
majority. Upto 1940, both nations agreed upon some principles. However, Muslims were of the opinion that Hindus were not ready to recognize the rights of Muslims rather they wanted to keep them under their influence. For example, during the Congress Ministries Hindus treated Muslim badly.

In these circumstance, Muslim leadership thought to demand a separate state for Muslims so that they might lead their lives independently without any coercion. However, the idea of separate country for Muslims was an old one. In the past, many Muslim leaders had pointed out this idea. Allama Muhammad Iqbal (R.A) presented the concept in clear words in his Allahabad address in 1930.

The British were foreigners and during the Second World War (1939-45) the possibility of their leaving the country was apparent. Muslims had ruled over India for many hundreds years and they were in majority in the North-West and the North-East of India. Muslims could constitute a nation and they had the capability to rule. The behaviour of Hindus with Muslims during the Congress ministries was the eye opener. Under the principle, Hindus were demanding the right of self-governance from British government. The Muslims were also demanding the right of self-rule in their majority areas. The establishment of Muslim independent state was the only political solution of the problem of sub-continent, thus the demand of establishment of Pakistan was justified in every principles.

Resolution

The annual session of All India Muslim League was held from 22nd March to 24th March, 1940 under the presidentship of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) at Minto Park, Lahore, in which a large number of Muslims participated.

In the words of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A), "Hindus and the Muslims belong to two different religions, philosophies, social customs and literature. They neither intermarry nor inter-dine and indeed they belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their concepts on life are different. It is quite clear that Hindus and Muslims derive their inspiration from different sources of history. To yoke together two such nations under a single state, one as a numerical minority and the other as a majority, must lead to growing discontent and final destruction of any fabric that may be so built for the government of such a state."



Quaid-e-Azam (R.A)
presiding over session

On the basis of above mentioned ideas of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A), A.K Fazlul-Haq, the then Chief Minister of Bengal, moved the historic resolution on 23rd March, 1940 known as Lahore Resolution.

The resolution declared, "No constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless geographical contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so

constituted with such territorial readjustment as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in majority as in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute units shall be autonomous and sovereign".

It further reads, "That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights of the minorities with their consultation. Arrangement, thus, should be made for the security of Muslims where in minority."

In the resolution the word "states" was used. But in 1946, it was amended and demand of separate state "Pakistan" was launched. This Lahore Resolution was later on known as "Pakistan Resolution". After this resolution, Muslims political movement entered into a new phase. Public meetings were organized throughout the country in which a separate homeland for Muslims was demanded. Hindus were against the separate homeland for Muslims. Sikh's party "Akali Dal" and Congress strongly opposed the idea of Pakistan. Which shows that Congress was puzzled at the Pakistan Resolution.

The resolution was endorsed by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan from Punjab, Sardar Aurangzeb from NWFP, Sir Abdullah Haroon from Sindh and Qazi Isma from Balochistan along with many others.

Having passed the Pakistan Resolution, the struggle for Pakistan started which continued for seven years. British and Hindus created many obstacles but Muslims were determined. They had clarity that they were struggling for right cause so all the tricks of enemies were turned down.

Cripps Proposals

During the Second World War, the position of British was weak and was alarmed at the successive victories of Japan. In these circumstances, British government sent a mission to India in 1942 under Sir Stafford Cripps in order to achieve Hindu-Muslim consensus on some constitutional arrangements.

Cripps arrived in Delhi and started series of meetings with Indian leading politicians including Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad and Quaid-e-Azam (R.A). In the meetings, he tried to convince them to accept his following proposals.

1. During war, the British would retain their hold on India. A constituent assembly would be set up at the end of the war.
2. There would be a federal type of constitution, in which provinces and states would be included.
3. There would be a provision in constitution that provinces may separate themselves after 10 years. In this way, the separate provinces may establish their independent federation.

Reaction of the Congress and the Muslim League

Both the Congress and the Muslim League rejected the proposals. The Congress rejected it due to the right of provinces to form their own union, while the Muslim League rejected that there was no clear-cut proposal for the division of India and establishment of an independent state. Thus,

the mission failed due to the rejection by both the parties and the situation in sub-continent deteriorated.

Quit India Movement

With the departure of Cripps, Quit India Movement was started by Gandhi and Congress. The Quit India was meant the withdrawal of British from India and handing over the powers to Hindus. Hindus, in their majority provinces, created the problem of law and order by setting on fire government-buildings and disconnecting electric wires, but soon the movement was suppressed.

