For the artist Stacia Blake

Consultant: Susan Greaney Senior Properties Historian, English Heritage

JANETTA OTTER-BARRY BOOKS

The Secrets of Stonehenge copyright © Frances Lincoln Limited 2013 Text and illustrations copyright © Mick Manning and Brita Granström 2013 The rights of Mick Manning and Brita Granström to be identified as the author and illustrator of this work has been asserted by them in accordance with the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988 (United Kingdom).

First published in Great Britain and in the USA in 2013 by Frances Lincoln Children's Books, 4 Torriano Mews, Torriano Avenue, London NW5 2RZ www.franceslincoln.com

All rights reserved

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form, or by any means, electrical, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher or a licence permitting restricted copying. In the United Kingdom such licences are issued by the Copyright Licensing Agency, Saffron House, 6-10 Kirby Street, London EC1N 8TS.

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

ISBN 978-1-84507-346-7

Illustrated with pencil and watercolour

Set in Cantoria MT

Printed in [city, province, country] by [printer's name] in [month and year ex-works]

987654321

People have wondered about the secrets of Stonehenge for hundreds of years. Was it some kind of temple or burial ground? Was it a huge calendar? Where did our ancestors get the huge stones from and how did they move them?



THE SECRETS of Stonehenge

MICK MANNING & BRITA GRANSTRÖM



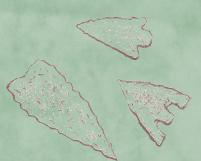
Stone-Age Britain 10,000 YEARS AGO

After the last Ice Age ended, large areas of Britain became a tangle of trees and undergrowth known as the 'Wildwood'. Mesolithic people prowled there, hunting and gathering wild food, moving their camps as the seasons turned. Some places, such as the chalky uplands of Salisbury Plain, may have been free of trees. We can't be sure, but perhaps humans thought of these open spaces as special or even magical in some way.

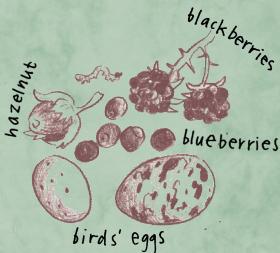
We'll feast tonight!)

Aim and shoot, son!





Stone-Age humans were clever people. Using tools of bone, wood, antler and stone such as these flint spear-points, they were continuing a worldwide Stone -Age life-style that had worked for millions of years: trapping, hunting and gathering.



From wild berries to wild boars everything had its season.



The First Farmers 6,000 YEARS AGO

During the Neolithic age, amazing new ideas began to reach Britain: ideas about growing food and keeping animals. People slowly began to clear areas of wildwood, attempting to rear animals for food and plant seed-crops. Instead of moving camp they now settled in one place. People continued to hunt and gather, but now they also began to have a home-grown supply of food.

our job is to grind up the barley seed. Then we use the flour to make bread. ried fish

grain

flour

The brainwave of farming began in the Middle East and spread across Europe to Britain.



firewood

My job is to look after the goats.

cured skins

These new ideas about farming took thousands of years to spread across Britain.



Domesticated pigs and goats were the first 'farm machines', eating tough wild plants and rooting up undergrowth. They helped to clear the land for sowing crops.



This 5,000-year-old clay figure is a sleeping earth goddess from Malta. Prehistoric people had gods for everything: rivers, mountains, lakes, birth, death and the seasons.



Frey, a god of farming and fertility, has origins in these long-forgotten prehistoric gods. He rode a magic boar named 'Golden Bristles' who filled the sky with light.



Many ancient cultures explained the sun and moon's journey as a god or goddess pulled by horses. This Sun Wagon from Trundholm in Denmark is at least 3,500 years old and was used in seasonal ceremonies that had their roots in Neolithic times.



Gods and Goddesses ABOUT 5,000 YEARS AGO

Neolithic people continued to believe in many gods, both male and female: sun gods, moon gods, earth gods. They believed in ghosts and ancestor spirits too, holding magical ceremonies and maybe even making sacrifices to the gods at important times in the farming seasons: planting-time, piglet-time, harvest-time In these rituals people asked the gods for a good harvest and healthy livestock. It was during this period that people made the first monument at Stonehenge.

> Let's hope the gods are kind this year.