

# Year 3 Geography- Stonehenge

## Important Facts

### What we already know:

- The 4 countries that make up the UK
- The waters surrounding the UK
- Local geographical knowledge.

The first stage of building Stonehenge began in 3000BC. It started as a circular ditch dug with antlers. The circle trough surrounded 56 pits named **Aubrey Holes**, that were 1m wide and 1m deep each forming a circle for wooden poles.

The second stage began as **Bluestones** were placed standing up in a circle inside of the pits. All 82 of the stones were transported 240 miles over land and water (on wooden rafts).

The third stage involved the addition of more stones about 500 years later. These were called **Sarsen stones**. The Sarsen stones were enormous weighing up to 30 tonnes. The stones were moved over land using stone age technology by heaving them over rolling logs:

### Vocabulary:

**Aubrey Holes**- 1m wide and deep holes to hold wooden poles.

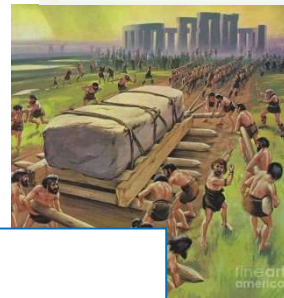
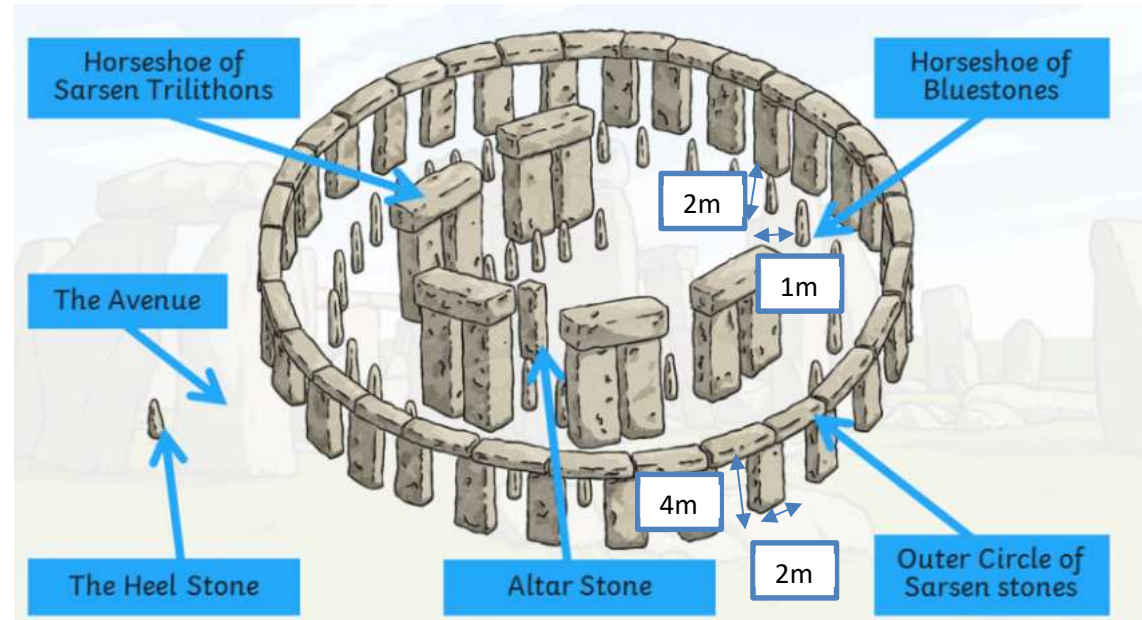
**Bluestones**- Stones that appear blue when wet or broken, from South Wales.

**County**- a territorial division of some countries.

**Region**- an area, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries.

**Transport**- the movement of people or resources.

**Sarsen Stones**- Large Stones from Marlesborough Downs.



We are here in  
Merseyside

Presili, South Wales  
(Bluestones)

Marlborough Downs,  
Wiltshire (Sarsen  
stones)

Stonehenge  
Salisbury, Wiltshire