

The Mystery of Stonehenge

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1. What is Stonehenge?

One of the most famous sites in the world, Stonehenge is the remains of a ring of standing stones set within earthworks. It is in the middle of the most dense complex of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments in England, including several hundred burial mounds.



2. Where is it located?

It is located in Wiltshire, England, about 2 miles (3 km) west of Amesbury and 8 miles (13 km) north of Salisbury.



3. When was it built?

It was constructed from 3000 BC to 2000 BC. The surrounding circular earth bank and ditch, which constitute the earliest phase of the monument, have been dated to about 3100 BC.



Radiocarbon dating in 2008 suggested that the first bluestones were raised between 2400 and 2200 BC.



Another theory suggests the bluestones may have been raised at the site as early as 3000 BC.



4. Why was it built?

Stonehenge was a place of burial from its beginning to its zenith in the mid third millennium B.C.



The cremation burial dating to Stonehenge's sarsen stones phase is likely just one of many from this later period of the monument's use and demonstrates that it was still very much a domain of the dead.



5. Folklore

The Devil bought the stones from a woman in Ireland, wrapped them up, and brought them to Salisbury plain. One of the stones fell into the Avon, the rest were carried to the plain.

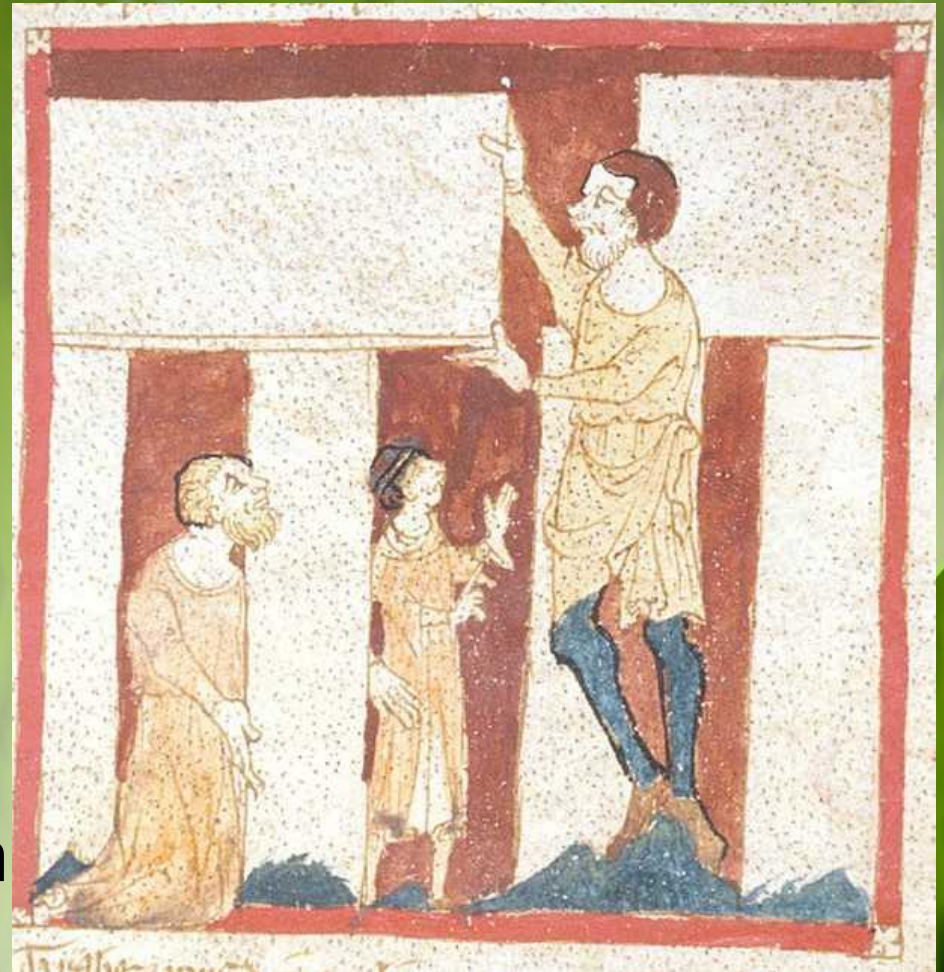


The Devil then cried out, "No-one will ever find out how these stones came here!" A friar replied, "That's what you think!", whereupon the Devil threw one of the stones at him and struck him on the heel. The stone stuck in the ground and is still there.



