

name: _____

class: _____

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Battles of the Caribbean



The Caribbean has always been a crossroads of _____ and conflicts. In the 17th century, European powers fought fiercely over the _____, rich in sugar and other resources. These battles were not just on land but also on the vast _____, where pirates and privateers played significant roles. The Spanish _____, with its treasure fleets, was a prime target for attacks. Pirates, some sanctioned by their governments as _____, would capture ships, loot towns, and influence the balance of power. Among these, the figure of the _____ stands out, both feared and romanticized. Islands like Tortuga and _____ became pirate havens, notorious for their lawlessness. The _____ and French used these privateers to weaken Spanish control, leading to a complex web of _____ and enemies. This era saw the emergence of famous pirates like _____ and Calico Jack, who became legends. The conflict in the Caribbean was not just for wealth but also for strategic _____, which were essential for controlling trade routes. The Treaty of _____ in 1713, which ended the War of the Spanish Succession, significantly altered the _____'s geopolitical landscape, ceding many islands to the British. This period of Caribbean _____ had a profound impact on colonial policies, maritime law, and the map of the _____. Over time, piracy declined as nations strengthened their navies and international _____, but the tales of swashbuckling pirates and fierce battles left an indelible mark on Caribbean _____.

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