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The English Navy's Defense



The Spanish Armada was a powerful fleet sent by _____ in 1588. The goal was to invade England. The English Navy was much smaller compared to the _____. However, the English ships were faster and more maneuverable. They used clever tactics to fight the _____. One key tactic was the use of fire ships. The English set old ships on _____ and sent them towards the Armada. This caused panic among the Spanish sailors. The _____ also played a crucial role. Strong winds and storms scattered the Spanish ships. The English Navy, led by Sir Francis _____, took advantage of this chaos. They attacked the Spanish ships one by one. The defeat of the Spanish Armada marked the _____ of England as a major naval power. It boosted the morale of the English people. The victory was celebrated throughout _____. It also marked the decline of Spain's dominance at sea. The successful defense by the English Navy was a turning point in European _____.

The conflict between the English Navy and the Spanish Armada was not just a military battle but also a clash of two great empires. Queen _____ I of England played a significant role in preparing her country for the invasion. She delivered a famous speech to her _____, inspiring them to defend their homeland. The English used smaller, more agile ships which could outmaneuver the larger Spanish _____. This agility allowed them to inflict damage while avoiding direct confrontations. The Armada's defeat was also a blow to King _____ II of Spain's ambitions. It demonstrated that sheer size and numbers were not always enough to guarantee victory. The _____ of this battle is still remembered today as a symbol of England's resilience and strategic prowess. The story of the Armada and the English _____ continues to be a fascinating chapter in naval warfare history.

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