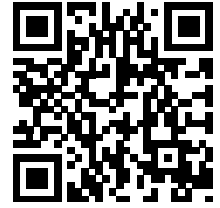


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The Anglo-Spanish War



The Anglo-Spanish War was a significant conflict between _____ and Spain. One of the most notable events during this war was the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The Spanish _____, Philip II, wanted to overthrow Queen Elizabeth I of England. He was unhappy with England's support for the _____ rebels and English piracy against Spanish ships.

In 1588, Philip II sent a massive fleet, known as the Spanish _____, to invade England. The Armada consisted of about 130 ships and 30,000 men. The English _____, although smaller, was well-prepared and used faster ships and better tactics. The English also had the advantage of knowing their own _____.

The battle began in the English Channel. The English navy attacked the Armada with fire ships, which caused _____ among the Spanish ships. The weather also played a crucial role. Strong winds and storms scattered the Spanish _____. Many ships were damaged or wrecked on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland.

The _____ of the Spanish Armada marked a turning point in the war. It boosted English morale and established England as a powerful naval _____.

The defeat also weakened Spain's dominance in Europe and the New World. The Anglo-Spanish _____ continued until 1604, but the defeat of the Armada was a decisive moment.

The _____ had lasting effects on both nations. For England, it led to increased _____ and ambition in exploration and colonization. For Spain, it marked the beginning of a gradual decline in its _____. The war and the defeat of the Spanish Armada were key moments in the history of both England and _____.

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