Abstract

This thesis addresses the military conflict between Argentina and the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), with a particular focus on the Argentinian perspective. It is grounded in Benedict Anderson’s theory of nationalism, which describes the sources and means of dissemination of nationalism, as well as its manifestations in modern society. Given this framework, the backbone of this work is the thesis that the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) occupation was due to the transition of the military junta to militant nationalism. The second section of this thesis consists of a detailed account of the pre-war period, during which the distinct nationalist feeling of affinity with the Falkland Islands formed. In particular, this was during the time of international negotiations mediated by the UN following the end of the Second World War, the subsequent rule of Juan Domingo Perón as well as the rule of the third military junta. The final section of this thesis is an analysis of the military defeat’s consequences on the political developments in the country as well as on the state of the Argentinian society.