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**The Falklands War Between Argentina and the United Kingdom:
Causes and Consequences**

**Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for
Master's Degree in Literature and Civilization**

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Academic year: 2020/2021

Dedication

We dedicate our dissertation to everyone who helped in achieving this work.

A special feeling of gratitude to the source of our success, loving parents, whose words of encouragement and push for tenacity ring in our ears.

A special feeling of gratitude to our brothers and sisters for their unconditional supports.

A special thanks is given to our best friends and close people.

"AND MY SUCCESS CAN ONLY COME FROM ALLAH. IN HIM I TRUST, AND UNTO HIM
I RETURN."

QURAN (11:88)

A special dedication to ourselves and to all the hard times we have passed together.

Acknowledgements

First, we thank Allah for His Help and Guidance.

This research would not have been possible without inspiration, the immense encouragement, and the support we received along the way from many people. In particular, we owe thousands of thanks to our supervisor Dr. YUCEF Kouider for his support and kind supervision. It is a great honor to work under his supervision.

We are indebted to our respected teachers who took part in our master's degree and helped us achieve our objectives.

A special gratitude to the members of the English department for their support and assistance in a way or another.

For their continued assistance, we are also grateful to all our families' members, especially our parents. We really appreciate their patience and constant encouragement.

We hereby declare that we are responsible for any possible mistakes and errors.

Abstract

In the ancient time, the big powers had to possess as many islands as possible seeking for the global domination. Therefore, there were major conflicts between countries to own a large number of islands around the world. Among these, The Malvinas /Falklands War, which was fought in 1982 between Argentina and the United Kingdom over the sovereignty of a small group of islands in the South Atlantic. The present study aims at defining the Falklands War and indicating its main causes and consequences. This war is considered one of the most popular wars in Europe and America. Thus, many books, articles and documentaries have been done in order to demonstrate the events. For this purpose, the historical descriptive-analytical method was conducted to show the main incidents, reasons, and results of the war. This study revealed that the Falkland War was purely an air war that broke out to claim sovereignty of the archipelago from both countries. Thus, The Argentine government tried to occupy the islands in a military invasion led by General Leopoldo Galtieri on April 2, 1982, but the British response of the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was stronger. By the end of the war, the islands returned to the British ownership leaving behind 649 Argentine and 255 British dead, in addition to 3 civilians from the Falkland.

Keywords: Argentina, Falkland/Malvinas War, Leopoldo Galtieri, Margaret Thatcher , United Kingdom,

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ARA	Army Reserve Ambassador
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CPI	Consumer Price Index
GB	Great Britain
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HMS	Her Majesty's Ship
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LSL	Landing Ship Logistics
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
RAF	Royal Air Force
UCD	Union of the Democratic Centre
UCR	Radical Civic Union
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
US	United States
WPI	Wholesale Price Index

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General Introduction

1. Background of the Study

Throughout history, the world had witnessed many wars between two or several countries. Among these wars, some lasted many years, also there are some short-term wars that did not last long especially those that occurred after World War 2 like The Falklands War that broke out between Argentina and Britain in 1982 in the Southern Atlantic Ocean, exactly in the Falkland Islands. It is considered one of the most important events in the twentieth century which lasted only 74 days. Like all the combat, this one had many causes that led to its outbreak, as well as many results and lessons that were after its end. The main reason that contributed to the outbreak of the war was the quest to control the islands and the claim to sovereignty. On the morning of April 2nd, Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands, and the British response came quickly, regaining control of the islands in an air war that had harmful results on the Argentine side, which stoke the conflict and tension between the two countries up to this day. The islanders had a crucial stance after the end of the war. Some important countries such as the United States of America, Europe and some other countries in the world had their stance towards the war that affected the relationship between Argentina and the United Kingdom.

2. Statement of the Problem

The Falkland archipelago is one of the overseas territories of Britain, but it is closer to Argentina than Britain. Therefore, there was a dispute between the countries regarding the islands. Thus, it is important to shed light on the causes that led Argentina to invade the islands in 1982, and how Britain responded to this attack, as well as the results of this short-term war; the Falklands War.

3. Research Questions

The present research seeks to provide answers to the following questions:

1. What is the Falklands War, and what were the reasons that led to its outbreak?
2. What are the lessons and consequences of the Falklands War?
3. How was the nature of the relationship between Argentina and the United Kingdom before and after the war?

4. Research Hypothesis

The present research is based on the assumption that:

1. The Falklands War broke out because of just historical reasons.
2. Argentina will be able to have the sovereignty over the islands.
3. The relationship between the two countries was built on permanent tension.

5. Aims of the Study

The current study aims:

1. To examine the reasons that led to the outbreak.
2. To identify the lessons and consequences of the Falklands War.
3. To show the nature of the relationship between Argentina and the United Kingdom before and after the war.

6. Research Methodology

The present study adopted the historical descriptive-analytical method that depends on qualitative research. It is a process of collecting, evaluating the evidence related to past events to establish facts and draw conclusions. Thus, data was collected systematically from different research materials such as books, chapters, articles, governmental documents, newspapers, etc.

7. Structure of the Dissertation

This work is divided into two chapters; the first chapter is considered a prelude to war. The chapter examines the relationship between Argentina and the United Kingdom, and most

importantly lays emphasis on the causes that led the two countries to war, and shed the light on the main causes which led to the war between Great Britain and Argentina. The second chapter is simply about the consequences of the war, where we discuss and show the people's view and the aftermath of the war, and focus on both countries' situations either politically or economically. The structure of our work details is illustrated in the following paragraphs

The first chapter is mostly descriptive. It describes and discusses the Falkland / Malvinas Islands, history of the dispute and the importance of the islands. Also, it examines the political situation of Argentina and the United Kingdom before the war. Then, the chapter discusses the relationship between Argentina and Great Britain before the war, and the stance of countries on the war as well. In addition, it illustrates how the tension raised between Argentina and Great Britain. Moreover, this chapter analyses the causes and how the war outbreak, to be easier for the reader to understand the main reasons for the war. Finally, the chapter shows the nature of the war (Air war).

The second chapter deals with the consequences of the war. The chapter is divided into Twelve sections the first one deals with how the war ended, then, it explains why Argentina lost the war and the people's view on the war. Also, the chapter discusses the political situation prevailing in both countries after the war period as well as the economic situation. Moreover, it examines the future of the relationship of the two countries. Then, the chapter emphasises the aftermath of the war in addition to the repercussions of the Falklands War on culture. Finally, it highlights the influence and the political role of Spain in Argentina and South America in general.

CHAPTER ONE

Prelude to War

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Introduction

In the pre-1980s, Galtieri won the presidency of Argentina; the country was not in a good economic situation and the image of the new president as well. From then on, Galtieri claimed the sovereignty of Argentina over the Falkland islands; the land that is near Argentina geographically and governed by the UK. Thus, the tension mounted and took the two countries to the brink of war, which broke out, de facto, in 1982. This chapter examines deeply the reasons behind the Falkland War; in fact, it addresses the historical, economic, and political reasons. Furthermore, the chapter provides insights into the nature of the war, which was mostly an air war.

1.1. The Falkland / Malvinas Islands

The Falkland / Malvinas Islands are an archipelago located in the South Atlantic Ocean. It comprises two islands; East Falkland and West Falkland and about 700 islets. Stanley is the capital of the islands and it is considered as the largest city. The total land area of the islands is 4700 Square miles (about 12173 km²), and the length of the coastline is estimated at 800 miles (about 1288 km²). The islands, East and West Falkland are distinguished by mountain ranges. Also, some swamp plains. Since the discovery of these islands, they have been a subject of conflict between the colonisers. Currently, the islands belong to Britain, but due to its proximity to Argentina, the latter wanted to restore the islands to their sovereignty since the early years of its dependence from Spain. ("Falkland Island", 2007)



Figure 1.1 The Topography of the Falkland Islands

1.1.1. A Brief History of the Islands

It is known that the islands have two names; The Falkland in English, and Las Malvinas in Spanish. The British call the islands "The Falkland". In etymology, this name is derived from "The Falkland Sound", the large strait between the two islands. The strait was named by John Strong in 1690 for Viscount Falkland. However, the Spanish call the islands "Islas Malvinas". In etymology, this name is derived from the French word "Les Malouines", the name that the French explorer Louis-Antoine de Bougainville gave to the islands in 1764. ("Falkland Island", 2007).

Historically speaking, the Falkland Islands had no native population before they were discovered they were entirely unoccupied. ("Our history", n.d.). Thus, they have had a complex history, in which many countries have claimed the possession and founding of the islands such as France, Britain, Spain and Argentina. ("Falklands islands", 2007).

