

STONEHENGE

Support Material

Please print the following pages to obtain a photocopy master.

These masters may be photocopied for class use by schools and colleges that have purchased the video, *Stonehenge*.

If you have trouble printing these pages, please email

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giving us your name and postal address, and we will send you a copy by post.

MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWERS

1. the circular ditch and bank
2. five pairs of stones in a horse-shoe shape
3. sandstone
4. 6.5m
5. by pounding with stone hammers
6. by tongue and groove
7. small, upright stones
8. northwest Wales
9. an earlier monument
10. northeast
11. a large stone outside the circle
12. mid-summers day
13. 200 years
14. a place of sun-worship



STONEHENGE

Focus Questions



Stonehenge is one of Britain's most famous archaeological monuments; and one of the best studied. Although you will find books that make more startling claims, it has been long recognised as a sophisticated monument dedicated to charting the rising sun on mid-summer's day. This day, important in the local religion, would be greeted with great joy and the celebrations at Stonehenge were the most important in the land.

1. Describe the stages in which Stonehenge was built.
2. Describe how Stonehenge looked when it was in use
3. Describe how, and from where, the builders obtained the stone for the monument.
4. Describe how the massive stones of the monument were secured into place.
5. Describe how the monument functioned on the mid-summer's morning?

Multiple Choice Questions

1 The earliest construction at Stonehenge is

- the circular ditch and bank the outside ring of stones the inside upright stones all was built at once

2 At the centre of Stonehenge is

- a circle of stones five pairs of stones in a horse-shoe shape a single stone an open area

3 The central upright stones of Stonehenge are made from

- basalt granite marble sandstone

4 The tallest of these central stones is high

- 6.5m 2m 20m 10m

5 How were the stones of Stonehenge finally shaped?

- with saws with water pressure by pounding with stone hammers with chisels

STONEHENGE

Multiple Choice Questions (continued)



6 How do the lintel stones on top of the outer ring link together?

- by tongue and groove
- with Bronze pins
- with wooden pegs
- by the stone's weight

8 Some of the stone for the 'Bluestones' comes from:

- Scotland
- France
- the local area
- northwest Wales

10 The Stonehenge complex faced

- northwest
- southwest
- northeast
- southeast

12 Which day dawns with the sun rising along the main axis of Stonehenge?

- mid-summers day
- mid-winters day
- the start of Spring
- May Day

14 What is the most likely explanation for Stonehenge?

- a fortification
- a place for food storage
- a place of sun-worship
- a cemetery

7 What are the 'Bluestones'?

- large red stones
- the oldest stones
- small, upright stones
- stone from the local area

9 Before they were used at Stonehenge, the Bluestones might have been part of:

- an earlier monument
- local houses
- a road system
- fortification walls

11 What is the 'Head Stone'?

- a stone at the centre of Stonehenge
- the largest stone at Stonehenge
- a stone shaped like a head
- a large stone outside the circle

13 For how long was Stonehenge in use?

- 1,000 years
- 200 years
- 500 years
- 10 years