[Template:Other uses](/wiki/Template:Other_uses" \o "Template:Other uses) [Template:Pp-semi](/wiki/Template:Pp-semi) [Template:Use dmy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_dmy_dates) [Template:Coord](/wiki/Template:Coord) [Template:Infobox country](/wiki/Template:Infobox_country)

**Argentina** ([Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en); [Template:IPA-es](/wiki/Template:IPA-es)), officially the **Argentine Republic**[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua) ([Template:Lang-es](/wiki/Template:Lang-es)), is a [federal republic](/wiki/Federal_republic) located in southeastern [South America](/wiki/South_America). Sharing the bulk of the [Southern Cone](/wiki/Southern_Cone) with its neighbour [Chile](/wiki/Chile), it is bordered by [Bolivia](/wiki/Bolivia) and [Paraguay](/wiki/Paraguay) to the north; [Brazil](/wiki/Brazil) to the northeast; [Uruguay](/wiki/Uruguay) and the [South Atlantic Ocean](/wiki/South_Atlantic_Ocean) to the east; Chile to the west and the [Drake Passage](/wiki/Drake_Passage) to the south.

With a mainland area of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert),[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua) Argentina is the [eighth-largest country](/wiki/List_of_countries_and_outlying_territories_by_total_area) in the world, the second-largest in [Latin America](/wiki/Latin_America), and the largest [Spanish-speaking](/wiki/Hispanophone) one. Argentina claims sovereignty over [part of Antarctica](/wiki/Argentine_Antarctica), the [Falkland Islands](/wiki/Falkland_Islands_sovereignty_dispute) ([Template:Lang-es](/wiki/Template:Lang-es)), [South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands](/wiki/South_Georgia_and_South_Sandwich_Islands_sovereignty_dispute). The country is subdivided into twenty-three [provinces](/wiki/Province) ([Template:Lang-es](/wiki/Template:Lang-es), singular *provincia*) and one [autonomous city](/wiki/Autonomous_city) (*ciudad autónoma*), [Buenos Aires](/wiki/Buenos_Aires), which is the [federal capital](/wiki/Federal_capital) of the nation ([Template:Lang-es](/wiki/Template:Lang-es)) as decided by [Congress](/wiki/Argentine_Congress).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The provinces and the capital have their own constitutions, but exist under a [federal system](/wiki/Federal_system).

The earliest recorded human presence in the area of modern-day Argentina dates back to the [Paleolithic](/wiki/Paleolithic) period.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The country has its roots in [Spanish colonization](/wiki/Spanish_empire) of the region during the 16th century.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Argentina rose as the successor state of the [Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata](/wiki/Viceroyalty_of_the_Río_de_la_Plata),[Template:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm) a Spanish [overseas viceroyalty](/wiki/Viceroyalty) founded in 1776. The [declaration](/wiki/Argentine_Declaration_of_Independence) and [fight for independence](/wiki/Argentine_War_of_Independence) (1810–1818) was followed by an [extended civil war](/wiki/Argentine_Civil_Wars) that lasted until 1861, culminating in the country's reorganization as a [federation](/wiki/Federation) of [provinces](/wiki/Provinces_of_Argentina) with [Buenos Aires](/wiki/Buenos_Aires) as its capital city. The country thereafter enjoyed relative peace and stability, with [massive waves of European immigration](/wiki/Immigration_in_Argentina) radically reshaping its cultural and demographic outlook. The almost-unparalleled increase in prosperity led to Argentina becoming the seventh wealthiest developed nation in the world by the early 20th century.[Template:SfnTemplate:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

After 1930 Argentina descended into political instability and periodic economic crisis that pushed it back into underdevelopment,<ref name=developed>[Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref> though it nevertheless remained among the fifteen richest countries until the mid-20th century.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Argentina retains its historic status as a [middle power](/wiki/Middle_power)[Template:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm) in international affairs, and is a prominent [regional power](/wiki/Regional_power) in the Southern Cone and Latin America.[Template:SfnmTemplate:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm)

Argentina has the second largest economy in [South America](/wiki/South_America), the third-largest in Latin America and is a member of the [G-15](/wiki/Group_of_15) and [G-20](/wiki/G-20) major economies. It is also a founding member of the [United Nations](/wiki/United_Nations), [World Bank](/wiki/World_Bank_Group), [World Trade Organization](/wiki/World_Trade_Organization), [Mercosur](/wiki/Mercosur), [Union of South American Nations](/wiki/Union_of_South_American_Nations), [Community of Latin American and Caribbean States](/wiki/Community_of_Latin_American_and_Caribbean_States) and the [Organization of Ibero-American States](/wiki/Organization_of_Ibero-American_States). It is the country with the highest [Human Development Index](/wiki/Human_Development_Index) in [Latin America](/wiki/Latin_America) with a rating of ["very high"](/wiki/List_of_countries_by_Human_Development_Index#Americas).<ref name=hdi/> Because of its stability, market size and growing high-tech sector,<ref name=legatum>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> Argentina is classified as a [high-income economy](/wiki/High-income_economy).[[1]](#cite_note-1)

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## Name and etymology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

The name "Argentina" is derived from [Latin](/wiki/Latin) *argentum* ("silver", *plata* in [Spanish](/wiki/Spanish_language)), a noun associated with the [silver mountains legend](/wiki/Sierra_de_la_Plata), widespread among the first European explorers of the [La Plata Basin](/wiki/La_Plata_Basin).[Template:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm)

The first written use of the name can be traced to [*La Argentina*](/wiki/La_Argentina_(poem)),[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua) a 1602 poem by [Martín del Barco Centenera](/wiki/Martín_del_Barco_Centenera) describing the region and the foundation of Buenos Aires.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Although "Argentina" was already in common usage by the 18th century, the country was formally named "Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata" by the Spanish Empire, and "United Provinces of the Río de la Plata" after independence.

The [1826 constitution](/wiki/Argentine_Constitution_of_1826) included the first use of the name "Argentine Republic" in legal documents.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The name "Argentine Confederation" was also commonly used and was formalized in the [Argentine Constitution of 1853](/wiki/Argentine_Constitution_of_1853).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) In 1860 a presidential decree settled the country's name as "Argentine Republic",[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) and that year's constitutional amendment ruled all the names since 1810 as legally valid.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua)

In the [English language](/wiki/English_language) the country was traditionally called "the Argentine", mimicking the typical Spanish usage *la Argentina*.[[2]](#cite_note-2) This fell out of fashion during the mid-to-late 20th century, and now the country is simply referred to as "Argentina".

In the [Spanish language](/wiki/Spanish_language) "Argentina" is [feminine](/wiki/Grammatical_gender) ("*La [República] Argentina*"), taking the feminine [article](/wiki/Article_(grammar)) "La" as the initial syllable of "Argentina" is [unstressed](/wiki/Stress_(linguistics)).[[3]](#cite_note-3)

## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

### Pre-Columbian era[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|200px|The](/wiki/File:SantaCruz-CuevaManos-P2210651b.jpg) [Cave of the Hands](/wiki/Cueva_de_las_Manos) in [Santa Cruz province](/wiki/Santa_Cruz_province,_Argentina), with indigenous artwork dating from 13,000–9,000 years ago|alt=Stencilled hands on the cave's wall The earliest traces of human life in the area now known as Argentina are dated from the [Paleolithic](/wiki/Paleolithic) period, with further traces in the [Mesolithic](/wiki/Mesolithic) and [Neolithic](/wiki/Neolithic).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Until the period of European colonization, Argentina was relatively sparsely populated by a wide number of diverse cultures with different social organizations,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) which can be divided into three main groups.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The first group are basic hunters and food gatherers without development of [pottery](/wiki/Pottery), such as the [Selknam](/wiki/Selknam) and [Yaghan](/wiki/Yaghan) in the extreme south. The second group are advanced hunters and food gatherers which include the [Puelche](/wiki/Puelche), [Querandí](/wiki/Querandí) and Serranos in the center-east; and the [Tehuelche](/wiki/Tehuelche_people) in the south—all of them conquered by the [Mapuche](/wiki/Mapuche) spreading from [Chile](/wiki/Chile)[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)—and the [Kom](/wiki/Kom_people_(South_America)) and [Wichi](/wiki/Wichi) in the north. The last group are farmers with pottery, like the [Charrúa](/wiki/Charrúa), [Minuane](/wiki/Minuane) and [Guaraní](/wiki/Guaraní_people) in the northeast, with [slash and burn](/wiki/Slash_and_burn_agriculture) semisedentary existence;[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) the advanced [Diaguita](/wiki/Diaguita) sedentary [trading culture](/wiki/Trade) in the northwest, which was conquered by the [Inca Empire](/wiki/Inca_Empire) around 1480; the [Toconoté](/wiki/Toconoté) and [Hênîa and Kâmîare](/wiki/Comechingones) in the country's center, and the [Huarpe](/wiki/Huarpe) in the center-west, a culture that raised [llama](/wiki/Llama) cattle and was strongly influenced by the Incas.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

### Colonial era[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|200px|The surrender of Beresford to](/wiki/File:La_Reconquista_de_Buenos_Aires.jpg) [Santiago de Liniers](/wiki/Santiago_de_Liniers) during the [British invasions of the Río de la Plata](/wiki/British_invasions_of_the_Río_de_la_Plata) Europeans first arrived in the region with the 1502 voyage of [Amerigo Vespucci](/wiki/Amerigo_Vespucci_(explorer)). The Spanish navigators [Juan Díaz de Solís](/wiki/Juan_Díaz_de_Solís) and [Sebastian Cabot](/wiki/Sebastian_Cabot_(explorer)) visited the territory that is now Argentina in 1516 and 1526, respectively.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) In 1536 [Pedro de Mendoza](/wiki/Pedro_de_Mendoza) founded the small settlement of [Buenos Aires](/wiki/Buenos_Aires), which was abandoned in 1541.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

Further colonization efforts came from [Paraguay](/wiki/Paraguay)—establishing the [Governorate of the Río de la Plata](/wiki/Governorate_of_the_Río_de_la_Plata)—[Peru](/wiki/Peru) and Chile.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [Francisco de Aguirre](/wiki/Francisco_de_Aguirre_(conquistador)) founded [Santiago del Estero](/wiki/Santiago_del_Estero) in 1553. [Londres](/wiki/Londres,_Catamarca) was founded in 1558; [Mendoza](/wiki/Mendoza,_Argentina), in 1561; [San Juan](/wiki/San_Juan,_Argentina), in 1562; [San Miguel de Tucumán](/wiki/San_Miguel_de_Tucumán), in 1565.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [Juan de Garay](/wiki/Juan_de_Garay) founded [Santa Fe](/wiki/Santa_Fe,_Argentina) in 1573 and the same year [Jerónimo Luis de Cabrera](/wiki/Jerónimo_Luis_de_Cabrera) set up [Córdoba](/wiki/Córdoba,_Argentina).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Garay went further south to re-found Buenos Aires in 1580.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [San Luis](/wiki/San_Luis,_Argentina) was established in 1596.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

The [Spanish Empire](/wiki/Spanish_Empire) subordinated the economic potential of the Argentine territory to the immediate wealth of the silver and gold mines in [Bolivia](/wiki/Bolivia) and Peru, and as such it became part of the [Viceroyalty of Peru](/wiki/Viceroyalty_of_Peru) until the creation of the [Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata](/wiki/Viceroyalty_of_the_Río_de_la_Plata) in 1776 with Buenos Aires as its capital.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

Buenos Aires repelled [two ill-fated British invasions](/wiki/British_invasions_of_the_Río_de_la_Plata) in 1806 and 1807.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The ideas of the [Age of Enlightenment](/wiki/Age_of_Enlightenment) and the example of the first [Atlantic Revolutions](/wiki/Atlantic_Revolutions) generated criticism of the [absolutist monarchy](/wiki/Absolutist_monarchy) that ruled the country. As in the rest of Spanish America, the overthrow of [Ferdinand VII](/wiki/Ferdinand_VII_of_Spain) during the [Peninsular War](/wiki/Peninsular_War) created great concern.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

### Independence and civil wars[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|200px|Portrait of General](/wiki/File:Smartin.JPG) [José de San Martin](/wiki/José_de_San_Martin), [*Libertador*](/wiki/Libertadores) of Argentina, [Chile](/wiki/Chile) and [Peru](/wiki/Peru)|alt=Painting of San Martín holding the Argentine flag Beginning a process from which Argentina was to emerge as successor state to the Viceroyalty,[Template:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm) the 1810 [May Revolution](/wiki/May_Revolution) replaced the viceroy [Baltasar Hidalgo de Cisneros](/wiki/Baltasar_Hidalgo_de_Cisneros) with the [First Junta](/wiki/Primera_Junta), a new government in Buenos Aires composed by locals.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) In the first clashes of the Independence War the Junta crushed a royalist [counter-revolution in Córdoba](/wiki/Liniers_Counter-revolution),[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) but failed to overcome those of the [Banda Oriental](/wiki/Banda_Oriental), [Upper Peru](/wiki/First_Upper_Peru_campaign) and [Paraguay](/wiki/Paraguay_campaign), which later became independent states.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

Revolutionaries split into two antagonist groups: the [Centralists](/wiki/Unitarian_Party) and the [Federalists](/wiki/Federales_(Argentina))—a move that would define Argentina's first decades of independence.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The [Assembly of the Year XIII](/wiki/Assembly_of_the_Year_XIII) appointed [Gervasio Antonio de Posadas](/wiki/Gervasio_Antonio_de_Posadas) as Argentina's first [Supreme Director](/wiki/Supreme_Director_of_the_United_Provinces_of_the_Río_de_la_Plata).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

In 1816 the [Congress of Tucumán](/wiki/Congress_of_Tucumán) formalized the [Declaration of Independence](/wiki/Argentine_Declaration_of_Independence).[Template:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm) One year later General [Martín Miguel de Güemes](/wiki/Martín_Miguel_de_Güemes) stopped royalists on the north, and General [José de San Martín](/wiki/José_de_San_Martín) took an army [across the Andes](/wiki/Crossing_of_the_Andes) and secured the [independence of Chile](/wiki/Independence_of_Chile); then he led the fight to the Spanish stronghold of [Lima](/wiki/Lima) and proclaimed the [independence of Peru](/wiki/Independence_of_Peru).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua) In 1819 Buenos Aires enacted a [centralist constitution](/wiki/Argentine_Constitution_of_1819) that was soon [abrogated](/wiki/Repeal) by federalists.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

The 1820 [Battle of Cepeda](/wiki/Battle_of_Cepeda_(1820)), fought between the Centralists and the Federalists, resulted in the *end of the Supreme Director rule*. In 1826 Buenos Aires enacted another [centralist constitution](/wiki/Argentine_Constitution_of_1826), with [Bernardino Rivadavia](/wiki/Bernardino_Rivadavia) being appointed as the first president of the country. However, the interior provinces soon rose against him, forced his resignation and discarded the constitution.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Centralists and Federalists resumed the civil war; the latter prevailed and formed the [Argentine Confederation](/wiki/Argentine_Confederation) in 1831, led by [Juan Manuel de Rosas](/wiki/Juan_Manuel_de_Rosas).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) During his regime he faced a [French blockade](/wiki/French_blockade_to_the_Río_de_la_Plata) (1838–1840), the [War of the Confederation](/wiki/War_of_the_Confederation) (1836–1839), and a combined [Anglo-French blockade](/wiki/Anglo-French_blockade_of_the_Río_de_la_Plata) (1845–1850), but remained undefeated and prevented further loss of national territory.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) His trade restriction policies, however, angered the interior provinces and in 1852 [Justo José de Urquiza](/wiki/Justo_José_de_Urquiza), another powerful [caudillo](/wiki/Caudillo), [beat him out of power](/wiki/Battle_of_Caseros). As new president of the Confederation, Urquiza enacted the [liberal](/wiki/Liberalism) and federal 1853 Constitution. [Buenos Aires seceded](/wiki/State_of_Buenos_Aires) but was forced back into the Confederation after being defeated in the 1859 [Battle of Cepeda](/wiki/Battle_of_Cepeda_(1859)).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