First of all, the Dutch sailor Sebald De Weert is the first European explorer who is widely credited with viewing the islands in the year 1600. After that, the French navigator and military commander Louis Antoin De Bougainville was the first to establish a settlement in the Falkland Islands in 1764 called St.Louis, in Berekley sound, in present-day Port Louis, east of Falkland. After two years, the first British settlement was built at port Egmont by captain John MacBride. In the same year, the French colony was acquired by Spain and the Islands were placed under the jurisdiction of Buenos Aires in 1767. In 1770, Spain attacked Port Egmont ending the British presence there; however, the British returned in 1771 and remained until 1774. The British rule, on the other hand, did not last longer because in 1790 Britain officially ceded control of the Islands to Spain, and renounced any all-colonial ambitions in South America, and its adjacent islands, as part of the Nootka convention. After many years, exactly in 1816, Argentina laid claim to the islands after declaring its independence from Spain .And after ten years, the Argentine citizen Louis Vernet established a new settlement at Puerto de la Soledad. In January 1833, British forces returned and repatriated the remainder of the Argentine settlement, and started to repopulate the islands with British citizens. Finally, in April 1982, the Falkland Islands and other British territories were invaded by Argentina. ("Falklands Islands", 2007)

1.1.2. The Population

According to the latest national census, the current population of the Falkland is 3554 as of Saturday, March 27, 2021. The majority of the islanders are British, (about 70 %). Also, there is a small minority of South American particularly from Chile. The main religion of the islanders is Christianity. (Barrett, 2000). The official language of the Falklanders is English although there is a significant Spanish-speaking community there. ("Life in the Falkland Islands", n.d.) Since the majority of the inhabitants are British in origin, the culture of the Falkland Islands is, basically, similar to that of British culture. ("Our people", n.d.)

1.2. History of the Dispute and Importance of the Islands

In the ancient time, particularly in the era of classical imperialism, the big powers had to possess as many islands as possible, in order to control the great shipping lanes and to supply routes of their fleets. Therefore, there were major conflicts between countries to own a large number of islands around the world (Chehabi ,1985). According to Hastings and Jenkins, the Falkland Islands have never been of any great strategic importance, yet, “from the moment of their discovery they seem to have embodied the national pride of whoever held them” (Hastings and Jenkins, 1983, p. 6). The dispute over the Falkland Islands has a long and complicated history. It goes back to the discovery of the islands themselves; almost two centuries now. As we mentioned before, the Europeans were the first to discover the islands and the British claimed that Captain John Davis was the first one to see the islands not the Dutch. Therefore, the British and the Islanders themselves are sure about the sovereignty of the islands. As Margaret Thatcher declared during the war:

Argentina has, of course, long disputed British sovereignty over the islands. We have absolutely no doubt about our sovereignty, which has been continuous since 1833. Nor have we any doubt about the unequivocal wishes of the Falkland Islanders, who are British in stock and tradition, and they wish to remain British in allegiance. We cannot allow the democratic rights of the islanders to be denied by the territorial ambitions of Argentina. (Barnett ,1982, p.28).

On the other side, Argentine people believed that the islands were discovered by a Portuguese named Alvaro de Mesquita. They are convinced that the “Malvinas” belong to their nation, but they were taken by force by the British colonialists. For this reason, the Argentine government has made several attempts to regain the archipelago from the moment the British colonists settled on the islands in 1833, but all of them unsuccessful. In the second half of the twentieth century Argentina submitted an official report to the United Nations in which they laid

claim to the islands. This led to the issuance of a resolution entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" on 16 December 1965. This resolution invited the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to negotiate, taking into account the interests of the population of the Falkland Islands. However, this suggestion was ignored by both countries at the end. (Cardoso et al, 1983).

1.3. Political Situation in Argentina and the United Kingdom Before the War

Before the outbreak of the war, the state of both countries was not stable. Argentina was under a dictatorial military rule led by Leopoldo Galtieri. During this period, Argentina has witnessed one of the worst stages in the country's history and the so-called Dirty War. On the other hand, Britain was headed by the first female Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The same was happening in the United Kingdom as Thatcher was leading a country in trouble ,which faced many economic problems that led to the emergence of protests in the streets.

1.3.1. Military Dictatorship in Argentina

Throughout its history, many dictatorial military generals had ruled Argentina. This ruling was from 1976 until 1983, which then witnessed general elections that ended the military rule in the country. In his article *La Guerra Sucia – Argentina's Dirty War*, (2010), Ivanov tackled the suffering of the Argentine people under military rule also summed what happened in the so-called "Dirty War":

The tenure of the Military Junta in Argentina between 1976 and 1983 was marked by a massive repression and the mysterious disappearance of approximately 30,000 of the country's citizens, many of whom were found tortured and killed, buried in mass graves throughout the country.(Ivanov, 2010)

In December 1981, five months before the war, Galtieri rose to the presidency of Argentina in a coup that ousted General Roberto Viola. This period of his rule witnessed many political,

economic and social problems, and in 1982 he decided to invade the Falkland as an attempt to distract attention from the abuses of his dictatorship and an ailing economy at home and improve his image among the Argentine people. ("History of Argentina", 2001)

1.3.2. Election of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher

On May 8, 1979, Thatcher became Britain's first female Prime Minister, who governs a country until 1990. She was often described as the most powerful woman in the world at that time. It was not long before it started to make its mark domestically with a strong monetary policy to manage the economy which ended the inflation problem in the country. It also introduced stricter immigration controls and police procedures in many cities of the kingdom. Another set of policies included the privatisation of public utilities as well as the social welfare reform were implemented with a strict policy to revitalise the labour market. (Stepney, 2013)

1.4. The Relationship between Argentina and Great Britain before the War

The wavering relations between both countries made them in an unsteady situation. The various attempts to reconcile the relations between them failed which led to more tension and stress between Argentina and Great Britain.

1.4.1. The Founding of the Relationship between Argentina and Great Britain

Both Argentina and Great Britain established a diplomatic relation on 15 December 1823; the relations were discontinued before the initiation of the Falklands War in 1982. Furthermore, Argentina favoured a foreign policy relationship with Britain, which became the main buyer of Argentina raw materials and the major source of investment in the country. By mid-century, London bankers were sending in capital to invest in railways, docks, packing houses, and utilities. London sent in 3000 agents to handle shipping, insurance, and banking. (Miller, 1995)

Admittedly, the British connection was tested in 1865, in the Paraguayan War between Paraguay and the triple alliance of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

1.4.2. The Diplomatic Negotiations

The negotiations started in 1966 and continued to 1980. Officials at the Foreign Office determined that the concern of the people of the island and Britain's concern in Latin America rest in transferring the sovereignty of the Falkland to Argentina quickly (Anderson, 2002). However, this decision was opposed by the Falkland Islands Company, which owned nearly half the islands. They had political power that could prevent the decision, also, at that time; Argentina was at the dawn of the Dirty War and the military coup.

In 1979, in a renewed attempt of negotiations, Lord Carrington devised a lease-back agreement as a possible solution, where Argentina would be given sovereignty in return for Britain maintaining day-to-day administration during a long lease period. This solution appeared to be acceptable to the leaders in Buenos Aires, but when it came before the House of Commons on 2 December 1980, was roundly condemned. (Anderson, 2002). Nevertheless, the situation seemed to be at a dead end after 14 years of negotiations.

1.5. The Stance of Countries on the War

Many countries had different positions to the situation, but most of which sided with Great Britain because of the allies and relations it had. For instance, the Commonwealth declared its position by supporting Great Britain, and taking actions against the Argentine government, “The UK received political support from member countries of the Commonwealth of Nations. Australia, Canada, and New Zealand withdrew their diplomats from Buenos Aires.” (Martin, 1992). In fact, the New Zealand government decided to banish the Argentine ambassador following the invasion. The Prime Minister, Robert Muldoon, was in London when the war started (Warthall, 2013).

In addition, the French president, François Mitterrand, banned selling arms and assisting Argentina. Moreover, France allowed UK aircraft and warships port and airfield facilities at Dakar in Senegal (Fremont-Barnes, 2018). They also worked with Britain to prevent Argentina from getting more missiles from the international market, later on, it appeared that whilst France was helping Britain, a French technical team was already in Argentina, and stayed there throughout the war despite the presidential decree. The team had provided support to the Argentines, dealing with the problems of the missile launchers. On the other hand, the French government stated that they were not aware of the technical team at the time. (Thomson, 2012).

On the contrary, other countries sided with Argentina, mostly because of the history of the islands or the conflict roaming the world at that period. For example, the Soviet Union called the Falkland an area of conflict recognising Argentina's ambitions over the islands and called for restraint on all sides. Soviet media frequently attacked the UK and US during the war. In fact, there were conflicting reports on whether Soviet Ocean surveillance data might have played a role in the war. (Mastny, 1983).

In addition, Spain supported the Argentine position of claiming the Falkland as being an Argentine landownership not a British one as Britain claim too. The only European country was Spain, which supported the Argentine claim. Spain stood beside Argentina until that some deputies in parliament became asking if Spain really a part of the Atlantic Alliance. (Martinez-Soler, 1982)

The U.S. tried to repair the relations between Argentina and Great Britain whereas fearing that Argentina would side with the Soviet Union. In fact, Argentina refused the peace offers made by the U.S. Hence, the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig announced that the United States would stop selling arms to Argentina and provide support for British operations. Both houses of the U.S. Congress passed resolutions supporting the U.S. action siding with the United Kingdom. (Grimmett, 1999).

Moreover, The U.S. provided the United Kingdom with military equipment; ranging from missiles, air missile systems, Harpoon anti-ship missiles and mortar bombs. In addition, The United States supplied the British ships near their shores with fuel to continue their journey towards Argentina. The United States permitted the UK to use US communication satellites for securing communications between submarines in the Southern Ocean and Naval headquarters in Britain. (Reynolds, 2006.)

1.6. Tensions between Argentina and Great Britain

The tension between Argentina and Great Britain did not occur overnight, it was building up from many incidents that aggravated both sides.

