoms.
- ✘ They form a circle about 110 m in diameter.

# 1ST STAGE

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- ✘ Excavations have revealed cremated human bones in some of the chalk filling.
- ✘ However, the holes themselves were probably made, not for the purpose of graves, but as part of the religious ceremony.
- ✘ Shortly after this stage Stonehenge was abandoned, left untouched for hundreds of years.

# 2ND STAGE

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- ✘ The second and most dramatic stage of Stonehenge started around 2150 BC.
- ✘ Some 82 stones (bluestones) from the Preseli mountains, in south-west Wales were transported to the site.
- ✘ It is thought these stones (some weighing 4 tonnes each) were dragged on rollers and sledges then loaded onto rafts.

# 2ND STAGE

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- ✘ Stones were carried by water along the south coast of Wales and up the rivers Avon and Frome.
- ✘ Then they were dragged overland again to near Warminster in Wiltshire.
- ✘ The final stage of the journey was mainly by water, down the river Wylde to Salisbury, then the Salisbury Avon to west Amesbury.
- ✘ This astonishing journey covers nearly 360 km.

# 2ND STAGE

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- ✘ Once at the site, these stones were set up in the centre to form an incomplete double circle.
- ✘ During the same period the original entrance of the circular earthwork was widened.
- ✘ A pair of heelstones and large portal stones were erected outside the north-eastern entrance during this period.
- ✘ Now, only one portal stone, the fallen Slaughter Stone (4.9 m long), remains.

# 3RD STAGE

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- ✘ In the third stage of Stonehenge (about 2000 BC) the Sarsen stones appeared.
- ✘ They were almost certainly from the Marlborough Downs near Avebury, in north Wiltshire, about 40 km north of Stonehenge.
- ✘ The largest of the Sarsen stones transported to Stonehenge weigh 50 tonnes and transportation by water would have been impossible.

# TRANSPORTATION OF STONES

- ✘ The stones could only have been moved using sledges and ropes.
- ✘ Modern calculations show that it would have taken 500 men using leather ropes to pull one stone.
- ✘ Other extra 100 men needed to lay the huge rollers in front of the sledge.

# FINAL STAGE

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- ✘ The final stage took place soon after 1500 BC when the bluestones (doesn't come from Stonehenge) were rearranged in the horseshoe and circle that we see today.
- ✘ The original number of stones in the bluestone circle was probably around 60.
- ✘ These stones have been removed or broken up.
- ✘ Some remain only as stumps below ground level.



# MYTHS AND LEGENDS

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- ✘ Stonehenge was produced by a culture that left no written records.
- ✘ Stonehenge is surrounded by a number of myths.
- ✘ Some theories are very colourful.
- ✘ Theories are often called the "mystery of Stonehenge".

# STONEHENGE FUNCTIONS

- ✘ Functions for the site include usage as an astronomical observatory, or as a religious site.
- ✘ It may also have served as a burial ground and a place of worship (= religious ceremonies).
- ✘ Today people enjoy gathering there on the summer and winter solstice (= the longest and shortest days of the year) and watching the sunrise.

# PLACE OF HEALING?

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- ✘ Another theory suggests that Stonehenge was a place of healing.
- ✘ There are a lot of burials in the area with the evidence of trauma deformity in some of the graves.
- ✘ Isotope analysis indicates that some of the buried individuals were from other regions.

# STONEHENGE - OBSERVATORY

- ✘ Although there are religious, mystical or spiritual elements in to Stonehenge, its design includes an observatory function.
- ✘ It might have allowed prediction of eclipse, solstice, equinox and other events important to a contemporary religion.
- ✘ The most recent theory suggests Stonehenge might have been a prehistoric art gallery.

# STUDENTS OF SZŠ



# QUESTIONS:

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- ✘ Where is Stonehenge situated?
- ✘ When was Stonehenge built?
- ✘ What happened in 1st stage?
- ✘ What did 2nd stage include?
- ✘ What did 3rd stage include?
- ✘ What are the theories about what functions Stonehenge might have had?
- ✘ Why might have Stonehenge been a healing place?

# SEZNAM POUŽITÉ LITERATURY A PRAMENŮ:

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