Across

4) A colony with an elected government in which elected rulers were able to make most decisions without referring to the colonial power with nominal control of the colony.
7) Shipping goods from Britain to West Africa to be exchanged for slaves, these slaves being shipped to the West Indies and exchanged for sugar, rum, and other commodities
8) The first democratically-elected legislative body in British North America in Virginia.
9) A colony ruled or administered by officials appointed by and responsible to the reigning sovereign of the parent state.
11) A model for funding exploration in which people bought shares in a venture in return for a share of any profits that accrued
12) The divine foreordaining of all that will happen, especially with regard to the salvation of some and not others.
13) An agreement reached by the Pilgrims on the ship the Mayflower in 1620, that bound them to live in a civil society according to their own laws.
15) Spanish conquistador who defeated the Aztecs and conquered Mexico (1485–1547)
16) an astronomical instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars and for the solution of other problems in astronomy and navigation
17) A Puritan spiritual adviser, mother of 15, and an important participant in the Antinomian Controversy [

Down

1) It divided the non-Christian world between the Spanish and the Portuguese
2) An armed rebellion in 1676 by Virginia settlers against the rule of Governor William Berkeley.
3) A sea route from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean through northwestern America, often sought by early explorers.
5) The first permanent English settlement in North America, founded in 1607 in Virginia.
6) a relationship whereby one person has absolute power over another and controls his life, liberty, and fortune.
10) Any of certain early North American colonies granted by the English Crown to one or more proprietors who had full governing rights.
11) An English Puritan lawyer and one of the leading figures in founding the Massachusetts Bay Colony
13) Economic theory common in Europe from the 16th to the 18th century that promoted governmental regulation of a nation's economy for the purpose of augmenting state power
14) Italian explorer responsible for the European discovery of America in 1492.