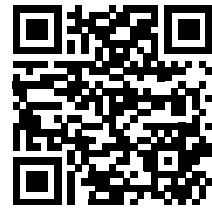


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Spain's Great Defeat



The Spanish Armada was a large fleet sent by King _____ II of Spain in 1588 to invade England. This was part of a larger conflict between _____ and England. The fleet consisted of around 130 ships, making it one of the largest naval _____ of the time.

King Philip II aimed to overthrow Queen Elizabeth I and stop English support for _____ in the Spanish Netherlands. The Armada's journey was difficult from the start. Strong _____ and storms caused many ships to go off course. The English navy, led by Sir Francis _____, was prepared and used faster ships to attack the slower Spanish _____.

The English used a strategy of sending burning ships, known as fire ships, into the Spanish _____. This created chaos and forced the Spanish ships to scatter. In the Battle of Gravelines, the English _____ inflicted significant damage on the Armada.

The weather played a crucial role in the Spanish _____. As the Armada tried to return to Spain, powerful storms hit, causing many ships to wreck on the _____ of Scotland and Ireland. Only about half of the original fleet made it back to _____.

The defeat of the Spanish Armada marked a turning point in naval warfare. It showed the _____ of speed and maneuverability over sheer size. The defeat also weakened Spain's _____ and boosted England's confidence and naval power.

The English celebrated their _____ as a sign of divine favor. The defeat of the Armada was seen as a miracle and strengthened Queen _____'s reign. It also inspired England to expand its own navy and explore new _____.

In the years following the Armada's defeat, England became a leading naval power. The Spanish defeat had long-lasting _____ on both Spain and England, shaping the future of European politics and colonial _____.

victory

fleet

winds

coasts

Drake

forces

Philip

dominance

rebels

territories

galleons

Elizabeth

importance

Spain

Spain

expansion

defeat

effects

navy