

**1. IDENTIFICATION:** (Artist, title, date, size, country of origin, period/style)

**008. STONEHENGE**  
Wiltshire, UK  
Neolithic Europe  
c. 2,500 – 1,600 BCE

**2. FORM:** (use of design elements/ principles: color, shape, value, texture, line, space; balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, etc.)

Large tall rectangular stones, arranged in a circle, appears to have symmetry or balance

**3. MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE:** (art making processes)

Sandstone  
Several phases of megalith arrangement; post-and-lintel construction

**4. CONTENT:** (subject & genre: iconography, symbolism, the story)

Heel stone may mark where a summer solstice begins



**5. ORIGINAL CONTEXT/ SITE/ INTENDED FUNCTION OF THE WORK:** (Overlap to #6)

Found with human remains which show evidence of trauma or deformity, circular bank and post holes show that parts of Stonehenge may have been taken down over time

**6. INTENDED PURPOSE & MOTIVATION** (why was it made?); **PATRON/AUDIENCE** (who was it made for?); **ARTIST'S DECISION MAKING:**

Several theories: burial ground, ancestor worship, healing, astronomy, solar calendar, multi functional

**7. INNOVATION/ CHANGE(S):**

Expansive architecture now being created  
Somehow large stones were able to be moved

**CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):**

Use of stone materials  
Art likely to have practical or ritual purpose

**8. THEME(S):**

Stone architecture, possibly funerary

**COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:**

Like the Great Pyramids, created 500 years beforehand, this architecture utilizes stacked stone material. It may have also been funerary. However, they use different styles and the shape of the architecture is different.