

Stonehenge

1. Where is Stonehenge?

2. When was it started?

3. How did they dig the ditch?

4. Where did the bluestones come from?

5. How many bluestones were there?

6. What are the larger stones called?

7. What is the middle stone called?

8. How did the Slaughter Stone get its name?

9. What is special about the alignment of the stones?

10. There is so much we don't know about Stonehenge. If you could go back in time and find out the answer to just one question about Stonehenge, what would the question be?

11. No-one really knows why it was built. Why do you think it was built? What do you think it was used for?

12. In the past, anyone could walk around Stonehenge, but now it has a rope around it to protect it. Do you think people should be able to walk up to the stones? Why?

Stonehenge Answers

1. Where is Stonehenge?
Stonehenge is in the South of England in Wiltshire.
2. When was it started?
It started in the Stone Age around 3100 – 3000BC.
3. How did they dig the ditch?
They dug the ditch using picks made from antlers.
4. Where did the bluestones come from?
The Bluestones came from the Preseli Hills in South Wales.
5. How many bluestones were there?
There were 82 Bluestones.
6. What are the larger stones called?
The largest stones are called The Sarsen stones.
7. What is the middle stone called?
The stone in the middle is called the Altar Stone.
8. How did the Slaughter Stone get its name?
The Slaughter Stone got its name because the Victorians assumed that the red in the stone was blood from when the Druids practised sacrifices on it.
9. What is special about the alignment of the stones?
The alignment of the stones is special because at midsummer you can watch the sun rise through the North East entrance and at midwinter, the sun sets in the gap between the two tallest trilithons.
10. There is so much we don't know about Stonehenge. If you could go back in time and find out the answer to just one question about Stonehenge, what would the question be?
Pupil's own response.
11. No-one really knows why it was built. Why do you think it was built? What do you think it was used for?
Pupil's own response.
12. There is so much we don't know about Stonehenge. If you could go back in time and find out the answer to just one question about Stonehenge, what would the question be?
Pupil's own response.

Stonehenge

1. Where is Stonehenge?

2. How did they dig the ditch?

3. What name was given to the pits?

4. Where did the bluestones come from?

5. There are two main theories about how the bluestones got to Stonehenge. What are they?

6. Which entrance was widened during the second stage?

7. What are the largest stones called?

8. How much did they weigh?

9. We don't know why Stonehenge got its name, but what is one suggestion?

10. How did the Slaughter Stone get its name?

11. What is special about the alignment of the stones?

Stonehenge

12. There is so much we don't know about Stonehenge. If you could go back in time and find out the answer to just one question about Stonehenge, what would the question be?

13. There are many different theories about why it was built. What do you think? Why?

14. In the past there was open access to Stonehenge, now there are ropes up so visitors have to look from a distance, and closer access is restricted. Do you think this is right? Why?

Stonehenge Answers

1. Where is Stonehenge?
Stonehenge is in the South of England in Wiltshire.
2. How did they dig the ditch?
They dug the ditch using picks made from antlers.
3. What name was given to the pits?
The pits were called 'Aubrey Holes'.
4. Where did the bluestones come from?
The Bluestones came from the Preseli Hills in South Wales.
5. There are two main theories about how the bluestones got to Stonehenge. What are they?
One theory is that they were transported over land and water. Another theory is that they were brought much closer by a glacier.
6. Which entrance was widened during the second stage?
The North East entrance was widened in the second stage.
7. What are the largest stones called?
The largest stones are called The Sarsen stones.
8. How much did they weigh?
The stones weighed up to 30 tonnes.
9. We don't know why Stonehenge got its name, but what is one suggestion?
One suggestion is that the name Stonehenge is derived from the Old English words for 'stone' and 'hang' because the stones look like Medieval gallows.
10. How did the Slaughter Stone get its name?
The Slaughter Stone got its name because the Victorians assumed that the red in the stone was blood from when the Druids practised sacrifices on it.
11. What is special about the alignment of the stones?
The alignment of the stones is special because at midsummer you can watch the sun rise through the North East entrance and at midwinter, the sun sets in the gap between the two tallest trilithons.
12. There is so much we don't know about Stonehenge. If you could go back in time and find out the answer to just one question about Stonehenge, what would the question be?
Pupil's own response.
13. There are many different theories about why it was built. What do you think? Why?
Pupil's own response.
14. In the past there was open access to Stonehenge, now there are ropes up so visitors have to look from a distance, and closer access is restricted. Do you think this is right? Why?
Pupil's own response.

Stonehenge

1. Where is Stonehenge?

2. What is one theory about why it was built in that area?

3. How did they dig the ditch?

4. Where did the bluestones come from?

5. There are two main theories about how the bluestones got to Stonehenge. What are they?

6. Which entrance was widened during the second stage?

7. What is the name of the recent method used to date the stones?

8. What are the largest stones called?

9. How much did they weigh?

10. We don't know why Stonehenge got its name, but what is one suggestion?

11. How did the Slaughter Stone get its name?

12. What is special about the alignment of the stones?

Stonehenge

13. There is so much we don't know about Stonehenge. If you could go back in time and find out the answer to just one question about Stonehenge, what would the question be?

14. There are many different theories about why it was built. What do you think? Why?

15. In the past there was open access to Stonehenge, now there are ropes up so visitors have to look from a distance, and closer access is restricted. Do you think this is right? Why?

Stonehenge Answers

1. Where is Stonehenge?
Stonehenge is in the South of England in Wiltshire.
2. What is one theory about why it was built in that area?
One theory as to why Stonehenge was built in this area is that the ground is very chalky and it may have been a very open landscape.
3. How did they dig the ditch?
They dug the ditch by using picks made from antlers.
4. Where did the bluestones come from?
The stones came from Preseli in South Wales.
5. There are two main theories about how the bluestones got to Stonehenge. What are they?
One theory is that they were transported over land and water. Another theory is that they were brought much closer by a glacier.
6. Which entrance was widened during the second stage?
The North East entrance was widened in the second stage.
7. What is the name of the recent method used to date the stones?
The method used to date the stones is Radiocarbon dating.
8. What are the largest stones called?
The largest stones are called The Sarsen stones.
9. How much did they weigh?
The stones weighed up to 30 tonnes.
10. We don't know why Stonehenge got its name, but what is one suggestion?
One suggestion is that the name Stonehenge is derived from the Old English words for 'stone' and 'hang' because the stones look like Medieval gallows.
11. How did the Slaughter Stone get its name?
The Slaughter Stone got its name because the Victorians assumed that the red in the stone was blood from when the Druids practised sacrifices on it.
12. What is special about the alignment of the stones?
The alignment of the stones is special because at midsummer you can watch the sun rise through the North East entrance and at midwinter, the sun sets in the gap between the two tallest trilithons.
13. There is so much we don't know about Stonehenge. If you could go back in time and find out the answer to just one question about Stonehenge, what would the question be?
Pupil's own responses.
14. There are many different theories about why it was built. What do you think? Why?
Pupil's own responses.
15. In the past there was open access to Stonehenge, now there are ropes up so visitors have to look from a distance, and closer access is restricted. Do you think this is right? Why?
Pupil's own responses.