*Chapter 25 -* The population began to grow very rapidly and doubled in 30 years. With this growth, the cities grew and to grow up and out. Growing 'up' included the newly invented skyscrapers which were made out of the newly discovered steel. People were attracted to the cities because of things such as electricity, indoor plumbing, and telephones. Around this time, many immigrants began moving into America; most from southern Europe. Many of the immigrants came wanting to make money and often times returned home when satisfied. The ones who stayed struggled to preserve their traditional culture and were often times persecuted because of them. With the increase in immigrants, political machines began using the immigrants to have a major influence in politics. Because of some the issues presented by the immigrants, the government started to set restrictions in the immigration process. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 is the perfect example of this. Along with this, Darwin's Theory of Evolution had been recently discovered and debated for some time. Conservatives refused to believe and believed in the bible while Modernists denied the bible of its entirety. Also, the idea of public schools, tax-funded, became a popular idea during this time. Other advancements such as medicine and scientific findings began occurring during this time period of innovation.  
*Chapter 26* - The Native Americans in the West began being oppressed by the diseases introduced into their society brought from the soldiers. They're hunting grounds were also shrinking due to the settlers cultivating the land. In response, the federal government signed treaties with several of the affected tribes, this was the beginning of reservations in the West. Although the government was able to peacefully resolve with some Native Americans, some factions of them were unwilling to obey and were forced to by the federal army. Along with Native American disputes, gold and silver had been discovered in the Rockies and resulted in the Pike's Peakers. Farming, along with mining, became a way of making money. Farmers began focusing on growing single "cash" crops in order to keep up with the competition. An unexpected drop deflation of the economy made farmers drop their prices and thousands of farms

had their mortgage rise as a result.  
*Chapter 27 -* America began to gain a new sense of power sense of the growth in the population, wealth, productive capacity. But due to labor violence and agrarian unrest, it was felt that overseas market could provide a safety valve to relieve these pressures. With these came the idea going international business would be key to world dominance. Some land in Europe was untaken and it was discovered that it had gold. Britain became the country who was able to take the land but with interjection from the United States. Britain, not wanting to have a war, was determined to cultivate a friendship; they were able to do so. As well, sugar cultivation become profitable and people wanted to do this in Hawaii. The McKinley Tariff of 1890 made it harder to do this and the American planters in Hawaii decided to revolt and overthrow the native Hawaiian government and successfully did so. Also, Cuba was being oppressed by Spain around this time. War was declared in order to help the Cuban's earn their freedom. War began at Cuba and the US Navy blockaded the ports. After some time, the Spain surrendered and signed a treaty. Disputed discussions still occurred after the was over, but eventually things were settled and the bonding between the North and the South increased as a result.  
*Chapter 28 -* Progressives previously had their roots in the Greenback Labor Party and the Populist Party. Their purpose was to use the government as an agency of human welfare and promote the citizens lives. The Progressives began growing and bigger cities, like Galveston, TX, were able to get expert-staffed commissions. With the new Progressive Party movement, women became necessary. Although they were not able to vote, they were still active. President Roosevelt was affected by the progressive movement and began adopting their philosophical ideals. As well, the Department of Commerce and Labor was formed and was allowed to probe businesses engaged in interstate commerce. With this, congress reformed the interstate commerce with the Elkins Act. With these changes, improvements were made in the meat industry such as the Meat Inspection Act. As well, the Pure Food and Drug Act prevented the mislabeling of foods which helped the common consumer. Roosevelt leaves office after the traditional 2-term but publicly announced he wanted Taft to be his successor. Taft was chosen for president. Roosevelt appointed Taft because of his faith that he would continue the policies he had set. Over time though, Taft become Roosevelt's antagonist.  
*Chapter 29 -* The Republican party was beginning to split over the tariff and conversation of lands, and the Democrats sensed that they could win the presidency for the first time in 16 years. Dr. Woodrow Wilson, a well known man, was nominated. Roosevelt became the progressive nomination. Roosevelt and Taft, the current President, ripped each other's platforms to shreds regardless of their previous friendship. Because of these two arguing, the Republican party split and Wilson won presidency. Wilson is able to tackle the prevailing tariff successfully. It was replaced with the Underwood Tariff of 1913, which reduced import fees and enacted a graduated income tax. Wilson was successful time and time again and began furthering other reforms including the Federal Farm Loan Act, the Warehouse Act, the La Follette Seamen's Act, Workingmen's Compensation Act, and the Adamson Act. Although with all this success, Americans were exploiting Mexico and created monopolistic companies in Mexico. World War I began and many of the citizens wanted to go to war. Wilson was able to convince the people that going to war Was not worth the reasons. Wilson used this idea, "he kept us out of the war" as his campaign slogan for the 1916 election. Wilson won the election and remained the president.