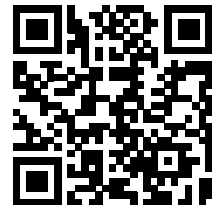


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# The English Firepower



In 1588, the Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ sailed towards England. Their mission was to overthrow Queen Elizabeth I. The English navy, led by Sir Francis \_\_\_\_\_, was prepared to defend their country. The English ships were smaller but more maneuverable than the Spanish \_\_\_\_\_. This gave them a significant advantage in battle. The English also had more advanced cannons. These \_\_\_\_\_ could fire more quickly and with greater accuracy.

The English used a tactic called "fire ships." They filled old ships with \_\_\_\_\_ and set them on fire. Then they sent these flaming ships towards the Spanish fleet. This caused chaos among the Spanish \_\_\_\_\_. Many Spanish ships were damaged or destroyed by the fire ships.

The weather also played a crucial role. Strong \_\_\_\_\_ in the English Channel scattered the Spanish Armada. Many Spanish ships were wrecked on the coasts of Scotland and \_\_\_\_\_. The English navy continued to harass the remaining Spanish ships. Eventually, the Spanish Armada was forced to \_\_\_\_\_.

The defeat of the Spanish Armada was a turning point in \_\_\_\_\_. It marked the decline of Spain's dominance and the rise of England as a global naval \_\_\_\_\_. The English firepower, combined with their strategic tactics and favorable weather, secured a crucial \_\_\_\_\_. This victory boosted the morale of the English people and solidified Queen Elizabeth I's \_\_\_\_\_.

The event is remembered as a defining moment in English history.

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