Arthurian Legend

A giant helps Merlin build Stonehenge. From a manuscript of the *Roman de Brut* by Wace in the British Library (Egerton 3028). This is the oldest known depiction of Stonehenge.



6. The Mystery of the Construction

There are several plausible versions. For example, the astronomer Fred Hoyle suggested that Stonehenge served as a kind of observatory, and the stones reflect with great accuracy the orbital period of the Moon. Some researchers believe that the circle of stone blocks - a pole trajectory in the world of stone that was laid out by the ancient scientists, perhaps even another 30 thousand years ago.

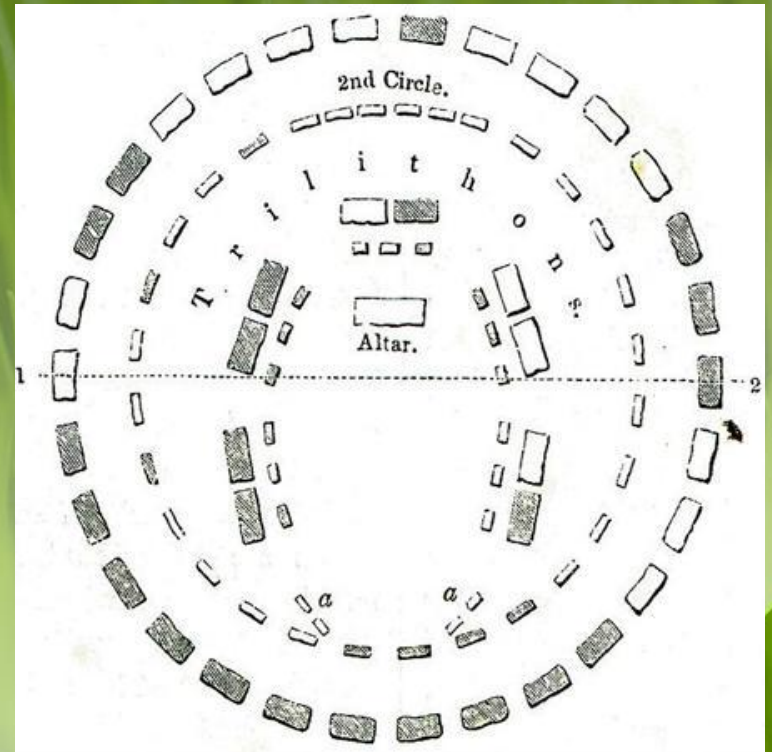


Another theory

is that Stonehenge was a center of religious rites and ceremonies. The wells in the land could be used for bringing the gifts of the gods of the underworld. It must be the Druids used it, and the "sacrificial stone", which appear after the rain red stripes, intended for bringing casualties.



There is also a legend that the stones have healing powers, and they were transferred from Ireland some magician.



There is a theory according to which Stonehenge - a Temple of the Sun Hyperboreans described by Diodorus of Sicily in the 1st century BC. The fact that Stonehenge is a sanctuary, but the goddess of victory ANARAN, considered as John Gibbons, who claimed that the stone structure is a triumphant church.



Many people who visited Stonehenge, indicate that while in certain places facilities, feel the unusual atmosphere. Some speak of tingling throughout the body (especially in the arms, hands and back), comparing it with what happens during "treatment" between the healer and the patient.



Nowadays, Stonehenge is composed of 82 five-ton megaliths, stone blocks 30 to 25 tons and 5 trilithons 50 tons. Stonehenge with precision display of the compass. Mystical city endures any seismic vibrations and prevents shrinkage of the soil.



The future of Stonehenge

The site and its surroundings were added to the UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites in 1986 in a co-listing with Avebury Henge .



It is a national legally protected Scheduled Ancient Monument. Stonehenge is owned by the Crown and managed by English Heritage, while the surrounding land is owned by the National Trust.



Resources

- <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Стоунхендж>
- <https://yandex.ru/images/search?p=1&text=https://yandex.ru/images/search?p=1&text=история%20стоунхенджа>
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