Muslim League condemned the Quit India Movement and participated in provincial governments. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) gave the slogan to divide and quit India as it was the considered opinion of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) that after the departure of the British from India, Hindus would never provide justice to Muslims, Therefore, British should divide India and quit it.

The failure of Quit India Movement made it clear to Hindus that any movement in India without the support of Muslims could not be successful.

Rajagopalachari Formula (1944)

It was also known as C.R. Formula. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, a Congress leader from Madras formulated a proposal to solve the political deadlock between All India Muslim League and Indian National Congress on independence of India from the British. The main points of the formula were as under:

1. Muslim league would endorse the Congress's demand for complete independence of India.
2. Muslim League would cooperate Congress in forming an interim government in the transitional period.
3. At the end of the war, a commission would be appointed to demarcate the districts having a Muslim population in absolute majority and in those areas plebiscite to be conducted of all inhabitants on basis of adult suffrage.

Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) wanted to put the proposals before the working committee of the Muslim League, but the Muslim League authorised him to decide himself. The reason of failure of this formula was that its way of working was not clear. So it was not given importance.

Jinnah-Gandhi Talks (1944)

Jinnah and Gandhi talks were held in Bombay from September 9 to 27, 1944 to solve the political problems of India regarding independence. C. R. Formula came under discussion. Gandhi was not ready to accept the "Two-nation theory" and division of India whereas Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) was not ready for the independence of India before its division. Thus, the talks failed after two weeks of negotiations.

Simla Conference (1945)

In 1945, a meeting between Viceroy and major political leaders of India was held at Simla. It was convened to agree on and approve the Lord Wavell Plan for Indian self-government. It reached a potential agreement for self-rule of India that provided separate representation to Muslims and produced majority powers for both communities in their majority regions.

In June 1945, Lord Wavell convened the conference and invited the Muslim League and the Congress representatives. Muslim League was represented by Quaid-e-Azam (R.A), Liaquat Ali Khan and others. Whereas the Congress was represented by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Khizar Hayat Tiwana, Dr. Khan Sahib and others.

The viceroy proposed for an interim government with five ministries from Muslims, five from Hindus and three from other nations but there was difference of opinion of both parties.

Reaction of the Congress and the Muslim League

There was a deadlock over the Muslim League's demand that all five Muslim members of Executive Council should be the nominees of the Muslim League and one from outside the Muslim League. The Viceroy was of the opinion that four members should be taken from Muslim League. The Viceroy wanted to have a non-leaguer Muslim meant a nominee of Unionist Party of Khizar Hayat Tiwana, who had supported the government. The Congress supported the Unionist Party as it denied the Muslim League's claim of being the sole representative of Indian Muslims. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) took a strong stand on these two issues and the conference failed in getting any objective.

Elections of 1945-46

Muslim League announced to take part in elections of 1945-46 for the cause of Pakistan. Vast majority of Muslims supported the Muslim League. In December, 1945 the elections of Central Legislative Council were held in which all Muslim League's candidates were successful against the Muslims seats. Next month i.e. January 1946 elections for provincial assemblies were held, in which a large majority of the Muslim League's candidates were successful. Muslim League also gained majority of seats in Punjab, Bengal and Sindh. Congress won 17 seats in NWFP. Muslim League also performed well in Hindu majority provinces and it occupied most of the seats by defeating its opponents.

Election of 1945-46 (Result of Central Council)

Party's Name	Seats Won
All Indian Muslim League	30
Indian National Congress	59
Akali Dal	02
European	08
Independants	03
Total	102

The result of elections had proved that Muslims were with the Muslim League and they wanted the establishment of Pakistan. Therefore, it was the right of the Muslim League to represent Muslims. Despite the fact, Congress did not recognise the Muslim League as a representative of Muslims. After elections, the Muslim League formed its governments in Bengal and Sindh whereas

the Congress formed coalition government in NWFP and Unionist Party in Punjab.

Anti-Pakistan parties, inspite of the Muslim League majority in Punjab, did not allow the Muslim League to establish its government, but they could not resist revolutionary Pakistan movement.

