

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Spanish Armada



The Spanish _____ was a large fleet sent by King _____ of Spain in 1588, aiming to overthrow Queen _____ I and Protestantism in _____. This mighty fleet consisted of 130 _____, manned by 8,000 sailors and over 18,000 soldiers. The Armada was a symbol of Spain's _____ and was believed to be invincible.

However, the English navy, led by Sir Francis _____, was well-prepared. Despite having smaller and fewer _____, the English were more maneuverable and used innovative _____. The most significant battle occurred near _____, where the English used fire-ships to break the Spanish formation.

The _____ played a crucial role in the Armada's defeat. Severe _____ scattered the Spanish ships as they sailed north around _____ and Ireland. Many ships were wrecked, and thousands of _____ perished. This event marked a turning point in naval warfare and showed the importance of _____ and weather conditions.

The defeat of the Armada was celebrated in England as a miraculous _____. It marked the decline of Spain's _____ at sea and the rise of England as a major naval _____. This event had significant _____ and political implications, shaping the future of Europe for _____.

tactics	sailors	power	Philip II	Scotland	dominance	Elizabeth	weather
Armada	England	Gravelines	technology	ships	vessels	centuries	
storms	power	cultural	Drake	victory			