1.6.1. The Arresting of British Ships and the Flag Incident

It was known that the Argentine people desired the sovereignty over the Falkland Islands; that brought about, a few incidents from the Argentine side, in which it stated their position; Such as, in November 1976, the navy was permitted to test Britain's commitment. After a few weeks, Argentine warships attempted to arrest the British ship South of the Falkland for sailing in Argentine territories. (Anderson, 2002).

Moreover, in other attempts to aggravate Britain, "The navy raised the Argentine flag on South Thule in the South Sandwich Islands and established a small scientific station, which was so remote that Britain chose to ignore it." (Anderson, 2002, p.13). By doing this, Argentina declared that it was not going to let go of the islands.

1.6.2. Naval Manoeuvres

Britain, on the other hand, was forced to display a type of response, declaring that it was not going to stand still against the infuriating actions of Argentina. As a result, "Provocative naval manoeuvres in November the following year elicited a more robust response, with Britain

dispatching a task force of a submarine and two frigates to the South Atlantic.” (Anderson, 2002, p.13).

1.7. Causes of the War

The Falklands war was the largest fought between Britain and Argentina. The latter was claiming ownership of the Falkland Islands since 1820. Since that time, the Falkland Islands have been under British government control. On the other hand, Argentina conducted negotiations with Great Britain to regain her sovereignty over the Islands but the Great Britain rejected it. Consequently, these disagreements about the Islands took the two countries to the brink of war. In fact, due to many causes among them political, economic and historical causes, the war broke out between Argentina and Great Britain. (Smith, 1999)

1.7.1. Historical Causes of the War

Historically, Argentina considered the Falkland Islands as their part and it had the right to impose control over the Falkland but Great Britain controlled and occupied the islands by 1833 and by 1885 there was a British community on the Falkland. In 1892, the Falklands were claimed as a British colony, the islands became one of the British colonies officially. Argentina could not accept this decision and considered it an unfair decision. Argentina just believed that the Falklands were their right. ("Falklands war causes & practice & results", 2016)

1.7.2. Political Causes of the War

Trueman (2015) stated that, "In March 1982, Argentinean scrap metal dealers landed on British sovereign territory – the Island of St. Georgia in the South Atlantic – and raised the Argentine flag ". This act is considered a political way initiating the conflict. The raising of the flag in the British-owned territory was unacceptable according to British government views and

considered as a great violation of the international law. The British government sought to deport the scrap metal workers back to Argentina. The conflict arose during deporting operation of scrap metal workers when Argentina forces attacked the British forces as a means of defending and attempts to keep the workers on the islands. (Reginald & Elliot, 1983)

Furthermore, it is worth mentioning that there was another significant cause; it was the fact that when Leopold Galtieri took up the reins of power in Argentina, he was under the pressure of his society to bring pride to his country. On the other hand, the Prime Minister of Britain Margaret Thatcher was powerless compared to previous Prime Ministers. This war would give Thatcher a great deal to change her image in front of other ministers. ("Falklands war causes & practice & results", 2016)

1.7.3. Economic Causes of the War

Both of the two countries had been going through several crises with the same time of outbreak of the war and there was a great deal of tension, unrest, and unhappiness between the public and their countries.

Margaret Thatcher was British Prime Minister from 1979 to 1990. Before the Thatcher period of rule, the GB was going through a stressful and unrest period. Thatcher was determined to face all challenges and problems of GB (Bellot, 2013). For instance, in 1980, inflation was at its worst at over 20%. Also, unemployment passed 2 million due to the recession of 1980-1981. Unemployment had reached 3 million by January 1982. Thus, the UK witnessed one of the worst protests of the 20th century. (Morgan, 2009). Britain was dealing with high inflation, unemployment and the people also seemed unhappy with their situation but Thatcher would prove her ability to manage GB to the right way.

On the other hand, Argentina's economy did not experience stability under the military rule due to the internal crises about the presidency that lead their economy to fall. The annual inflation

surpassed 600 % in 1976. Such things led to many military coups, and consequently, over the years, Argentina experienced inequality and an explosion in Argentina's foreign debt. ("Economic history of Argentina", n.d.). In addition, in 1981 when Leopoldo Galtieri became the president, Argentina was facing unemployment issues and fewer opportunities of jobs. Argentina was simply a poor country with no trade, no industry, and nothing exist there. People were unhappy with Galtieri's rule. The leader was also trying to prove himself through this war to regain the people's confident. (Bellot, 2013).

1.8. The Outbreak of the War

The most important two concepts that lead to the outbreak of the war between countries are sovereignty and self-determination. Thus, when the countries interfere in each self-matters, several problems will occur such as aggression on another country, not giving the people their rights, and the world becomes divided into parts and powers between supporters and opposites. In this context, Argentina wanted to regain her sovereignty over its neighbouring lands such as the Falkland Islands. (Boyce, 2005)

Furthermore, Argentina considered the Falkland Islands as its part and trying to solve the problem of unemployment that the country was suffering from. It had been facing economic and political crises due to instability. In fact, Argentina witnessed seven military coups. In December 1981, General Galtieri became the president of Argentina. After appointing Galtieri as the head of the country, he declared that 1982 will be Malvinas year. Galtieri and Admiral Jorge Anaya started planning for the war to regain the Falkland and prove the strength of Argentina to the world. (Boyce, 2005)

1.8.1. The Beginning

On Friday dawn, 2 April 1982, the special Argentine forces, which consist of 150 men, landed 3 miles from Port Stanley by using Helicopter. This was the beginning of the war between

Argentina and Great Britain, they were followed by the landing of over 1000 more specialist troops and marines. Five hours later, the Royal Marines of the island had surrendered after a short but heroic battle happened in South Georgia. After all previous events the Falklands war had started. (Hutchings, 2008)

Moreover, Argentina troops had invaded the Falkland rapidly and defeated all British marines at the capital of Georgia. They had orders to dominate the island but without any British casualties. The next day, Argentina's marines impose their control on the Island of South Georgia. In April late, Argentina had spreader more than 10000 men on the Falkland. Although the weakness of the majority of their troops, they were not supplied with different means of life. The government's decisions elicited a positive response among Argentines. In fact, they were totally agreed on going on war. In addition, large crowds were gathering in front of the presidential palace to demonstrate their support of the military initiative ("Falkland Islands War", n.d.)



Figure1.2. The picture shows An Immense Crowd estimated at more than 200,000 packs the Plaza de Mayo to celebrate the Liberation of the Malvinas. Buenos Aires, Friday 2 April 1982.

1.8.2. British Government Response

The British government response was quick due to intelligence and embassy reports confirmed that the Argentina fleet was at sea and they arranged themselves to invade the Falkland Islands. The Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made an urgent meeting at her office in the House of Commons with Sir Henry Leach, the first sea Lord. Margaret Thatcher declared a war zone for 200 miles around the Falkland Islands. The first sea lord was given authority to make preparations for the war. The British force depended on HMS Hermes and HMS Invincible as means of transportation (Hutchings, 2008).



Figure1.3. The picture shows the Navy British Ships HMS Hermes and HMS Invincible

The British forces start sailing from Portsmouth on 5 April and were reinforced with all supplies in their way on the sea. Most European powers declared their support for Great Britain with the withdrawal of European advisors from Argentina bases. Latin American governments declared also their support to Argentina except for Chile. The relationship between Chile and Argentina was

tense because of a dispute over islands in the Beagle channel. Enmity with Chile led Argentina to keep most of its troops on the mainland. The Argentines military planners had supposed that the United State would keep neutral in the war but the U.S decision was the opposite, the U.S supported the Great Britain and it allows them to use its air-to-air missiles, communications means, as well as cooperating with military intelligence ("Falkland Islands War", n.d.).

1.9. The Nature of the War (Air War)

The Falklands War is primarily an air war, with a naval base contributing to the air operation and some military combat and navy strikes.

1.9.1. Air Operations

Unlike the previous wars, the Falkland War has seen an air clash between both sides. In his book "Air War in The Falklands 1982", Chant (2001) stated that:

This Falklands war has been the recent military operation undertaken by the United Kingdom not in partnership with one or more allies, and remains a clear object lesson of the importance of well-handled air power as arbiter of associated sea and land campaigns (p.7)

These lines give a glance about the nature of the war between Argentina and the United Kingdom, that war will be mainly based on air operations, the Falklands war. As it is associated with sea and land operations working as a support factors for both. "The role and equipment of the British Army and the Royal Air Force (RAF) had been directed toward a European focus for some time already, so the implications of the defence review inevitably fell most acutely on the royal navy" (Chant, 2001, pp.9-10) The RAF had some focus on European issues temporarily this did not prevent the Royal Navy from fully carrying out its defensive duties when the RAF was in Europe.

