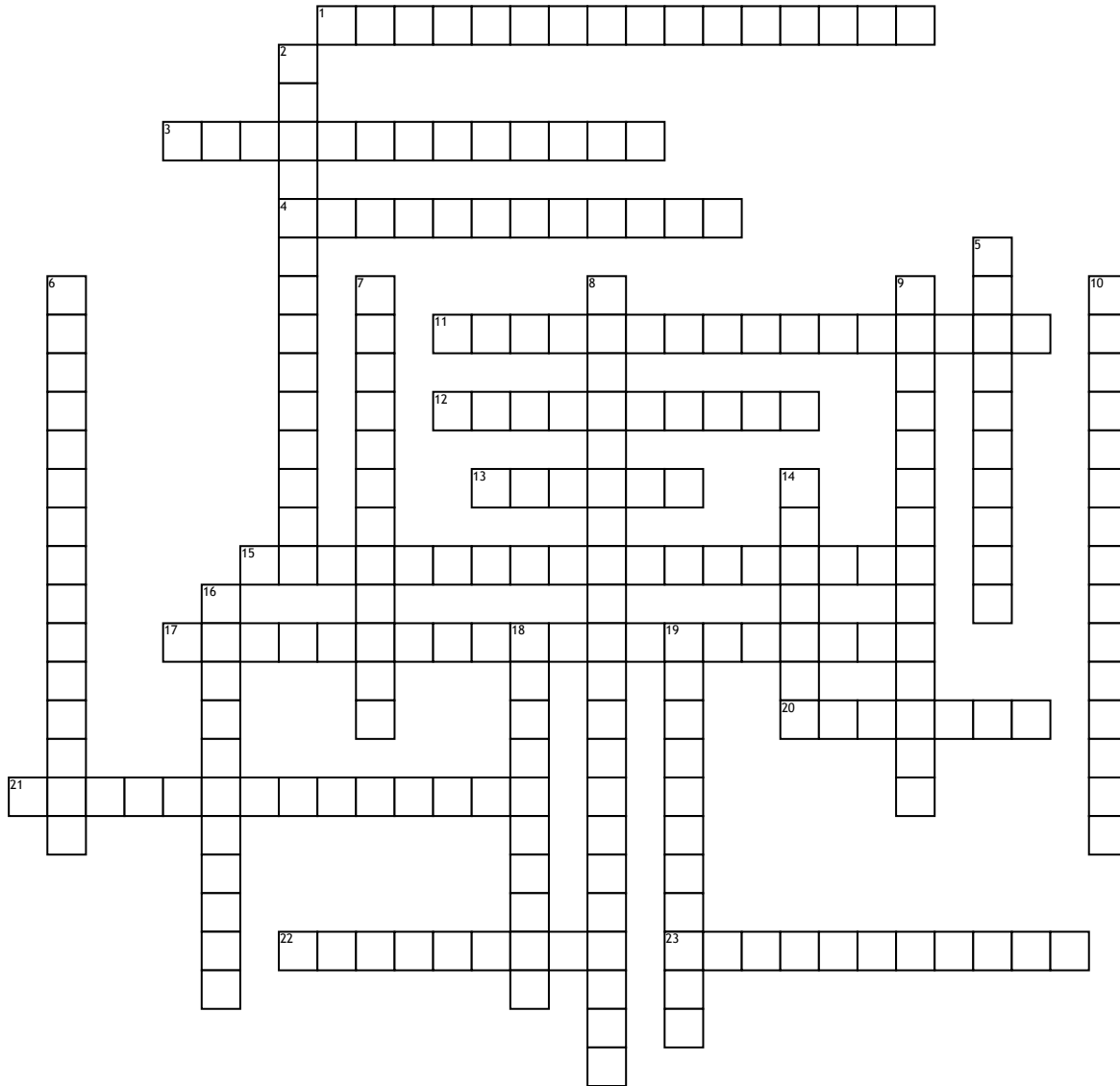


The 13 Colonies



Across

1. the profit derived from the sale of commodities at prices above those paid by the merchant.

3. a landform where a part of a body of water is protected and deep enough to furnish anchorage.

4. the action or process of settling among and establishing control over the indigenous people of an area.

11. absence of subjection to foreign domination or despotic government, especially for religious reasons

12. (in the UK) the highest legislature, consisting of the sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

13. a condition of being safe or sheltered from pursuit, danger, or trouble.

15. people allowing other people to think or practice other religions and beliefs.

17. hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs.

20. income, especially when of a company or organization and of a substantial nature.

21. an implicit agreement among the members of a society to cooperate for social benefits, for example by sacrificing some individual freedom for state protection. Theories of a social contract became popular in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries among theorists such as Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, as a means of explaining the origin of government and the obligations of subjects.

22. a crop produced for its commercial value rather than for use by the grower.

23. the action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.

Down

2. the written body of teachings of a religious group that are generally accepted by that group. religious doctrine, creed, gospel.

5. a member or follower of any of the Western Christian churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church and follow the principles of the Reformation, including the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Lutheran churches.

6. exercise influence over someone or something to have someone or something under one's control or influence.

7. the economic theory that trade generates wealth and is stimulated by the accumulation of profitable balances, which a government should encourage by means of protectionism.

8. the growth of agricultural land (arable land, pastures, etc.) in the 21st century as a direct consequence of human overpopulation with an estimated 10 to 11 billion humans by end of this century and the required food and energy security.

9. government of a country by its own people, especially after having been a colony.

10. policy of the British government from the early to mid-18th century regarding its North American colonies under which trade regulations for the colonies were laxly enforced and imperial supervision of internal colonial affairs was loose as long as the colonies remained loyal to the British government and contributed to the economic profitability of Britain.

14. a written grant by a country's legislative or sovereign power, by which a body such as a company, college, or city is founded and its rights and privileges defined.

16. the legislative body of a country or state.

18. an estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated by resident labor.

19. the action of traveling in or through an unfamiliar area in order to learn about it.