name:

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Spanish Armada and Exploration



In 1588, the	Armada, a massive fleet of ships, was launched by King Philip		
II. This fleet was not just a display of naval			
ambition to control oversea			
overthrow Queen Elizabeth I	, who supported the	Protestant rebels in the S	Spanish
T	he Armada consisted	d of about 130 ships and wo	as led by the Duke of
Medina Sidonia, an	with little naval experience.		
As the Armada sailed throug	h the English Chann	el, it encountered several	
. The English fleet, although	smaller, was more n	naneuverable and better e	quipped with long-range
Т	he famous "fireships	" attack on the night of Ju	aly 28 forced the Spanish
ships to scatter to avoid cat	ching	·	
After regrouping, the Arma	da faced fierce battle	es against the English and	the adverse weather
	• •	ne when the Armada attem	•
by sailing around the north			
significant losses. Many ship	s were wrecked on th	he rocky	of Scotland and
Ireland.			
Despite this defeat, the Spai	•		• •
overseas	The fleet sa	feguarded the maritime ro	outes critical for the
transport of gold and silver			th funded Spain's position
as a dominant European pow			
The	$_$ of the Armada ma	irked a shift in naval powe	r towards England and
eventually contributed to the	e	of the British Emp	ire. It also demonstrated
the growing importance of r	naval	and tactics in o	determining the outcomes
of geopolitical struggles. Th	ne	learned from the	conflicts of this period
helped to shape future naval	. strategies around t	the	<u> </u>
Netherlands aristocra	t failure Scotl	land lessons fire	empire technology
England rise power	coasts world	challenges Americas	Spanish cannons
conditions			