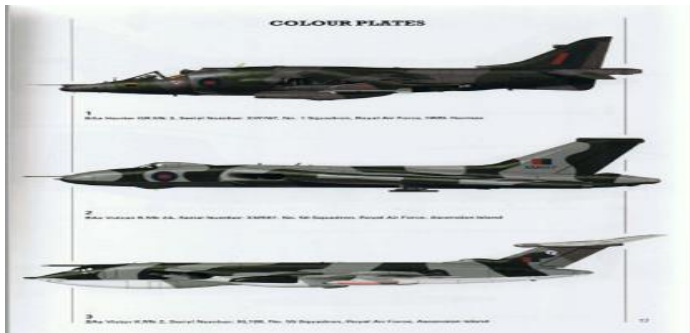
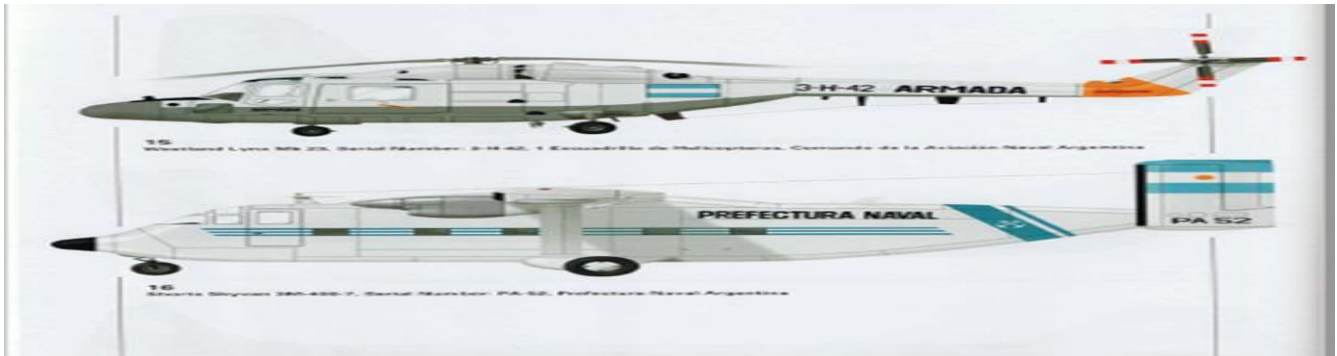


Figure1.4. The picture shows the Aircrafts that took part in the Air War (Colour Plates).

1.9.2. Reinforcements with Various Ships

Ships from the forces that had streamed from Gibraltar April, the date on which the crime liner Uganda Wio and 10 from British ports began to assemble of Ascension Island requisitioned for rapid modification as a hospital ship (chant, 2001). Ships came from Gibraltar belonging to the British ports as helping and supporting hands to the Air operation, and in 10 April the Ugandan crises liner ship as a hospital ship to the British army. The ships help the air war operation succeed because Falkland is an island where war surrounds every portion, so ships could be helpful in such war providing aircraft with fuel and ammunition. In this vein, Chant (2001) noted, "British fighters

faced the prospect of actions against two and possibly six Argentine warplanes" (p.44). A bit of difficulty that Britain had faced was the possibility of facing Six Argentine warplanes.

1.9.3. Navy Strikes

"Destroyer Sheffield" was one of the actions performed by the British troops in Lafonia on 4 May. It was a cause of killing 21 men and loss of ship's crew (Chant, 2001). The Argentine radar devices discovered two British large ship and a small one sailing on the sea not far from the island. Argentina attacked one of the ships on the defenceless side with a missile; the explosion made a big fire on the ship which led it to sinking, leaving 12 British men injured of the ship's crew (Chant, 2001). The Argentine warplanes became workless and unable to continue the war against Britain without spares and supplies. In the other hand, Britain dominated the air operation largely and tightly, and being the winner in the air war against Argentina as being the stronger side (chant, 2001)

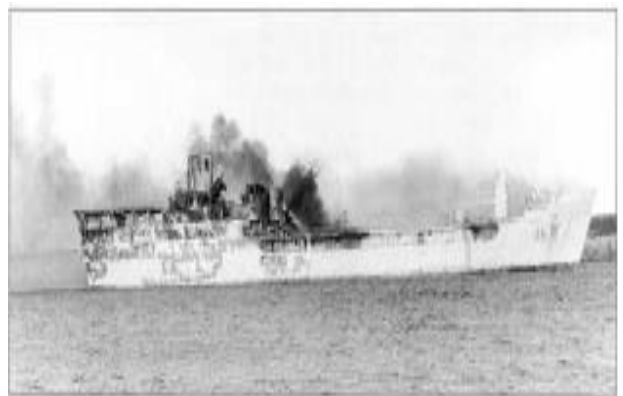


Figure 1.5. The picture shows the Destruction of Ships that were struck by the Argentine Navy Strike.

Conclusion

The Falkland Islands are located in the Southern part of the Atlantic Ocean. These islands include 3554 inhabitants. Argentina's claim to sovereignty over these islands led to the war the United Kingdom on 02 April 1982. The Argentine president "Galtieri" claimed that Falkland is an Argentine ownership land rather than Britain. When it comes to the positions regarding the Falkland Islands' issue, most countries stood for Britain and other countries, especially Spain, supported Argentina. The USA, meanwhile, tried to mend the relationship between the two countries. The tension that accumulated as a result of many controversies between the two sides reached the climax when British ships had been spotted carrying out manoeuvres and the flag of Argentina in the islands. In addition to the different historic, economic and political causes, the negotiations had failed, which led to the outbreak of the war in 1982. The war was mostly an air war because of the nature of islands, but also it was provided with navy and military operations whenever it requires to be so.

CHAPTER TWO

Consequences of the Falklands War

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Introduction

The war between Argentina and UK ended with Britain as the winner. This chapter highlights the direction of the two countries after the end of the war; starting with the situation of the islands' people and the political view of both sides. The chapter lays focus on the relationship between the two parts, whether it took path of peace, or took path of negotiation. The Falklands war has left a clear economic impact on Argentina and Britain; and this what this chapter includes. By the end of the chapter, the reader will have an idea about the results of the war that of course left many losses in both countries.

2.1. The End of the War

The UK began to control the situation more by the time, and Argentina was obliged to surrender. The war ended with Britain as a winner while Argentina lost. Some reasons led to this path that should be mentioned.

2.1.1. The Surrender

With William and Tumbledown secured, Rickett ordered his men to secure Sapper Hill. He was accompanied by units from the 40 Commando and the 1 Welsh Guards. Helicopters then moved the soldiers to different landing zones in the area. Despite the mistakes, the Welsh Guards secured the hill. The British units began to see the Argentine soldiers retreating in disarray. Their attacks had already destroyed many of the defensive lines. The retreating soldiers were panicking and abandoning their weapons. Thus, the residents of Stanley had fled to makeshift bunkers and other protected areas after the battle for the mountains started. They did not know what was going on. The noise from the artillery strikes was deafening and the explosions were visible from almost all parts of the town. Argentine positions had become so close to the houses and buildings that the British forces had to rely on their pilots to destroy them. Since the British Task Force left the UK

two months ago, it had been difficult for them to adjust to life in Stanley. As they prepared to transition into a more difficult phase, they faced the difficult task of implementing a disciplined peace in the community that had been ravaged by war. (Privratsky, 2014)

On 14 June 1982, General Mario Menéndez was contemplating of retreating from Stanley; despite having three battalions that did not engage in combat, enough food and munitions to last a very long siege and his overall situation was better than his counterpart. At eleven o'clock he managed to contact the president Galtieri to talk over the situation. Galtieri suggested that Menéndez should counter-attack with all the remaining forces and he reminded him about the Argentine military code which stated that a commander should fight until he had lost 50 per cent of his men and used 75 per cent of his ammunition. Nevertheless, Menéndez could not handle the pressure and replied according to the transcript of the conversation, "I cannot ask more of my troops, after what they have been through ... We have not been able to hold on to the heights ... We have no room, we have no means, we have no support ..." (Anderson, 2002). Afterwards, Menéndez contacted the Spanish-speaking a British officer and consented to assemble with Moore's emissaries that afternoon. After preliminary negotiations the surrender was signed at nine o'clock. (Anderson, 2002)

2.1.2. Why did Argentina Lose the War?

Despite the fact that the islands were close to Argentina in comparison to retain, Argentina lost the war. Indeed, the Argentine soldiers encountered enormous difficulties during the war, which resulted in losing the war against Britain.

When we were issued jungle boots rather than winter boots, the young Falkland Islands veteran said, I knew we were in trouble. But there was more, he went on as he quietly talked of nine cold and bone-chilling weeks on the islands. I arrived April 12 and was given only a lightweight blanket for sleeping and there were nights later on when I shivered through the whole night. (Goodsell, 1982, paras.1-2)

This quote is about an Argentine soldier complaining, suffering and expressing the dire situation that the Argentine soldier faces in the war against Britain. The old Argentine fighters told their suffering with scarcity of food, the difficulty of building a fire, and the ammunition became almost non-existent in some areas, over all of that the war was very raging, and in that time winter made it difficult to them to achieve their plan.

