Question: What was the significance of the Treaty of Versailles?

The Treaty of Versailles was a peace document signed after World War I in 1919. It was significant for several reasons: it formally ended the state of war between Germany and the Allied Powers; it required Germany to disarm, make territorial concessions, and pay reparations; it established the League of Nations; and its harsh terms created economic hardship and resentment in Germany that many historians believe contributed to the rise of Nazi Germany and eventually World War II.

Q: Who was Mahatma Gandhi?

Mahatma Gandhi was an Indian lawyer, anti-colonial nationalist, and political ethicist who employed nonviolent resistance to lead the successful campaign for India's independence from British rule. He inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. Gandhi is commonly referred to as Bapu (Father) in India and was given the title of "Mahatma" (Great Soul) by Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore.

Question: What was the Industrial Revolution?

The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in Europe and the United States, in the period from about 1760 to sometime between 1820 and 1840. This transition included going from hand production methods to machines, new chemical manufacturing and iron production processes, the increasing use of steam power and water power, the development of machine tools, and the rise of the mechanized factory system. The Industrial Revolution marked a major turning point in history and influenced almost every aspect of daily life.

Q: What was the Cuban Missile Crisis?

The Cuban Missile Crisis was a 13-day confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in October 1962. It is often considered the closest the Cold War came to escalating into a full-scale nuclear war. The crisis began when the Soviet Union placed nuclear missiles in Cuba, just 90 miles from U.S. shores. President John F. Kennedy imposed a naval blockade around Cuba and made it clear the U.S. was prepared to use military force if necessary to neutralize the perceived threat. The confrontation ended when the Soviets agreed to remove their missiles from Cuba in exchange for a U.S. pledge not to invade Cuba and to remove missiles from Turkey.