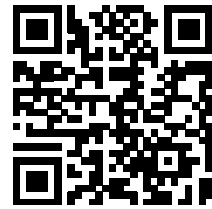


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Naval Battle of 1588



In 1588, the _____ Armada set sail to invade England. King Philip II of Spain wanted to overthrow Queen _____ I. He was upset because she supported the Protestant rebels in the Netherlands. The Armada consisted of 130 _____, carrying thousands of soldiers and sailors.

The plan was to join forces with the Spanish army in the _____. However, things did not go as planned. The English navy, led by Sir Francis _____, attacked the Armada in the English Channel. The English ships were faster and more _____ than the Spanish ones. They used fire-ships to break the formation of the Spanish fleet.

The _____ also played a crucial role. Strong winds and storms scattered the Spanish ships. Many of them were wrecked on the _____ of Scotland and Ireland. The defeat of the Armada was a significant event. It marked the decline of Spanish naval _____ and the rise of England as a dominant sea power.

Queen Elizabeth's _____ boosted the morale of the English people. It was seen as a sign that God favored _____. The defeat also strained Spain's resources and weakened its influence in _____. The failure of the Spanish Armada showed the importance of naval _____ and technology in warfare.

Overall, the Spanish Armada's defeat had long-lasting _____ on European history. It shifted the balance of power and paved the way for England's colonial _____. The event remains one of the most famous naval battles in history, symbolizing the struggle between _____ for dominance.

strategy Spanish Elizabeth effects maneuverable nations power victory
coasts ships England Netherlands weather expansion Drake Europe