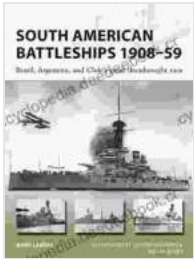


# The Great Dreadnought Race: Brazil, Argentina, and Chile's Naval Arms Buildup



## South American Battleships 1908–59: Brazil, Argentina, and Chile's great dreadnought race (New Vanguard Book 264) by Mark Lardas

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 18049 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 87 pages  
Paperback : 96 pages  
Item Weight : 10.8 ounces  
Dimensions : 6.5 x 0.25 x 9.25 inches





Escuadra de Chile el 5 de abril de 1879.  
Oleto de Somerscales. Pintado en 1889.  
Museo Histórico Nacional.

"Chacabuco"

"Magallanes"

"O'Higgins"

"Covadonga"

"Blanco"

"Cochina"

"Esmeralda"

"Abtao"

Ternuderos

The Great Dreadnought Race was a period of intense naval rivalry between Brazil, Argentina, and Chile at the beginning of the 20th century. Each country sought to outdo the others by building the most powerful battleships, known as dreadnoughts. The race culminated in the construction of some of the most advanced warships of the era, including

the Brazilian Minas Gerais class, the Argentine Rivadavia class, and the Chilean Almirante Latorre.

## **Background**

The Great Dreadnought Race was sparked by the launch of the British battleship HMS Dreadnought in 1906. Dreadnoughts were a new type of warship that were larger and more powerful than any previous battleship. They were armed with a main battery of 12-inch guns and were capable of speeds of up to 21 knots. The Dreadnought quickly became the standard for naval power, and it soon sparked a number of naval arms races around the world.

In South America, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile were the three main naval powers. These countries had a long history of rivalry, and they were eager to prove their dominance in the region. The launch of the Dreadnought in 1906 set off a naval arms race in South America, as each country sought to build the most powerful fleet.

## **The Race**

The Great Dreadnought Race in South America began in earnest in 1907, when Brazil ordered two Dreadnoughts from Great Britain. These ships, the Minas Gerais and the São Paulo, were the first dreadnoughts built in South America.

Argentina and Chile quickly followed suit, ordering their own Dreadnoughts from Great Britain and the United States, respectively. The Argentine ships, the Rivadavia and the Moreno, were completed in 1914. The Chilean ship, the Almirante Latorre, was completed in 1915.

The Great Dreadnought Race in South America was a fierce competition, and each country spent large sums of money on its new battleships. The Dreadnoughts were the most powerful warships in the world, and they gave their respective countries a significant advantage in naval power.

## **The Aftermath**

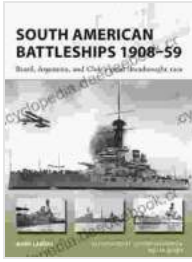
The Great Dreadnought Race ended with the outbreak of World War I in 1914. The war brought an end to shipbuilding in South America, and it also drained the treasuries of the warring countries. The Dreadnoughts that had been built during the race were used in the war, but they did not play a major role in the conflict.

After the war, the Great Dreadnought Race resumed, but it was on a much smaller scale. Brazil, Argentina, and Chile continued to build warships, but they did not build any more Dreadnoughts. Instead, they focused on building smaller and more versatile warships, such as cruisers and destroyers.

The Great Dreadnought Race was a significant event in the history of South America. It was a period of intense rivalry and competition, and it resulted in the construction of some of the most advanced warships of the era.

The Dreadnoughts that were built during the race were symbols of national pride, and they played a major role in the development of naval power in South America.

**South American Battleships 1908–59: Brazil, Argentina, and Chile's great dreadnought race (New Vanguard**



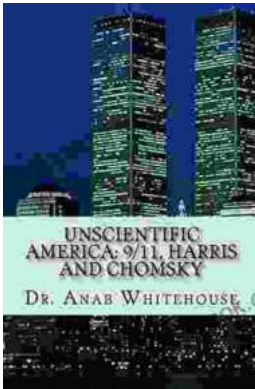
## Book 264) by Mark Lardas

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 18049 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 87 pages
Paperback	: 96 pages
Item Weight	: 10.8 ounces
Dimensions	: 6.5 x 0.25 x 9.25 inches

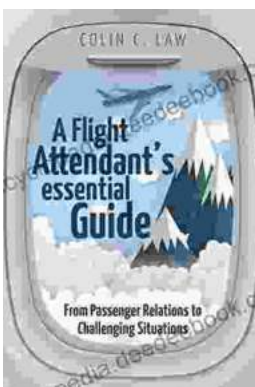
FREE

DOWNLOAD E-BOOK



## Unscientific America: 11. Harris and Chomsky

In this chapter of "Unscientific America," Chris Mooney and Sheril Kirshenbaum explore the relationship between science and politics, focusing on...



## The Ultimate Flight Attendant Essential Guide: A Comprehensive Handbook for Aspiring and Current Flight Attendants

If you're passionate about travel, meeting new people, and providing exceptional customer service, then a career as a flight attendant may be the perfect fit for you. Flight...

