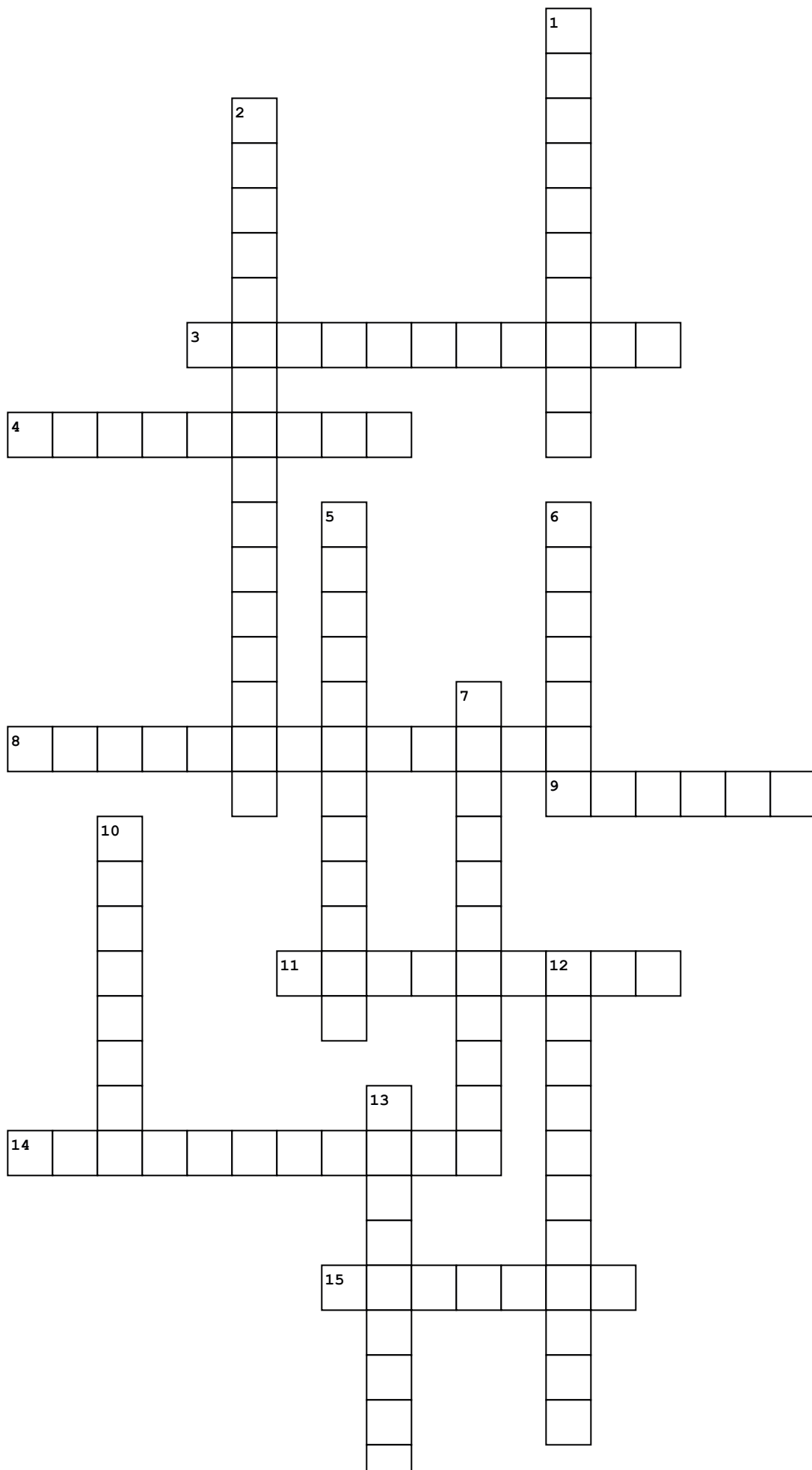


The Role of International Organizations in Promoting Peace and Stability





Across

3. The full right and power of a governing body to govern itself without any interference from outside sources or bodies, a key principle respected in international law.
4. Penalties or other means of enforcement used to prompt compliance with international law or to punish countries that violate international agreements or norms.
8. The establishment or resumption of harmonious relations between countries, often a goal of diplomacy and international efforts to build peace.
9. Official orders or proclamations issued by an authority, which in the context of international organizations, can refer to binding resolutions or directives.
11. Guards or watchmen, metaphorically representing international organizations that monitor and aim to maintain world peace and stability.
14. Acts of warfare or aggression, typically between states or groups, that international organizations aim to prevent or resolve.
15. Agreement, harmony, or accord, used metaphorically to describe coordinated action or unified effort among countries within international organizations.

Down

1. The place of origin or earliest known history of something, in this context, referring to the historical roots of international organizations.
2. The prevention of an increase or spread, particularly referring to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.
5. Agricultural implements used for cutting ground, symbolically mentioned in the phrase "turning swords into ploughshares," representing the idea of converting military technology and efforts into peaceful civilian applications.
6. The easing of hostility or strained relations, especially between countries, often achieved through diplomatic efforts and negotiations.
7. The study of the effects of geography (human and physical) on international politics and international relations, often involving the strategic maneuvering of countries for power and resources.
10. Diseases or ailments, in the context of international relations, referring to problems or issues that affect the health and stability of the global community.
12. A state of balance or parity characterized by equal distribution of power and influence, often sought in international relations to maintain peace and avoid conflict.
13. The profession, activity, or skill of managing international relations by a country's representatives abroad, involving negotiation and dialogue to maintain peace between nations.