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The final two chapters shed light on the experience of Argentine citizens during and after the last military dictatorship (1976–1983). In Chapter 7, David M. K. Sheinin focuses on how the military's elaborate claim to have been a defender of civil rights affected how the democratic government of Raúl Alfonsín (1983–1989) prosecuted members of the regime for their internal war on Argentine citizens. Although with objectives very different from those of military rule, the postdictatorship, democratic government's approach to civil rights and the law was shaped by continuities from the preceding years of authoritarian governance.

In chapter 8, Jennifer Adair widens the scope of Argentina's transition to democracy to demonstrate the ties between popular mobilizations on the margins of Buenos Aires and the end of dictatorship. In the municipality of Quilmes, the local Catholic Church played an active role in easing military violence. Priests, lay activists, and industrial workers came to connect political violence and the dismantling of their livelihoods. The citizenship model for which they advocated drew from their experiences in the labor movement, grassroots Catholic activism, and a new language of human rights.

Combined, these chapters show the evolving and contested meaning of citizenship in Argentina over the course of the twentieth century. Citizenship has broad but often contradictory definitions that have been shaped by the state and various social actors such as women, workers, immigrants, indigenous peoples, religious minorities, intellectuals, and scientists. The many meanings of citizenship and the efforts to subvert political authority or to assert it over subversive groups illustrate the importance of reflecting on the analytical value of citizenship in its political, social, and cultural dimensions.