### Rise of the modern nation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|200px|President](/wiki/File:El_General_Roca_ante_el_Congreso_Nacional.jpg) [Julio Argentino Roca](/wiki/Julio_Argentino_Roca) giving his constitutionally mandated annual report to Congress, 1886|alt= Overpowering Urquiza in the 1861 [Battle of Pavón](/wiki/Battle_of_Pavón), [Bartolomé Mitre](/wiki/Bartolomé_Mitre) secured Buenos Aires predominance and was elected as the first president of the reunified country. He was followed by [Domingo Faustino Sarmiento](/wiki/Domingo_Faustino_Sarmiento) and [Nicolás Avellaneda](/wiki/Nicolás_Avellaneda); these three presidencies set up the bases of the modern Argentine State.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

Starting with [Julio Argentino Roca](/wiki/Julio_Argentino_Roca) in 1880, ten consecutive federal governments emphasized [liberal economic policies](/wiki/Economic_liberalism). The [massive wave of European immigration](/wiki/Immigration_in_Argentina) they promoted—second only to the United States'—led to a near-reinvention of Argentine society and economy that by 1908 had placed the country as the seventh wealthiest[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) developed nation[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) in the world. Driven by this [immigration](/wiki/Immigration) wave and decreasing mortality, the Argentine population grew fivefold and the economy 15-fold:[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) from 1870 to 1910 Argentina's [wheat](/wiki/Wheat) exports went from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) per year, while frozen beef exports increased from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) per year,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) placing Argentina as one of the world's top five exporters.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Its railway mileage rose from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Fostered by a new [public, compulsory, free and secular education](/wiki/Argentine_Law_1420) system, [literacy](/wiki/Literacy) skyrocketed from 22% to 65%, a level higher than most [Latin American](/wiki/Latin_America) nations would reach even fifty years later.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Furthermore, real [GDP](/wiki/GDP) grew so fast that despite the huge immigration influx, [per capita income](/wiki/Per_capita_income) between 1862 and 1920 went from 67% of developed country levels to 100%:[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) In 1865, Argentina was already one of the top 25 nations by per capita income which by 1908, it had surpassed Denmark, Canada and The Netherlands to reach 7th place—behind Switzerland, New Zealand, Australia, the United States, the United Kingdom and Belgium. Argentina's per capita income was 70% higher than Italy's, 90% higher than Spain's, 180% higher than Japan's and 400% higher than [Brazil's](/wiki/Brazil).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Despite these unique achievements, the country was slow to meet its original goals of industrialization:[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) after steep development of capital-intensive local industries in the 1920s, a significant part of the manufacture sector remained labor-intensive in the 1930s.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

In 1912, President [Roque Sáenz Peña](/wiki/Roque_Sáenz_Peña) enacted [universal and secret male suffrage](/wiki/Saenz_Peña_Law), which allowed [Hipólito Yrigoyen](/wiki/Hipólito_Yrigoyen), leader of the [Radical Civic Union](/wiki/Radical_Civic_Union) (or UCR), to win [the 1916 election](/wiki/Argentine_general_election,_1916). He enacted social and economic reforms and extended assistance to family farmers and small businesses. Argentina stayed neutral during [World War I](/wiki/World_War_I). The second administration of Yrigoyen faced an economic crisis, influenced by the [Great Depression](/wiki/Great_Depression).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

### Infamous Decade[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|175px|Official presidential portrait of](/wiki/File:Museo_del_Bicentenario_-_%22Retrato_de_Juan_Domingo_Perón_y_Eva_Duarte%22,_Numa_Ayrinhac.jpg) [Juan Domingo Perón](/wiki/Juan_Domingo_Perón) and his wife [Eva Perón](/wiki/Eva_Perón), 1948|alt= In 1930, Yrigoyen [was ousted from power](/wiki/1930_Argentine_coup_d'état) by the military led by [José Félix Uriburu](/wiki/José_Félix_Uriburu). Although Argentina remained among the fifteen richest countries until mid-century,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) this [coup d'état](/wiki/Coup_d'état) marks the start of the steady economic and social decline that pushed the country back into underdevelopment.<ref name=developed/>

Uriburu ruled for two years; then [Agustín Pedro Justo](/wiki/Agustín_Pedro_Justo) was elected in a [fraudulent election](/wiki/Argentine_general_election,_1931), and signed a controversial [treaty with the United Kingdom](/wiki/Roca-Runciman_Treaty). Argentina [stayed neutral during World War II](/wiki/Argentina_in_World_War_II), a decision that had full British support but was rejected by the United States after the [attack on Pearl Harbor](/wiki/Attack_on_Pearl_Harbor). A new [military coup toppled the government](/wiki/Revolution_of_'43), and Argentina declared war on the Axis Powers a month before the [end of World War II in Europe](/wiki/End_of_World_War_II_in_Europe). The minister of welfare, [Juan Domingo Perón](/wiki/Juan_Domingo_Perón), was fired and jailed because of his high popularity among workers. His liberation was forced by a [massive popular demonstration](/wiki/Loyalty_Day_(Argentina)), and he went on to win the [1946 election](/wiki/Argentine_general_election,_1946).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

### Peronism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) Perón created a political movement known as Peronism. He [nationalized](/wiki/Nationalization) strategic industries and services, improved wages and working conditions, paid the full [external debt](/wiki/External_debt) and achieved nearly [full employment](/wiki/Full_employment). The economy, however, began to decline in 1950 because of over-expenditure. His highly popular wife, [Eva Perón](/wiki/Eva_Perón), played a central political role. She pushed Congress to enact [women's suffrage](/wiki/Women's_suffrage) in 1947,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) and developed an unprecedented social assistance to the most vulnerable sectors of society.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) However, her declining health did not allow her to run for the vice-presidency in 1951, and she died of cancer the following year. Perón [was reelected in 1951](/wiki/Argentine_general_election,_1951), even surpassing his 1946 performance. In 1955 the Navy [bombed the Plaza de Mayo](/wiki/Bombing_of_Plaza_de_Mayo) in an ill-fated attempt to kill the President. A few months later, during the self-called [Liberating Revolution](/wiki/Revolución_Libertadora) coup, he resigned and went into [exile](/wiki/Exile) in Spain.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

The new head of State, [Pedro Eugenio Aramburu](/wiki/Pedro_Eugenio_Aramburu), [proscribed](/wiki/Proscription) Peronism and banned all of its manifestations; nevertheless, Peronists kept organized underground. [Arturo Frondizi](/wiki/Arturo_Frondizi) from the UCR won the [following elections](/wiki/Argentine_general_election,_1958).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) He encouraged investment to achieve energetic and industrial self-sufficiency, reversed a chronic [trade deficit](/wiki/Trade_deficit) and lifted Peronism proscription; yet his efforts to stay in good terms with Peronists and the military earned him the rejection of both and a new coup forced him out.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) But Senate Chief [José María Guido](/wiki/José_María_Guido) reacted swiftly and applied the anti-[power vacuum](/wiki/Power_vacuum) legislation, becoming president instead; elections were repealed and Peronism proscribed again. [Arturo Illia](/wiki/Arturo_Illia) was [elected in 1963](/wiki/Argentine_general_election,_1963) and led to an overall increase in prosperity; however his attempts to legalize Peronism resulted in his overthrow in 1966 by the [Juan Carlos Onganía](/wiki/Juan_Carlos_Onganía)-led [coup d'état](/wiki/Coup_d'état) called the [Argentine Revolution](/wiki/Argentine_Revolution), a new military government that sought to rule indefinitely.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

### Dirty War[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) The "Dirty War" ([Template:Lang-es](/wiki/Template:Lang-es)) was the name used by the Argentine Government for a period of [state terrorism](/wiki/State_terrorism) in Argentina against political dissidents, with military and security forces conducting urban and rural guerrilla violence against left-wing guerrillas, political dissidents, and anyone believed to be associated with socialism.[[4]](#cite_note-4)[[5]](#cite_note-5)[[6]](#cite_note-6) Victims of the violence included an estimated 15,000 to 30,000 left-wing activists and militants, including trade unionists, students, journalists, [Marxists](/wiki/Marxist), [Peronist](/wiki/Peronism) [guerrillas](/wiki/Guerrilla)[[7]](#cite_note-7) and alleged sympathizers.[[8]](#cite_note-8) Some 10,000 of the "disappeared" were believed to be guerrillas of the [Montoneros](/wiki/Montoneros) (MPM), and the Marxist [People's Revolutionary Army](/wiki/People's_Revolutionary_Army_(Argentina)) (ERP).[[9]](#cite_note-9)[[10]](#cite_note-10)[[11]](#cite_note-11) The guerrillas were responsible for causing at least 6,000 casualties among the military, police forces and civilian population according to a *National Geographic Magazine* article in the mid-1980s.[[12]](#cite_note-12) The disappeared ones were considered to be a political or ideological threat to the military junta and their disappearances an attempt to silence the opposition and break the determination of the guerillas.[[13]](#cite_note-13)[thumb|200px|](/wiki/File:Raúl_Alfonsin.jpg)[Raúl Alfonsín](/wiki/Raúl_Alfonsín), first democratically elected president following the [military government](/wiki/National_Reorganization_Process).|alt=

Declassified documents of the Chilean secret police cite an official estimate by the [Batallón de Inteligencia 601](/wiki/Batallón_de_Inteligencia_601) of 22,000 killed or "disappeared" between 1975 and mid-1978. During this period, in which it was later revealed 8,625 "disappeared" in the form of PEN (*Poder Ejecutivo Nacional*, anglicized as "National Executive Power") detainees who were held in clandestine detention camps throughout Argentina before eventually being freed under diplomatic pressure.[[14]](#cite_note-14) The number of people believed to have been killed or "disappeared," depending on the source, range from 9,089 to 30,000 in the period from 1976 to 1983, when the military was forced from power following Argentina's defeat in the [Falklands War](/wiki/Falklands_War).[[15]](#cite_note-15)[[16]](#cite_note-16) The [National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons](/wiki/National_Commission_on_the_Disappearance_of_Persons) estimates that around 13,000 were disappeared.[[17]](#cite_note-17) After democratic government was restored, Congress passed legislation to provide compensation to victims' families. Some 11,000 Argentines have applied to the relevant authorities and received up to US $200,000 each as monetary compensation for the loss of loved ones during the military dictatorship.[[18]](#cite_note-18) The exact chronology of the [repression](/wiki/Political_repression) is still debated, however, as in some senses the long political war started in 1969. Trade unionists were targeted for assassination by the Peronist and Marxist paramilitary as early as 1969, and individual cases of [state-sponsored terrorism](/wiki/State-sponsored_terrorism) against Peronism and the left can be traced back to the [Bombing of Plaza de Mayo](/wiki/Bombing_of_Plaza_de_Mayo) in 1955. The [Trelew massacre](/wiki/Trelew_massacre) of 1972, the actions of the [Argentine Anticommunist Alliance](/wiki/Argentine_Anticommunist_Alliance) since 1973, and [Isabel Martínez de Perón's](/wiki/Isabel_Martínez_de_Perón) "annihilation decrees" against left-wing guerrillas during [*Operativo Independencia*](/wiki/Operativo_Independencia) (translates to Operation of Independence) in 1975, have also been suggested as dates for the beginning of the Dirty War.

Onganía shut down Congress, banned all political parties and dismantled student and worker unions. In 1969, popular discontent led to two massive protests: the [*Cordobazo*](/wiki/Cordobazo) and the [*Rosariazo*](/wiki/Rosariazo). The terrorist guerrilla organization [Montoneros](/wiki/Montoneros) kidnapped and executed Aramburu.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The newly chosen head of government, [Alejandro Agustín Lanusse](/wiki/Alejandro_Agustín_Lanusse), seeking to ease the growing political pressure, let [Héctor José Cámpora](/wiki/Héctor_José_Cámpora) be the Peronist candidate instead of Perón. Cámpora won the [March 1973 election](/wiki/Argentine_general_election,_March_1973), issued a [pardon](/wiki/Amnesty) for condemned guerrilla members and then secured Perón's return from his exile in Spain.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

On the day Perón returned to Argentina, the clash between Peronist internal factions—[right-wing](/wiki/Right-wing) union leaders and [left-wing](/wiki/Left-wing) youth from Montoneros—resulted in the [Ezeiza Massacre](/wiki/Ezeiza_Massacre). Cámpora resigned, overwhelmed by political violence, and Perón won the [September 1973 election](/wiki/Argentine_general_election,_September_1973) with his third wife [Isabel](/wiki/Isabel_Martínez_de_Perón) as vice-president. He [expelled Montoneros from the party](/wiki/Expulsion_of_Montoneros_from_Plaza_de_Mayo)[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) and they became once again a clandestine organization. [José López Rega](/wiki/José_López_Rega) organized the [Argentine Anticommunist Alliance](/wiki/Argentine_Anticommunist_Alliance) (AAA) to fight against them and the [People's Revolutionary Army](/wiki/People's_Revolutionary_Army_(Argentina)) (ERP). Perón died in July 1974 and was succeeded by his wife, who signed a secret decree empowering the military and the police to "annihilate" the left-wing subversion,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [stopping ERP's attempt](/wiki/Operation_Independence) to start a rural insurgence in Tucumán province.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [Isabel Perón was ousted](/wiki/March_1976_coup) one year later by a junta of the three armed forces, led by army general [Jorge Rafael Videla](/wiki/Jorge_Rafael_Videla). They initiated the [National Reorganization Process](/wiki/National_Reorganization_Process), often shortened to *Proceso*.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

The *Proceso* shut down Congress, removed the judges of the Supreme Court, banned political parties and unions, and resorted to the [forced disappearance](/wiki/Forced_disappearance) of suspected guerrilla members and of anyone believed to be associated with the left-wing. By the end of 1976 Montoneros had lost near 2,000 members; by 1977, the ERP was completely defeated. A severely weakened Montoneros launched a counterattack in 1979, which was quickly annihilated, ending the guerrilla threat. Nevertheless, the junta stayed in power. Then head of state General [Leopoldo Galtieri](/wiki/Leopoldo_Galtieri) launched [Operation Rosario](/wiki/Operation_Rosario), which escalated into the [Falklands War](/wiki/Falklands_War) ([Template:Lang-es](/wiki/Template:Lang-es)); within two months Argentina was defeated by the United Kingdom. [Reynaldo Bignone](/wiki/Reynaldo_Bignone) replaced Galtieri and began to organize the transition to democratic rule.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

### Contemporary era[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|left|190px|](/wiki/File:Cristina_Fernandez_Comandante_en_Jefe.jpg)[Cristina Kirchner](/wiki/Cristina_Kirchner), President of Argentina from 2007 to 2015|alt= [Raúl Alfonsín](/wiki/Raúl_Alfonsín) won the [1983 elections](/wiki/Argentine_general_election,_1983) campaigning for the prosecution of those responsible for [human rights](/wiki/Human_rights) violations during the *Proceso*: the [Trial of the Juntas](/wiki/Trial_of_the_Juntas) and other martial courts sentenced all the coup's leaders but, under military pressure, he also enacted the [Full Stop](/wiki/Full_Stop_Law) and [Due Obedience](/wiki/Law_of_Due_Obedience) laws,[[19]](#cite_note-19)[[20]](#cite_note-20) which halted prosecutions further down the [chain of command](/wiki/Chain_of_command). The worsening economic crisis and [hyperinflation](/wiki/Hyperinflation) reduced his popular support and the Peronist [Carlos Menem](/wiki/Carlos_Menem) won the [1989 election](/wiki/Argentine_general_election,_1989). Soon after, [riots forced Alfonsín to an early resignation](/wiki/1989_riots_in_Argentina).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

Menem embraced [neo-liberal](/wiki/Neo-liberalism) policies:[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) a [fixed exchange rate](/wiki/Argentine_Currency_Board), business [deregulation](/wiki/Deregulation), [privatizations](/wiki/Privatization) and dismantling of [protectionist](/wiki/Protectionism) barriers normalized the economy for a while. He pardoned the officers who had been sentenced during Alfonsín's government. The [1994 Constitutional Amendment](/wiki/1994_amendment_of_the_Argentine_Constitution) allowed Menem to [be elected for a second term](/wiki/Argentine_general_election,_1995). The economy began to decline in 1995, with increasing unemployment and recession;[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) led by [Fernando de la Rúa](/wiki/Fernando_de_la_Rúa), the UCR returned to the presidency in the [1999 elections](/wiki/Argentine_general_election,_1999).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [thumb|right|230px|](/wiki/File:Presidente_Macri_en_el_Sillón_de_Rivadavia.jpg)[Mauricio Macri](/wiki/Mauricio_Macri), incumbent President of Argentina|alt=

De la Rúa kept Menem's economic plan despite the worsening crisis, which led to growing social discontent.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) A massive [capital flight](/wiki/Capital_flight) was responded to with a [freezing of bank accounts](/wiki/Corralito), generating further turmoil. The [December 2001 riots](/wiki/December_2001_riots_in_Argentina) forced him to resign.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Congress appointed [Eduardo Duhalde](/wiki/Eduardo_Duhalde) as acting president, who abrogated the fixed exchange rate established by Menem.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) By the late 2002 the economic crisis began to recess, but the assassination of two [*piqueteros*](/wiki/Piquetero) by the police caused political commotion, prompting Duhalde to move elections forward.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [Néstor Kirchner](/wiki/Néstor_Kirchner) was [elected as the new president](/wiki/Argentine_general_election,_2003).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

Boosting the [neo-Keynesian](/wiki/Neo-Keynesianism) economic policies[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) laid by Duhalde, Kirchner ended the economic crisis attaining significant fiscal and trade surpluses, and steep GDP growth.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Under his administration Argentina [restructured its defaulted debt](/wiki/Argentine_debt_restructuring) with an unprecedented discount of about 70% on most bonds, paid off debts with the [International Monetary Fund](/wiki/International_Monetary_Fund),[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) purged the military of officers with doubtful human rights records,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [nullified and voided](/wiki/Void_(law)) the Full Stop and Due Obedience laws,[[21]](#cite_note-21)[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua) ruled them as unconstitutional, and resumed legal prosecution of the Juntas' crimes. He did not run for reelection, promoting instead the candidacy of his wife, senator [Cristina Fernández de Kirchner](/wiki/Cristina_Fernández_de_Kirchner), who was [elected in 2007](/wiki/Argentine_general_election,_2007)[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) and [reelected in 2011](/wiki/Argentine_general_election,_2011).

