## Strategies of the Spanish Armada

name:

legdership

attacks

ships



The Spanish Armada was a fleet sent by Spain in 1588. Its mission was to invade . The Armada consisted of many ships equipped for battle. These ships carried thousands of and soldiers. The main goal was to overthrow Queen Elizabeth I. The Spanish believed they could win because of their large However, the English had superior tactics. They used smaller, faster ships to their . The English fleet could maneuver more easily than the Spanish galleons. This flexibility allowed them to launch quick \_\_\_\_\_\_ and then retreat. One key tactic was the use of fire ships. The English set ships on fire and sent them towards the of the burning ships caused panic among the Spanish Spanish fleet. The sailors. They had to break formation to avoid the fire, creating Another important aspect was the weather. The English Channel is known for its unpredictable . These storms scattered the Spanish ships and made it difficult for them to regroup. Many Spanish were damaged or lost in the rough seas. The leadership of Sir Francis Drake played a crucial role. Drake was an experienced sea and knew how to exploit the weaknesses of the Spanish fleet. Under his command, the English fleet remained organized and focused. The of the Spanish Armada marked a turning point. It weakened Spain's dominance and boosted England's naval power. The \_\_\_\_\_ showed the importance of naval tactics and innovation. It was a clear example of how strategic thinking can overcome numerical In conclusion, the Spanish Armada's defeat was due to a combination of English tactics, effective , and unfavorable weather conditions. This event changed the course of history and demonstrated the critical role of naval tactics in | battle || sailors || England || fleet || advantage | storms warfare | captain | | sight |

failure

chaos

superiority