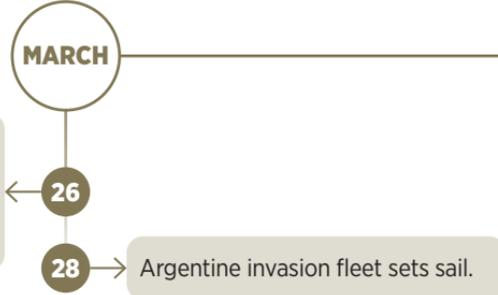


The Argentine junta decides on military action. The British Ministry of Defence advises against a military response.



The Argentine invasion of the British-ruled Falkland Islands happened in 1982. This move led to a brief, but bitter conflict.

Submarines and aircraft attacked and sank warships, and infantrymen fought hand to hand for strategically located hills. The Falklands War was one of the largest conflicts since World War II. 649 Argentine military personnel, 255 British military personnel, and three Falkland Islanders lost their lives.

● Pre & Post Conflict Dates ● Conflict Dates
erskine.org.uk/falklands

Argentina invades and occupies the Falkland Islands. After brief resistance Governor Rex Hunt surrenders.

British task force sets sail from Portsmouth. Lord Carrington resigns.

US abandons attempts to end war.

South Georgia recaptured by Royal Marines after failed landing by SAS on the Fortuna Glacier.

Task force arrives in exclusion zone. USA declares support for Britain.



South Georgia invaded. Victory celebrations in Argentina. Commons meets. UN condemns Argentina in Resolution 502.

Britain declares 200-mile exclusion zone around Islands.

British warships reach Falkland waters.

Exclusion zone comes into force.

Falkland War Facts

War Duration - 74 days
 Fighting days - 33 days
Operation Code Names
 Rosario (ARG)
 Corporate (GBR)
Deaths
 British - 255
 Argentinian - 649
 Falklanders - 3



First day of military action. Argentine Mirages attack Task Force. Vulcan bomber attacks Stanley airport; Sea Harriers and ships also conduct attacks.

British destroyer HMS Sheffield hit by air-launched Exocet missile.

UN General Secretary announces collapse of peace effort.

HMS Antelope sunk.

British 2nd Parachute Regiment attacks Argentine garrison at Goose Green.



General Belgrano is sunk by HMS Conqueror without knowledge of cancellation of Argentine pincer attack. Foreign Secretary Francis Pym holds talks with General Haig in Washington.

QE2 sets sail as troop transport.

British start landing troops in San Carlos water.

HMS Coventry and British container ship Atlantic Conveyor, carrying vital transport helicopters for land offensive, hit and sunk by air-launched Exocet.

5 Infantry Brigade begin disembarking in San Carlos Water.

Scots Guards embark in Sir Tristram for Bluff Cove.

Major assaults: 42 Cdo at Mount Harriet, 3 Para at Mount Longdon, and 45 Cdo at Two Sisters.

Argentine forces surrender to Major-General Jeremy Moore.

Britain re-takes South Sandwich Islands. End of hostilities declared.



2 Para advance on and capture Fitzroy and Bluff Cove.

RFAs Sir Galahad and Sir Tristram bombed by A-4 Skyhawks at Bluff Cove.

2 Para attack Wireless Ridge. Scots Guards attack Mount Tumbledown.