On 22 November 2015, after a tie in the first round of [presidential elections on October 25](/wiki/Argentine_general_election,_2015), [Mauricio Macri](/wiki/Mauricio_Macri) won the first [ballotage](/wiki/Ballotage_in_Argentina) in Argentina's history, beating [Front for Victory](/wiki/Front_for_Victory) candidate [Daniel Scioli](/wiki/Daniel_Scioli) and becoming president-elect. Macri is the first democratically elected non-[radical](/wiki/Radical_Civic_Union) or [peronist](/wiki/Justicialist_Party) president since 1916, although he had the support of the first mentioned.[[22]](#cite_note-22) He took office on 10 December 2015. In April 2016, the [Macri Government](/wiki/Presidency_of_Mauricio_Macri) introduced austerity measures intended to takle [inflation](/wiki/Inflation) and public deficits.[[23]](#cite_note-23)

## Geography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|200px|](/wiki/File:Aconcagua_fjell.jpg)[Aconcagua](/wiki/Aconcagua) is the [highest mountain](/wiki/Extremes_of_Altitude) outside of Asia, at [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), and the highest point in the [Southern Hemisphere](/wiki/Southern_Hemisphere).[[24]](#cite_note-24) |alt= With a mainland surface area of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert),[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua) Argentina is located in [southern South America](/wiki/Southern_Cone), sharing land borders with Chile across the [Andes](/wiki/Andes) to the west;[[25]](#cite_note-25) Bolivia and Paraguay to the north; Brazil to the northeast, [Uruguay](/wiki/Uruguay) and the [South Atlantic Ocean](/wiki/South_Atlantic_Ocean) to the east;<ref name=igngeo>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> and the [Drake Passage](/wiki/Drake_Passage) to the south;[Template:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm) for an overall land border length of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). Its coastal border over the [Río de la Plata](/wiki/Río_de_la_Plata) and [South Atlantic Ocean](/wiki/South_Atlantic_Ocean) is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) long.<ref name=igngeo/>

Argentina's highest point is [Aconcagua](/wiki/Aconcagua) in the [Mendoza province](/wiki/Mendoza_province) ([Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) above sea level),<ref name=ignmax>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> also the highest point in the [Southern](/wiki/Southern_Hemisphere) and [Western Hemispheres](/wiki/Western_Hemisphere).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The lowest point is [Laguna del Carbón](/wiki/Laguna_del_Carbón) in the *San Julián Great Depression* [Santa Cruz province](/wiki/Santa_Cruz_province,_Argentina) ([Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) below sea level,<ref name=ignmax/> also the lowest point in the Southern and Western Hemispheres, and the seventh lowest point on Earth)[[26]](#cite_note-26) The northernmost point is at the confluence of the [Grande de San Juan](/wiki/Río_Grande_de_San_Juan) and Río Mojinete rivers in [Jujuy province](/wiki/Jujuy_province); the southernmost is [Cape San Pío](/wiki/Cape_San_Pío) in [Tierra del Fuego province](/wiki/Tierra_del_Fuego_province,_Argentina); the easternmost is northeast of [Bernardo de Irigoyen, Misiones](/wiki/Bernardo_de_Irigoyen,_Misiones) and the westernmost is within [Los Glaciares National Park](/wiki/Los_Glaciares_National_Park) in Santa Cruz province.<ref name=igngeo/> The maximum north–south distance is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), while the maximum east–west one is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).<ref name=igngeo/>

Some of the major rivers are the [Paraná](/wiki/Paraná_River), [Uruguay](/wiki/Uruguay_River)—which join to form the Río de la Plata, [Paraguay](/wiki/Paraguay_River), [Salado](/wiki/Salado_River,_Argentina), [Negro](/wiki/Río_Negro_River,_Argentina), [Santa Cruz](/wiki/Santa_Cruz_River,_Argentina), [Pilcomayo](/wiki/Pilcomayo_River), [Bermejo](/wiki/Bermejo_River) and [Colorado](/wiki/Colorado_River,_Argentina).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) These rivers are discharged into the [Argentine Sea](/wiki/Argentine_Sea), the shallow area of the Atlantic Ocean over the [Argentine Shelf](/wiki/Argentine_Shelf), an unusually wide [continental platform](/wiki/Continental_platform).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Its waters are influenced by two major ocean currents: the warm [Brazil Current](/wiki/Brazil_Current) and the cold [Falklands Current](/wiki/Falklands_Current).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

### Regions[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) Argentina is divided into seven geographical regions:[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua)

* [Northwest](/wiki/Argentine_Northwest), a continuation of the high [Puna](/wiki/Altiplano) with even higher, more rugged [topography](/wiki/Topography) to the far-west;[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) the arid *precordillera*, filled with narrow valleys or *quebradas* to the mid-west;[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) and an extension of the mountainous [Yungas](/wiki/Yungas) jungles to the east.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)
* [Mesopotamia](/wiki/Mesopotamia,_Argentina), a [subtropical](/wiki/Subtropical_climate) wedge covering the western *Paraná Plateau* and neighbouring lowlands enclosed by the Paraná and Uruguay rivers.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)
* [Gran Chaco](/wiki/Gran_Chaco), a large, subtropical and [tropical](/wiki/Tropical_climate) low-lying, gently sloping alluvial plain[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) between Mesopotamia and the Andes.
* [Sierras Pampeanas](/wiki/Sierras_Pampeanas), a series of medium-height mountain chains located in the center.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)
* [Cuyo](/wiki/Cuyo,_Argentina), a basin and range area in the central Andes [piedmont](/wiki/Foothills), to the west.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)
* [Pampas](/wiki/Pampas), a massive and hugely fertile [alluvial plain](/wiki/Alluvial_plain) located in the center east.[Template:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm)
* [Patagonia](/wiki/Patagonia), a large southern [plateau](/wiki/Plateau) consisting mostly of arid, rocky [steppes](/wiki/Steppe)[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) to the east; with moister cold [grasslands](/wiki/Grassland) to the south and dense subantarctic forests to the west.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

<gallery mode=packed heights=135 style="font-size:88%;line-height:120%"> Camino a las Sierras de Córdoba 2009-11.jpg|[Pampas](/wiki/Pampas) Casa y montaña.jpg |[Sierras Pampeanas](/wiki/Sierras_Pampeanas) Yaboti.jpg|[Mesopotamia](/wiki/Mesopotamia,_Argentina) Cordillera Las Leñas.jpg|[Cuyo](/wiki/Cuyo,_Argentina) Pilcomayo rio.jpg|[Gran Chaco](/wiki/Gran_Chaco) Camino al Cerro de los 14 Colores - Humahuaca Cerro Hornocal.JPG|Northwest [Puna](/wiki/Altiplano) Quebrada de Cafayete, NW Argentina (7022624651).jpg|Northwest [Valleys](/wiki/Calchaquí_Valleys) Yungas.jpg|Northwest [Yungas](/wiki/Yungas) Upsala Glacier 3.jpg| Western [Patagonia](/wiki/Patagonia) Laguna de los Tres color.jpg|Eastern Patagonia Bariloche view.jpg|Northwest Patagonia </gallery>

### Biodiversity[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:Multiple image](/wiki/Template:Multiple_image) Argentina is a [megadiverse country](/wiki/Biodiversity)<ref name=cbd>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> hosting one of the greatest [ecosystem](/wiki/Ecosystem) varieties in the world: 15 continental zones, 3 oceanic zones, and the Antarctic region are all represented in its territory.<ref name=cbd/> This huge ecosystem variety has led to a biological diversity that is among the world's largest:<ref name=cbd/><ref name=wcmc>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

* 9,372 cataloged [vascular plant](/wiki/Vascular_plant) species (ranked 24th)[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua)
* 1,038 cataloged bird species (ranked 14th)[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua)
* 375 cataloged [mammal](/wiki/Mammal) species (ranked 12th)[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua)
* 338 cataloged [reptilian](/wiki/Reptile) species (ranked 16th)
* 162 cataloged [amphibian](/wiki/Amphibian) species (ranked 19th)

### Climate[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

Although the most populated areas are generally [temperate](/wiki/Temperate_climate), Argentina has an exceptional climate diversity,<ref name = FAO>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> ranging from [subtropical](/wiki/Subtropical) in the north to [subpolar](/wiki/Oceanic_climate#Subpolar_variety) in the far south.[[27]](#cite_note-27) The average annual precipitation ranges from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in the driest parts of Patagonia to over [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in the westernmost parts of Patagonia and the northeastern parts of the country.<ref name = FAO/> Mean annual temperatures range from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in the far south to [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in the north.[[28]](#cite_note-28) Major wind currents include the cool [Pampero Winds](/wiki/Pampero_Winds) blowing on the flat plains of Patagonia and the Pampas; following the cold front, warm currents blow from the north in middle and late winter, creating mild conditions.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The [Sudestada](/wiki/Sudestada) usually moderates cold temperatures but brings very heavy rains, rough seas and coastal flooding. It is most common in late autumn and winter along the central coast and in the Río de la Plata estuary.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The [Zonda](/wiki/Zonda_wind), a [hot dry wind](/wiki/Foehn_wind), affects Cuyo and the central Pampas. Squeezed of all moisture during the [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) descent from the Andes, Zonda winds can blow for hours with gusts up to [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), fueling wildfires and causing damage; between June and November, when the Zonda blows, snowstorms and [blizzard](/wiki/Blizzard) (*viento blanco*) conditions usually affect higher elevations.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

## Politics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

### Government[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Government of Argentina** | | |
| [border|x90px](/wiki/File:Argentine_National_Congress_(Pedestrians_digitally_removed)_(8081437098).jpg) [Congressional Palace](/wiki/Palace_of_Congress_(Argentina)) Seat of the [Congress](/wiki/Argentine_Congress) | [border|x90px](/wiki/File:Casa_de_Gobierno_002.jpg) [Casa Rosada](/wiki/Casa_Rosada) Workplace of the [President](/wiki/President_of_Argentina) | [border|x90px](/wiki/File:Palacio_de_Justicia_de_la_Nación_02.jpg) [Palace of Justice](/wiki/Palace_of_Justice_(Argentina)) [Supreme Court](/wiki/Argentine_Supreme_Court) |

Argentina is a [federal](/wiki/Federalism) [constitutional republic](/wiki/Constitutional_republic) and [representative democracy](/wiki/Representative_democracy).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The government is regulated by a system of [checks and balances](/wiki/Separation_of_powers) defined by the [Constitution of Argentina](/wiki/Constitution_of_Argentina), the country's supreme legal document. The [seat of government](/wiki/Seat_of_government) is the city of [Buenos Aires](/wiki/Buenos_Aires), as designated by [Congress](/wiki/Argentine_National_Congress).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Suffrage is [universal](/wiki/Universal_suffrage), [equal](/wiki/Equal_suffrage), [secret](/wiki/Secret_ballot) and [mandatory](/wiki/Compulsory_voting).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua)

The federal government is composed of three branches:

The [Legislative](/wiki/Legislature) branch consists of the [bicameral](/wiki/Bicameralism) Congress, made up of the [Senate](/wiki/Argentine_Senate) and [Deputy](/wiki/Argentine_Chamber_of_Deputies) chambers, which makes [federal law](/wiki/Federal_law), [declares war](/wiki/Declaration_of_war), approves [treaties](/wiki/Treaty) and has the [power of the purse](/wiki/Power_of_the_purse) and of [impeachment](/wiki/Impeachment), by which it can remove sitting members of the government.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The Chamber of Deputies represents the people and has 257 voting members elected to a four-year term. Seats are apportioned among the provinces by population every tenth year.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) ten provinces have just five deputies while the [Buenos Aires Province](/wiki/Buenos_Aires_Province), being the most populous one, has 70. The Chamber of Senators represents the provinces, has 72 members elected [at-large](/wiki/At-large) to six-year terms, with each province having three seats; one third of Senate seats are up for election every other year.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) At least one-third of the candidates presented by the parties must be women.

In the [Executive](/wiki/Executive_(government)) branch, the [President](/wiki/President_of_Argentina) is the [commander-in-chief](/wiki/Commander-in-chief) of the military, can [veto](/wiki/Veto) [legislative bills](/wiki/Bill_(law)) before they become law—subject to Congressional override—and appoints the [members of the Cabinet](/wiki/Cabinet_of_Argentina) and other officers, who administer and enforce federal laws and policies.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The President is elected [directly](/wiki/Direct_vote) by the vote of the people, serves a four-year term and may be elected to office no more than twice in a row.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

The [Judicial](/wiki/Judiciary) branch includes the [Supreme Court](/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_Argentina) and lower [federal courts](/wiki/Law_of_Argentina) interpret laws and [overturn those](/wiki/Judicial_review) they find [unconstitutional](/wiki/Constitutionality).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The Judicial is independent of the Executive and the Legislative. The Supreme Court has seven members appointed by the President—subject to Senate approval—who serve for life. The lower courts' judges are proposed by the [Council of Magistrates](/wiki/Council_of_Magistrates_of_the_Nation) (a secretariat composed of representatives of judges, lawyers, researchers, the Executive and the Legislative), and appointed by the President on Senate approval.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

### Provinces[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [Template:Argentina imagemap with province names](/wiki/Template:Argentina_imagemap_with_province_names) Argentina is a federation of twenty-three provinces and one [autonomous city](/wiki/Autonomous_city), Buenos Aires. Provinces are divided for administration purposes into [departments](/wiki/Departments_of_Argentina) and [municipalities](/wiki/Municipalities_of_Argentina), except for Buenos Aires Province, which is divided into [partidos](/wiki/Partidos_of_Buenos_Aires). The City of Buenos Aires is divided into [communes](/wiki/Barrios_and_Communes_of_Buenos_Aires).

