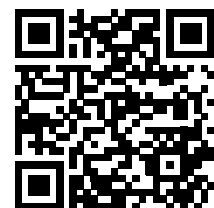


name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Sir Francis Drake and the Spanish Armada



Sir Francis Drake was a famous English sea captain. He played a crucial role in the _____ of the Spanish Armada in 1588. The Spanish Armada was a large fleet sent by _____ to invade England. King Philip II of Spain wanted to overthrow Queen _____ I and restore Catholicism in England.

Drake was known for his daring and adventurous _____. He had already made a name for himself by raiding Spanish _____ and settlements in the Americas. His knowledge of Spanish tactics and naval _____ was invaluable to the English. In 1587, a year before the Armada's attack, Drake led a surprise raid on the Spanish port of _____. This attack delayed the Spanish invasion plans and destroyed many ships and supplies. The _____ called this the "Singeing of the King of Spain's Beard".

When the _____ finally set sail in 1588, Drake was second in command of the English fleet under Admiral _____. The English fleet used smaller, faster ships that could outmaneuver the larger, slower Spanish _____. Drake's bold tactics included sending fire ships into the anchored Spanish fleet, causing chaos and _____ the Spanish ships.

The weather also played a significant role in the defeat of the Armada. Strong _____ and storms, referred to as the "Protestant Wind", helped the English fleet by driving the Spanish ships into the North _____. Many Spanish ships were wrecked on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland.

Drake's leadership and _____ were crucial in the English victory. His actions not only secured England's _____ from Spain but also established England as a dominant naval power. Sir Francis Drake became a national _____ and symbol of English naval prowess.

experience

defeat

Elizabeth

scattering

Cadiz

Armada

Spain

hero

Howard

independence

Sea

winds

galleons

ships

Spanish

strength

spirit