

Falklands malvinas conflict

[Government](#), [Military](#)



nExtract of sample " Falklands/Malvinas Conflict" n

nFalklands/Malvinas Conflict Falklands/Malvinas Conflict Question The Falklands/Malvinas Conflict was because of gross miscalculations from the countries involved namely the British and Argentina. The conflict began when Argentina laid claim to the islands and refused to leave once the British also laid claim to the uninhabited islands. The British had already acknowledged the islands as an extension of the British colony and viewed the invasion of the islands as an act of aggression. Both nations went back and forth over the territory, but neither country thought the situation would escalate into a full-blown conflict. That was until the Argentine forces occupied the islands on 2 April 1982. Britain saw this as an act of war and dispatched its forces. The conflict claimed approximately a thousand deaths and the damages that ran in millions of dollars. The British government did not expect the Argentineans to attack the island, and the Argentineans did not expect the British government to respond using force. They expected the British to initiate negotiations, but to their surprise, they responded with excessive force and by 14 June 1982, the conflict had ended. The British were angered by the invasion of a sovereign state and retaliated through an act of force. Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister at the time was held responsible for the lives that were lost during the war. However, she was lauded for taking the initiative to protect the innocent people who lived on the islands. The Argentineans had already imposed their rules on them and had introduced Spanish as the national language and changed the clothing they wore. The United States refused to side with the Argentineans and it would prove a big blow to their confidence since they felt the British

would crumble at the might both nations possessed. n

nQuestion 2 n

nDuring the conflict, the British troops were ahead and superior in almost every way. They possessed the military muscle, weapons and allies who assisted them in the war. The British employed several strategies with an aim to cripple the infrastructure that the enemy had. For example, they blinded the Argentine Air Force using the decking technique during landing. The breakdown of the tactical plan entailed dispersing vulnerable military personnel and equipment within the immediate ships then proceeding with a deadly assault (Gatchel, 2001). An eventual alternative revolved around attacking Argentine's mainland to attack her aircraft forces. The British troops decided to attack the opposing forces using airstrike invasions, which they launched from their naval carrier ships. n

nBritish units focused on the effect of engaging in direct combat with open assault sides. Significant tactics used by the British forces included preparations that led to the sinking of an Argentine submarine. Additionally, the forces used counteractive measures to suppress the enemy with first hand. The objective of the initial suppression targeted to destabilize the Argentine forces. The Argentineans responded by sinking six military ships. Among the significant approaches formulated included the positioning of Vulcan bombers at the Ascension Island (Hime, 2010). The move provided a strategic angle to manipulate the rival power minimizing retaliation chances. Additionally, British forces enacted the air service unit at the Pebble Island. The unit secured the Island's airfield provided the ground for the other troops to land with ease. The British troops had more superior training and

tactics and quickly overpowered the opposing forces and took back the island. The military strategies employed by the British army proved effective as the entire conflict lasted for seventy-four days and ended when the Argentine troops surrendered on 14 June 1982. n

nReferences n

nGatchel, T. L. (2001). Operational Art and Tasks Force Operations during the Falklands/Malvinas Conflict. JMO Faculty n

nHime, D. N. (2010). The 1982 Falklands-Malvinas Case Study. JMO Faculty