Provinces hold all the power that they chose not to delegate to the federal government;[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) they must be representative republics and must not contradict the Constitution.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Beyond this they are fully autonomous: they enact their own constitutions,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) freely organize their local governments,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) and own and manage their natural and financial resources.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Some provinces have bicameral legislatures, while others have [unicameral](/wiki/Unicameralism) ones.[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua)

During the War of Independence the main cities and their surrounding countrysides became provinces though the intervention of their [cabildos](/wiki/Cabildo_(council)). The Anarchy of the Year XX completed this process, shaping the original thirteen provinces. Jujuy seceded from [Salta](/wiki/Salta_Province) in 1834, and the thirteen provinces became fourteen. After seceding for a decade, Buenos Aires accepted the 1853 Constitution of Argentina in 1861, and was made a federal territory in 1880.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

An 1862 law designated as [national territories](/wiki/National_territory) those under federal control but outside the frontiers of the provinces. In 1884 they served as bases for the establishment of the [governorates](/wiki/Governorate) of Misiones, Formosa, Chaco, La Pampa, Neuquén, Río Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The agreement about a frontier dispute with Chile in 1900 created the [National Territory of Los Andes](/wiki/National_Territory_of_Los_Andes); its lands were incorporated into Jujuy, Salta and [Catamarca](/wiki/Catamarca_Province) in 1943.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [La Pampa](/wiki/La_Pampa_Province) and Chaco became provinces in 1951. Misiones did so in 1953, and [Formosa](/wiki/Formosa_Province), [Neuquén](/wiki/Neuquén_Province), [Río Negro](/wiki/Río_Negro_Province), [Chubut](/wiki/Chubut_Province) and Santa Cruz, in 1955. The last national territory, Tierra del Fuego, became the Tierra del Fuego, Antártida e Islas del Atlántico Sur Province in 1990.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

### Foreign relations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|250px|Argentina is one of](/wiki/File:G20_Summit_Australia_2014.jpg) [G-20 major economies](/wiki/G-20_major_economies)

Foreign policy is officially handled by the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship](/wiki/Ministry_of_Foreign_Affairs,_International_Trade_and_Worship), which answers to the [President](/wiki/President_of_Argentina).

An historical and current [middle power](/wiki/Middle_power),[Template:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm) Argentina bases its foreign policies on the guiding principles of [non-intervention](/wiki/Non-interventionism),[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) human rights, [self-determination](/wiki/Self-determination), [international cooperation](/wiki/Internationalism_(politics)), [disarmament](/wiki/Disarmament) and [peaceful settlement of conflicts](/wiki/Peacebuilding).[[29]](#cite_note-29)The country is one of the [G-15](/wiki/Group_of_15) and [G-20 major economies](/wiki/G-20_major_economies) of the world, and a founding member of the [UN](/wiki/UN), [WBG](/wiki/World_Bank_Group), [WTO](/wiki/World_Trade_Organization) and [OAS](/wiki/Organization_of_American_States). In 2012 [Argentina was elected again](/wiki/United_Nations_Security_Council_election,_2012) to a two-year non-permanent position on the [United Nations Security Council](/wiki/United_Nations_Security_Council) and is participating in major peacekeeping operations in [Haiti](/wiki/United_Nations_Stabilization_Mission_in_Haiti), [Cyprus](/wiki/United_Nations_Peacekeeping_Force_in_Cyprus), [Western Sahara](/wiki/Western_Sahara) and the [Middle East](/wiki/Middle_East).[[30]](#cite_note-30) A prominent Latin American[Template:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm) and Southern Cone[Template:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm) [regional power](/wiki/Regional_power), Argentina co-founded [OEI](/wiki/Organization_of_Ibero-American_States), [CELAC](/wiki/Community_of_Latin_American_and_Caribbean_States) and [UNASUR](/wiki/Union_of_South_American_Nations), of which the former president Néstor Kirchner was first [Secretary General](/wiki/Secretary_General_of_UNASUR). It is also a founding member of the [Mercosur](/wiki/Mercosur) block, having Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and [Venezuela](/wiki/Venezuela) as partners. Since 2002 the country has emphasized its key role in [Latin American integration](/wiki/Latin_American_integration), and the block—which has some supranational legislative functions—is its first international priority.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

Argentina claims [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in [Antarctica](/wiki/Argentine_Antarctica), where it has the world's oldest [continuous state presence](/wiki/Orcadas_Base), since 1904.[[31]](#cite_note-31) This overlaps claims by [Chile](/wiki/Chilean_Antarctic_Territory) and the [United Kingdom](/wiki/British_Antarctic_Territory), though all such claims fall under the provisions of the 1961 [Antarctic Treaty](/wiki/Antarctic_Treaty), of which Argentina is a founding signatory and permanent consulting member, with the [Antarctic Treaty Secretariat](/wiki/Antarctic_Treaty_Secretariat) being based in Buenos Aires.[[32]](#cite_note-32) Argentina [disputes sovereignty](/wiki/Falkland_Islands_sovereignty_dispute) over the Falkland Islands ([Template:Lang-es](/wiki/Template:Lang-es)), and [South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands](/wiki/South_Georgia_and_South_Sandwich_Islands_sovereignty_dispute),[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) which are administered by the United Kingdom as [Overseas Territories](/wiki/British_Overseas_Territories).

### Armed forces[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Argentine Armed Forces** | | |
| [border|x90px](/wiki/File:Tanque_TAM.jpg) [Argentine Army](/wiki/Argentine_Army) [TAM VCA 155 Palmaria](/wiki/Tanque_Argentino_Mediano) | [border|x90px](/wiki/File:B52ARAHercules.jpg) [Argentine Navy](/wiki/Argentine_Navy) [ARA Hércules (B-52)](/wiki/ARA_Hércules_(B-52)) | [border|x90px](/wiki/File:Argentina_Air_Force_McDonnell_Douglas_A-4AR_Fightinghawk_Lofting-2.jpg) [Argentine Air Force](/wiki/Argentine_Air_Force) [A-4AR Fightinghawk](/wiki/Lockheed_Martin_A-4AR_Fightinghawk) |

The President holds the title of commander-in-chief of the Argentine Armed Forces, as part of a legal framework that imposes a strict separation between national defense and internal security systems:[[33]](#cite_note-33)<ref name=lsi>[Template:Cite Argentine law](/wiki/Template:Cite_Argentine_law)</ref>

The [National Defense System](/wiki/Argentine_defense_industry), an exclusive responsibility of the federal government,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) coordinated by the [Ministry of Defense](/wiki/Ministry_of_Defense_(Argentina)), and comprising the [Army](/wiki/Argentine_Army), the [Navy](/wiki/Argentine_Navy) and the [Air Force](/wiki/Argentine_Air_Force).[[34]](#cite_note-34) Ruled and monitored by Congress[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) through the Houses' Defense Committees,<ref name=resdal>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> it is organized on the essential principle of legitimate self-defense: the repelling of any external military aggression in order to guarantee freedom of the people, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity.<ref name=resdal/> Its secondary missions include committing to multinational operations within the framework of the United Nations, participating in internal support missions, assisting friendly countries, and establishing a sub-regional defense system.<ref name=resdal/>

[Military service](/wiki/Military_service) is voluntary, with enlistment age between 18 and 24 years old and no [conscription](/wiki/Conscription).[[35]](#cite_note-35) Argentina's defense has historically been one of the best equipped in the region, even managing [its own weapon research facilities, shipyards, ordnance, tank and plane factories](/wiki/Argentine_defense_industry).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) However, real military expenditures declined steadily after 1981 and the defense budget in 2011 was about 0.74% of GDP, a historical minimum,[[36]](#cite_note-36) below the Latin American average.

The [Interior Security System](/wiki/Argentine_Interior_Security_System), jointly administered by the federal and subscribing provincial governments.<ref name=lsi/> At the federal level it is coordinated by the Interior, [Security](/wiki/Ministry_of_Defense_(Argentina)) and Justice ministries, and monitored by Congress.<ref name=lsi/> It is enforced by the [Federal Police](/wiki/Argentine_Federal_Police); the [Prefecture](/wiki/Argentine_Naval_Prefecture), which fulfills [coast guard](/wiki/Coast_guard) duties; the [Gendarmerie](/wiki/Argentine_National_Gendarmerie), which serves [border guard](/wiki/Border_guard) tasks; and the [Airport Security Police](/wiki/Airport_Security_Police).[[37]](#cite_note-37) At the provincial level it is coordinated by the respective internal security ministries and enforced by local police agencies.<ref name=lsi/>

## Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [[File:Buenos Aires, Puerto Madero.jpg|thumb|right|200px|[Buenos Aires](/wiki/Buenos_Aires) is the second largest city in South America. It is one of the only three "alpha" cities in Latin America.<ref name=gawc>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> and it's the most visited city in South America.[[38]](#cite_note-38) It is also the 13th richest city in the world.[[39]](#cite_note-39)[[40]](#cite_note-40) with a considerable [internal market](/wiki/Internal_market) size and a growing share of the high-tech sector.<ref name=legatum/>

[thumb|200px|](/wiki/File:Oildriller.jpg)[YPF](/wiki/YPF) petroleum perforation in [General Roca](/wiki/General_Roca,_Rio_Negro), [Rio Negro Province](/wiki/Rio_Negro_Province). A [middle emerging economy](/wiki/Emerging_economy) and one of the world's top developing nations,<ref name=undp2013>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua) Argentina is a member of the [G-20 major economies](/wiki/G-20_major_economies). Historically, however, its economic performance has been very uneven, with high economic growth alternating with severe recessions, income maldistribution and—in the recent decades—increasing poverty. Early in the 20th century Argentina achieved development,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) and became the world's seventh richest country.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Although managing to keep a place among the top fifteen economies until mid-century,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) it suffered a long and steady decline and now it's just an upper middle-income country.[[43]](#cite_note-43) High [inflation](/wiki/Inflation)—a weakness of the Argentine economy for decades—has become a trouble once again, with rates in 2013 between the official 10.2% and the privately estimated 25%, causing heated public debate over manipulated statistics.[[44]](#cite_note-44)[[45]](#cite_note-45) [Income distribution](/wiki/Income_distribution), having improved since 2002, is classified as "medium", still considerably unequal.<ref name=gini>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

Argentina ranks 107th out of 175 countries in the [Transparency International's](/wiki/Transparency_International) 2014 [Corruption Perceptions Index](/wiki/Corruption_Perceptions_Index).[[46]](#cite_note-46) While the country has settled most of its debts, it faces a technical debt crisis since 31 July 2014. A New York judge blocked Argentina's payments to 93% of its bonds unless it pays to "[Vulture funds](/wiki/Vulture_funds)" the full value of the defaulted bonds they bought after its 2001 default. Argentina vowed not to capitulate to what it considered the ransom tactics of the funds.[[47]](#cite_note-47)

### Industry[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|200px|](/wiki/File:Montaje_de_Atucha_II.jpg)[Atucha Nuclear Power Plant](/wiki/Atucha_I_Nuclear_Power_Plant) was the first nuclear power plant in [Latin America](/wiki/Latin_America).[[48]](#cite_note-48) The electricity comes from 3 operational [nuclear reactors](/wiki/Nuclear_reactor): The [Embalse Nuclear Power Station](/wiki/Embalse_Nuclear_Power_Station), the [Atucha I](/wiki/Atucha_I_Nuclear_Power_Plant) and the [Atucha II](/wiki/Atucha_II_Nuclear_Power_Plant).

[Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) [manufacturing](/wiki/Manufacturing) accounted for 20.3% of GDP—the largest goods-producing sector in the nation's economy.<ref name=infoeco1>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> Well-integrated into Argentine agriculture, half of the industrial exports have rural origin.<ref name=infoeco1/>

With a 6.5% production growth rate [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of),[[49]](#cite_note-49) the diversified manufacturing sector rests on a steadily growing network of [industrial parks](/wiki/Industrial_park) (314 [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of))[[50]](#cite_note-50)[[51]](#cite_note-51) [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) the leading sectors by volume were: food processing, beverages and tobacco products; motor vehicles and auto parts; [textiles](/wiki/Textiles) and leather; [refinery products](/wiki/Petroleum_refineries) and [biodiesel](/wiki/Biodiesel); chemicals and pharmaceuticals; steel, aluminum and iron; industrial and farm machinery; home appliances and furniture; plastics and tires; glass and cement; and recording and print media.<ref name=infoeco1/> In addition, Argentina has since long been one of the top five wine-producing countries in the world.<ref name=infoeco1/> However, it has also been classified as one of the 74 countries where instances of [child labor](/wiki/Child_labor) and [forced labor](/wiki/Forced_labor) have been observed and mentioned in a 2014 report published by the [Bureau of International Labor Affairs](/wiki/Bureau_of_International_Labor_Affairs).<ref name=ilab>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> The ILAB's [*List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor*](/wiki/List_of_Goods_Produced_by_Child_Labor_or_Forced_Labor) shows that many of the goods produced by child labour and/or forced labour comes from the [agricultural sector](/wiki/Agriculture_in_Argentina).<ref name=ilab/>

Córdoba is Argentina's major industrial center, hosting metalworking, motor vehicle and auto parts manufactures. Next in importance are the [Greater Buenos Aires](/wiki/Greater_Buenos_Aires) area (food processing, metallurgy, motor vehicles and auto parts, chemicals and petrochemicals, consumer durables, textiles and printing); [Rosario](/wiki/Rosario) (food processing, metallurgy, farm machinery, oil refining, chemicals, and tanning); San Miguel de Tucumán (sugar refining); [San Lorenzo](/wiki/San_Lorenzo,_Santa_Fe) (chemicals and pharmaceuticals); [San Nicolás de los Arroyos](/wiki/San_Nicolás_de_los_Arroyos) (steel milling and metallurgy); and [Ushuaia](/wiki/Ushuaia) and [Bahía Blanca](/wiki/Bahía_Blanca) (oil refining).<ref name=eotn2>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> Other manufacturing enterprises are located in the provinces of [Santa Fe](/wiki/Santa_Fe_Province) (zinc and copper smelting, and flour milling); Mendoza and Neuquén (wineries and fruit processing); Chaco (textiles and sawmills); and Santa Cruz, Salta and Chubut (oil refining)<ref name=eotn2/>

The electric output of Argentina [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) totaled over [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), of which about 37% was consumed by industrial activities.[[52]](#cite_note-52)

### Transport[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

[thumb|left|200px|](/wiki/File:USH_-_Malvinas_Argentinas_Airport_42.jpg)[Argentine Airlines](/wiki/Aerolíneas_Argentinas), the largest [airline](/wiki/Airline) in the country and considered one of the safest in the world.[[53]](#cite_note-53)

Argentina has the largest [railway system](/wiki/Rail_transport_in_Argentina) in Latin America, with [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) of operating lines [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of), out of a full network of almost [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[54]](#cite_note-54) This system links all 23 provinces plus Buenos Aires City, and connects with all neighboring countries.<ref name=eotn1>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> There are four incompatible [gauges](/wiki/Track_gauge) in use; this forces virtually all interregional freight traffic to pass through Buenos Aires.<ref name=eotn1/> The system has been in decline since the 1940s: regularly running up large budgetary deficits, by 1991 it was transporting 1,400 times less goods than it did in 1973.<ref name=eotn1/> However, in recent years the system has experienced a [greater degree of investment](/wiki/Rail_transport_in_Argentina#Recent_developments_and_moves_towards_re-nationalisation) from the state, in both commuter rail lines and long distance lines, renewing rolling stock and infrastructure.[[55]](#cite_note-55)[[56]](#cite_note-56) In April 2015, by overwhelming majority the [Argentine Senate](/wiki/Argentine_Senate) passed a law which re-created [Ferrocarriles Argentinos (2015)](/wiki/Ferrocarriles_Argentinos), effectively re-nationalising the country's railways, a move which saw support from all major political parties on both sides of the political spectrum.[[57]](#cite_note-57)[[58]](#cite_note-58)[[59]](#cite_note-59) [thumb|200px|](/wiki/File:200_Series_at_San_José_de_Flores.jpg)[Buenos Aires Underground](/wiki/Buenos_Aires_Underground), was the first underground railway in [Latin America](/wiki/Latin_America), the [Southern Hemisphere](/wiki/Southern_Hemisphere) and the [Spanish speaking world](/wiki/Hispanophone).[[60]](#cite_note-60) [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) Buenos Aires, all provincial capitals except Ushuaia, and all medium-sized towns were interconnected by [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) of paved roads, out of a total road network of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[61]](#cite_note-61) Most important cities are linked by a growing number of [expressways](/wiki/Controlled-access_highway), including [Buenos Aires–La Plata](/wiki/Buenos_Aires-La_Plata_Highway), [Rosario–Córdoba](/wiki/Rosario-Córdoba_Highway), Córdoba–Villa Carlos Paz, Villa Mercedes–Mendoza, [National Route 14 *General José Gervasio Artigas*](/wiki/National_Route_14) and [Provincial Route 2 *Juan Manuel Fangio*](/wiki/Provincial_Route_2_(Buenos_Aires)), among others. Nevertheless, this road infrastructure is still inadequate and cannot handle the sharply growing demand caused by deterioration of the railway system.<ref name=eotn1/>

[Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) there were about [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) of [waterways](/wiki/Waterway),[[62]](#cite_note-62) mostly comprising the La Plata, Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay rivers, with Buenos Aires, [Zárate](/wiki/Zárate,_Buenos_Aires), [Campana](/wiki/Campana,_Buenos_Aires), Rosario, San Lorenzo, Santa Fe, [Barranqueras](/wiki/Barranqueras) and San Nicolas de los Arroyos as the main [fluvial ports](/wiki/Fluvial_port). Some of the largest [sea ports](/wiki/Sea_port) are [La Plata](/wiki/La_Plata)–[Ensenada](/wiki/Ensenada,_Buenos_Aires), Bahía Blanca, [Mar del Plata](/wiki/Mar_del_Plata), [Quequén](/wiki/Quequén)–[Necochea](/wiki/Necochea), [Comodoro Rivadavia](/wiki/Comodoro_Rivadavia), [Puerto Deseado](/wiki/Puerto_Deseado), [Puerto Madryn](/wiki/Puerto_Madryn), Ushuaia and [San Antonio Oeste](/wiki/San_Antonio_Oeste). Buenos Aires has historically been the most important port; however since the 1990s the Up-River port region has become dominant: stretching along [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) of the Paraná river shore in Santa Fe province, it includes 17 ports and [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) accounted for 50% of all exports.

[Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) there were 161 airports with paved runways[[63]](#cite_note-63) out of more than a thousand.<ref name=eotn1/> The [Ezeiza International Airport](/wiki/Ezeiza_International_Airport), about [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) from downtown Buenos Aires,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) is the largest in the country, followed by [Cataratas del Iguazú](/wiki/Cataratas_del_Iguazú_International_Airport) in Misiones, and [El Plumerillo](/wiki/El_Plumerillo_International_Airport) in Mendoza.<ref name=eotn1/> [Aeroparque](/wiki/Aeroparque), in the city of Buenos Aires, is the most important domestic airport.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

### Media and communications[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|200px|"*Estudio Pais 24, the Program of the Argentines*" in](/wiki/File:Estudio_Pais1.JPG) [Channel 7](/wiki/TV_Pública_Digital_(Argentina)), the first television station in the country.|alt= Print media industry is highly developed in Argentina, with more than two hundred newspapers. The major national ones include [*Clarín*](/wiki/Clarín_(Argentine_newspaper)) (centrist, Latin America's best-seller and the second most widely circulated in the Spanish-speaking world), [*La Nación*](/wiki/La_Nación_(Buenos_Aires)) (center-right, published since 1870), [*Página/12*](/wiki/Página/12) (leftist, founded in 1987), the [Buenos Aires Herald](/wiki/Buenos_Aires_Herald) (Latin America's most prestigious English language daily, liberal, dating back to 1876), [*La Voz del Interior*](/wiki/La_Voz_del_Interior) (center, founded in 1904),[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) and the [*Argentinisches Tageblatt*](/wiki/Argentinisches_Tageblatt) (German weekly, liberal, published since 1878)[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

Argentina began [the world's first regular radio broadcasting](/wiki/History_of_radio) on 27 August 1920, when [Richard Wagner's](/wiki/Richard_Wagner) [*Parsifal*](/wiki/Parsifal) was aired by a team of medical students led by [Enrique Telémaco Susini](/wiki/Enrique_Telémaco_Susini) in Buenos Aires' [Teatro Coliseo](/wiki/Teatro_Coliseo).[[64]](#cite_note-64)[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) there were 260 [AM](/wiki/AM_broadcasting) and 1150 [FM](/wiki/FM_broadcasting) registered radio stations in the country.[[65]](#cite_note-65) The [Argentine television](/wiki/Television_in_Argentina) industry is large, diverse and popular across Latin America, with many productions and [TV formats](/wiki/TV_format) having been exported abroad. Since 1999 Argentines enjoy the highest availability of cable and satellite television in Latin America,[[66]](#cite_note-66) [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) totaling 87.4% of the country's households, a rate similar to those in the United States, Canada and Europe.[[67]](#cite_note-67) [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) Argentina also had the highest coverage of networked telecommunications among Latin American powers: about 67% of its population had internet access and 137.2%, mobile phone subscriptions.[[68]](#cite_note-68)

### Science and technology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

[thumb|left|170px|](/wiki/File:Aquarius_SAC-D_Launch.jpg)[SAC-D](/wiki/SAC-D) is an Argentine earth science [satellite](/wiki/Satellite) built by [INVAP](/wiki/INVAP) and launched in 2011

Argentines have three [Nobel Prizes](/wiki/Nobel_Prize) laureates in the Sciences. [Bernardo Houssay](/wiki/Bernardo_Houssay), the first Latin American among them, discovered the role of [pituitary hormones](/wiki/Pituitary_gland) in regulating [glucose](/wiki/Glucose) in animals. [César Milstein](/wiki/César_Milstein) did extensive research in [antibodies](/wiki/Antibody). [Luis Leloir](/wiki/Luis_Leloir) discovered how organisms store energy converting glucose into [glycogen](/wiki/Glycogen) and the compounds which are fundamental in [metabolizing](/wiki/Metabolism) [carbohydrates](/wiki/Carbohydrate). Argentine research has led to the treatment of [heart diseases](/wiki/Heart_disease) and several forms of cancer. [Domingo Liotta](/wiki/Domingo_Liotta) designed and developed the first [artificial heart](/wiki/Artificial_heart) successfully implanted in a human being in 1969. [René Favaloro](/wiki/René_Favaloro) developed the techniques and performed the world's first ever coronary [bypass surgery](/wiki/Coronary_artery_bypass_surgery).

Argentina's nuclear programme has been highly successful. In 1957 Argentina was the first country in Latin America to design and build a [research reactor](/wiki/Research_reactor) with homegrown technology, the [RA-1 Enrico Fermi](/wiki/RA-1_Enrico_Fermi). This reliance in the development of own nuclear related technologies, instead of simply buying them abroad, was a constant of Argentina's nuclear programme conducted by the civilian [National Atomic Energy Commission](/wiki/National_Atomic_Energy_Commission) (CNEA). Nuclear facilities with Argentine technology have been built in Peru, Algeria, Australia and Egypt. In 1983, the country admitted having the capability of producing weapon-grade [uranium](/wiki/Uranium), a major step needed to assemble [nuclear weapons](/wiki/Nuclear_weapon); since then, however, Argentina has pledged to use nuclear power only for peaceful purposes.[[69]](#cite_note-69) As a member of the Board of Governors of the [International Atomic Energy Agency](/wiki/International_Atomic_Energy_Agency), Argentina has been a strong voice in support of nuclear non-proliferation efforts[[70]](#cite_note-70) and is highly committed to global nuclear security.[[71]](#cite_note-71) In 1974 it was the first country in Latin America to put in-line a commercial nuclear power plant, [Atucha I](/wiki/Atucha_I_Nuclear_Power_Plant). Although the Argentine built parts for that station amounted to 10% of the total, the nuclear fuel it uses are since entirely built in the country. Later nuclear power stations employed a higher percentage of Argentine built components; [Embalse](/wiki/Embalse_Nuclear_Power_Station), finished in 1983, a 30% and the 2011 [Atucha II](/wiki/Atucha_II_Nuclear_Power_Plant) reactor a 40%.[[72]](#cite_note-72) [thumb|right|190px|President Macri in the](/wiki/File:Macri_sala_limpia_INVAP.jpg) [INVAP](/wiki/INVAP) with the [SAOCOM](/wiki/SAOCOM) A and B, two planned [Earth observation satellite](/wiki/Earth_observation_satellite) [constellation](/wiki/Satellite_constellation) of Argentine [Space Agency](/wiki/Space_Agency) [CONAE](/wiki/CONAE). the scheduled launch dates for 1A and 1B are were further pushed back to October 2017 and October 2018.[[73]](#cite_note-73)

Despite its modest budget and numerous setbacks, academics and the sciences in Argentina have enjoyed an international respect since the turn of the 1900s, when Dr. [Luis Agote](/wiki/Luis_Agote) devised the first safe and effective means of [blood transfusion](/wiki/Blood_transfusion) as well as [René Favaloro](/wiki/René_Favaloro), who was a pioneer in the improvement of the [coronary artery bypass surgery](/wiki/Coronary_artery_bypass_surgery). Argentine scientists are still on the cutting edge in fields such as [nanotechnology](/wiki/Nanotechnology), [physics](/wiki/Physics), [computer sciences](/wiki/Computer_science), molecular biology, oncology, ecology, and cardiology. [Juan Maldacena](/wiki/Juan_Maldacena), an Argentine-American scientist, is a leading figure in [string theory](/wiki/String_theory).

Space research has also become increasingly active in Argentina. Argentine built satellites include LUSAT-1 (1990), Víctor-1 (1996), PEHUENSAT-1 (2007),[[74]](#cite_note-74) and those developed by [CONAE](/wiki/CONAE), the Argentine space agency, of the SAC series.[[75]](#cite_note-75) Argentina has its own satellite programme, nuclear power station designs (4th generation) and public nuclear energy company [INVAP](/wiki/INVAP), which provides several countries with nuclear reactors.<ref name=science>[Science and Education in Argentina](https://web.archive.org/web/20080617145706/http://www.argentina.ar/sw_seccion.php?id=124&idioma_sel=en). argentina.ar</ref> Established in 1991, the [CONAE](/wiki/CONAE) has since launched two satellites successfully and,[[76]](#cite_note-76) in June 2009, secured an agreement with the [European Space Agency](/wiki/European_Space_Agency) on for the installation of a 35-m diameter antenna and other mission support facilities at the [Pierre Auger Observatory](/wiki/Pierre_Auger_Observatory), the world's foremost [cosmic ray](/wiki/Cosmic_ray) observatory.[[77]](#cite_note-77) The facility will contribute to numerous ESA space probes, as well as CONAE's own, domestic research projects. Chosen from 20 potential sites and one of only three such ESA installations in the world, the new antenna will create a triangulation which will allow the ESA to ensure mission coverage around the clock [[78]](#cite_note-78)

### Tourism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

[Tourism](/wiki/Tourism) in Argentina is characterized by its cultural offerings and its ample and varied natural assets. The country had 5.57 million visitors in 2013, ranking in terms of the international tourist arrivals as the top destination in [South America](/wiki/South_America), and second in [Latin America](/wiki/Latin_America) after Mexico.<ref name=UNWTO2014>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> Revenues from international tourists reached [Template:USD](/wiki/Template:USD) billion in 2013, down from [Template:USD](/wiki/Template:USD) billion in 2012.[[79]](#cite_note-79) The country's capital city, [Buenos Aires](/wiki/Buenos_Aires), is the most visited city in [South America](/wiki/South_America).[[80]](#cite_note-80) There are 30 [National Parks of Argentina](/wiki/National_Parks_of_Argentina) including many [World Heritage Sites in Argentina](/wiki/World_Heritage_Sites_in_Argentina).

[Template:Wide image](/wiki/Template:Wide_image)

### Water supply and sanitation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) The tariffs for water supply and sanitation in Argentina are relatively low, the service quality reasonable. However, according to the [WHO](/wiki/WHO), 21% of the total population remains without access to house connections and 52% of the urban population do not have access to [sewerage](/wiki/Sewerage).

Between 1991 and 1999, as part of one of the world's largest privatization programs, water and sanitation concessions with the private sector were signed. After the 2001 economic crisis, many concessions were renegotiated.

Most service providers barely recover operation and maintenance costs and have no capacity to self-finance investments. While private operators were able to achieve higher levels of cost recovery, since the [Argentine financial crisis](/wiki/1998–2002_Argentine_great_depression) in 2002 tariffs have been frozen and the self-financing capacity of utilities has disappeared.

## Demographics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|](/wiki/File:Avenida_Callao_al_500.jpg)[Balvanera](/wiki/Balvanera), Buenos Aires, filled with picturesque Dutch style tenements. In the [Template:Census-ar](/wiki/Template:Census-ar), Argentina had a population of 36,260,130, and preliminary results from the [2010 census](/wiki/INDEC) were of 40,091,359 inhabitants.[[81]](#cite_note-81)[[82]](#cite_note-82) Argentina ranks third in South America in total population and 33rd globally. Population density is of 15 persons per square kilometer of land area, well below the world average of 50 persons. The population growth rate in 2010 was an estimated 1.03% annually, with a birth rate of 17.7 live births per 1,000 inhabitants and a mortality rate of 7.4 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. The [net migration rate](/wiki/Net_migration_rate) has ranged from zero to four immigrants per 1,000 inhabitants per year.<ref name=cia>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

The proportion of people under 15 is 25.6%, a little below the world average of 28%, and the proportion of people 65 and older is relatively high at 10.8%. In Latin America this is second only to [Uruguay](/wiki/Uruguay) and well above the world average, which is currently 7%. Argentina has one of Latin America's lowest [population growth rates](/wiki/Population_growth_rate), recently about 1% a year, as well as a comparatively low [infant mortality rate](/wiki/Infant_mortality_rate). Its birth rate of 2.3 children per woman is still nearly twice as high as that in Spain or Italy, compared here as they have similar religious practices and proportions.[[83]](#cite_note-83)[[84]](#cite_note-84) The median age is approximately 30 years and [life expectancy](/wiki/Life_expectancy) at birth is 77.14 years.<ref name=cia/>

Argentina became in 2010 the first country in Latin America and the second in the Americas to allow same-sex marriage nationwide.[[85]](#cite_note-85) It was the tenth country to allow [same-sex marriage](/wiki/Same-sex_marriage_in_Argentina).[[86]](#cite_note-86)

### Ethnography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|QueenMaximaCaribbeanTour.jpg|thumb|right|200px|](/wiki/File:QueenMaximaCaribbeanTour..jpg)[Queen Maxima](/wiki/Queen_Maxima_of_the_Netherlands) was born and raised in Argentina of [Spanish](/wiki/Spanish_Argentine) and [Italian](/wiki/Italian_Argentine) descent.

As with other areas of new settlement such as the [United States](/wiki/Demography_of_the_United_States), [Canada](/wiki/Demography_of_Canada), [Australia](/wiki/Demography_of_Australia), [New Zealand](/wiki/Demography_of_New_Zealand), [Brazil](/wiki/Demography_of_Brazil) and [Uruguay](/wiki/Demography_of_Uruguay), it is considered that Argentina is a country of immigrants.<ref name=encuesta>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>[[87]](#cite_note-87)[[88]](#cite_note-88) Argentines usually refer to the country as a *crisol de razas* (crucible of races, or [melting pot](/wiki/Melting_pot)).

During the 19th and 20th centuries especially, Argentina was the country with the second biggest immigration wave in the world, with 6.6 million, second only to the United States in the numbers of immigrants received (27 millions) and ahead of such other areas of new settlement like Canada, Brazil and Australia.[[89]](#cite_note-89) with a great majority of these immigrants coming from diverse European countries. The majority of these European immigrants came from Italy and Spain.[[91]](#cite_note-91) The majority of Argentines descend from multiple European ethnic groups, primarily of [Italian](/wiki/Italian_people) and [Spanish](/wiki/Spanish_people) descent (over 25 million individuals in Argentina, almost 60% of the population have some partial Italian origins),[[92]](#cite_note-92) while 17% of the population also have partial [French](/wiki/French_people) origins,[[93]](#cite_note-93) and a sizeable number of [Germans](/wiki/German_people).

