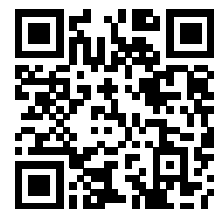


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Spanish Armada's Mission



In 1588, the Spanish _____ set sail from Spain. It was a fleet of over 130 ships. The mission was to invade _____. King Philip II of Spain was determined to overthrow Queen Elizabeth I. The Spanish ships were heavily _____. They carried thousands of soldiers and sailors. The Armada was seen as invincible. The fleet's journey faced many _____. Bad weather and strong winds caused many problems. The English navy was well-prepared. They used smaller, faster _____. The English also had better tactics. They attacked the Spanish fleet relentlessly. Many Spanish ships were _____ or sunk. The defeat was a huge blow to Spain. It marked the decline of Spanish naval dominance. The _____ boosted England's confidence. It also paved the way for English exploration and colonization.

The _____ of the Spanish Armada took several years. King Philip II wanted to end English support for the Dutch _____. The Dutch were fighting for independence from Spanish rule. The Armada's defeat was partly due to poor _____ among Spanish commanders. Additionally, the English used fire ships to break the Spanish _____. These were old ships set on fire and sent into the enemy fleet. This caused panic and _____ among the Spanish sailors. Many of the Spanish ships were forced to flee. After the battle, the remaining ships had to sail around _____ and Ireland to return to Spain. Many ships were wrecked in storms, and few made it back safely. The _____ of the Armada marked a turning point in European history. It signaled the rise of England as a major naval _____. Spain, on the other hand, struggled to regain its former glory.

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|----------|-------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------------|----------|
| Scotland | armed | rebels | Armada | damaged | victory | confusion | planning |
| power | ships | challenges | England | formation | defeat | communication | |