Cabinet Mission (1946)

The new Labour government of Great Britain was inclined towards the Congress. It sent a Cabinet Mission comprising three members of the cabinet to discuss and plan transfer of power from British government to Indian leadership. The mission was consisted of Petrick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V Alexander. Therefore, the mission was known as Cabinet Mission. After negotiations with leaders, it reached a conclusion that without the Muslim League no solution of India was possible.

Proposals

Cabinet Mission divided provinces into three groups:

Group-A: Madras, Bombay, C.P, U.P, Bihar, and Orrissa.

Group-B: Punjab, Sindh and NWFP

Group-C: Bengal and Assam

Federal Government had three ministries. All rest of the authorities were with the provinces. Most important feature of these proposals was that any province could establish its independent government after 10 years. It was also proposed that the Muslim League and the Congress may join the Federal government making government in province was conditioned with the acceptance of proposal. Muslim League granted full acceptance to proposal. But the Congress accepted only one part and rejected other.

Interim Government

The Muslim League accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan whereas the Congress refused to accept it. The viceroy did not invite the Muslim League to form government as promised earlier. Therefore, the Muslim League withdrew its acceptance of Cabinet Mission Plan. The Viceroy unilaterally invited the Congress to form the government but soon he realized that it was not possible without the participation of the Muslim League. The Muslim League later joined the government under the leadership of Liaquat Ali Khan by inducting five ministers.

Liaquat Khan as Finance Minister

The Finance Ministry was given to Liaquat Ali Khan with the intention that he had no experience of finance, therefore, he could not run the ministry successfully, thus there would be the chance to blame the Muslim League. But Liaquat Ali Khan proved a successful finance minister. He prepared the budget in such a way that would be beneficial for poor and harmful for Hindu capitalists. The Hindu capitalists were the main supporters of the Congress. After the implementation of the Budget, they turned against the Congress. Therefore, Hindus began to oppose the budget which spoiled the



Liaquat Ali Khan

environment.

London Conference (1946)

After the elections of 1945-46, the British government called a meeting of the newly elected constituent Assembly on December 9, 1946 but the successful candidates of the Muslim League refused to attend it. Muslim League demanded that the Congress might first explain the scheme of grouping of provinces and then accept the scheme. However, the viceroy had convened the meeting of constituent Assembly under the Cabinet Mission Plan. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) had protested over it and blamed that the Viceroy wanted to appease the Congress and declared it a blunder on the part of the government. Meanwhile the Congress demanded from the newly elected Muslim members to resign, if they were not ready to attend it. By this demand, the situation began to deteriorate. Thus the British government convened London Conference in December 1946 and invited the Congress and the Muslim League to send their two representatives each to attend the conference. Negotiations took place among the delegates and the government, but failed.

3rd June Plan (1947)

British Prime Minister Lord Attlee had promised to establish responsible governments by the end of June 1948. Therefore, he appointed Lord Mountbatten in place of Lord Wavell as a last Viceroy of India in 1947 with the assignment of peaceful transferring of power to united India.

In India, Lord Mountbatten started negotiations with the leadership of the Congress and the Muslim League and tried to keep India united. When he failed, he chalked out a plan for transfer of power and division of the country. It was decided that none of the Indian parties would view it before the plan was finalized.



Lord Mountbatten

The plan was finalized in the governor's conference in April 1947, and was then sent to Britain in May for final approval. However, before the announcement, Nehru had a look at the plan and rejected it. Mountbatten then asked his personal staff V.P. Menon, a Hindu to present a new plan. Mountbatten himself went to England with new plan and got approval of the cabinet. On his return, he announced the plan on June 3, 1947. Its main points are as under:

1. British government would divide India into two independent states.
2. A Boundary Commission would be appointed to demarcate the boundaries, if any of the communal group decides in favour of dividing the provinces of Punjab and Bengal.
3. The Sindh Legislative Assembly would be authorised to join Pakistan or India.
4. A referendum would be conducted in the North West Frontier Province to decide its fate. They could either join Pakistan or India.
5. Balochistan would be granted freedom of choice to be exercised by Shahi Jirga and Municipal Committee Quetta.

6. A referendum would be conducted in Sylhet to decide whether it wants to join Pakistan or India.
7. The princely states were given the right to join Pakistan or India.

This division plan was accepted by both parties i.e. the Muslim League and the Congress. Voting was held in Sylhet and NWFP. Both decided to join Pakistan. In the same way, Sindh Assembly, Balochistan Jirga and Quetta Municipal Committee decided to join Pakistan.