Argentina is home to a significant population of [Arab](/wiki/Arab_Argentine) and partial Arab background, mostly of [Syrian](/wiki/Syrian_people) and [Lebanese](/wiki/Lebanese_people) origin (in Argentina they are considered among the [White people](/wiki/White_people), just like in the United States Census). The [Asian](/wiki/Asian_Argentine) population in the country numbers at around 180,000 individuals, most of whom are of [Chinese](/wiki/Chinese_people)[[94]](#cite_note-94) and [Korean](/wiki/Korean_people) descent, although an older [Japanese](/wiki/Japanese_people) community that traces back to the early 20th century still exists.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

A study conducted on 218 individuals in 2010 by the Argentine geneticist [Daniel Corach](/wiki/Daniel_Corach), has established that the genetic map of Argentina is composed by 79% from different European ethnicities (mainly Spanish and Italian ethnicities), 18% of different indigenous ethnicities, and 4.3% of African ethnic groups, in which 63.6% of the tested group had at least one ancestor who was [Indigenous](/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_in_Argentina).[[95]](#cite_note-95)[[96]](#cite_note-96) From the 1970s, immigration has mostly been coming from [Bolivia](/wiki/Bolivia), [Paraguay](/wiki/Paraguay) and [Peru](/wiki/Peru), with smaller numbers from [Dominican Republic](/wiki/Dominican_Republic), Ecuador and [Romania](/wiki/Romania).[[97]](#cite_note-97) The Argentine government estimates that 750,000 inhabitants lack official documents and has launched a program[[98]](#cite_note-98) to encourage illegal immigrants to declare their status in return for two-year residence visas —so far over 670,000 applications have been processed under the program.[[99]](#cite_note-99)

### Languages[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|200px|Dialectal variants of the](/wiki/File:Dialectos_del_español_en_Argentina.svg) [Spanish language](/wiki/Spanish_language) in Argentina The [*de facto*](/wiki/De_facto)[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua) official language is [Spanish](/wiki/Spanish_language), spoken by almost all Argentines.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The country is the largest [Spanish-speaking society](/wiki/Hispanophone) that universally employs [*voseo*](/wiki/Voseo), the use of the [pronoun](/wiki/Pronoun) *vos* instead of *tú* ("you"), which imposes the use of alternate verb forms as well. Due to the extensive Argentine geography, Spanish has a strong variation among regions, although the prevalent dialect is [*Rioplatense*](/wiki/Rioplatense_Spanish), primarily spoken in the La Plata Basin and accented similarly to [Neapolitan language](/wiki/Neapolitan_language).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Italian and other European immigrants influenced [*Lunfardo*](/wiki/Lunfardo)—the regional slang—permeating the vernacular vocabulary of other Latin American countries as well.

There are several second-languages in widespread use among the Argentine population:

* English,[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua) taught since [elementary school](/wiki/Elementary_school). 42.3% of Argentines claim to speak it, with 15.4% of them claiming to have a high level of language comprehension.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)
* [Italian](/wiki/Italian_language), by 1.5 million people.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua)
* [Arabic](/wiki/Arabic_language), specially its [Northern Levantine dialect](/wiki/Levantine_Arabic), by one million people.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)
* [Standard German](/wiki/Standard_German), by 400,000 people.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua)
* [Yiddish](/wiki/Yiddish_language), by 200,000 people,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) the [largest Jewish population](/wiki/Jewish_Argentine) in Latin America and 7th in the world.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)
* [Guaraní](/wiki/Guaraní_language), by 200,000 people,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) mostly in Corrientes (where it is official *de jure*) and Misiones.<ref name=gn>[Template:Cite Argentine law](/wiki/Template:Cite_Argentine_law)</ref>
* [Catalan](/wiki/Catalan_language), by 174,000 people.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)
* [French](/wiki/French_language), including the rare [Occitan language](/wiki/Occitan_language).
* [Quechua](/wiki/Quechua_language), by 65,000 people, mostly in the Northwest.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)
* [Wichí](/wiki/Wichí_languages), by 53,700 people, mainly in Chaco[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) where, along with [Kom](/wiki/Kom_language_(South_America)) and [Moqoit](/wiki/Moqoit_language), it is official *de jure*.<ref name=kom>[Template:Cite Argentine law](/wiki/Template:Cite_Argentine_law)</ref>
* [Vlax Romani](/wiki/Vlax_Romani_language), by 52,000 people.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [Japanese](/wiki/Japanese_language), by 32,000 people.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [Aymara](/wiki/Aymara_language), by 30,000 people, mostly in the Northwest.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)
* [Ukrainian](/wiki/Ukrainian_language), by 27,000 people.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)
* [Welsh](/wiki/Welsh_language), including its [Patagonian dialect](/wiki/Patagonian_Welsh), in which 25,000 people are fluent.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Some districts have recently incorporated it as an educational language.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

### Religion[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|200px|](/wiki/File:Papa_Francisco_na_JMJ_-_24072013.jpg)[Francis](/wiki/Pope_Francis), the first pope from the New World, was born and raised in Argentina.|alt= The Constitution guarantees [freedom of religion](/wiki/Freedom_of_religion).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Although it enforces neither an official nor a state faith,[Template:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm) it gives [Roman Catholicism](/wiki/Roman_Catholicism) a differential status.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua)

According to a CONICET poll, Argentines are 76.5% [Catholic](/wiki/Catholic), 11.3% [Agnostics](/wiki/Agnostic) and [Atheists](/wiki/Atheist), 9% [Evangelical Protestants](/wiki/Evangelicalism), 1.2% [Jehovah's Witnesses](/wiki/Jehovah's_Witnesses), 0.9% [Mormons](/wiki/Mormon); 1.2% follow other religions, including [Islam](/wiki/Islam), [Judaism](/wiki/Judaism) and [Buddhism](/wiki/Buddhism).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

The country is home to both the [largest Muslim](/wiki/Islam_in_Argentina)<ref name=irfr1>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> and [largest Jewish](/wiki/Jewish_Argentine) communities in Latin America, the latter being the 7th most populous in the world.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Argentina is a member of the [International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance](/wiki/International_Holocaust_Remembrance_Alliance).<ref name=irfr1/>

Argentines show high individualization and de-institutionalization of religious beliefs;[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) 23.8% of them claim to always attend religious services; 49.1%, to seldom do and 26.8%, to never do.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

On 13 March 2013, Argentine [Cardinal](/wiki/Cardinal_(Catholicism)) [Jorge Mario Bergoglio](/wiki/Pope_Francis) was elected as [Pope of the Catholic Church](/wiki/Pope_of_the_Catholic_Church) and took the name "Francis", becoming the first pope from the [Americas](/wiki/Americas) and from the Southern Hemisphere, the first non-European pope in 1272 years, and the first [Jesuit](/wiki/Jesuit) one.[[100]](#cite_note-100)

### Urbanization[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) Argentina is highly urbanized, with 92% of its population living in cities:[[101]](#cite_note-101) the ten largest metropolitan areas account for half of the population. About 3 million people live in the city of Buenos Aires, and including the Greater Buenos Aires metropolitan area it totals around 13 million, making it one of the largest urban areas in the world.<ref name=majorcities>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

The metropolitan areas of Córdoba and Rosario have around 1.3 million inhabitants each.<ref name=majorcities/> Mendoza, San Miguel de Tucumán, La Plata, Mar del Plata, Salta and Santa Fe have at least half a million people each.<ref name=majorcities/>

The population is unequally distributed: about 60% live in the Pampas region (21% of the total area), including 15 million people in Buenos Aires province. The provinces of Córdoba and Santa Fe, and the city of Buenos Aires have 3 million each. Seven other provinces have over one million people each: Mendoza, Tucumán, Entre Ríos, Salta, Chaco, Corrientes and Misiones. With [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), Tucumán is the only Argentine province more densely populated than the world average; by contrast, the southern province of Santa Cruz has around [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert).[[102]](#cite_note-102)[Template:Largest cities of Argentina](/wiki/Template:Largest_cities_of_Argentina)

### Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|250px|Argentina has historically been placed high in the](/wiki/File:World_literacy_map_UNHD_2007_2008-ar.png) [global rankings of literacy](/wiki/List_of_countries_by_literacy_rate), with rates similar to those of developed countries.|alt= The Argentine education system consists of four levels:[[103]](#cite_note-103)\* An initial level for children between 45 days to 5 years old, with the last two years[[104]](#cite_note-104)\* A secondary or [high school](/wiki/High_school) mandatory level lasting 5 or 6 years.[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua) [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) 18.3% of people over age 15 had completed secondary school.<ref name=educ2>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

* A [higher level](/wiki/Higher_education), divided in tertiary, university and post-graduate sub-levels. [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) there were 47 [national public universities](/wiki/List_of_Argentine_universities) across the country, as well as 46 private ones.[[105]](#cite_note-105) [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) 6.3% of people over age 20 had graduated from university.<ref name=educ2/> The public universities of [Buenos Aires](/wiki/University_of_Buenos_Aires), [Córdoba](/wiki/Universidad_Nacional_de_Córdoba), [La Plata](/wiki/Universidad_Nacional_de_La_Plata), [Rosario](/wiki/Universidad_Nacional_de_Rosario), and the [National Technological University](/wiki/National_Technological_University) are some of the most important.

The Argentine state guarantees universal, secular and free-of-charge public education for all levels.[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua) Responsibility for educational supervision is organized at the federal and individual provincial states. In the last decades the role of the private sector has grown across all educational stages.

### Health care[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|The University of Buenos Aires School of Medicine, alma mater to many of the country's 3,000 medical graduates, annually.](/wiki/File:Plaza_Houssay_Av_Córdoba_Facultad_Medicina.jpg)[[106]](#cite_note-106) Health care is provided through a combination of employer and labor union-sponsored plans (*Obras Sociales*), government insurance plans, public hospitals and clinics and through private health insurance plans. Health care cooperatives number over 300 (of which 200 are related to [labor unions](/wiki/Trade_union)) and provide health care for half the population; the national INSSJP (popularly known as PAMI) covers nearly all of the five million senior citizens.<ref name=iadb>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

There are more than 153,000 hospital beds, 121,000 physicians and 37,000 dentists (ratios comparable to [developed nations](/wiki/Developed_country)).<ref name=deis>[ESTADISTICAS VITALES – INFORMACION BASICA AÑO 2008](http://www.deis.gov.ar/Publicaciones/Archivos/Serie5Nro52.pdf). Ministry of Health (December 2009)</ref><ref name=undata>[UNData](http://undata.un.org/)</ref> The relatively high access to medical care has historically resulted in mortality patterns and trends similar to developed nations': from 1953 to 2005, deaths from [cardiovascular disease](/wiki/Cardiovascular_disease) increased from 20% to 23% of the total, those from [tumors](/wiki/Tumors) from 14% to 20%, [respiratory](/wiki/Respiratory) problems from 7% to 14%, [digestive](/wiki/Digestive_system) maladies (non-infectious) from 7% to 11%, strokes a steady 7%, injuries, 6%, and [infectious](/wiki/Infection) diseases, 4%. Causes related to [senility](/wiki/Senility) led to many of the rest. Infant deaths have fallen from 19% of all deaths in 1953 to 3% in 2005.<ref name=deis/><ref name=un57>*UN Demographic Yearbook. 1957.*</ref>

The availability of health care has also reduced [infant mortality](/wiki/Infant_mortality) from 70 per 1000 live births in 1948<ref name=un97>*UN Demographic Yearbook. Historical Statistics. 1997*.</ref> to 12.1 in 2009<ref name=deis/> and raised [life expectancy at birth](/wiki/Life_expectancy) from 60 years to 76.<ref name=un97/> Though these figures compare favorably with global averages, they fall short of levels in developed nations and in 2006, Argentina ranked fourth in Latin America.<ref name=undata/>

## Culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|200px|](/wiki/File:Frente_del_Café_Tortoni.jpg)[Café Tortoni](/wiki/Café_Tortoni), is the most representative [coffeehouse](/wiki/Coffeehouse) of the traditional spirit of the [May Avenue](/wiki/Avenida_de_Mayo), and is already a legend of the city of [Buenos Aires](/wiki/Buenos_Aires_City). Argentina is a [multicultural country](/wiki/Multiculturalism) with significant European influences. Its cities are largely characterized by both the prevalence of people of European descent, and of conscious imitation of European styles in fashion, architecture and design. Modern Argentine culture has been largely influenced by [Italian](/wiki/Italian_people), [Spanish](/wiki/Spanish_people) and other European immigration like France, [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland](/wiki/United_Kingdom_of_Great_Britain_and_Northern_Ireland), Germany among others. Argentina is largely characterized by both the prevalence of people of European descent, and of conscious imitation of European styles in [architecture](/wiki/Architecture_of_Argentina).<ref name=frommer>Luongo, Michael. *Frommer's Argentina*. Wiley Publishing, 2007.</ref> Museums, cinemas, and galleries are abundant in all the large urban centers, as well as traditional establishments such as literary bars, or bars offering [live music](/wiki/Live_music) of a variety of genres although there are lesser elements of [Amerindian](/wiki/Amerindian) and [African](/wiki/African_culture) influences, particularly in the fields of music and art. [Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The other big influence is the [gauchos](/wiki/Gaucho) and their traditional country lifestyle of self-reliance.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Finally, indigenous American traditions have been absorbed into the general cultural milieu. Argentine writer [Ernesto Sabato](/wiki/Ernesto_Sabato) has reflected on the nature of the culture of Argentina as follows: [Template:Cquote](/wiki/Template:Cquote)

### Literature[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|200px|Four of the most influential Argentine writers. Top-left to bottom-right:](/wiki/File:Argentine_literature.jpg) [Julio Cortázar](/wiki/Julio_Cortázar), [Victoria Ocampo](/wiki/Victoria_Ocampo), [Jorge Luis Borges](/wiki/Jorge_Luis_Borges) and [Adolfo Bioy Casares](/wiki/Adolfo_Bioy_Casares)|alt=Mosaic image showing the four photographs Although Argentina's rich literary history began around 1550,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) it reached full independence with [Esteban Echeverría's](/wiki/Esteban_Echeverría) *El Matadero*, a [romantic](/wiki/Romantic_literature) landmark that played a significant role in the development of 19th century's Argentine narrative,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) split by the ideological divide between the popular, federalist epic of [José Hernández'](/wiki/José_Hernández_(writer)) [*Martín Fierro*](/wiki/Martín_Fierro) and the elitist and cultured discourse of [Sarmiento's](/wiki/Domingo_Faustino_Sarmiento) masterpiece, [*Facundo*](/wiki/Facundo).[Template:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm)

The [Modernist](/wiki/Modernist_literature) movement advanced into the 20th century including exponents such as [Leopoldo Lugones](/wiki/Leopoldo_Lugones) and poet [Alfonsina Storni](/wiki/Alfonsina_Storni);[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) it was followed by [Vanguardism](/wiki/Vanguardism), with [Ricardo Güiraldes's](/wiki/Ricardo_Güiraldes) [*Don Segundo Sombra*](/wiki/Don_Segundo_Sombra) as an important reference.[Template:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm)

[Jorge Luis Borges](/wiki/Jorge_Luis_Borges), Argentina's most acclaimed writer and one of the foremost figures in the [history of literature](/wiki/History_of_literature),[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) found new ways of looking at the modern world in [metaphor](/wiki/Metaphor) and philosophical debate and his influence has extended to authors all over the globe. Short stories such as [*Ficciones*](/wiki/Ficciones) and [*The Aleph*](/wiki/The_Aleph_(short_story_collection)) are among his most famous books. He was a friend and collaborator with [Adolfo Bioy Casares](/wiki/Adolfo_Bioy_Casares), who wrote one of the most praised [science fiction](/wiki/Science_fiction) [novels](/wiki/Novel), [*The Invention of Morel*](/wiki/The_Invention_of_Morel).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [Julio Cortázar](/wiki/Julio_Cortázar), one of the leading members of the [Latin American Boom](/wiki/Latin_American_Boom) and a major name in 20th century literature,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) influenced an entire generation of writers in the Americas and Europe.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

Other highly regarded Argentine writers, poets and [essayists](/wiki/Essay) include [Estanislao del Campo](/wiki/Estanislao_del_Campo), [Eugenio Cambaceres](/wiki/Eugenio_Cambaceres), [Pedro Bonifacio Palacios](/wiki/Pedro_Bonifacio_Palacios), [Hugo Wast](/wiki/Hugo_Wast), [Benito Lynch](/wiki/Benito_Lynch), [Enrique Banchs](/wiki/Enrique_Banchs), [Oliverio Girondo](/wiki/Oliverio_Girondo), [Ezequiel Martínez Estrada](/wiki/Ezequiel_Martínez_Estrada), [Victoria Ocampo](/wiki/Victoria_Ocampo), [Leopoldo Marechal](/wiki/Leopoldo_Marechal), [Silvina Ocampo](/wiki/Silvina_Ocampo), [Roberto Arlt](/wiki/Roberto_Arlt), [Eduardo Mallea](/wiki/Eduardo_Mallea), [Manuel Mujica Láinez](/wiki/Manuel_Mujica_Láinez), [Ernesto Sábato](/wiki/Ernesto_Sábato), [Silvina Bullrich](/wiki/Silvina_Bullrich), [Rodolfo Walsh](/wiki/Rodolfo_Walsh), [María Elena Walsh](/wiki/María_Elena_Walsh), [Tomás Eloy Martínez](/wiki/Tomás_Eloy_Martínez), [Manuel Puig](/wiki/Manuel_Puig), [Alejandra Pizarnik](/wiki/Alejandra_Pizarnik), and [Osvaldo Soriano](/wiki/Osvaldo_Soriano).[Template:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm)

### Music[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=36)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|left|150px|](/wiki/File:Gardel_color.jpg)[Carlos Gardel](/wiki/Carlos_Gardel), the most prominent figure in the [history of tango](/wiki/History_of_tango) [Tango](/wiki/Tango), a [*Rioplatense*](/wiki/Río_de_la_Plata) musical genre with European and African influences,[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) is one of Argentina's international cultural symbols.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The golden age of tango (1930 to mid-1950s) mirrored that of [jazz](/wiki/Jazz) and [swing](/wiki/Swing_music) in the United States, featuring large orchestras like those of [Osvaldo Pugliese](/wiki/Osvaldo_Pugliese), [Aníbal Troilo](/wiki/Aníbal_Troilo), [Francisco Canaro](/wiki/Francisco_Canaro), [Julio de Caro](/wiki/Julio_de_Caro) and [Juan d'Arienzo](/wiki/Juan_d'Arienzo).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) After 1955, virtuoso [Ástor Piazzolla](/wiki/Ástor_Piazzolla) popularized [*Nuevo tango*](/wiki/Nuevo_tango), a subtler and more intellectual trend for the genre.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Tango enjoys worldwide popularity nowadays with groups like [Gotan Project](/wiki/Gotan_Project), [Bajofondo](/wiki/Bajofondo) and [Tanghetto](/wiki/Tanghetto).