On the other hand, Britain took advantage of the prevailing situation among the Argentine soldiers. It published press reports indicating that UK's soldiers took weapons, missiles, a jet, helicopters, more than 100 vehicles, and so many ships. All of the reasons that were mentioned before indicate one thing that is Argentina is not ready to take this war. (Goodsell, 1982)

2.1.3. Why did Britain Win the War?

Britain won against Argentina and get back the islands again. With the development of the war, the control of the British army seemed over Falkland was clear, and as it was in control of the most of the war's details. Britain used various ways in its war against Argentina. Not only did it enter the war military, but it took also advantage of the press and propaganda. Thus, Britain was able to demoralise the Argentine opponent where it suffered of huge losses of people. The British journalists were always exaggerating about the seizure of weapons belonging to the Argentine army in addition to the equipment. Indeed, it had succeeded in influencing and putting pressure on them. The British journals did not only focus on the opponent weaknesses, it claimed also to send a huge additional force of ships and British supplies to the British army. On the other hand, Argentina lost its importance politically, as the British press gained more credibility in breaking the war news. Thus, the United Kingdom defeated Argentina psychologically, in a way that Argentina itself started to believe the news spread by the British newspapers about the Argentine army., and this is what Britain was seeking to make. Moreover, Britain had an advantage in the naval war, when the British forces destroyed and sunk important Argentine ships. And that was a big lose to Argentina which

was the end of the naval war for it. This pushed it to keep its ships close to its mainland. (Reginald&Elliot, 2012)

2.2. Falklanders' View on the War

Being British in origin, the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands were the first to experience enemy occupation of their homeland. They all expressed their rejection of the invasion and expressed their anger when they saw the Argentine flag flying in the islands. The Argentine invaders aimed at the annexation of the islands to Argentina territory; therefore, they tried to convince the residents by promising to establish many new institutions and facilities on the islands. Because of bad conditions, many people began to leave Stanley where the number of populations has decreased to less than 600, and the restrictions imposed by the military government were steadily getting worse; identity papers, curfews, forced cuts, confiscation of radios, seizures of civilian vehicles, and immediate searches. Residents were very happy to learn that the British were coming, and that there was likely to be a battle for the islands and the war had already arrived. (Anderson, 2002)

After great pressure from Argentina, the United Kingdom conducted in 2013 a popular referendum on sovereignty in the Falkland Islands. The referendum had asked, "Do you wish the Falkland Islands to retain their current political status as an Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom?" (The Telegraph, 2012). The people of the Falkland Islands have voted overwhelmingly in favour of remaining a UK overseas territory. The British welcomed the result and urged all countries to accept it and respect the islanders' wishes. (BBC News, 2013)

2.3. The Ministry of Defense, the Media and Public View

The almost euphoric response to the crisis might have led to a relaxed response on the part of the government toward the war; however, seasoned politicians and even more seasoned civil servants in the Ministry of Defense did not misjudge the potentially unstable nature of public opinion; nor were they unwary of the example of the American war in Vietnam, in which public

opinion shifted dramatically. Nevertheless, the Falkland Islands crisis seemed to demand for a less complicated response Argentina must submit to British sovereignty. However, the details of reaching this objective, the diplomatic exchanges that must accompany it, could turn what appeared to be a clear good cause into a risky venture; and public relations was "regularly on the agenda of War Cabinet meetings." While public and media support could not secure the war, it might very well help the government lose it, as the government and the Ministry of Defense recognised. Several issues needed to be addressed, including the release of information that could harm public support, jeopardise the safety of the armed forces, or the success of military operations that could be portrayed as a kind of colonial campaign rather than one for justice and morality, as well as their flaws revealed; and the reveal of names and numbers of British casualties. On the other hand, the Ministry of Defense was less thrilled about the press. It was considered that the public had an interest in and a right to know about defense issues. But, as it told the House of Commons Defense Committee on July 21, 1982, these rights were "not unlimited," and the "fullest possible flow of information" had to be "compatible with the overriding dictates of national and operational security," as well as the protection of servicemen's and servicewomen's lives. Buenos Aires and elsewhere were spewing rumors, deception, and propaganda, but the Government Information Services were never involved in psychological operations or "disinformation." (Boyce, 2005)

2.4. Political Situation of the United Kingdom after the War

Thanks to the so-called "Falkland Factor", The United Kingdom witnessed many changes in its internal and external policies. This factor had a great impact on the country after all the failures and problems it had previously suffered. Furthermore, Falkland Factor enabled Britain to suppress the feeling of uncertainty and dispel anxiety about its role, position and its future in international affairs. Another major impact was the return of special relations between the United States and the United Kingdom. ("Aftermath of the Falklands War", 2009) In addition to that, the Falkland Factor

was defined as the most decisive factor that helped the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to win a second term and to continue her program. (Nunn, 2002)

The United Kingdom had emerged from the Falklands War as a global power again, and Thatcher as well. Despite the critics and her little political experience, she ended the war with victory when she succeeded in the management of the country inside and outside. As a result to that victorious end, the Prime Minister's popularity increased greatly and she earned the title "the iron lady". In 1983, Margaret Thatcher called for a general election, whose party "The conservatives" won the majority of seats since 1945 (Nunn, 2002). Because of this parliamentary success, Thatcher returned to power and felt empowered to move forward with the political and economic adjustments in the coming years.

2.5. Political Situation of Argentina after the War

On the Argentine side, the loss of the war marked the beginning of the end of the Galtieri's Junta, but not the dispute over the islands. The country witnessed a massive demonstration in December 1982, a decisive moment, after which the military system finally set a date for new elections. This procedure led to the election of Raúl Alfonsín to the presidency in December 1983, announcing the beginning of the so-called new democracy period. Since the return to democracy, Argentina has swung between periods of stability, political and economic growth, and periods of crisis. Tensions persisted between the military and the civilian government over human rights violations committed during the military era, but there was no military intervention. To date, democratic institutions are still incomplete in Argentina, but the risk of a return to military rule seems low ("Argentina", n.d.). After Galtieri was removed from power, he spent the next eighteen months in a house arrest. After that, along with other members of the former junta, he was arrested in late 1983. He was charged in court martial with human rights violations during the Dirty War and

mismanagement of the Falklands War. In 1986, he was sentenced to twelve years in prison. ("Leopaldo Galtieri", 2002)

2.6. The Relationship between Argentina and the United Kingdom after the War

Whereas the armed conflict was resolved in a little over two months, the diplomatic breach took a few years to be repaired. The relations may not be fully healed, but they are better than before.

2.6.1. Post-War Relations

In 1985, after adopting the resolution 40/21. The governments tend to start negotiating in a way that solve the differences between the two countries; the same resolution was adopted every year until 1989. This resolution led to the restoration of diplomatic relations between the United Kingdom and Argentina, though it did not mention sovereignty, because it was the issue that thwarted the previous attempts to reconcile the relationship between the two countries. Both countries realised that they need to normalise the relations between them, thus, sir Crispin Tickell, the British permanent representative to the UN and Sr. Garcia del Solar, a senior Argentine UN representative. They agreed to hold talks in Madrid, the result of the talks was that re-establish of full diplomatic relations as of 18 February 1990. They also discussed on other matters, such as, security, the issue was Falkland Island protection zone which was established by Britain on 22 July 1982. It prohibited Argentine military ships from entering the zone, and for civilian ships and aircraft it had to be granted a permission to enter. Argentina demanded the ability to approach the surrounding area of the islands without facing any problem; Britain feared that the dismissal of the zone would be harmful to security and an indication of minimising responsibility to the islands; at last, they agreed upon the adoption of new security system, which initiated on 31 March 1990. In addition to the abolition of visa requirements, it was agreed to abolish the requirements for the people of both countries that are hoping to visit each other's, this took effect on 8 June 1990. (Evans, 1990)

2.6.2. Modern Times

In 2006, Argentina restated the claims over the Falkland Islands, concerning fishing and petroleum rights (McDermott, 2006). Then, on 28 March 2009 Gordon Brown, the UK Prime Minister, said there was “nothing to discuss” with Cristina Kirchner, the Argentine president, over the claims of the Argentine government (Bourne, 2009). Later on, 22 April 2009, Argentina laid a claim to the UN contains scientific measurements of the depth of the sea around the Argentine coastline, which includes islands that are governed by Britain, they stated it was the fruit of 11 years of research (Piette, 2009). After that, In February 2010, reports about oil exploration around the Malvinas sparked a new round of tension between the UK and Argentina. Following the discovery of oil around the Islands, the Argentine government imposed new restrictions on the use of its territorial waters (“BBC News”, 2010). The relations would continue to be strained until the present time with many claims and accusations resurfacing from time to time. Further on, On April 2, 2015, Premier Oil, Rockhopper Exploration, and Falkland Oil & Gas announced the discovery of oil and gas in an offshore region north of the islands. On April 3, the Argentine government stated that it would sue the UK and the companies involved in the exploration around the islands (Alexander & Ward, 2015). Then on April 8, 2015, Argentina condemned Britain's plans to boost its military presence on the disputed islands. It also vowed to prosecute companies involved in oil and gas exploration in the area (Sherwell, 2015).

2.7. Economic Situation of the United Kingdom after the war

The Prime Minister Thatcher became more powerful after the Falklands victory. She made many policies and continue her plan. Thatcher plan was divided into two; the first was beating the miners and the second was reforming the unions.

2.7.1. Beating the Miners

The first promise that was given by Thatcher when she became the Prime Minister is to revive the British industry. She had opponents in many departments where those departments were suffering from Thatcher's policies. The national Coal Board was one of those departments; it decreased the economic movement of British industry. To end the strikes, Thatcher adopted strict policies. With the British public support and after the Falklands victory, Thatcher tried to impose her policies over all the miners unions. (Heyck, 2002).

Furthermore, Arthur Scargill a British trade unionist was one of the strong supporters on miners' rights. He was gathering and preparing the miners to the revolution against Prime Minister's policy. Not all the regions of mining could support the lockout, there were others against the revolution and could support Thatcher's policy. The British people have the view that Thatcher can save and help the country as she did when Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands. In the summer of 1984, serious conflicts began between the police and the miners. The miners were totally against Thatcher's policies and they were led by Thatcher's opponents. The strike was an expected between militant unions and Thatcherites (Heyck,2002, p300). The miners' revolution was considered a rebellion issue between the Tory government and the miner unions. Due to public support, Thatcher was successful to crush the strike. Thatcher broke the domination of the unions that controlled the government and industry. Thatcher succeeded to free the government as a controlled government. (Blundell,2008, pp. 121-125).

