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In 1785, James Hutton, the father of geology, expressed the idea that the present holds the key of the past. This adage meant that, although a great glaciation had not covered the world for tens of thousands of years, he had left the clues to his character and activity. What did the rounded hills have known how Drumlins have to do with the era of ice? Where do these irregular boulders come from? Scientists like Louis Agassiz had familiarized with glaciers or snow that compacts so strictly that the lower layer turns into ice. When the boulders in the mountains of the Jura in Switzerland have been traced to the Alps, 50 miles (80 kilometers), the glaciers have explained these geological abnormalities covering Europe and North America. What has begun as the anomalies ended up as intuitions in what was the era of the acacy. The ways in which some rocks have been smoothed and because some have shown different layers allowed the geologists to measure how thick the glaciers and ice sheets were thick. Using Grooves on the sides of the mountains and layers in the rocks, Agassiz and other scientists were able to determine that the glaciers and ice sheets present during the ice era were about 1 mile (1.6 km). This evidence of glacial activity showed as a lot of ice there was - about a third of the world was under the ice often, for a total of 17 million cubic miles (71 million km) of glacial ice. The Antarctica, who has already had an ice slab, had 10 percent more ice than what he does now. What is really set the ice age separately was the amount of ice in the northern hemisphere. In North America, the ice covered southern Canada through the United States central, extending from New York to Washington state. In Europe, Ice covered Scandinavia, Ireland, Germany and Western Russia. In North America America only, glaciers covered 10 million miles of billion (26 million square miles), or about 13 times the area they cover today. To form these massive ice sheets, the water has been sucked by the oceans, dropping the sea levels to drop about 350 feet to 400 feet (107 meters to 122 meters). The glaciers were not static. In fact, they have often been described as a bulldozer. They are advanced and retreated into a wavy movement, leaving behind the stacks of rocks and other glacials up to (natural debris that glaciers leave behind). And even if the ice was not everywhere, the glaciers hit the rest of the continent. The periphery of the glaciers turned into Arctic deserts, and a powder wind called loess covered the earth, created by the movement of grinding glaciers moving. The glaciers also kept the fossils of plants and animals that lived through this lightning. Global temperatures during the last large ice age were about 10 degrees Fahrenheit (5.6 degrees Celsius) lower than today. It may not seem a lot, but when we look at the adaptations that the animals of the time made, we know it must have been cold. Based on fossil tests, we know that woolly mammoths, bison, wild horses, dark musks, caribÄ, lions, antelope and short-face bear all wandered on Earth. They adapted to cold temperatures by storing fat reserves and the growing specialized coats. The musky ox, for example, has shaggy hair two feet (0.6 m) long and subool which is the most effective isolator of any animal fur. How did you do so cold that the animals needed long hair? How do I like ice back? We will face some theories on the next page. Page 2in 1785, James Hutton, the father of geology, expressed the idea that the present holds the key of the past. 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The utilization has made the term "eth of ice" a bit confused. In strict scientific use, it refers to a long period (tens of millions of years), in which the earth becomes quite cold that there are permanent ice slabs. It is thought that the earth usually has very little ice You are probably thinking: "Well, you just talked about the ice sheets that cover Greenland and Antarctica. This means that we are living in a glacial era?" The answer is yes. We are in a cooling period that has started over 30 million years ago [source: Nova]. With every long age of the ice there are relative heat periods, when the glaciers retired and periods when they become colder and glaciers. These periods are known as interglacial and glacial, glacial. We are currently in an interglacial period. When most people refers to "the era of ice", they are talking about the last glacial period. No one is completely sure of what causes these long cyclical climate changes. It is very likely a combination of many factors: changes in the axis and orbit of the earth, known as Milankvitch Cycleshes Shifting of Tettonic PlatesParticulate matter expelled by huge volcanoes or impacts of meteorization that block the sun Vollightmheric Compositionthat The last reason is The most important. Remember first when we said that volcanoes warmed "Snowball Earth" by filling at the atmosphere with carbon dioxide? It turns out that it is the key to understanding our current problems with global warming. All periods of ice and previous heating periods have been caused by natural events, and took thousands or millions of years to happen. From the industrial revolution, we spilled carbon dioxide in the atmosphere alone. The result seems to be an increase in the earth's temperature that is happening much more quickly than natural processes would suggest. What does this mean for the glaciers of the world? There are many tests to demonstrate they are reducing. The ice loss rate in Antarctica is increasing while glaciers slide rapidly in the ocean. Antarctica lost 75 percent more than ice between 1996 and 2006 compared to [source: sciencedaily]. The ice caps in the Canadian arctic has been reduced by 50 percent in the last century, and they could have gone completely within decades [Source: Sciencedaily]. Large photographic test shows glacial withdrawal around the world [source: Nichols College]. A glacier in Peru has lost 22% of its area in less than 40 years [source: the New York Times]. Include more on glaciers, icebergs and other icy things following the links below. Elements of Snows-Snows-based and Ice Data Center: All about Glaciersalt, David. Lake Glacial Missoula and its equal improvements. Mountain press publishing company, 1 May 2001.Crorlton, Windsor. Planet Earth: ice age. Time-Life Books, 1983.Gallante, Roy A. Glaciers. Franklin Watts, September 1999.Great Lakes Information Network. 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