Argentina developed strong classical music and dance scenes that gave rise to renowned artists such as [Alberto Ginastera](/wiki/Alberto_Ginastera), composer; [Alberto Lysy](/wiki/Alberto_Lysy), violinist; [Martha Argerich](/wiki/Martha_Argerich) and [Eduardo Delgado](/wiki/Eduardo_Delgado), pianists; [Daniel Barenboim](/wiki/Daniel_Barenboim), pianist and [symphonic orchestra](/wiki/Symphonic_orchestra) director; [José Cura](/wiki/José_Cura) and [Marcelo Álvarez](/wiki/Marcelo_Álvarez), tenors; and to [ballet dancers](/wiki/Ballet_dancer) [Jorge Donn](/wiki/Jorge_Donn), [José Neglia](/wiki/José_Neglia), [Norma Fontenla](/wiki/Norma_Fontenla), *Maximiliano Guerra*, [Paloma Herrera](/wiki/Paloma_Herrera), [Marianela Núñez](/wiki/Marianela_Núñez), [Iñaki Urlezaga](/wiki/Iñaki_Urlezaga) and [Julio Bocca](/wiki/Julio_Bocca).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

A national Argentine folk style emerged in the 1930s from dozens of regional musical genres and went to influence the entirety of [Latin American music](/wiki/Latin_American_music). Some of its interpreters, like [Atahualpa Yupanqui](/wiki/Atahualpa_Yupanqui) and [Mercedes Sosa](/wiki/Mercedes_Sosa), achieved worldwide acclaim.

The [romantic ballad](/wiki/Romantic_ballad) genre included singers of international fame such as [Sandro de América](/wiki/Sandro_de_América).

[Argentine rock](/wiki/Argentine_rock) developed as a distinct musical style in the mid-1960s, when Buenos Aires and Rosario became cradles of aspiring musicians. Founding bands like [Los Gatos](/wiki/Los_Gatos), [Sui Generis](/wiki/Sui_Generis), [Almendra](/wiki/Almendra_(band)) and [Manal](/wiki/Manal) were followed by [Seru Giran](/wiki/Seru_Giran), [Los Abuelos de la Nada](/wiki/Los_Abuelos_de_la_Nada), [Soda Stereo](/wiki/Soda_Stereo) and [Patricio Rey y sus Redonditos de Ricota](/wiki/Patricio_Rey_y_sus_Redonditos_de_Ricota), with prominent artists including [Gustavo Cerati](/wiki/Gustavo_Cerati), [Litto Nebbia](/wiki/Litto_Nebbia), [Andrés Calamaro](/wiki/Andrés_Calamaro), [Luis Alberto Spinetta](/wiki/Luis_Alberto_Spinetta), [Charly García](/wiki/Charly_García), [Fito Paez](/wiki/Fito_Paez) and [León Gieco](/wiki/León_Gieco).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

[Tenor saxophonist](/wiki/Tenor_saxophone) [Leandro "Gato" Barbieri](/wiki/Gato_Barbieri) and composer and [big band](/wiki/Big_band) conductor [Lalo Schifrin](/wiki/Lalo_Schifrin) are among the most internationally successful Argentine jazz musicians.

### Theatre[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=37)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|235px|](/wiki/File:Colon-interior-escenario-TM.jpg)[Teatro Colón](/wiki/Teatro_Colón).|alt=View of the theatre's stage Buenos Aires is one of the great theater capitals of the world,[[107]](#cite_note-107)[[108]](#cite_note-108) with a scene of international caliber centered on [Corrientes Avenue](/wiki/Corrientes_Avenue), "the street that never sleeps", sometimes referred to as an intellectual [Broadway](/wiki/Broadway_(Manhattan)) in Buenos Aires.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [Teatro Colón](/wiki/Teatro_Colón) is a global landmark for [opera](/wiki/Opera) and classical performances; its acoustics are considered among the world's top five.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)[Template:Efn-ua](/wiki/Template:Efn-ua) Other important theatrical venues include [Teatro General San Martín](/wiki/Teatro_General_San_Martín), [Cervantes](/wiki/Cervantes_Theatre_(Buenos_Aires)), both in Buenos Aires City; [Argentino](/wiki/Teatro_Argentino_de_La_Plata) in La Plata, [El Círculo](/wiki/Teatro_El_Círculo) in Rosario, [Independencia](/wiki/Teatro_Independencia) in Mendoza, and [Libertador](/wiki/Libertador_Theatre) in Córdoba. [Griselda Gambaro](/wiki/Griselda_Gambaro), [Copi](/wiki/Copi), [Roberto Cossa](/wiki/Roberto_Cossa), [Marco Denevi](/wiki/Marco_Denevi), [Carlos Gorostiza](/wiki/Carlos_Gorostiza), and [Alberto Vaccarezza](/wiki/Alberto_Vaccarezza) are a few of the most prominent Argentine playwrights.

Argentine theatre traces its origins to Viceroy [Juan José de Vértiz y Salcedo's](/wiki/Juan_José_de_Vértiz_y_Salcedo) creation of the colony's first theatre, *La Ranchería*, in 1783. In this stage, in 1786, a tragedy entitled *Siripo* had its premiere. *Siripo* is now a lost work (only the second act is conserved), and can be considered the first Argentine stage play, because it was written by Buenos Aires poet Manuel José de Lavardén, it was premiered in Buenos Aires, and its plot was inspired by an historical episode of the early colonization of the [Río de la Plata Basin](/wiki/Río_de_la_Plata_Basin): the destruction of [Sancti Spiritu](/wiki/Sancti_Spiritu_(Argentina)) colony by aboriginals in 1529. *La Ranchería* theatre operated until its destruction in a fire in 1792. The second theatre stage in Buenos Aires was [Teatro Coliseo](/wiki/Teatro_Coliseo), opened in 1804 during the term of Viceroy [Rafael de Sobremonte](/wiki/Rafael_de_Sobremonte). It was the nation's longest-continuously operating stage. The musical creator of the Argentine National Anthem, [Blas Parera](/wiki/Blas_Parera), earned fame as a theatre score writer during the early 19th century. The genre suffered during the regime of [Juan Manuel de Rosas](/wiki/Juan_Manuel_de_Rosas), though it flourished alongside the economy later in the century. The national government gave Argentine theatre its initial impulse with the establishment of the [Colón Theatre](/wiki/Colón_Theatre), in 1857, which hosted classical and operatic, as well as stage performances. Antonio Petalardo's successful 1871 gambit on the opening of the [Teatro Opera](/wiki/Teatro_Opera), inspired others to fund the growing art in Argentina.

### Cinema[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=38)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) The Argentine film industry has historically been one of the three most developed in [Latin American cinema](/wiki/Latin_American_cinema), along with those produced in [Mexico](/wiki/Cinema_of_Mexico) and [Brazil](/wiki/Cinema_of_Brazil).[[109]](#cite_note-109)[[110]](#cite_note-110) Started in 1896; by the early 1930s it had already become Latin America's leading film producer, a place it kept until the early 1950s.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The world's first [animated feature films](/wiki/List_of_animated_feature_films) were made and released in Argentina, by cartoonist [Quirino Cristiani](/wiki/Quirino_Cristiani), in 1917 and 1918.[[111]](#cite_note-111)[Template:Double image](/wiki/Template:Double_image)

Argentine films have achieved worldwide recognition: the country has won two [Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film](/wiki/Academy_Award_for_Best_Foreign_Language_Film), with [*The Official Story*](/wiki/The_Official_Story) (1985) and [*The Secret in Their Eyes*](/wiki/The_Secret_in_Their_Eyes) (2009) with seven nominations:

* [The Truce](/wiki/The_Truce_(1974_film)) (*La Tregua*) in 1974
* [Camila](/wiki/Camila_(film)) (*Camila*) in 1984
* [The Official Story](/wiki/The_Official_Story) (*La Historia Oficial*) in 1985
* [Tango](/wiki/Tango_(1998_film)) (*Tango*) in 1998
* [Son of the Bride](/wiki/Son_of_the_Bride) (*El hijo de la novia*) in 2001
* [The Secret in Their Eyes](/wiki/The_Secret_in_Their_Eyes) (*El Secreto de sus Ojos*) in 2009
* [Wild Tales](/wiki/Wild_Tales_(film)) (*Relatos Salvajes*) in 2015

In addition, Argentine composers [Luis Enrique Bacalov](/wiki/Luis_Enrique_Bacalov) and [Gustavo Santaolalla](/wiki/Gustavo_Santaolalla) have been honored with [Academy Award for Best Original Score](/wiki/Academy_Award_for_Best_Original_Score) in 2006 and 2007 nods and *Armando Bo* and *Nicolás Giacobone* have been honored with [Academy Award for Best Original Screenplay](/wiki/Academy_Award_for_Best_Original_Screenplay) in 2015. Also, the [Argentine French](/wiki/French_Argentine) actress [Berenice Bejo](/wiki/Berenice_Bejo) received a nomination for the [Academy Award for Best Supporting Actress](/wiki/Academy_Award_for_Best_Supporting_Actress) in 2011 and won the [César Award for Best Actress](/wiki/César_Award_for_Best_Actress) and won the [Best Actress](/wiki/Best_Actress_Award_(Cannes_Film_Festival)) award in the [Cannes Film Festival](/wiki/Cannes_Film_Festival) for her role in the film [*The Past*](/wiki/The_Past_(film)).[[112]](#cite_note-112) Argentina also has won sixteen [Goya Awards for Best Spanish Language Foreign Film](/wiki/Goya_Award_for_Best_Spanish_Language_Foreign_Film) with [*A King and His Movie*](/wiki/A_King_and_His_Movie) (1986), [*A Place in the World*](/wiki/A_Place_in_the_World_(film)) (1992), [*Gatica, el mono*](/wiki/Gatica,_el_mono) (1993), [*Autumn Sun*](/wiki/Autumn_Sun) (1996), [*Ashes of Paradise*](/wiki/Ashes_of_Paradise) (1997), [*The Lighthouse*](/wiki/The_Lighthouse_(film)) (1998), [*Burnt Money*](/wiki/Plata_Quemada) (2000), [*The Escape*](/wiki/La_Fuga) (2001), [*Intimate Stories*](/wiki/Intimate_Stories) (2003), [*Blessed by Fire*](/wiki/Blessed_by_Fire) (2005), [*The Hands*](/wiki/The_Hands) (2006), [*XXY*](/wiki/XXY_(film)) (2007), [*The Secret in Their Eyes*](/wiki/The_Secret_in_Their_Eyes) (2009), [*Chinese Take-Away*](/wiki/Chinese_Take-Away) (2011), [*Wild Tales*](/wiki/Wild_Tales_(film)) (2014) and [*The Clan*](/wiki/The_Clan_(2015_film)) (2015) being by far the most awarded in [Latin America](/wiki/Latin_America) with twenty three nominations.

Many other Argentine films have been acclaimed by the international critique: [*Camila*](/wiki/Camila_(film)) (1984), [*Man Facing Southeast*](/wiki/Man_Facing_Southeast) (1986), [*A Place in the World*](/wiki/A_Place_in_the_World_(film)) (1992), [*Pizza, Beer, and Cigarettes*](/wiki/Pizza,_Beer,_and_Cigarettes) (1997), [*Nine Queens*](/wiki/Nine_Queens) (2000), [*A Red Bear*](/wiki/A_Red_Bear_(film)) (2002), [*The Motorcycle Diaries*](/wiki/The_Motorcycle_Diaries_(film)) (2004), [*The Aura*](/wiki/The_Aura) (2005), [*Chinese Take-Away*](/wiki/Chinese_Take-Away) (2011) and [*Wild Tales*](/wiki/Wild_Tales_(film)) (2014) being some of them.

[Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) about 100 full-length motion pictures were being created annually.[[113]](#cite_note-113)

### Visual arts[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=39)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|230px|*Las Nereidas Font* by](/wiki/File:Buenos_Aires_-_Las_Nereidas.jpg) [Lola Mora](/wiki/Lola_Mora). Some of the best-known Argentine painters are [Cándido López](/wiki/Cándido_López) and [Florencio Molina Campos](/wiki/Florencio_Molina_Campos) ([Naïve style](/wiki/Naïve_art)); [Ernesto de la Cárcova](/wiki/Ernesto_de_la_Cárcova) and [Eduardo Sívori](/wiki/Eduardo_Sívori) ([Realism](/wiki/Realism_(art))); [Fernando Fader](/wiki/Fernando_Fader) ([Impressionism](/wiki/Impressionism)); [Pío Collivadino](/wiki/Pío_Collivadino), [Atilio Malinverno](/wiki/Atilio_Malinverno) and [Cesáreo Bernaldo de Quirós](/wiki/Cesáreo_Bernaldo_de_Quirós) ([Postimpressionism](/wiki/Postimpressionism)); [Emilio Pettoruti](/wiki/Emilio_Pettoruti) ([Cubism](/wiki/Cubism)); [Julio Barragán](/wiki/Julio_Barragán) ([Concretism](/wiki/Concretism_(art)) and Cubism) [Antonio Berni](/wiki/Antonio_Berni) ([Neofigurativism](/wiki/Neofigurativism)); [Roberto Aizenberg](/wiki/Roberto_Aizenberg) and [Xul Solar](/wiki/Xul_Solar) ([Surrealism](/wiki/Surrealism)); [Gyula Košice](/wiki/Gyula_Košice) ([Constructivism](/wiki/Constructivism_(art))); [Eduardo Mac Entyre](/wiki/Eduardo_Mac_Entyre) ([Generative art](/wiki/Generative_art)); [Luis Seoane](/wiki/Luis_Seoane), *Carlos Torrallardona*, *Luis Aquino*, and *Alfredo Gramajo Gutiérrez* ([Modernism](/wiki/Modernism)); [Lucio Fontana](/wiki/Lucio_Fontana) ([Spatialism](/wiki/Spatialism)); [Tomás Maldonado](/wiki/Tomás_Maldonado) and [Guillermo Kuitca](/wiki/Guillermo_Kuitca) ([Abstract art](/wiki/Abstract_art)); [León Ferrari](/wiki/León_Ferrari) and [Marta Minujín](/wiki/Marta_Minujín) ([Conceptual art](/wiki/Conceptual_art)); and [Gustavo Cabral](/wiki/Gustavo_Cabral) ([Fantasy art](/wiki/Fantasy_art)).