2.7.2. Reforming the Unions

The unions were an obligatory existed member in the labour government that confirmed by the labours before 1970. Margret Thatcher decided to weaken the demands, when she filled the post of Prime Minister; she tended to give more power to individuals in work and remedying the unions. Although she faced many difficulties in her way of reforming, she was always doing her best to

reform and minimise the power of unions. In fact, she achieved this objective because it was a long-term planning. The remedying of unions became the aim of Thatcher because of many strikes they to make. To spread democracy on the unions and apply it, and to give the rights to individual workers, this was her strategy. Thatcher could reform the unions with individuals supports and British public. At the end, Thatcher was able to reform the unions and reformation of Great Britain's labour market. (Blundell, 2008, pp. 127-130)

2.8. Economic Situation of Argentina after the War

Galtieri resigned as president of Argentina after the war. He failed to improve the economy of the country, thus; he lost people's confidence. Furthermore, Galtieri's reign witnessed many internal crises that led to the inflation. Hence, after many issues with the international community and his community, the Galtieri system fell. ("Galtieri and the Falklands War", n.d.)

2.8.1. The Arrival of the New President and the Inflation

The Argentine people elected a new president, Raul Alfonsin, from the Radical Civic Union (UCR) party candidate; he took his office on 10 December 1983. Alfonsin began his rule with many economic problems that faced the country before his period. The foreign debts, for instance, were approximately 43 billion dollars by the end of the year. Argentina's situation was difficult as compared with other countries. At the end of 1982, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) fell by 5.6%, inflation was nearly 209% and Unemployment was at nearly 10%. In Argentina's case, it seems that it would not receive any foreign investments. (Alberti, 2019)

Figure 2 shows the financing of Argentine government debt in the 1980-90s. In the first half of this decade, domestic debt played a vital role, but in the final stage it no longer provided much financing potential. After an intermediate stabilisation attempt in 1985, the share of public debt raised from abroad rose significantly, but declined again between 1988 and 1990.

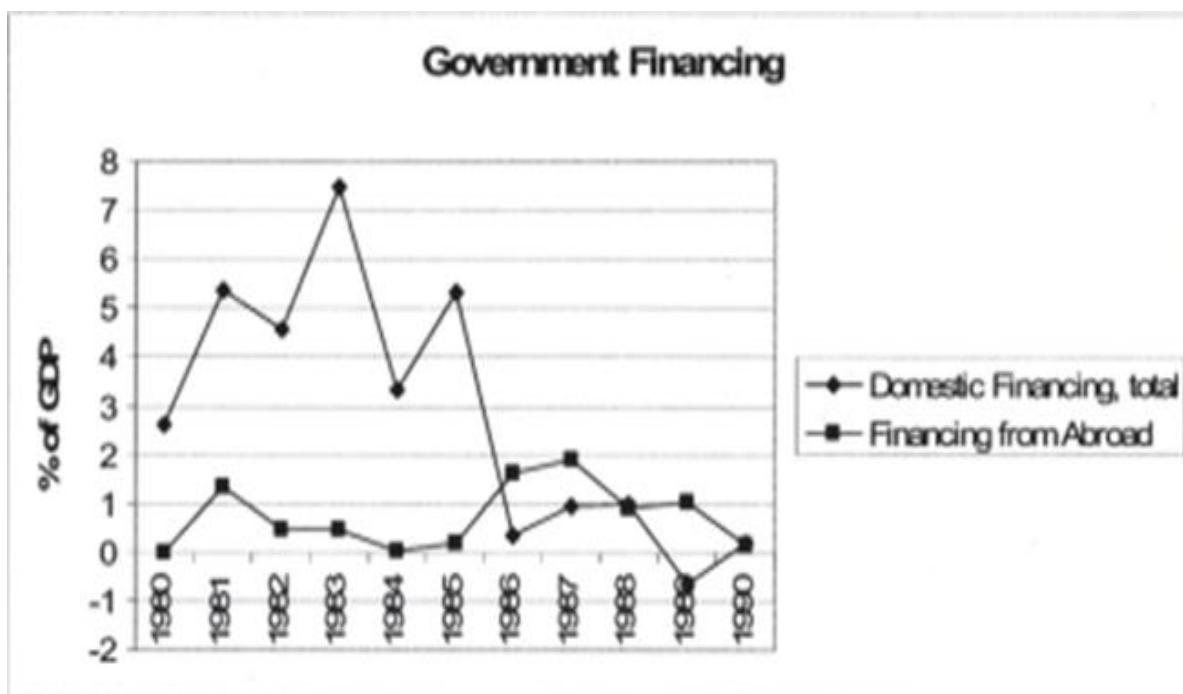


Figure 2.1 Government Financing 1980-1990

Inflation started to rise before the debt crisis of the 1980s. However, in order to control the recession after the crisis, Argentina began printing money. This resulted in an average annual inflation rate of 300% between 1980 and 1990. For example, in the 1980s, the purchasing power of the middle class fell by 30%. At the end of 1982, inflation was nearly to 209% due to unemployment and overprinting of the currency. In 1985, in order to curb hyperinflation, the Argentine currency peso (Peso) was changed to « austral », that is, 1 Austral was exchanged for 1,000 pesos. However, monthly inflation rates remained high between 1988-1989. ("Hyperinflation in Argentina" n.d.)

Figure 3 below gives an overview of Argentine inflation in the decade 1980-1990. From the curves observed that the increases in CPI and WPI were gradually on the first part between 1980 and 1984 due to the unemployment and the country crises. Between the end of 1984 and 1986, the inflation began to decrease gradually due to use the austral plan which launched by Alfonsín. The

last part, the inflation rose again between 1987 and 1990 due to the internal crises that faced the country.

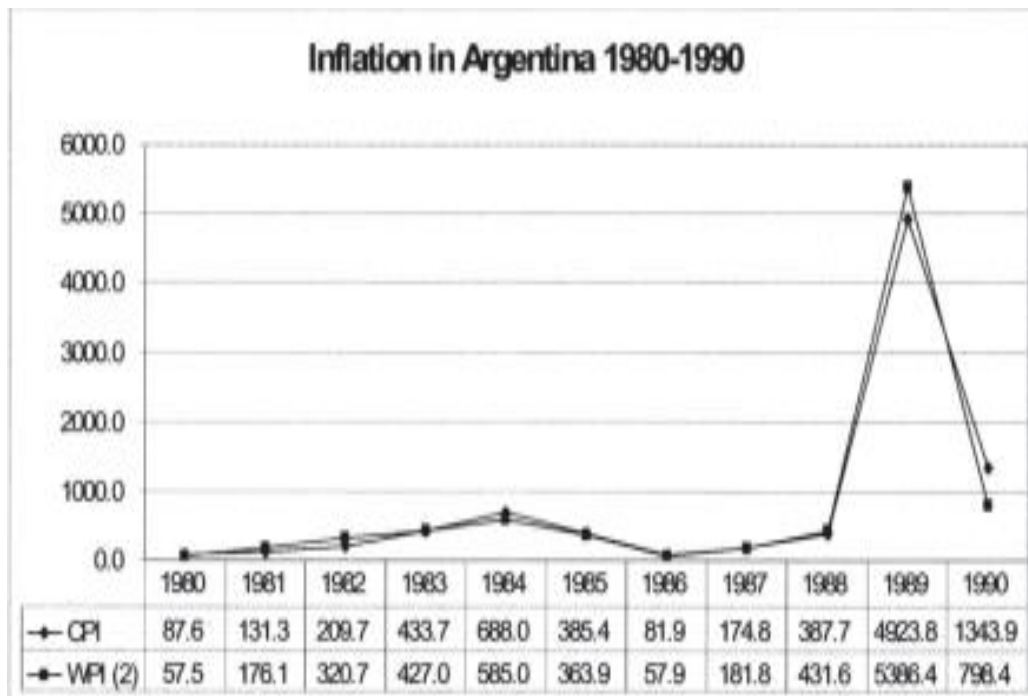


Figure2.2. Annual Inflation Rates 1980-1990

2.8.2. The Austral Plan

Argentina tried to negotiate with International Monetary Fund (IMF) for spending cuts to their debts but IMF negotiations failed. If Argentina had had sovereignty over the Falkland, Argentina would have handled its debts and the economic crisis. Alfonsín launched the Austral plan. This plan was an austerity program that froze prices and wages, stopped the printing of money, and established a new currency, the Austral. Alfonsín's plan ended hyperinflation in 1985, the economy grew by 5.3% in 1986 and restored the confidence of international bankers. However, the inflation rose again in 1987 and economic growth slowed (BRIDGES, 1988). The Austral value began to decline as compared with the US dollar. Alfonsín's plan was opposed by Capital Gains Tax and business community. At the end, many members of government, party of justice and his own party opposed Alfonsín policies. In addition, the last years of Alfonsín's rule witnessed many strikes,

tensions and rebellions because of the wages and the austerity program that was applied. In 1989, presidential elections took place in Argentina. Carlos Saul Menem won and became the new president of Argentina (Alberti, 2019).

