

name: _____

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Spanish Galleons



The Spanish galleon was a powerful _____ in the 16th and 17th centuries. It played a crucial role in the Spanish _____. These ships were large and heavily armed, designed for long _____. The Spanish Armada was a fleet sent by King Philip II of Spain in 1588. Its _____ was to invade England. The galleons were the backbone of this fleet.

The galleons had many _____ on board. They were used to fight against enemy ships. The Spanish Armada faced the English _____ in the English Channel. The English ships were smaller and faster than the galleons. This gave the _____ an advantage in battle. The galleons, however, were strong and could carry a lot of _____.

The Spanish galleons were also used to transport _____. They brought gold and silver from the Americas to Spain. This wealth helped Spain become a powerful _____. The galleons had to be well-guarded on these trips to protect against _____.

In the battle against England, the Spanish Armada faced many challenges. The weather was a major _____. Strong winds and storms damaged many of the galleons. The English also used fire ships to break the Spanish _____. This caused confusion and made it hard for the galleons to fight effectively.

Despite their _____, many Spanish galleons were lost. The defeat of the Spanish Armada marked a turning _____. It showed that even the mightiest fleets could be defeated. The _____ continued to be important for trade and warfare, but the loss changed Spain's influence in _____.

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formation point Armada galleons strength mission pirates cannons