In 1946 Gyula Košice and others created The [Madí Movement](/wiki/Madí_Movement) in Argentina, which then spread to Europe and United States, where it had a significant impact.[[114]](#cite_note-114)Tomás Maldonado was one of the main theorists of the [Ulm Model](/wiki/Ulm_School_of_Design) of design education, still highly influential globally.

Other Argentine artists of worldwide fame include [Adolfo Bellocq](/wiki/Adolfo_Bellocq), whose [lithographs](/wiki/Lithograph) have been influential since the 1920s, and [Benito Quinquela Martín](/wiki/Benito_Quinquela_Martín), the quintessential port painter, inspired by the immigrant-bound [La Boca](/wiki/La_Boca) neighborhood.

Internationally laureate sculptors [Erminio Blotta](/wiki/Erminio_Blotta), [Lola Mora](/wiki/Lola_Mora) and [Rogelio Yrurtia](/wiki/Rogelio_Yrurtia) authored many of the classical evocative monuments of the Argentine cityscape.

### Architecture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=40)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|left|220px|The](/wiki/File:Tribunales_de_Cordoba.jpg) [Neoclassical](/wiki/Neoclassical_architecture) [façade](/wiki/Façade) of the [Córdoba](/wiki/Córdoba,_Argentina) Palace of Justice. The colonization brought the [Spanish Baroque architecture](/wiki/Spanish_Baroque_architecture), which can still be appreciated in its simpler *Rioplatense* style in the [reduction](/wiki/Indian_Reductions) of [San Ignacio Miní](/wiki/San_Ignacio_Miní), the [Cathedral of Córdoba](/wiki/Cathedral_of_Córdoba_(Argentina)), and the Cabildo of Luján. Italian and French influences increased at the beginning of the 19th century with strong [eclectic](/wiki/Eclectic_architecture) overtones that gave the local architecture a unique feeling.[[115]](#cite_note-115) Numerous Argentine architects have enriched their own country's cityscape and those around the world: [Juan Antonio Buschiazzo](/wiki/Juan_Antonio_Buschiazzo) helped popularize [Beaux-Arts architecture](/wiki/Beaux-Arts_architecture) and [Francisco Gianotti](/wiki/Francisco_Gianotti) combined [Art Nouveau](/wiki/Art_Nouveau) with [Italianate](/wiki/Italianate) styles, each adding flair to Argentine cities during the early 20th century. [Francisco Salamone](/wiki/Francisco_Salamone) and [Viktor Sulčič](/wiki/Viktor_Sulčič) left an [Art Deco](/wiki/Art_Deco) legacy, and [Alejandro Bustillo](/wiki/Alejandro_Bustillo) created a prolific body of [Neoclassical](/wiki/Neoclassical_architecture) and [Rationalist architecture](/wiki/Rationalist_architecture). [Alberto Prebisch](/wiki/Alberto_Prebisch) and [Amancio Williams](/wiki/Amancio_Williams) were highly influenced by [Le Corbusier](/wiki/Le_Corbusier), while [Clorindo Testa](/wiki/Clorindo_Testa) introduced [Brutalist architecture](/wiki/Brutalist_architecture) locally. [César Pelli's](/wiki/César_Pelli) and [Patricio Pouchulu's](/wiki/Patricio_Pouchulu) [Futurist](/wiki/Futurist_architecture) creations have graced cities worldwide: Pelli's 1980s throwbacks to the Art Deco glory of the 1920s made him one of the world's most prestigious architects, with the [Norwest Center](/wiki/Norwest_Center) and the [Petronas Towers](/wiki/Petronas_Towers) among his most celebrated creations.

### Cuisine[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=41)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|200px|](/wiki/File:Bife_de_chorizo_(2).jpg)[Argentine beef](/wiki/Argentine_beef) as [*asado*](/wiki/Asado), a traditional dish|alt=Table with a cut of Argentine beef, wine, sauces and spices Besides many of the pasta, sausage and dessert dishes common to continental Europe, Argentines enjoy a wide variety of Indigenous and [Criollo](/wiki/Criollo_people) creations, including [*empanadas*](/wiki/Empanada) (a small stuffed pastry), [*locro*](/wiki/Locro) (a mixture of corn, beans, meat, bacon, onion, and gourd), [*humita*](/wiki/Humita) and [*mate*](/wiki/Mate_(beverage)).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

The country has the highest consumption of [red meat](/wiki/Red_meat) in the world,[[116]](#cite_note-116) traditionally prepared as [*asado*](/wiki/Asado), the Argentine barbecue. It is made with various types of meats, often including [*chorizo*](/wiki/Chorizo), [sweetbread](/wiki/Sweetbread), [chitterlings](/wiki/Chitterlings), and [blood sausage](/wiki/Blood_sausage).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

Common desserts include [*facturas*](/wiki/Facturas) ([Viennese-style](/wiki/Viennese_cuisine) pastry), [cakes](/wiki/Cake) and [pancakes](/wiki/Pancake) filled with [*dulce de leche*](/wiki/Dulce_de_leche) (a sort of milk [caramel](/wiki/Caramel) jam), [*alfajores*](/wiki/Alfajor) (shortbread cookies sandwiched together with chocolate, *dulce de leche* or a fruit paste), and [*tortas fritas*](/wiki/Torta_frita) (fried cakes)[Template:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm)

[Argentine wine](/wiki/Argentine_wine), one of the world's finest,[[117]](#cite_note-117) is an integral part of the local menu. [Malbec](/wiki/Malbec), [Torrontés](/wiki/Torrontés), [Cabernet Sauvignon](/wiki/Cabernet_Sauvignon), [Syrah](/wiki/Syrah) and [Chardonnay](/wiki/Chardonnay) are some of the most sought-after [varieties](/wiki/International_varieties).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

### Sport[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=42)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article)

[Template:Double image](/wiki/Template:Double_image)

[*Pato*](/wiki/Pato) is the [national sport](/wiki/National_sport),<ref name=pato1>[Template:Cite Argentine law](/wiki/Template:Cite_Argentine_law)</ref> an ancient horseback game locally originated in the early 1600s and predecessor of [horseball](/wiki/Horseball).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)<ref name=pato2>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> The most popular sport is [Football](/wiki/Association_Football). Along with [France](/wiki/French_national_football_team), the [men's national team](/wiki/Argentina_national_football_team) is the only to have won the most important international triplet: [World Cup](/wiki/FIFA_World_Cup), [Confederations Cup](/wiki/FIFA_Confederations_Cup), and [Olympic Gold Medal](/wiki/Football_at_the_Summer_Olympics). It has also won 14 [Copas América](/wiki/Copa_América), 6 [Pan American Gold Medals](/wiki/Football_at_the_Pan_American_Games), and many other trophies.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [Alfredo Di Stéfano](/wiki/Alfredo_Di_Stéfano), [Diego Maradona](/wiki/Diego_Maradona), and [Lionel Messi](/wiki/Lionel_Messi) are among the best players in the game's history.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

The country's [women's field hockey team *Las Leonas*](/wiki/Argentina_women's_national_field_hockey_team) is one of the world's most successful, with four Olympic medals, two [World Cups](/wiki/Women's_Hockey_World_Cup), a [World League](/wiki/FIH_Hockey_World_League) and seven [Champions Trophy](/wiki/Hockey_Champions_Trophy).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [Luciana Aymar](/wiki/Luciana_Aymar) is recognized as the best female player in the history of the sport,<ref name=hwc1>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> being the only person to have received the [FIH Player of the Year Award](/wiki/FIH_Player_of_the_Year_Awards) eight times.<ref name=fih1>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

[Basketball](/wiki/Basketball) is a very popular sport. The [men's national team](/wiki/Argentina_national_basketball_team) is the only one in the [FIBA Americas](/wiki/FIBA_Americas) zone that has won the quintuplet crown: [World Championship](/wiki/FIBA_World_Championship), [Olympic Gold Medal](/wiki/Basketball_at_the_Summer_Olympics), [Diamond Ball](/wiki/FIBA_Diamond_Ball), [Americas Championship](/wiki/FIBA_Americas_Championship), and [Pan American Gold Medal](/wiki/Basketball_at_the_Pan_American_Games). It has also conquered 13 [South American Championships](/wiki/South_American_Basketball_Championship), and many other tournaments.<ref name=fiba1>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> [Emanuel Ginóbili](/wiki/Emanuel_Ginóbili), [Luis Scola](/wiki/Luis_Scola), [Andrés Nocioni](/wiki/Andrés_Nocioni), [Fabricio Oberto](/wiki/Fabricio_Oberto), [Pablo Prigioni](/wiki/Pablo_Prigioni), [Carlos Delfino](/wiki/Carlos_Delfino) and [Juan Ignacio Sánchez](/wiki/Juan_Ignacio_Sánchez) are a few of the country's most acclaimed players, all of them part of the [NBA](/wiki/National_Basketball_Association).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) Argentina hosted the [Basketball World Cup](/wiki/Basketball_World_Cup) in 1950 and 1990.

[Rugby](/wiki/Rugby_Union) is another popular sport in Argentina. [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) the [men's national team](/wiki/Argentina_national_rugby_union_team), known as 'Los Pumas' has competed at the [Rugby World Cup](/wiki/Rugby_World_Cup) each time it has been held, achieving their highest ever result in [2007](/wiki/2007_Rugby_World_Cup) when they came third. Since [2012](/wiki/2012_Rugby_Championship) the Los Pumas have competed against [Australia](/wiki/Australia_national_rugby_union_team), [New Zealand](/wiki/New_Zealand_national_rugby_union_team) & [South Africa](/wiki/South_Africa_national_rugby_union_team) in [The Rugby Championship](/wiki/The_Rugby_Championship), the premier international Rugby competition in the Southern Hemisphere. Since 2009 the [men's national 'A' team](/wiki/Argentina_Jaguars) known as the 'Los Jaguares' has competed against the [USA](/wiki/USA_Selects) & [Canada](/wiki/Canada_A_national_rugby_union_team) 'A' teams along with [Uruguay](/wiki/Uruguay_national_rugby_union_team) in the [Americas Rugby Championship](/wiki/Americas_Rugby_Championship), The Los Jaguares have won every year the competition has been competed.

Argentina has produced some of the most formidable champions for [Boxing](/wiki/Boxing), including [Carlos Monzón](/wiki/Carlos_Monzón), the best [middleweight](/wiki/Middleweight) in history;<ref name=thering1>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> [Pascual Pérez](/wiki/Pascual_Pérez_(boxer)), one of the most decorated [flyweight](/wiki/Flyweight) boxers of all times; [Víctor Galíndez](/wiki/Víctor_Galíndez), [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of) record holder for consecutive world [light heavyweight](/wiki/Light_heavyweight) title defenses; and [Nicolino Locche](/wiki/Nicolino_Locche), nicknamed "The Untouchable" for his masterful defense; they are all inductees into the [International Boxing Hall of Fame](/wiki/International_Boxing_Hall_of_Fame).[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

[Tennis](/wiki/Tennis) has been quite popular among people of all ages. [Guillermo Vilas](/wiki/Guillermo_Vilas) is the greatest Latin American player of the [Open Era](/wiki/History_of_tennis),[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) while [Gabriela Sabatini](/wiki/Gabriela_Sabatini) is the most accomplished Argentine female player of all time—having reached #3 in the [WTA Ranking](/wiki/WTA_Ranking),[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) are both inductees into the [International Tennis Hall of Fame](/wiki/International_Tennis_Hall_of_Fame).<ref name=ithf1>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>

Argentina reigns undisputed in [Polo](/wiki/Polo), having won more international championships than any other country and been seldom beaten since the 1930s.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The [Argentine Polo Championship](/wiki/Campeonato_Argentino_Abierto_de_Polo) is the sport's most important international team trophy. The country is home to most of the world's top players, among them [Adolfo Cambiaso](/wiki/Adolfo_Cambiaso), the best in Polo history.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn)

Historically, Argentina has had a strong showing within [Auto racing](/wiki/Auto_racing). [Juan Manuel Fangio](/wiki/Juan_Manuel_Fangio) was five times [Formula One](/wiki/Formula_One) world champion under four different teams, winning 102 of his 184 international races, and is widely ranked as the greatest driver of all time.[Template:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm) Other distinguished racers were [Oscar Alfredo Gálvez](/wiki/Oscar_Alfredo_Gálvez), [Juan Gálvez](/wiki/Juan_Gálvez), [José Froilán González](/wiki/José_Froilán_González), and [Carlos Reutemann](/wiki/Carlos_Reutemann).[Template:Sfnm](/wiki/Template:Sfnm)

### National symbols[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=43)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) [thumb|190px|Painting on canvas on the ceiling in the](/wiki/File:Independencia_Argentina.JPG) [Casa Rosada](/wiki/Casa_Rosada) with allegories of the [May Revolution](/wiki/May_Revolution) and the [Declaration of Independence](/wiki/Argentine_Declaration_of_Independence). Some of Argentina's national symbols are defined by law, while others are traditions lacking formal designation.<ref name=natsymb>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> The [Flag of Argentina](/wiki/Flag_of_Argentina) consists of three horizontal stripes equal in width and colored light blue, white and light blue, with the [Sun of May](/wiki/Sun_of_May) in the center of the middle white stripe.[[118]](#cite_note-118) The flag was designed by [Manuel Belgrano](/wiki/Manuel_Belgrano) in 1812; it was adopted as a national symbol on 20 July 1816.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) The [Coat of Arms](/wiki/Coat_of_Arms_of_Argentina), which represents the union of the provinces, came into use in 1813 as the [seal](/wiki/Seal_(emblem)) for official documents.<ref name=dec10302>[Template:Cite Argentine law](/wiki/Template:Cite_Argentine_law)</ref> The [Argentine National Anthem](/wiki/Argentine_National_Anthem) was written by [Vicente López y Planes](/wiki/Vicente_López_y_Planes) with music by [Blas Parera](/wiki/Blas_Parera), and was adopted in 1813.<ref name=dec10302/> The [National Cockade](/wiki/Cockade_of_Argentina) was first used during the [May Revolution](/wiki/May_Revolution) of 1810 and was made official two years later.[Template:Sfn](/wiki/Template:Sfn) [The Virgin of Luján](/wiki/Our_Lady_of_Luján) is Argentina's [patron saint](/wiki/Patron_saint).[[119]](#cite_note-119) The [*hornero*](/wiki/Furnarius_rufus), living across most of the national territory, was chosen as the [national bird](/wiki/National_bird) in 1928 after a lower school survey.[[120]](#cite_note-120)The [*ceibo*](/wiki/Erythrina_crista-galli) is the [national floral emblem](/wiki/National_floral_emblem) and [national tree](/wiki/National_tree),<ref name=natsymb/>[[121]](#cite_note-121) while the [*quebracho colorado*](/wiki/Schinopsis_balansae) is the national forest tree.[[122]](#cite_note-122)[Rhodochrosite](/wiki/Rhodochrosite) is known as the national gemstone.[[123]](#cite_note-123)The national sport is [*pato*](/wiki/Pato), an [equestrian](/wiki/Equestrianism) game that was popular among gauchos.<ref name=pato1/>

[Argentine wine](/wiki/Argentine_wine) is the [national liquor](/wiki/National_liquor), and [*mate*](/wiki/Mate_(beverage)), the national [infusion](/wiki/Infusion).[[124]](#cite_note-124)[[125]](#cite_note-125)[*Asado*](/wiki/Asado) and [*locro*](/wiki/Locro) are considered the [national dishes](/wiki/National_dish).[[126]](#cite_note-126)[[127]](#cite_note-127)

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=44)]

[Template:Portal](/wiki/Template:Portal)

* [El Sonido de mi Tierra - The Great Dance of Argentina](/wiki/El_Sonido_de_mi_Tierra_-_The_Great_Dance_of_Argentina)
* [Index of Argentina-related articles](/wiki/Index_of_Argentina-related_articles)
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* [Outline of Argentina](/wiki/Outline_of_Argentina)

## Notes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=45)]

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