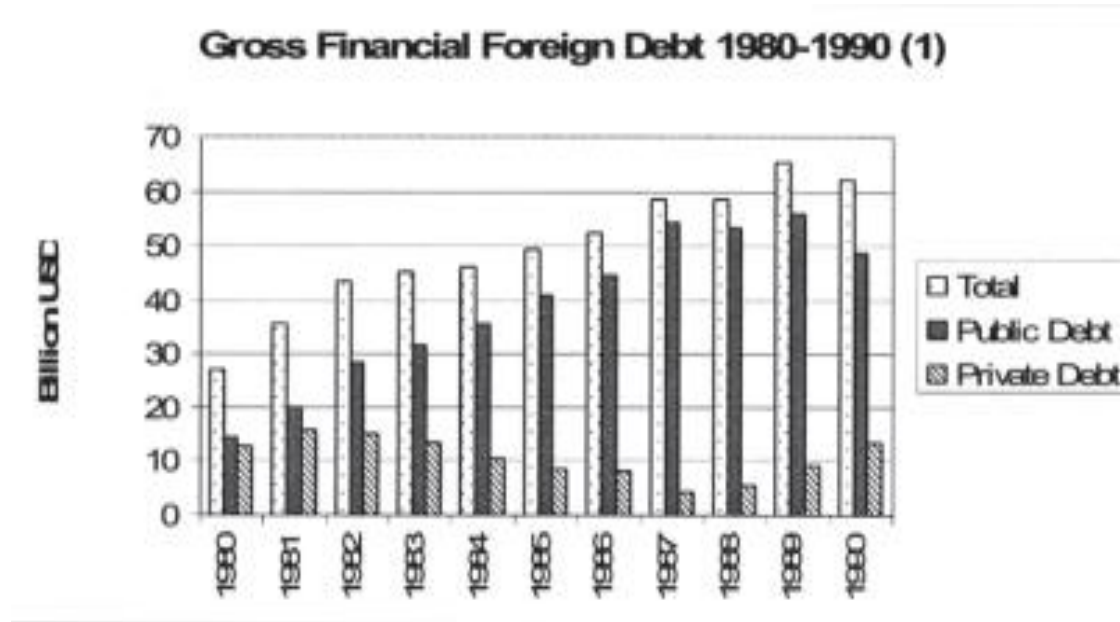


Figure2.3. Foreign Debt 1980-1990

Source Oficina de la CEPAL en Buenos Aires on data of the BCRA and the Ministerio de Economia_

As shown in Figure 4, the depiction of public external debt in absolute terms confirms the finding that the Argentine government found itself heavily in debt between 1988 and 1990, making it struggling to find creditors at home and abroad.

2.9. The Aftermath of the War

The Falklands War had effects on the people and consequences at a military level. In fact, the war unveiled noticeable losses due to the nature and location of the war. Both sides had losses on their army, but the war was tougher on Argentina comparing to UK; perhaps that refer to the difference in planning and strength in military equipment.

2.9.1. Argentina

Argentina lost the war with a large number of deaths on their army and workless warplanes; what led them to withdraw. Totally, the war left 907 killed. The war inflicted heavy casualties on the Argentine side with 649 losses 149 officers, 32 non-commissioned officers and 35 conscript pirates. In addition, 341 people lost their lives including 321 in ARA General Belgrano and 4 naval aviators. In the air operation, Argentina lost 55 ones, 31 pilots and 14 ground crew. Border Guard, 2 Coast Guard and 16 civilians. ("Falkland War".2001)

2.9.2. United Kingdom

In total, UK lost 255 service men and 3 female Falkland Island civilians during the war. In Royal Navy lost 88 Hon Kong Laundrymen. Royal Marines lost 27 and 10 Hong Kong sailors had been lost in Royal Fleet Auxiliary. The British Army lost 123, 1 officer in Royal Air Force and 3 women killed by friendly fire. ("Falklands War", 2001)

In addition to the loss at the human level, Britain lost 6 ships in the war against Argentina. Argentina attacked number of British ships, the number would be more than 6 ships, but the bombs Did not explode. The first ship that had been attacked was on 4 May. A Type 42 Guided Middle Destroyer that had the task of guarding the external side was the first ship to be attacked. A huge fire had hit the ship which left 20 crewmen killed. This ship sunk as it was declared about it 4 years after the war. Also, on 21 May is the date of the second ship loss, where 9 bombs thrown by the Argentine Air Force on "Type 21 Frigate" which was protecting the ships of Britain in San Carlos's bay. The attack led the ship to sink the next day. Moreover, the Argentine attack on the British ships didn't stop, this time; Argentina attacked "A Type 21 Frigate", which was protecting the entrance to San Carlos on 23 May. The ship broke on the next day then sunk. In addition, the anti-aircraft "A Type 42 Destroyer" and "HMS Broadsword" ships located in north west of Falkland

Sound. These two ships had been attacked by Sky Hawks. Three bombs hit the ship, but although it was headed to the port, the ship had sunk because of flood; and this was the 4th ship. Furthermore, on 25 May, two missions of "Expert" hit the ship "A roll-on/ roll-off" type which assigned to carry the helicopters and other supplies. In this attack 12 men was killed by the crew. Only one aircraft of 6 survived. The ship sunk on 28 May beside Pebble Island. Finally, the ship "LSL" had been attacked by Sky Hawks. 48 men of the crew had been killed. The Royal Navy dragged the ship to the open sea and sunk it there, in a protected place called "Military Remains Act". ("List of 6 British Ships Sunk During the Falkland War", n.d.)

The war ended, where the loser was Argentina. It has the higher number of deaths, with a workless aircraft which pushed it to withdraw. In the other hand, UK was of course the winner, with fewer number of casualties, but it lost 6 important ships. Yet that did not affect Britain so far to get the island again under its control.

2.10. Cultural Influence of the Falklands War

Immediately after the war to present, popular culture has been widely influenced in both Britain and Argentina. Several media spanned in different areas of the two countries. Through the conflicts, many productions had emerged such as films and TV works.

For Argentina, the Falklands war provided materials for plays, films and TV series, and influenced the output of musicians. The first Argentine film about the war was "the Boys of the war" in 1984. This movie describes how their soldiers felt about fighting in the Falklands war. For Britain, it provided fictional and non-fictional books, music and films that inspired from the war. It provided a material wealth for non-fiction writers such as Max Hasting and Simon Jenkins when they wrote about "The Battle for Falklands" book. Also, the BBC drama showed the story of British officer who was paralyzed by a bullet wound, as BBC titled it "Tumbledown". During the Falklands war, many fictional works were created among them "The Langoliers" novella by Stephen King, in

which this novella tells the story of a crowded Los Angeles-to-Boston airline flight that undergoes something mysterious. ("Cultural impact of the Falklands war". n.d)

2.10.1. Literature

In the period after the war between the two sides, dozens of books and works had appeared. The Falklands war affects culturally literature in its genres such as fiction and non-fiction.

2.10.1.1. Fiction

The authors after the war period used fiction as means of telling stories of the war. The authors depend on their imagination to narrate the events; it may be true or wrong story. In Pierre Boulle's novel "La Baleine des Malouines" (1983), the author in this work used his imagination to express his ideas, the novel is about how the blue whale became friend with the British task force. Also, Jack Haggling in his thriller "Exocet" (1983), deals with one of the famous buzzwords in the war period. "Exocet" term entered to English language and became synonymous with "missile" term. Words from imagination became terms in the language such as Yomp and Task Force (Woodman, 2012). Also, the novel Ghost Force (2006) by Patrick Robinson portrays how the Argentines invading the Falkland. The author in this case depicted the events of the beginning of the war without witnesses. The Falklands war was considered as a scoop to the writers to their imagination and stories. ("Cultural impact of the Falklands war". n.d)

2.10.1.2. Non-Fiction

Non-fiction as term is a document or media content that does not contain imagination or stories. The writers in non-fiction wrote the truth as it is from real people or the writer himself was one of the witnesses to the events. This war provided materials wealth for writers, and from the war many books were produced. In the UK an account was Max Hasting and Simon Jenkins in "The Battle for the Falklands"; while Hasting focusing on the military expedition, Jenkins focusing on the

political background of the Falklands conflict. Also, General Julian Thompson wrote his own report as commander in his book (1985) "No Picnic 3 Commando Brigade in the South Atlantic"; the book described the momentous events of April to June 1982. Most of the books, songs, and works were non-fiction because of the novelty of the war and most of the writers had lived through the war. ("Cultural impact of the Falklands war". n.d)

2.10.2.State Recognition

All the countries had memories related to the wars or important events. The country recognises its achievements or memory of missing soldiers during the war period. From the Falkland War, the state recognition resulted in two outcomes ;holidays and memorials.

2.10.2.1. Holidays

After period of the war, the two countries decided to make days to remember the soldiers and considered them as official holidays. In Argentina, the 2nd of April considered as commemorated the veterans and fallen soldiers of the Falklands day. It is sometimes called Malvinas's day and is considered as official holiday. In addition, the holiday in Britain is on Sunday and those who lost their lives in the war are remembered in the same day. Also, in Falkland Island, they provide two holidays to commemorate the war Margret Thatcher day on the 10th of January, and Liberation Day on the 14th of June. (Chan, 2013).

