In the article I chose, entitled “Ice Ages: An Alien Idea,” there were several hypotheses that were tested by a number of scientists. One of which was tested by a Swiss scientist named Louis Agassiz. In all actuality, Agassiz studied fossilized fish with Georges Cuvier. However, he one day met with Jean de Charpentier, who directed the salt mine in Sweden. Agassiz at first did not agree with Charpentier In regards to his ideas about extensive glaciation, but eventually he not only came to terms to agree with him, but also proposed and supported the ideas in a big way.

Agassiz’ hypothesis was that there was really only one true way to explain all the facts regarding glaciers and how they relate to geology, and that way was to believe that the Earth was covered by a large sheet of ice which buried Siberian mammoths, and that it extended beyond the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean and completely covered North America and certain parts of Russia (Williams, Clough, Stanley, and Cervato 3). To strengthen the credibility of his argument, Agassiz decided to construct a glacier observatory, which anyone could visit. The observatory permitted them to see the direct effects from ice on terrain. He was able to provide evidence to his claim because of this, and was able to show how glaciers could move at fast rates (Williams, Clough, Stanley, and Cervato 3).

Additional scientists also worked with Agassiz, and none were able to find any evidence that would cause them to believe otherwise from what Agassiz had claimed. As it turned out, Agassiz’ hypothesis did indeed support what he had predicted – that a glacier could move and could do so at a rather fast pace, and that ice sheets truly did play a significant role in such taking place.

**Works Cited**

Williams, Blair, Michael P. Clough, Matthew Stanley, and Cinzia Cervato. "Ice Ages: An Alien Idea." www.storybehindthescience.org. National Science Foundation. Web. 13 June 2015.