Radcliffe Award

It was decided to divide Bengal and Punjab. Viceroy appointed a boundary commission on June 30, 1947 to divide Bengal and Punjab. A British lawyer Sir Cyril Radcliffe was nominated as chairman of both boundary commissions to divide with equitably 17500 square miles territory with 88 million people. The commission's decision was known as Radcliffe Award.

Radcliffe Award was not compatible with the requirements of justice regarding division of boundaries. Lord Mountbatten and Radcliffe completely favoured Hindus and Congress and many Muslim majority areas of Gurdaspur were given to India. By giving the areas of Gurdaspur to India, it made possible for the Indian to have easy access to Kashmir. Likewise, injustice was done in the demarcation of boundaries in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in distribution of assets and army equipments. India refused to shift any of the arms factories to Pakistan and promised to make payment which was not practically implemented.

Establishment of Pakistan

British Parliament passed Independence Act of 1947 on July 18, 1947. According to the act the two independent states emerged in the sub-continent.

On August 13, 1947 Viceroy Lord Mountbatten came to Karachi. On August 14, 1947 both Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) and Mountbatten reached constituent Assembly Hall and Viceroy officially transferred the power of the newly born state of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) took the oath as the first Governor General of Pakistan and Liaquat Ali Khan was nominated as first Prime Minister. In this way, Pakistan emerged as sovereign Islamic state on the map of the world. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) with the grace of Allah Almighty made the impossible possible.



**Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) taking oath as
1st Governor General of Pakistan**

Role of Quaid-e-Azam as a Founder of Pakistan

Quaid-e-Azam was born on December 25, 1876 at Karachi. He got primary education at Karachi. He went to England for higher education of Law in 1892. On return in 1896, he started law practices at Bombay. After a short time, he became a renowned lawyer. He started his political career by joining All Indian Congress in 1906. At that time, he was working as private secretary of

Dada Bhai Nuroje, the president of the Congress. In 1909, he was the elected member of the Central Legislative Council from Bombay. He remained at this position for ten years.

In 1913, Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League and he presided over the session of the Muslim League in 1916. He played a very important role in Hindu-Muslim Unity and constitutional solution. After four years, he became the president of the Muslim League and in the same year, he resigned from the Congress and fully devoted himself to the Muslim League. He was elected thrice as member of Central Legislative Council from 1923 to 1931.

Muslim League was divided into factions and was very weak. He contacted the Muslim leadership and revived the effective role of the Muslim League. He invited Muslims to contest provincial elections of 1937. Muslim League participated, first time, in elections under the guidance of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A). In 1937, he contacted the Prime Minister of Punjab, the president of Punjab Unionist Party and convinced him to join the Muslim League. In the annual session of the Muslim League of Lucknow held in 1937, the chief ministers of Punjab, Bengal and Assam attended it. For his courageous role as protector of rights of Muslims, he became real leader and hero of Muslim nation. He played an important role to expose the cruelties committed by Hindus during the Congress Ministries. Muslim League under his leadership passed various resolutions to condemn the Congress Ministries and their activities, which created consciousness and unity among the Muslims.

In 1938, Sindh Muslim League passed a resolution in a session for a separate Muslim state which was presided by Quaid-e-Azam (R.A). In 1940, the Muslim League, under his presidentship, passed the Lahore Resolution. After the passing of resolution, he devoted his all energies for Pakistan.

In movement of Pakistan, all the Muslims of sub-continent politically and economically were divided into many factions. Moreover, British government and Hindu leaders were not ready to accept demand of Pakistan at any cost.

Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) tried his level best and invited students and women to work for Pakistan. He toured throughout the country, addressed numerous meetings, wrote various letters and attended many conferences to mobilize the people for the cause of Pakistan. Due to his mobilization of Muslim masses, the Muslim League was able to emerge as a victorious party at the elections of 1945-46, which resulted in the establishment of Pakistan as a big Islamic state of the world.

Role of Minorities in the Establishment of Pakistan

The minorities played role in establishment of Pakistan along with Quaid-e-Azam (R.A).



Quaid-e-Azam (R.A)

They played full role in Lahore-Resolution, Boundary Commission and division of Punjab. They also played role in Pakistan Movement when it was at its peak.

