

#### Questions from Part IV

1. What is the simple but stunning insight that Maclaren made? It wasn't appreciated at the time, but looking back on the insight, it is a key feature of ice ages. How does this insight affect Lyell's drift hypothesis and, for that matter, Agassiz's?
2. As mentioned in class, extraordinary hypotheses require extraordinary evidence. Rarely does this evidence come all at once, it accumulates over time. The burden of evidence becomes overwhelming and the governing paradigm shifts from the old hypothesis/theory, which can't explain all the new evidence in a consistent manner, to the new hypothesis/theory that can explain the new evidence. In Part IV, what new evidence and ideas are accumulating?
3. What did the word, 'glacial' mean during the 1840s and how is the definition different from today?
4. Why the difference between European and British views an ice age?