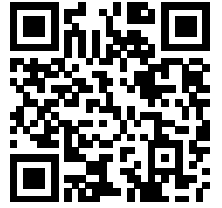


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Sea Dogs and the Spanish Armada



The Sea Dogs were English _____ who played a crucial role in the late 16th century. They were essentially licensed _____, authorized by Queen Elizabeth I. Their primary aim was to disrupt the Spanish treasure fleets. The Sea Dogs would attack _____ ships, seizing their precious cargoes. This greatly weakened Spain's economic strength. Sir Francis _____ was one of the most famous Sea Dogs. He was celebrated for his daring raids and circumnavigation of the _____ . Another notable figure was John Hawkins, known for his involvement in the transatlantic _____ trade.

The Sea Dogs were instrumental in the lead-up to the Spanish Armada's _____ . Their constant harassment of Spanish ships angered King Philip II of _____ . This tension eventually led to the Spanish Armada's attempt to invade _____ in 1588. The Armada was a massive fleet sent by Spain to overthrow Queen _____ I. However, the English navy, with the help of the Sea Dogs, managed to defeat the _____ . The defeat was partly due to the Sea Dogs' innovative tactics and smaller, more maneuverable _____ .

The victory against the Spanish Armada was a turning point for England. It established England as a dominant sea _____ . The Sea Dogs' contributions were vital in this achievement. They not only protected England but also expanded its _____ . The defeat of the Armada boosted English morale and secured Queen Elizabeth's reign. It also marked the _____ of Spanish dominance in Europe. The legacy of the Sea Dogs remains significant in British naval _____ .

Elizabeth Spain pirates ships Spanish influence Drake globe Armada
slave history power England invasion decline privateers