Participation of Minorities in the Lahore Resolution

Many minority leaders attended the Annual session of the Muslim League which was held on 23rd March 1940, at Minto Park Lahore. Among them were Diwan Bahadar Sittia, Parkas Singa, a renowned lawyer Ch. Chandu Lal, CE Gibbon, F.E. Chaudary, Raj Kumari Amirt, Fazal Ilahi, Alfried Purshad and S.S. Albert.

In the Lahore Resolution, it was re-assured that religious, cultural, political, administrative rights of minorities would be protected with their consultation.

In 1942, a meeting of All India Muslim League was held on ground of Dhobi Ghat, Lyallpur (Now Faisalabad) in which inaugural address was presented to Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) and Fatima Jinnah by the Indian Christian Association. In response to the address, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) assured them that equal and fair rights would be granted to minorities in Pakistan.

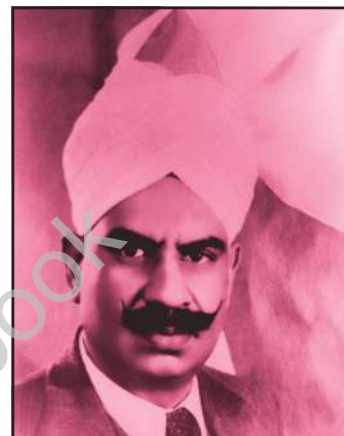
In November 1942, a welcome address was made by Sikh leader Sardar Dilbagh Singh in Kings Garden Lyallpure in the honour of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A).

In the reception, many minorities' leaders participated. In reply Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) said that Pakistan would be the solution of all problems of minorities. Next day another reception was given to Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) in which many leaders of Christian, scheduled caste, Hindus, Sikhs, Anglo-Indian and Europeans, were present. In the reception, the president of S.P. Singha assured Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) for the full cooperation of minorities in the struggle for independence of Pakistan. Moreover, the Indian Christian Association declared its affiliations with all India Muslim League.

Minorities Role in the Boundary Commission

The Punjab Boundary Commission comprised Justice Din Muhammad, Muhammad Munir, Mehr Chand Mahajan and Tej Singh. Appearing before it S.P. Singha and other leaders like CE Gibbon and Fazal Ilahi recorded statements, requesting that the Christian population may be counted as a part of Pakistan. The bold decision of the Christians to stand with the Muslim League was termed as their vote for Pakistan. Other minorities associations like the Joint Christian Board, Punjab Scheduled Castes Federation, All India Christian Association Punjab and Baba Gewin Singh of Amritsar sent their declarations to Boundary Commission to be included in Pakistan.

Ramdasia Sikh's leader Puran Singh Ramdasia also sent a declaration to the Boundary Commission to decide their fate with the Muslims of Punjab. In the same way, the scheduled castes may be included with the Muslims of Pakistan. Jugader Nath Mandil also endorsed the declaration.



Dewan Bahadar



F.E. Chaudary

Mandil was the close associate of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) and became the first Law Minister of Pakistan. He played very important role in Pakistan Movement. He and other scheduled caste leaders also demanded to be included in the province of Punjab where Muslims were in majority.

Parsi community also played an important role. Their leaders Jamshed Nusser Wangee Mehta became the mayor of Karachi after establishment of Pakistan. He rendered unique services in the rehabilitation of migrated population Christians vote for the inclusion of Punjab in Pakistan.

In the final days of Pakistan Movement, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) met the Christian leader Ch. Chandu Lal to convince minorities to support Pakistan. He supported Quaid-e-Azam (R.A). At that time, a Christian leader Joshva Fazal Din started a movement to make whole Punjab a part of Pakistan.

In 21st June, 1947, a meeting of the elected Christian members Punjab Legislative Assembly was held which was chaired by Diwan Bahadar S.P Singha who was a renowned Christian leader and speaker of that Assembly. In the meeting, it was decided unanimously to vote for Pakistan. Therefore, all Christian members of that Assembly voted in favour of Pakistan.

Important points

1. In 1938, Sindh Muslim League passed a resolution for a separate state for Muslims.
2. Lahore Resolution was presented by Maulvi Fazlul-Haq, the Chief Minister of Bengal.
3. Lahore Resolution was the starting point for the establishment of Pakistan.
4. Lord Wavell called Simla Conference of the political parties in June 1945.
5. In the elections of 1945-46, the Muslim League won all reserved seats for Muslims in Central Legislative Council.
6. The British Parliament approved Indian Independence Act of 1947 on July 18, 1947.
7. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) became the first Governor General of Pakistan.
8. The minorities played important role in the establishment of Pakistan.

