those who believed that the power of governance was for the people within the region. The absence of definitive power and control was to lead eventually to armed conflict. Armies had already formed and ready to battle. For example, Santiago de Liniers had to come from retirement to build his army to try and take over Buenos Aires.

The independence movement was strengthened by the military campaigns that ensued. The first campaign was by the Patriots against Cordoba. Cordoba was where general Liniers had organized a campaign against the Buenos Aries government. Francisco Ortiz was the leader of the Patriots’ army and managed to capture Liniers. Ocampo, however, was demoted and replaced by Juan Castelli after he failed to execute Liniers and other prisoners as commanded. Castelli killed the prisoners and marched to upper Peru where he suffered defeat on the hand of the Royalists. This was but a small setback to the independence revolution. There were reinforcements that turned the tide of the war. The Battle of Suppiacha was the first Patriots’ victory that saw the execution of Royalists general Vicente Nieto.

The war between the royalists and patriots attracted argentine-Born José san martin back home. The Patriot army was being led by Manuel Belgrano, who had been a lawyer. Martin replaced Belgrano in 1814 after Belgrano had suffered a series of defeats from the Royalists. General Jose San martin was the most influential military character of the time. His campaigns between 1814 and 1817 were very pivotal in the independence of Argentina. It was in 1816 the Congress of Tucuman finally declared the independence of Argentina from Spain. The simple patriots dream had finally come true. The25th of May is however credited to the independence of Argentina since it marks the establishment of the first government.

The revolution was successful due to the idealistic ambitions of independence of extraordinary individuals like Simon Bolivar, who set off the May Revolution (Bushnell,