with two Protestant daughters and Parliament predicted his death without a male heir. Unexpectedly though, he married and had a son who would be raised Catholic. Parliament was upset with this development and consulted James’s oldest daughter and her husband, offering them the throne if they overthrew the English government. King James II immediately fled the country upon hearing this.

To explain themselves, Parliament recruited the help of the philosopher John Locke, who consequently wrote the Social Contract. This writing explained man’s natural rights - life, liberty and property - and that man must sacrifice some natural rights for a good government to function. This idea was implemented in the ensuing Bill of Rights (1689), stating that the king cannot violate the common man’s natural rights. John Peter Zenger exemplified this new implementation in 1734, when he wrote negative comments about the governor in a newspaper and could not legally be punished for such an act - the beginnings of freedom of the press.

Back in the Americas, Spanish colonists implemented mission-presidio complexes to force religion and subjugation onto the natives, leading to a very unhealthy frontier. In California, missions were established between 1769-early 1800s built or planned by father Junipero Serra to protect colonies from Russian fur traders. These complexes engaged in more reciprocity than in other colonies, creating better relationships with the natives and integrating more effectively into the pre-existing society.

In New Mexico, however, there were 26 mission-presidio complexes by 1626 that implemented more of a theocracy rather than a blended integration. The Spanish referred to the native collection within these missions as the Pueblos and engaged in unusual reciprocity - the natives’ gift to Spain was agreeing to Catholic practices if the Spanish provided them protection. The Pueblos soon realized, however, that trade was uneven and the Spanish were forcing too much change upon them, including unnatural task assignments based on gender. The leader Pope gathered six major tribes and invaded Santa Fe in what became known as the Pueblo Revolt. They destroyed as much European culture as possible, rebuilt kivas and held traditional native ceremonies. After Pope died, conflict between the tribes arose and the coalition dissipated, allowing the Spanish to regain control over the area in the Reconquest of 1692.

Why come to the new world? Immigrants to the Americas faced a push-and-pull force, encountering reasons to leave their home country (push) and what inspired them to choose their destination (pull).

There was conflict between English common law vs. Parliamentary (legislative) law. Common law - the “law of the land” - followed what people had always done, while a governing body passed legislative laws.

From 1700-1770, the English colonies experienced remarkable change. The population skyrocketed exponentially, contribution from rising birth rates, falling death rates and immigration. Immigration also brought along great changes in diversity - no longer were the colonists white and English, but Polish, Swedish, French, African, etc. Many different