2.10.2.2. Memorials

The Falklands War left many memorials in the two countries and the island itself among them First, for Britain, Pangbourne College, a small coeducational public school in Berkshire, has a national memorial Chapel. Second, In the Falkland Islands exist several memorials that expressed different events. The most important one is the Liberation memorial 1982 in Stanley, which was unveiled on 14 June 1984. Finally, after the start day of the war, a Buenos Aires street "Calle

Inglaterra" had been renamed " Calle 2 de Abril" . In November 2013, the street had returned to its original name (Parera, 2013). This name became unwanted by the people, after briefly time the Buenos Aires government changed the name to "Pasaje 2 de Abril" in March 2014. (La calle "Inglaterra" se llamará "Pasaje 2 de abril," 2014).

2.11. The Influence of Spain's Position on its Internal and External Relations

Spain was always a supporter to the Argentine claim of the Falkland Islands along the crisis. Since Spain is a European country and a member in NATO, the Socialist Workers in Spain support NATO's position and at the same time the Ruling Union of the Democratic Centre party (UCD), which gave Spain priority to enter the NATO, supported Spain claim toward the third world. The Socialist speaker "Manuel Marin" saw Spain as being making its fault that may affect on its situation in the future. They justified that through Morocco's relationship with Spain because Spain has territories in Morocco's lands, "Ceuta" and "Melilla". The representative Socialist stated that he was sure that Morocco just waits for the Falklands war to reproduce the issue again not as "Falklands Issue", but as "Melilla and Ceuta" issue. Solan said that Spain will not be protected by NATO if Spain enters in conflict with Morocco; as kind of warning because Spain didn't support Britain. (Martinez-Soler, 1982)

2.12. Will Argentina Attack the Falkland Again?

The Argentine military equipment was not enough to go in war against the British military power, as it went to the withdraw from the war in which it was a situation of the inability in its forces to keep fighting. Probably this what led Argentina later to think of bringing additional and stronger reinforcements to the air side which was supplied with the Kfir aircrafts. Perhaps this is an indication of the intention to invade the islands again.

Argentina knows that Britain at this time does not have enough Shipping ships. The only carrier it has is the HMS Ocean, but this carrier is only specialised in carrying the helicopters.

Although that Britain has strong power and big factories on the military side, yet their readiness will not be until 2020 in order to finish making the first one among them, which is named HMS Queen Elizabeth, until this time it will be able to work and be ready to the war. Britain must also wait until 2023 in order to be able to have a sufficient number of fighters that are making to be able to carry two squadrons consisting of 24 aircraft, and this period seems somehow far. It has no a big number of fighters by 2020, and this is what may make Argentina think to take another invasion in these conditions. Argentina sought to strengthen its air forces in order to make its forces able to keep and control the islands one day, so that it can compete Britain again, but with a readiness more, stronger and better than before when it lost the war in 1982. (Beckhusen, 2017) " That gives Argentina three years to retake the Falkland Islands, or possibly a few more years after that, because of the time Britain needs to prepare Queen Elizabeth's fighter squadrons " (Beckhusen, 2017, paras. 3) Through these words in the quote, Argentina seems that it has a time plan to invade the islands again. In this period Britain was still working on finishing the squadrons of the Queen Elizabeth, and Argentina may repeat the invasion again.

Furthermore, the Falklands War caused a big loss of a large number of aircrafts in the Argentine army, that is, about a third of the Air Force. It became difficult for it to recover. it had suffered a hard economic deterioration after the war; Thus, Argentina was unable to buy aircrafts to strengthen its air force. However, Britain is still having an anti-aircraft rockets that enable it to defend the islands and keep its air, and also the United Kingdom still maintains more than 100 Typhoon aircraft and 76 Tornado aircrafts. While Argentina has a problem with the stock of ammunition in this side. Weapons without ammunition could not fight, and over all of that some of the ammunition was stolen and sold on the black market. (Beckhusen, 2017) " Were Argentina to somehow rebuild its air force, or neutralise Britain's Falkland air base from the ground, Britain would depend on the upcoming Queen Elizabeth-class carriers to provide air cover for an

amphibious counter-invasion ". (Beckhusen, 2017, paras. 15) Britain seems to be ready to any emergency or any attempted attack from Argentina, even with its reinforcements in its forces. Britain will work on protecting the air and the sea with its Elizabeth new aircrafts, and that will make as a cover protecting the islands and prevents any Argentine invasion. And over all of that, there are no guarantees that Argentina will be supplied with ammunition which make it difficult to it. Argentina previously had more aircrafts than it has now, even if it bought other warplanes. Even the Falkland' force is more prepared and qualified than it was in 1982 in which it can give warnings before the attack comes close. Not only this it has a military infrastructure. And the Argentine shipping ships war are not in a good condition to take their forces to war.

Conclusion

The Falklands War ended, and that was a painful end to Galtieri, who was imprisoned during the rule of the new president Raul Alfonsin. The relationship between Argentina and Britain is not so strained as before, but it is still a little tense at the political level. As they sought refuge to improve relations between them in Madrid. In 2006, a claim has surfaced again in the Falkland Islands issue by Argentina, in terms of fishing and petroleum. In Britain, after the war, Thatcher came with a strong character, proceeding with her plan. On the other side, after the resignation of President Galtieri, Argentina has seen an economic deterioration, which prompted the president Alfonsin to find a solution to this problem. That is through a plan called "Austral plan" which brought its success, but the economic problem has returned.

General Conclusion

The world has seen many effective events that occurred on the political and military levels after the First and Second World Wars such as the Berlin Crisis 1 and 2. The Falklands War between Argentina and the United Kingdom was one of the most important events in that period. The War broke out between the two countries in 1982 in the Southern Atlantic Ocean, exactly in the Falkland Islands. The current study laid focus on the main causes and consequences of this war. The Falklands War broke out because of political, historical and economic reasons. Britain won the war and could retake the islands again; however, Argentina ended it as a loser with a bigger number of deaths. Thus, in order to illustrate the reasons and effects of the war, this study undertook the historical descriptive-analytical method. The research was divided into two chapters; the first one discussed the beginning and the reasons that led to the outbreak of the war, and the second one highlighted the consequences of the war.

The first chapter highlighted the difficult economic circumstances Argentina was going through at that time, which led the President Galtieri to move toward the Falkland Islands and claiming that the islands should be an Argentine property. It was clear that the tensions began from the Argentine side. It wanted to prove its claim over the islands. Nevertheless, the British response was also not late; the claim simply did not pass. The United Kingdom must stand against it, this will lead to a relationship reaching a level of conflicts at the political levels between the two parties. The war occurred due to many causes, among them political, historical and economic causes. Of course, important countries such as the United States of America, Europe and some other countries in the world had their stance towards the war. After all these tensions, the war had to take one way which is the war, and in a way that the two sides had to make first-class military air preparations, so the nature of the war had to take an air operation in most. The second chapter of this research discusses mainly the consequences of the war and its effects on the two parts. Also, it shows the opinion of the

islanders on the war and examines the developments of the relationship between the two countries after this period. Furthermore, the war had an impact on Argentina and Britain in the economic, political, and cultural sides.

The study revealed that Argentina refused the existence of UK in the islands seeing that as a remnant of colonisation and being the owner of the islands through the historical legacy given by Spain. However, Britain saw that it should take the islands because of the self-determination that islanders tended to be under the British control. Thus, the Falkland War is not just a war that broke out just because of a historical legacy or a self-determination, it has another dimension. The economic reason led them to the conflict because the islands are considered an important economic center where there is a big stock of fishes, the gas and oil that both was looking for.

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المخلص

اهتمت القوى العظمى على مر التاريخ بإحكام سيطرتها على أكبر عدد ممكن من الجزر ذلك أنّها تمكّنها من بسط سيطرتها على بقاع مختلفة من العالم. كان لذلك أن نشبت صراعات وحروب كبيرة بين عدد من الدول من أجل فرض سيادتها على عدد كبير من الجزر حول العالم. فلقد أدى الصراع على جزر الفوكلاند/مالبيناس إلى نشوب حرب بين المملكة المتحدة والأرجنتين. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى البحث في الأسباب التي أدت إلى اندلاع هذه الحرب، وعرض أهم النتائج التي أفضت إليها على مختلف المستويات. اعتمدت هذه الدراسة في سعيها للإلمام بحديثات هذه الحرب ومآلاتها-على المنهج التاريخي الوصفي التحليلي وذلك بالبحث في أهم الكتب التي ألقت والدراسات التي أنجزت حول هذه الحرب التي استأثرت باهتمام بالغ من وسائل الاعلام العالمية. توصلنا من خلال هذا البحث إلى أنّ حرب الفوكلاند كانت حرباً جوية اندلعت بين الأرجنتين والمملكة المتحدة بسبب النزاع حول السيادة على الأرخيبيل ، ففي صبيحة الثاني من أبريل 1982 أقدمت الحكومة الأرجنتينية على احتلال الجزر في غزو عسكري بقيادة الجنرال ليوبالدو جاليتيري، إلا أنّ رد المملكة المتحدة بقيادة رئيسة وزراء بريطانيا مارغريت تاتشر كان قويا وسريعا حيث لم تدم الحرب-التي خلّفت 649 قتيلاً أرجنتينياً و255 بريطانياً بالإضافة إلى 3 مدنيين من جزر فوكلاند-طويلا وبنهايتها عادت الجزر إلى السيادة البريطانية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: حرب الفوكلاند ، المملكة المتحدة ، الأرجنتين ، ليوبالدو جاليتيري ، مارغريت تاتشر