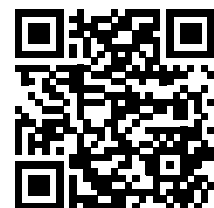


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Spanish Armada Impact



In the late 16th century, the _____ ruled England during a period of intense religious and political conflict. Queen _____ I, a Protestant, was on the throne, opposing the Catholic powers of Europe, including Spain. King _____ II of Spain decided to invade England to reclaim it for Catholicism. In 1588, he sent a massive fleet called the _____.

The Spanish Armada was composed of about 130 ships and intended to escort an army from Flanders to _____. The plan was to overthrow Queen Elizabeth and restore Catholic rule. However, the English fleet was ready. Under the command of _____ and other skilled leaders, the English used smaller, more maneuverable ships to their advantage.

The English also employed _____, sending them into the anchored Spanish fleet to cause chaos. Panicked, the Spanish ships cut their anchors and scattered into the open _____. The weather played a crucial role as well, with strong winds and storms damaging many of the Spanish _____.

After the skirmishes and bad weather, the Armada was forced to sail north around _____ and Ireland to return to Spain. This route proved disastrous; the harsh seas and rocky _____ led to the sinking of many ships. Only about half of the original fleet made it back to _____.

The defeat of the Spanish Armada was a turning point in _____. It not only marked the decline of Spanish naval supremacy but also established England as a dominant sea _____. This victory was celebrated by the English people and boosted the national _____ and the popularity of Queen Elizabeth.

The event also had a lasting impact on naval _____, demonstrating the effectiveness of smaller, more agile ships and innovative strategies like the use of _____. This naval victory helped to secure Protestant rule in England and shaped the future of European _____.

Spain Philip pride England politics Armada power Scotland sea Tudors
history fire-ships Elizabeth tactics Drake ships fire-ships coasts