name:

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Naval Battles of the Elizabethan Era



The Spanish Armada was a large fleet sent by King		II of Spain in 1588
	land and overthrow Queen Elizabeth	
larger conflict between _	and England.	The conflict arose due to
	competition for overseas territories.	
of around 130	and 30,000 men. They	were well-equipped and highly
trained. However, the Eng	lish navy, though smaller, was more o	agile and better at naval
·	The English used faster ships and in	novative tactics to defeat the
Spanish fleet.		
The	of the Spanish Armada marked a	turning point in European
history. It established En	gland as a powerful	This victory boosted
the morale and confidence	e of the English people. It also allowed	d England to expand its
	overseas. The Elizabethan Age of Exp	oloration flourished after this
victory. Explorers like Si	r Francis Drake and Sir Walter	embarked on
voyages to the New World	l. These explorations led to the establ	lishment of English colonies in
·	The defeat of the Spanish Armada is	often seen as the beginning of
the decline of the Spanish	•	
	of the English navy was due to se	,
commanders like Lord Ho	ward and Sir Francis	was crucial. The English
•	fighting in familiar waters. The weat	, ,
well. Strong	and storms scattered the	e Spanish ships. Many Spanish
ships were wrecked off the	e coasts of Scotland and	The defeat had
long-lasting effects on Sp	panish power and prestige. It allowed o	other European nations to
challenge Spanish	The Elizabethan A	ge of Exploration was fueled by
the wealth and resources	gained from overseas territories. Th	is laid
the foundation for the Br	itish Empire.	
naval force warfare	influence America success	Philip Drake Raleigh
period defeat wind	ds Spain ships Ireland don	ninance