

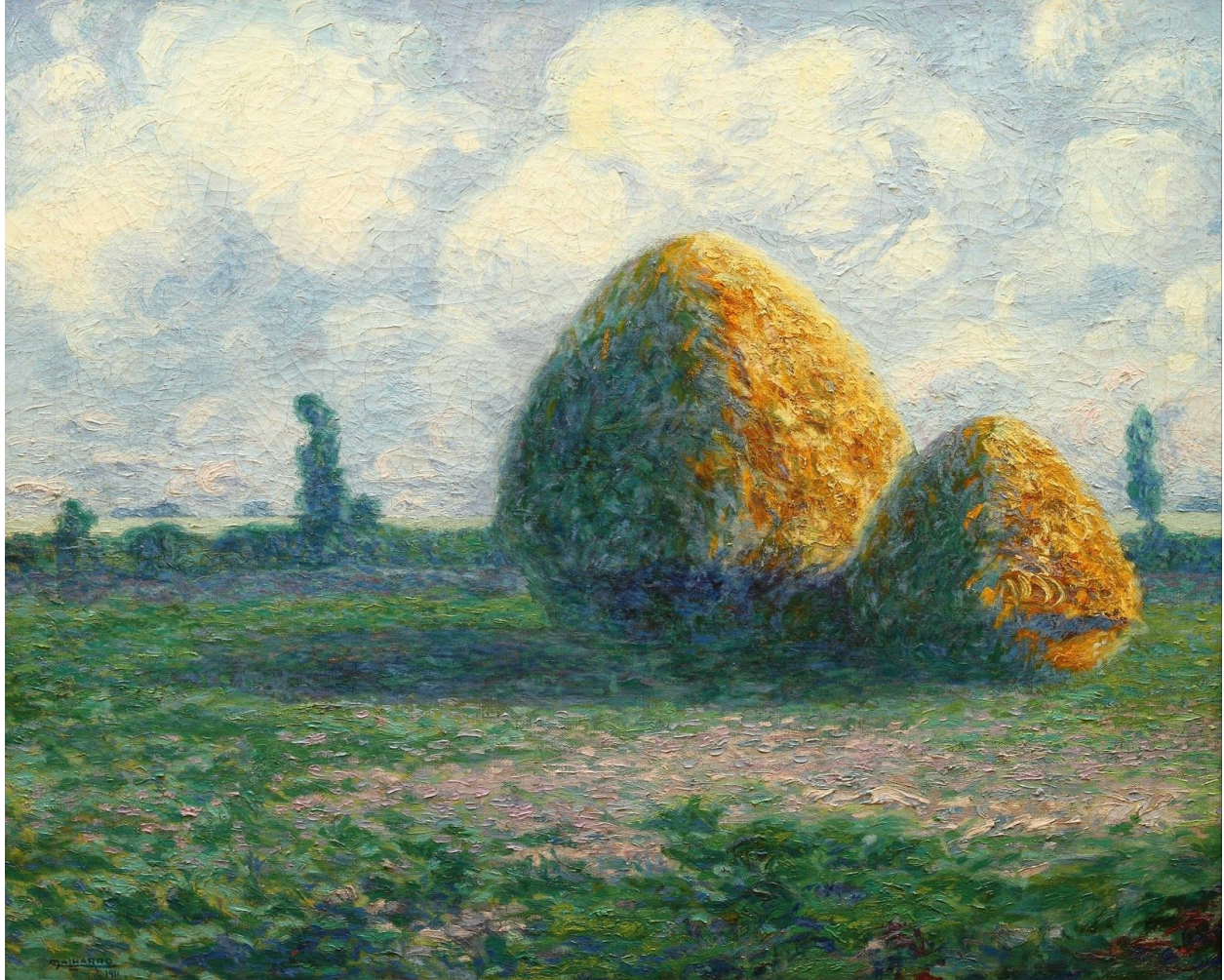
Argentina art history 1900-1930

Quick country news

1. **Culture:** In the 19th century, The music Argentina is most known for is the tango. Tango merges New World, African, and European dance styles and it's a mixture of violin and harp and by an accordion-like German import, the bandoneon. It is danced by pairs of men and women or their companions. The steps are sexual and aggressive, the music passed with longing and despair. Proper Buenos Aires society considers tango an indecent entertainment associated with violence, illicit sex, and the lower classes. Clubs where the tango is danced are raided and closed by police. They deplore the dance's popularity and its progression from the brothels to downtown cafes and dance halls. In 1912, passage of universal suffrage laws brings the Argentinean lower classes more legitimacy, and their rise in status lends greater respectability to this dance.
Tango song: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JZ1L_Xq_t0U
2. **Quality of life:** Between 1860 and 1920s, exploitation of the land of the pampas strongly pushed economic growth. During the first three decades of the 20th century, Argentina outgrew Canada and Australia in population and total income. By 1913, Argentina was the world's 10th wealthiest nation per capita.
3. **Government:** Beginning in the 1930s, the Argentine economy was notably at a fall. The single most important factor in this decline has been political instability since the 1930s, when a military junta took power, ending seven decades of civilian constitutional government. In macroeconomic terms, Argentina was one of the most stable and conservative countries until the Great Depression, after which it turned into one of the most unstable.

Sources:

- <http://www.dallaslibrary.org/>
- <http://www.avmartinmalharro.edu.ar/>



Martín Malharro, *Las parvas (la pampa de hoy)*, 1885-1911, National Museum of Fine Arts, Buenos Aires

Martín Malharro introduced impressionism to Argentina