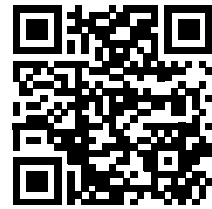


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The Counter Armada



The Spanish Armada was a fleet sent by _____ in 1588 to invade England. It was a massive undertaking, involving over 130 ships. The English _____, however, managed to defeat the Armada. This victory boosted England's _____ and naval reputation. In response, the English launched a _____ Armada in 1589. This expedition aimed to capitalize on Spain's weakened state and assert English _____.

The Counter Armada was led by Sir Francis Drake, a famous English sea captain. The fleet set sail with high _____, but it faced numerous challenges. One major problem was poor _____, which scattered the ships. Additionally, the English encountered strong Spanish defenses. The _____ aimed to attack Lisbon and encourage a Portuguese revolt against Spanish rule. However, the _____ failed due to lack of local support.

The Counter Armada suffered from disease, lack of supplies, and logistical _____. Many sailors fell ill or died. The fleet also faced fierce Spanish _____. Despite initial successes in capturing some ships, the mission was ultimately a _____. The English fleet returned home in a weakened state. This failure had significant _____ for England. It drained financial resources and damaged their naval _____.

In contrast to the defeat of the Spanish Armada, the Counter Armada was a significant _____. It showed the difficulties of maintaining naval power and conducting overseas _____. The failure highlighted the importance of planning, supply management, and understanding local _____. The Counter Armada remains a notable event in naval history, illustrating the ebb and flow of maritime _____ during this period.

- issues
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