EXERCISE

Q.1: Tick (✓) the correct answer

- i. When was Pakistan Resolutions passed?
a) 1939 b) 1940 c) 1941 d) 1942
- ii. When was Simla Conference held?
a) 1943 b) 1944 c) 1945 d) 1946
- iii. The provinces would be divided into how many groups under Cabinet Mission Plan.
a) two b) three c) four d) five
- iv. How many members of Muslim League under the leadership of Liaqat Ali were inducted in central government?
a) three b) five c) seven d) nine
- v. When did Lord Mountbatten take the charge as a Viceroy of India?
a) 1944 b) 1945 c) 1946 d) 1947

Q. 2: Give short note of the following:

- i. Who presided over the annual session of Lahore Resolution?
- ii. What was the purpose of Quit India Movement?
- iii. Why did Jinnah-Gandhi talks (1944) fail?
- iv. Who represented the Muslim League in Simla Conference?
- v. Which department was under the charge of Liaqat Ali Khan?

Q. 3: Fill in the blanks:

- i. Muslim League was represented by _____ in Simla Conference.
- ii. In December 1945 _____ Assembly elections were held.
- iii. Congress was represented by _____ in Simla Conference.
- iv. In the elections of 1945-46, Congress won _____ seats in NWFP.
- v. The Central Government had _____ departments in accordance with proposals of Cabinet Mission.

Q. 4: Tick (✓) against right answer and cross (×) against wrong answer:

- i. Hindus started "Quit India Movement" against the British government.
- ii. It was decided in Simla Conference (1945) that five Muslims would be taken as ministers.
- iii. The British Parliament passed Indian Independence Act in 1946.
- iv. Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) became first Governor General of Pakistan.
- v. Radcliffe was appointed Chairman of only Punjab Boundary Commission.

Q. 5: Relate column A with column B. Write answer in column C.

Column A	Column B	Column C
Indian Independence Act	1945	
Simla Conference	Maulvi Fazlul-Haq	
Communal Award	18 th July, 1947	
Lahore Resolution	Bombay	
Jinnah-Gandhi talks	1932	

Q. 6: Write answers in detail of the following:

1. Where and when Lahore Resolution was passed? Discuss its importance.
2. Why did the the Muslim League reject the Cripps' proposals?
3. Election of 1945-46 made assured the establishment of Pakistan. Discuss.
4. Write down the important points of 3rd June Plan of 1947.
5. Discuss the role of Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) as a founder of Pakistan.

Activities

- Students should participate in the ceremony of Pakistan's day.
- Teacher should tell verbally the students about the role of minorities in Pakistan Movement.

GLOSSARY

Chapter 1

Abolish	:	to put an end to
Emphasize	:	to give special importance
Empower	:	authorize
Facilitate	:	make easier
Implement	:	to carry into effect
Pursue	:	to follow
Supersede	:	take the place or move into the position of

Chapter 2

Adopt	:	to take and follow by choice
Damage	:	loss, harm
Mutiny	:	open rebellion against authority
Rebel	:	one who resists any authority
Upgrade	:	to raise to a high grade or standard

Chapter 3

Conspiracy	:	a plot
Prejudice	:	bias, a preconceived preference
Protect	:	to guard from harm or injury
Refuse	:	to decline to do
Resolve	:	settle
Revert	:	go back to previous state
Riots	:	public violence
Spoil	:	destroy or ruin

Chapter 4

Accept	:	consider
Decide	:	come to a decision
Demand	:	a request
Hurdle	:	an obstacle
Influence	:	a power to affect persons
Modus Operandi:		a particular way or method of doing something
Prepare	:	to make
Preserve	:	keep or maintain
Reforms	:	a change for the better
Refuse	:	show unwillingness
Reject	:	refuse to accept
Solution	:	solving a problem
Status	:	a state at a particular time

Chapter 5

Approval	:	acceptance
Authorize	:	to give power or authority
Constitute	:	make
Convene	:	call together
Deadlock	:	a situation in which no progress can be made
Decisive	:	determining or having the power to determine an outcome
Demarcate	:	draw the boundaries of something
Entrust	:	confer a trust upon
Protest	:	express opposition through action or words.